

Period  
et fl.



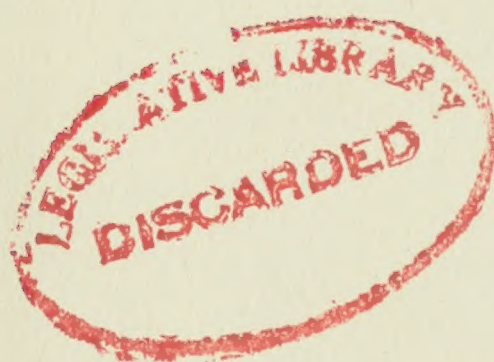
3 1761 08823837 3



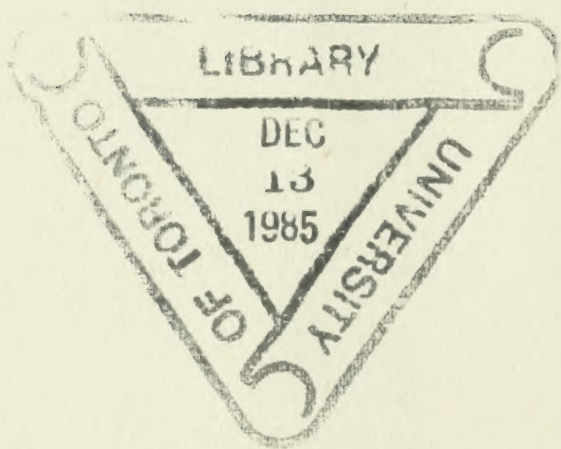


Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2011 with funding from  
University of Toronto









AP  
2  
I56  
V.93-94



# The Independent's Fourth Annual Contest For American Schools

## Eight Stories of Good Cheer

**G**OOD CHEER! What meaning in the words! Good Cheer! Not a grumpy pessimism that scowls on everything in life; not a foolish optimism that blinds itself to truth; not apeline buffoonery that plays the fool—just Good Cheer: heartiness, zest in life, gladness of being alive, the eternal spirit of youth, comradeship, fellow-feeling, good friendship, cheerful old age, happy lovers, pleasant memories, party, festival, and high occasion—Life, bright-eyed, sparkling, cordial, greeting one with a hearty handshake, slapping one on the back, and saying: "Good Cheer, my Friend, Good Cheer!"

If the world ever needed Good Cheer it needs it now. It always needs Good Cheer in the darkest hours. It was that spirit that uplifted President Lincoln in the sad years of the Civil War, and made his heart strong for kindness, and manly for action; it is that spirit that led President Wilson to help decorate a Christmas tree, and to play with the children in the White House—radiant, manly Good Cheer that lightens the heart, strengthens the soul, and makes one strong for the hard daily task.

In this time, especially, THE INDEPENDENT takes great pleasure in announcing that, beginning with the number for March 2, 1918, it will publish a series of eight selections of Good Cheer, four of which will be from English literature, and four from American literature. A short introduction giving all that is necessary for a full understanding and appreciation will precede every selection.

The selections are not preachments, not moralizings—they are just stories of happiness and joy-in-life. They are masterpieces in writing. They awaken appreciation of artistic effects. They strengthen the love of good literature. They bring old names to the front, but by no means exclude the new. A better, broader, more representative series of stories of Good Cheer could hardly be found.

The eight stories, selected and edited by Frederick Houk Law, will be printed in the following order:

1. The Cheeryble Brothers' Banquet, by Charles Dickens.  
Heartiness and Good Cheer in the business world, with a welcome for all.
2. The Party at the Red House, by George Eliot.  
High festival in an English country village in the days of old.
3. Colonel Newcome's Return, by William Makepeace Thackeray.  
The beauty of loving memories and old associations.
4. The Little Minister Dines Out, by James Matthew Barrie.  
A heroine as mischievous as Rosalind in "As You Like It"; a lover as ardent as Orlando; and a poverty-stricken woman honored by unusual guests.
5. An Old-Fashioned Christmas Dinner, by Washington Irving.  
An old-time Christmas dinner with the happy spirit of a thousand different years combined in one.
6. Colonel Carter Welcomes a Friend, by F. Hopkinson Smith.  
A hearty greeting, the warm hand of friendship, and entertainment by a kindly, childlike character.
7. What Happened at School, by Jean Webster.  
School-girl letters full of youth, high spirits, and the fun and pranks of modern school life.
8. Mrs. Wigg's Benefit Dance, by Alice Caldwell Hegan.  
An unexpected party so full of joy that it leads to the conclusion that the world is full of goodness.

THE INDEPENDENT offers a Good Cheer Certificate for the best composition out of every ten submitted by any literary society, school, or college in the United States or its possessions, the composition to be based upon the above named eight stories of Good Cheer. Any American educational institution, private or public, elementary, secondary, or collegiate, or any regularly organized literary society, may take part in the contest, but no certificate will be awarded to an institution or society unless at least ten persons take part in the contest. Every competitor must complete an original composition of from 500 to 2500 words on the general topic "Good Cheer," and must make reference to all of the articles in the series. The composition may be in any form that the competitor wishes to employ. It may be narration, description, exposition, or argument. It may be given in dramatic form, in verse, in a series of connected stories, or in any form that can be devised. The judges will give special consideration to originality of treatment.

The awards will be made under the direction of instructors, or by regularly appointed committees. The only condition is that the instructor, or the chairman of the committee, shall, in every case, forward to the School Editor of THE INDEPENDENT the names of the ten competitors, and a copy of the composition to which the award has been made. The Good Cheer Certificate will be sent at once to the winning competitor.

The contest is open free to all schools and literary societies. A subscription to THE INDEPENDENT is not obligatory. Your school or society does not have to compete with any other.

THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th Street, New York City:

We wish to enter THE INDEPENDENT Good Cheer Contest for American schools. It is probable that ..... persons will compete. Please prepare Good Cheer Certificates for one out of every ten of that number.

Signed ..... City.....

School ..... State .....



# JANUARY BOOKS

## THE MILLENNIAL HOPE: A PHASE OF WAR-TIME THINKING

By **SHIRLEY J. CASE**, *Professor of Early Church History and New Testament Interpretation, the University of Chicago.*

Are the ills of society to be righted by an early and sudden destruction of the present world, or is permanent relief to be secured only by a gradual process of strenuous endeavor?

Are human efforts to make the present world a safer and better place in which to live, misguided? Has God, as an Almighty Potentate, foreordained to failure all the efforts of men to establish improved forms of government?

"By persuading men that rapid deterioration and early destruction of the present world are determined by divine decree, the enemy of reform has a mighty instrument for strangling the citizen's sense of duty. This is equally true whether the call to service is merely local or whether it is national or international."

\$1.25, postage extra.

## THE THIRD AND FOURTH GENERATION:

### AN INTRODUCTION TO HEREDITY

By **ELLIOT R. DOWNING**, *Associate Professor of Natural Science in the School of Education, The University of Chicago.*

Within a generation science has acquired much accurate knowledge regarding the phenomena of heredity and the laws governing them. Already this new information has been applied by the plant and animal breeder with important economic results. It has probably even greater value in its application to human parenthood and the problems of racial betterment. It is, then, information that should be familiar to all people, not merely to the scientist.

The selected bibliography affords reference to more detailed discussions.

*Suitable as a textbook for classes of young people in Sunday school, high school and college.*

*Of interest to the individual reader.*

\$1.00, postage extra.

## THE POLISH PEASANT IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

### Monograph of an Immigrant Group

By **WILLIAM I. THOMAS** and **FLORIAN ZNANIECKI**, *the University of Chicago*

A series of several volumes, the first two of which are announced for publication in January, 1918, under the title

### Primary-Group Organization

*Each volume \$2.50, postage extra.*

The main purpose of the series is to show the dependence of the individual on society, and the dependence of society upon the individual; and eventually to determine in a scientific manner what are the laws of this dependence, and how the relation can be controlled in such a way as to make an ideally efficient society.

The materials incorporated and their systematization will prove of interest to students of history, psychology, economics, education, political science, etc. The information and the sociological laws will be of immediate practical applicability in social questions like immigration, crime, and war.

*Further information regarding the series, or individual volumes of the series, will be furnished on request*

**THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS**  
CHICAGO 5751 ELLIS AVENUE ILLINOIS



# The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

THE COUNTRYSIDE  
MAGAZINE AND SUBURBAN LIFE

Founded 1904

Incorporated with The Independent August 4, 1917

The Independent is owned and published weekly by the Independent Corporation, at 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, Karl V. S. Howland, president; Frederic E. Dickinson, treasurer; Hamilton Holt, editor; Harold Howland, associate editor; Edwin E. Slosson, literary editor. The price of The Independent is Ten Cents a copy; Four Dollars for one year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union, \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Writers who wish their articles returned should send stamped and addressed envelopes. No responsibility is assumed for the loss or non-return of manuscripts. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter. Copyright, 1917, by The Independent. Address all communications to The Independent, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

## CONTENTS FOR JANUARY 5, 1918

Volume 93, Number 3605

### EDITORIALS

The German Peace Proposal.....	5
The Allies Already Victorious.....	7
Nationalizing the Railroads.....	8
The Undesirability of Commerce....	8

### THE STORY OF THE WEEK

National Control of Utilities.....	9
Shipbuilding Prospects.....	9
Progress of Investigations.....	10
The Second Conscription.....	10
Promotions in the Army.....	10
Food and Fuel Supplies.....	10
Aliens to Be Licensed.....	10
The Shifting of Trade.....	10
National Labor Exchanges.....	11
Embargo on Wool.....	11
Progress of Temperance.....	11
Propaganda of Treason.....	11
Civil War in Russia.....	12
Parleying Over Peace.....	12
The State of Germany.....	12
On the West Front.....	13
Portugal Loyal.....	13
On the Italian Front.....	13
British Naval Command.....	13
British Colonies and Conscription...	13
Viscount Ishii on America.....	14
The World's Harvest.....	14
The Loyalty of Teachers.....	14
Morgan Art for Museum.....	14

Shadows of War.....	15
By Markarid Garodian	

Sectionalizing Public Opinion.....	16
By Will Payne	

A Prayer for World Friendship.....	16
By Harry Emerson Fosdick	

The Independent-Harper's Weekly	
News-Pictorial.....	17

Our Uncensorious Censor.....	20
By Donald Wilhelm	

### THE COUNTRYSIDE SECTION

Given Four Walls and a Ceiling.....	23
By Louise Day Putnam Lee	
The Period Styles.....	26
By George Leland Hunter	
Live Wire Housekeeping.....	28
The Room You Live In.....	30
By Agnes Foster Wright	
Your Place in Your Town.....	32
By Harold A. Caparn	
Paper Planting.....	33
By Hugh Findlay	
What to Do in January.....	34
By Hugh Findlay	
The Poultry Yard in January.....	36
By E. I. Farrington	

The Railroad Crisis.....	44
By Luigi Criscuolo	

The Motorists' Winter Problems.....	48
By Clarkson Lloyd	

## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY  
SECTION I. COMPOSITION.

##### The Story of the Week.

1. Write a letter such as the Secretary of the Treasury might have written in explaining the reasons for requiring all foreign insurance companies to secure licenses.
2. You are to speak at a dinner given to a number of private soldiers who have gone from your community. Take for your topic the subject of army promotions.
3. You are at a meeting of a labor union. Speak for or against a motion for cheap labor in California.
4. Read "The Loyalty of Teachers." Write a letter to The Independent telling what your school, and your teacher, are doing from patriotic motives.
5. You are member of an art society. Write a letter to be signed by the president of the society expressing appreciation of Mr. Morgan's recent gift to art.
6. Write a paragraph of contrast on American commerce today and in the time of Edmund Burke.

##### Editorial Articles.

1. You are at a neighborhood meeting. Give a talk on "The Undesirability of Commerce." Make your talk apply to local conditions.

##### Shadows of War. By Markarid Garodian.

1. The article is probably a shorthand report of what the thirteen-year-old girl said. Why are her own words given, without elaboration? What is one of the means of attaining pathos? How does the article make you feel toward the governments of Turkey and of Germany?

##### Our Uncensorious Censor. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. Sum up the facts that article gives concerning George Creel, and his work. Explain how these facts have been made interesting. Write a similar article about one of your teachers, or some other person with whose work you are familiar.

##### Sectionalizing Public Opinion. By Will Payne.

1. If you agree with the article, write a letter to your Congressman asking for a change in the postal provisions, and summarizing the points made here, in support of your request. If your teacher says the letter is good, send it to your Congressman.

##### Live Wire Housekeeping.

1. Write an advertisement for any of the articles named on the page.

##### Food Will Win the War.

1. Give a talk in which you show how America may conserve her supply of food.

##### The Room You Live In. By Agnes Foster Wright.

1. Summarize the principles for making a room attractive.

##### Given Four Walls and a Ceiling. By Louise Day Putnam Lee.

1. Give a talk in which you show in what the real beauty of a room consists.

##### The Period Styles. By George Leland Hunter.

1. Give a talk in which you point out the different styles of furniture, and their respective elements of beauty.

##### The Motorist's Winter Problems. By Clarkson Lloyd.

1. You are at a meeting of automobile owners. Give a talk on the care of automobiles in winter.

#### SECTION II. LITERATURE.

##### The New Books.

1. What is an autobiography? Why is Professor Matthews' autobiography of unusual interest?
2. Tell something concerning the literary work of every one of the following: Austin Dobson, DuMaurier, Thomas Hardy, William Black, Stevenson, Kipling, Henry James, Hawthorne.
3. Tell something about the following: "ballades and other French forms" of verse; The New Arabian Nights; McAndrews' Hymn.

#### SECTION III. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the meaning and the derivation of every one of the following words prominent in the news of the week: aliens, anarchy, tapestry, jetties, compromise, inaccessible, dynasty, annuities, indemnities, embargo, bibliography.

#### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. Bringing the War Home to the People—"Our Uncensorious Censor."

1. What impression of the personal and mental characteristics of the Director of Public Information do you get from this article?
2. What had Mr. Creel accomplished before he was chosen to fill his present position? Why was he chosen?
3. What are the means which Mr. Creel is using in bringing the war home to the people?
4. Why has the author chosen the above title for his article?

##### II. Nationalism and the Public Press—"Sectionalizing Public Opinion."

1. Compare this article with the editorial, "A Bill for the Promotion of Sectionalism," published in The Independent, October 6, 1917. In which of the two is the case presented most forcefully?
2. Why does the author of this article believe that newspapers and periodicals should be treated like letters rather than like parcels by the post office? Do you agree with him?
3. Why, according to his judgment, is it bad practise to separate reading matter from advertisements in administering postal rates?

##### III. The Railroad Situation—"The Railroad Crisis," "The Railroads Nationalized."

1. What are the conditions which have brought about the financial embarrassment of the American railroads?
2. Why does the author of "The Railroad Crisis" say (third paragraph): "... the remedy is not subsidies in the form of large loans," etc.?
3. "The war is to blame, of course, for emphasizing the condition." How far is this true?
4. What were the arguments presented in favor of increasing freight rates? against increasing them? How will the Government probably handle this situation now that it has taken over the administration of the railroads?
5. Sketch, as far as you are able, the plan of organization that the Government will probably adopt in its administration of the railroads.
6. "After the railroads the coal mines, the telegraph and telephone lines—in fact every natural monopoly of national scope." List as many monopolies of this sort as you can and describe the present situation of each, pointing out why Government control is needful.

##### IV. Distribution and Exchange—"The Undesirability of Commerce."

1. In most books on Economics you will find some statement to the effect that the extent of a country's commerce is a fair index of that country's civilization. In what sense is this true?
2. Can you reconcile the above statement with the declaration: "For commerce is a necessary evil"?
3. Answer the question: "What should a country or community import?"
4. How far do you agree with the assertion made in the last paragraph of the editorial? Do the facts as you know them justify the last sentence?

##### V. Turkish Atrocities in Armenia—"Shadows of War."

1. From the account given in this article, write a description of social conditions in Armenia as they existed previous to the beginning of the war.
2. Write a similar description of conditions which have resulted from the war.
3. Are conditions in Armenia worse than conditions in Belgium? What is the basis for your statement?

##### VI. The Problem of Food—"Food Will Win the War."

1. Compare the beginnings of food control in Germany with the methods at present in use in the United States. Do you see any signs of the adoption of German methods in this country?
2. What, according to the experience of Germany, is the first step necessary for intelligent food control?
3. What conclusions do you draw from a study of the comparative table of food consumption given at the bottom of column 2?



## *A Gorham Resolution for 1918*

At this season of the year when Good Resolutions are the order of the day, The Gorham Company, sharing the common aspirations and hopes of mankind, renews its annual resolve to dedicate itself to making the world richer for its labors, to esteem silversmithing as an art as well as a business, and to measure its success by the artistic value of its achievements rather than by the volume of its sales.

### *Gorham Sterling Silverware*

*is sold by leading jewelers every  
where and bears  
this trade-mark*



STERLING

# *The Gorham Company*

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

*New York*

WORKS - PROVIDENCE AND NEW YORK





# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## THE GERMAN PEACE PROPOSALS

**T**HE reply of the Central Powers—that is, the reply of Germany, which is the master of them all—to the peace terms of the Russian Bolsheviks is an admission of defeat. The Austrian Foreign Minister, who acts as spokesman for the Teutonic allies, declares that “for the sake of conquest they will not prolong the war a single day.” The purpose for which Germany entered the war was clearly and unmistakably a purpose of conquest. The frank and unequivocal admission that she has renounced this purpose is a square-cut confession of failure to achieve it. At the same time there is nothing in the Teutonic reply to indicate any change of heart in those who control the Teutonic destiny. The German leaders admit that they cannot succeed in their purpose at the present time; but they do not even pretend that they abjure that purpose for the future.

The terms of the Teutonic reply should be considered in two aspects: their relation to the proposals of the Bolsheviks and their relation to the fundamental purpose of the Allies who are still fighting the German menace. The first consideration, however, has hardly more than an academic interest, for the Bolshevik terms have never received the approval of the Allies.

The proposals of the Bolsheviks were these:

- 1—No compulsory annexation of territory taken during the war.
- 2—Restoration of political independence to all nations deprived of independence by the war.
- 3—National groups not independent before the war to decide by referendum whether they shall become independent or give their allegiance to some power.
- 4—In any territory occupied by mixed peoples the rights of the minority to be defended by laws insuring educational freedom and administrative autonomy.
- 5—No belligerent country to pay indemnities, but compensation for losses of private persons thru the war to be provided from a special fund contributed by all the belligerents on a proportional basis.
- 6—The same principles to apply to colonies as to the parent country.
- 7—No economic war after the war.

The reply of the Central Powers to these proposals, taken at its face value—which the experience of the present war has proved to be a highly hazardous way to take any word from a Teutonic source—and reduced to its lowest terms stands thus:

- 1—Agreed.
- 2—Agreed.
- 3—Rejected.
- 4—Agreed, with the proviso that the protection of minorities is purely a matter of internal politics.
- 5—Agreed; but interpreted to mean that each belligerent power would have only to make indemnification for ex-

penditure for the support of its prisoners of war and for illegal acts of damage done in its own territory against civilian alien enemies.

6—Agreed, as to the return of captured colonies; but rejected as to the right of colonial peoples to determine their destiny by an expression of popular will.

7—Agreed.

Whether the terms of this reply will prove satisfactory to the Bolsheviks, or will afford a basis upon which they can proceed to negotiate further with the Central Powers, it is impossible for us to say. The processes of the Bolshevik mind are not easy to predict.

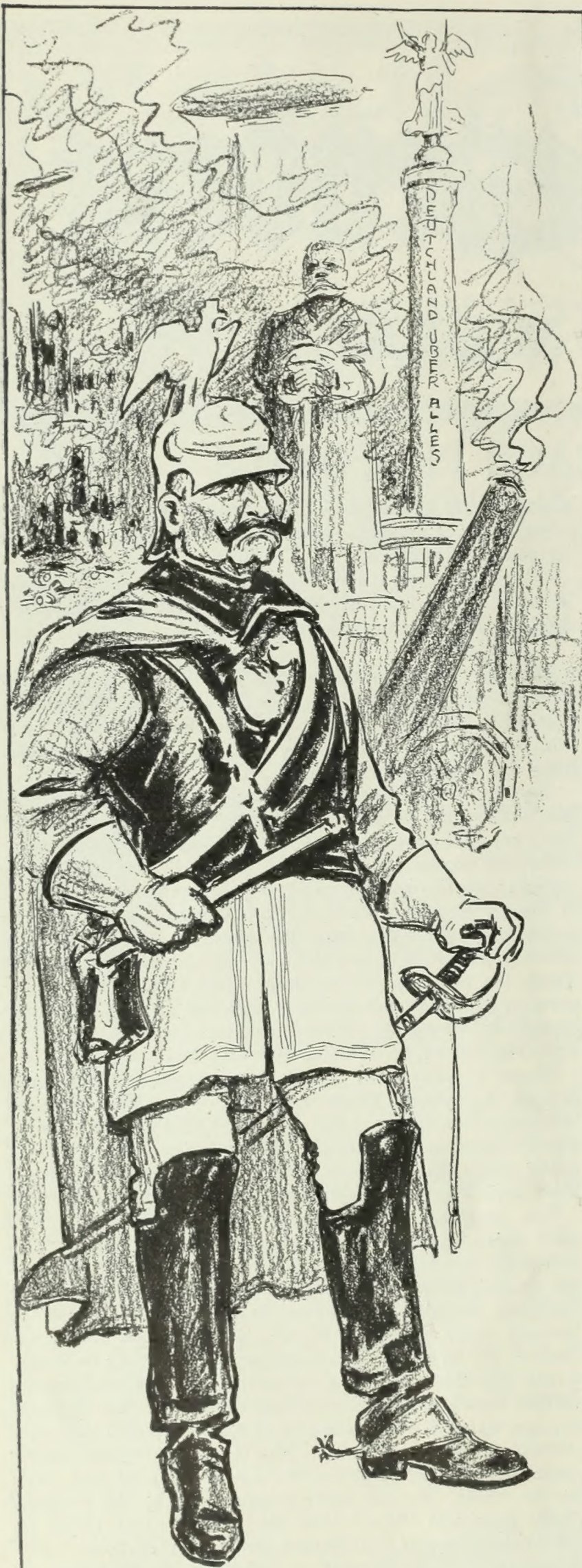
But the most important question for the American people to consider is what relation these proposed terms of the Central Powers bear to the fundamental purpose for which the American nation and its Allies are fighting. In essence the German proposal is merely for a restoration of the *status quo ante bellum*. The German mind as it seeks peace emphasizes the past; the mind of America and its Allies is primarily concerned with the future. The thought which the masters of Germany would like to have their enemies accept is, Let us make it as tho all this had never happened. The thought which the peoples of the Allied nations hold sacred is, It never must happen again.

There is nothing in the German proposal which looks toward the future. There is nothing which would involve the rendering impotent for the years that are to come of the Prussian military spirit and ambition. The terms of peace which the American people will accept must contain some such assurance—assurance not in words but in facts.

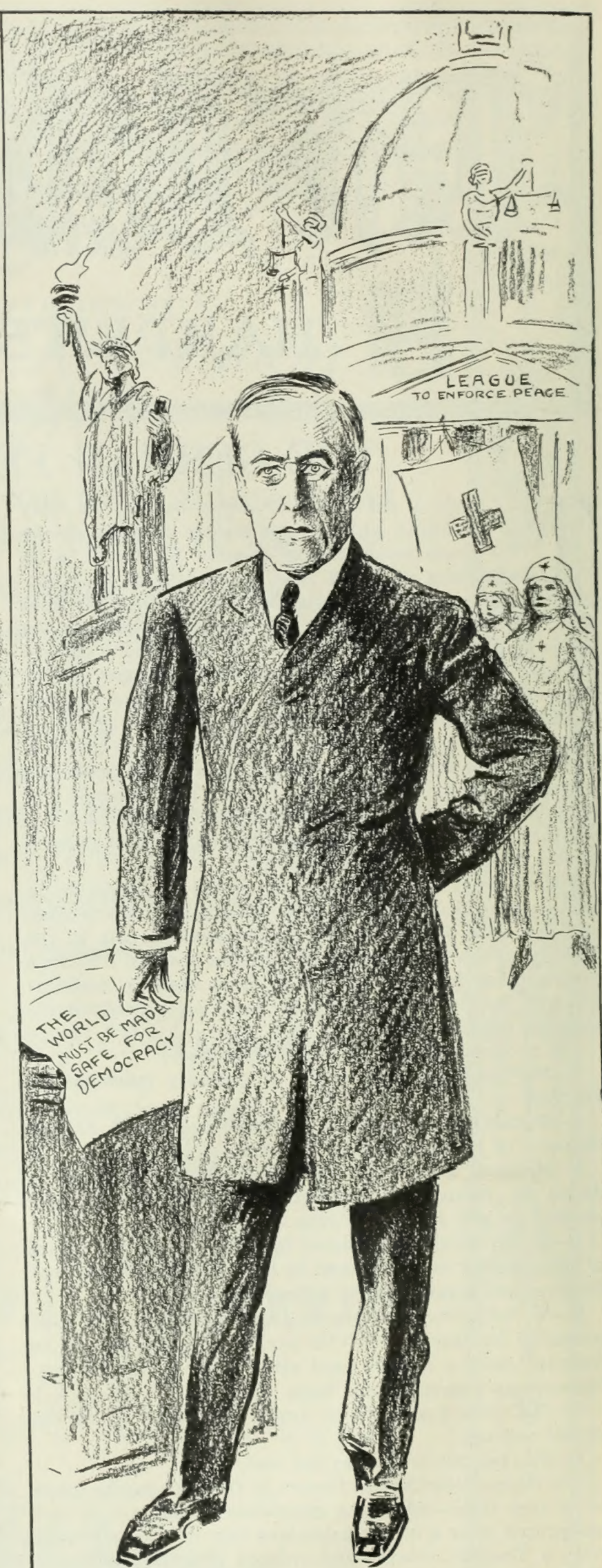
The judgment which the American people should pass upon these plausible but sinister proposals of the German autocracy has already been set forth by the President of the United States. His reply to the peace proposal of the Pope last August should be set down side by side with the German reply to the Bolsheviks and the two documents studied, not so much in particulars and detail, as in fundamental significance. The proposal of the Pope went much farther than the present Teutonic terms in that it suggested disarmament and a concert of nations based upon the principle of arbitration. But, like the present proposals, it postulated the restoration of the *status quo ante* as a basis for the whole. The full and complete reply to this proposal which President Wilson then made is the one which we should make now if the German proposals were to be transmitted to us either directly or indirectly. He said then, as we could not but say now:

The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government, which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war; delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly; stopped at no





THE AUTOCRAT



THE DEMOCRAT

MORRIS



barrier, either of law or mercy: swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also and of the helpless poor: and now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world.

This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purpose: but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by his Holiness the Pope would, so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength, and a renewal of its policy would make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments: and would result in abandoning the new-born Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference and the certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German Government has of late accustomed the world. Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accommodation?

The Bolsheviki may be willing to accept the German terms; but the Central Powers in proffering them have declared that peace can only come on this basis if all the belligerents agree as well. This the Allies will not do. To make a peace like that would be to abandon everything for which they have made the supreme sacrifice.

## THE ALLIES ALREADY VICTORIOUS

THE terms of peace proffered by the Germans indicate a failure to perceive or an unwillingness to admit that the actual state of things is overwhelmingly in favor of the Allies. The enemy cannot be blind to the fact that superiority of the Allies in number, resources and position make their complete victory inevitable if the war should be long enough continued, but it is not sufficiently realized, either here or abroad, that the Allies have already within three and a half years accomplished greater conquests than any nation or coalition of nations since history began.

"Look at the map!" cry the Germans and their co-belligerents in this country. Well, look at the map. Look at the whole map, not merely the map of the European peninsula. This is not a European war, altho some nearsighted folks called it so at first. It is a world-wide war and involves vaster issues than the shoving of a boundary line back or forth a few miles in the valley of the Rhine, the Vistula, the Tagliamento or the Vardar. The stake is not the balance of power in Europe, but the hegemony of the globe, and this stake has been won by the Allies.

What do we see when we look at a map of the globe? First, that three-fourths of it consists of oceans, all of which are under the control of the Allies. Germany and her allies are in a state of siege and can be kept so indefinitely. Their commerce on the high seas has been extinguished ever since the war began.

Second, the enemies of Germany now comprize sixteen nations occupying a territory of 38,842,000 square miles and including 1,410,000,000 inhabitants. This is more than thirty times the area and more than ten times the population of the Central Powers. This advantage increases continually as the years go on, for the population of the Allies multiplies more rapidly and has opportunity for indefinite expansion.

Third, the Allies have absolute control of all the neutral nations, and can, if they desire, cut some of them off from the Central Powers or others from the outside world.

Fourth, the Allies have already conquered 82 per cent of the German Empire and 66 per cent of the Ottoman Empire as they were before the war. This comprizes 1,733,000 square miles. On the other hand, the Central Powers have conquered 158,000 square miles. This means a net gain of 1,575,000 square miles, an area more than seven times the size of Germany.

But, it may be objected, all land is not alike; a square mile in New Guinea has not the same value as a square mile in Germany. Of course not. The square mile in New Guinea is vastly more valuable for agricultural purposes. Java, which is a neighbor of New Guinea, supports a population more than twice as great as Germany per square mile. The German Government, hard up for oil and glycerin, would gladly trade its most fertile farmland for an equivalent acreage of coconut groves if that were somehow possible.

But, it may be again objected, a square mile of Kamerun desert is not of the same value as a square mile of Alsatian coalfields in its supply of motive power. Of course not. A square mile of tropical soil receives more solar energy than is yielded by all the coal mines of Germany in a year. Its supply is inexhaustible, while the European coal-fields will run short in a few centuries. The experiments with solar engines in Egypt prove that it is possible to utilize the energy of the sun's rays, and if this can be made practicable on a large scale Timbaktu and Memphis may again become centers of civilization.

But, one may say, Africa is not so desirable for a place of residence as Germany. So we think, but once the world thought otherwise and may think so again. Would those who lived in the Garden of the Hesperides (now Italian Libya) consider the advisability of moving to the shores of the Baltic? We need not guess about it. Tacitus, who might be called a pro-German, says explicitly that no one who could live in Africa would ever leave it for such a gloomy and inclement region as Germany. The northern lands became habitable by civilized men thru the discovery of heating appliances. Now that cooling appliances are known, the tropics may once more become favored places of residence.

The fact is that nobody can tell with any certainty what land will be most valuable in the future. To prove this statement we need not resort to speculation as to remote possibilities, but we may refer to history. We should see that English statesmen once weighed the island of Martinique against all Canada and were disposed to think the former more valuable. Voltaire said that it was absurd to fight over a few acres of snow, meaning by that Canada. Equally foolish American statesmen thought that Louisiana, that Florida, that California, that Alaska, that Hawaii, that the Philippines were not worth having. The Fiji Islands were offered to Great Britain in 1858 for \$45,000, payable to the United States. The offer was declined, but in 1874 Great Britain paid \$575,000 for the islands, and now would not take five millions for them.

The Transvaal, once thought not worth the trouble of hoisting a flag over, was found to be worth fighting over when it began to pour forth gold and diamonds. When Bismarck took away Alsace-Lorraine he contemptuously told the French that they could seek compensation in Africa. They took his advice and now Germany shudders at the soldiers and supplies that France draws from an African empire larger than all Europe.

The German colonial empire consists of what none of the other fellows wanted, and the British colonial empire consists of what England could not induce the other fellows to take. Yet these once contemned parcels of land are now esteemed so valuable that the question of their possession is likely to prolong the war indefinitely. It is very unsafe to assume that real estate values will remain forever fixed at what they would bring today at sheriff's sale.

As far as the war has yet gone England has won and Germany has lost. Who says so? England's worst enemy, Admiral von Tirpitz. So says also the *Neuste Nachrichten* of Kiel; that if peace should be made on the map as it stands England would actually be "everywhere triumphant." Germany would be only too glad to get back to the *status quo ante* for she has not only suffered but has lost ground thru the war. Her declared willingness to ma-



peace on the Russian principle of no annexations on either side proves that she regards her conquests as less valuable than those of her enemies.

There are a number of things that we want changed before we stop fighting. We should like to see several crowns knocked off. We should like to see the Balkan crazy-quilt taken apart and put together in a better pattern. We should like to see the shining armor of Germania and the naked sword of Attila laid away in a museum. But it is well to remind ourselves in the confusion of issues that if peace should be made with the map as it stands—which God forbid—the Allies would be victorious. If the German line should never be budged back another yard—tho we hope it will—Germany would have lost the greater part of her possessions and prospect.

## THE RAILROADS NATIONALIZED

THE President has taken over the railroads. Fifty-five great railroad systems, and countless smaller transportation units, aggregating a quarter of a million miles of line, are now under the supreme direction of one man. It is a fearless act, a stupendous undertaking. But it was inevitable, if we were to utilize to the full in the war American resources. Success in war demands unity of purpose, concentration of effort, simplification of control, elimination of lost motion. We were not getting these indispensable things in the field of transportation. Where lay the fault does not matter now. The one way out was to pull the whole thing together into a single coherent system.

We should not stop there. Unification of effort and control in other directions is no less essential to success in our herculean undertakings. After the railroads the coal mines, the telegraph and telephone lines—in fact every natural monopoly of national scope. War demands everything, not only of the individual but of the nation. We have met with ready hand each demand as it has been made manifest. We shall not withhold our hand until the goal is attained.

But after the war, what? That remains to be discovered. The world after the war will not be the same old world. Just how it will differ it would be foolhardy to try to predict now. But vastly different it will be.

We do not believe that the steps which we are now taking in the nationalization and concentration of great business activities will be retraced. What war impels us to now we will learn to value too much to throw away. We believe that one of the great national possessions with which the Great War will repay our sacrifices will be a realization of the soundness of the nationalization of natural monopolies.

## THE UNDESIRABILITY OF COMMERCE

THE war is teaching us a lesson that we ought to have learned without it, namely, that much of our commerce was unnecessary and much more of it was undesirable. Mr. Houston is sending out urgent appeals to the farmers to raise more food for the home market and Mr. Hoover urges everybody to live more on local products. Insular England and isolated Germany have discovered how to dispense with the greater part of their former importations and will probably never again become so dependent as they used to be upon foreign sources. It is greatly to be hoped that peace may soon remove the present impediments to freedom of trade, but at the same time we may hope that the indefinite expansion of commerce in the future may be checked not by submarines or legislation, but by the development of community self-support.

For commerce is a necessary evil. Always to some extent necessary. Always to some extent an evil. Its object is to remedy a deficiency. It is the cure of a disease, the disease of privation or incapacity. Why do you buy anything? Because you lack something. Why do you sell anything? Because the other party lacks something. It is an exchange

advantageous to both parties but yet involves a loss to both, and the greater the distance the greater the loss. Last year the people of the United States paid the railroads of the United States \$3,400,000,000 out of which the railroads made a profit of about a billion. The cost of the short haul transportation and local handling of long distance commodities must amount to many billions more. How many of these billions might have been saved if each locality had lived so far as possible on its own products cannot be told because it has never been tried.

On the contrary the world before the war had come to regard commerce as a fine thing in itself and worthy of continual encouragement. The expansion of trade was considered as an index of prosperity. So it is, but so also is the consumption of champagne and the purchase of diamonds and all other forms of wastefulness. A city bragged about the number of carloads or shiploads that entered its markets. It might as well have bragged of the number of hospital cases treated or wooden legs supplied. Hospitals and wooden legs are splendid things for people who are short of health or limbs. A city should have as many of them as it needs, but the fewer it needs the better.

What should a country or community import? Whatever it cannot raise or make about as good and nearly as cheap as it can buy from abroad. Oregon can never hope to raise bananas. It has then a right to import them, but at the same time it might well use more of its own excellent apples and fewer bananas than if it were Cuba. Nebraska cannot grow cane but it can grow beets, which supply sugar equally good. Only in certain favored parts of the world can cotton be grown, but why should cotton mills be confined to the New England streams from which they once drew their power? Australia sends her wool half way around the world to England and brings back her cloth by the same round-about route, which is the same as sending the wool she needs on a superfluous circumnavigation of the globe. Why not send once for all one ship to Australia loaded with the operatives to set up the necessary factories? And while ships were employed in bringing New Zealand butter and cheese to Liverpool the fine dairy lands of the British Isles were lying empty and unused. We hear much of the wasted energy when two milk or grocery wagons pass on the street, but little attention is paid to the drain upon civilization caused by the trains and ships that in time of peace are continually going in opposite directions laden with the same or similar commodities.

One cause of this superfluous commerce is the fondness for the foreign, which is a common failing of human nature. Distance lends enchantment and products are without honor in their own country. Another cause is the centralization of certain industries in a particular place, a centralization often due not to the gain of large scale production but to the accident of priority and the maintenance of monopoly. As capital becomes better distributed and artificial restraints are removed and the methods of industrial efficiency are extended to all races and nations it will be possible for every land to provide for its own needs within the limits imposed by its natural resources. Trade will thus be freed from the artificial stimulation that has exaggerated it and it will fall naturally to the exchange of those commodities that cannot be produced as well in one place as another. Climate and mineral deposits will always give some localities an advantage over others in certain products, and the exchange of these affords a legitimate reason for a commerce which may in the future be greater than in the past and yet relatively less in proportion to the civilization it will support. For we should all be richer if we did not spend so much of our wealth in the superfluous swapping of it. The gain in self-support, self-reliance and self-respect that would come to a locality from the development of its economic independence would be greater than the financial advantage.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

*December 21*—Italians regain lost ground at Monte Asolone. Heavy German artillery fire at Ypres.

*December 22*—Germans bombard Rheims. Peace talk begins at Brest-Litovsk and Bolsheviks state Russian terms.

*December 23*—British advance in Palestine. Germans gain a little ground near Ypres.

*December 24*—Germans break Italian line. Great air battles on west front. British bombard Mannheim.

*December 25*—Italians rally and regain some ground. Central Powers conditionally approve Bolshevik peace terms.

*December 26*—Italians repel German assaults. Sir R. Wemyss succeeds Sir J. R. Jellicoe in British naval command.

*December 27*—Two attacks by Crown Prince at Verdun repulsed. British bombard Germans at Roulers.

Government is regarded with general satisfaction by the railroad companies themselves, by financiers, and by manufacturers, shippers and the industrial and commercial world, as a necessity of the situation created by the war, which will, however, by no means necessarily establish a precedent for maintenance after the return of peace. The Government will operate the railroads as a single integral system, unfettered by the anti-trust and other laws which have restrained combinations among the roads themselves. It will make whatever readjustments of rates may seem necessary and equitable, and it will also deal with the questions of wages and hours of labor, which are again becoming acute. It is assumed that there will soon be an increase in freight rates; probably of the fifteen per cent for which the roads themselves recently asked. Otherwise, it is estimated, there would be a deficit of

\$100,000,000 a year for the Government to meet. Further legislation to perfect the system of Government operation will be sought, if required, from Congress.

## Shipbuilding Prospects

Despite the inexcusable delay of past months, due to indecision and divided councils, the Shipping Board now reports that fine progress is being made in shipbuilding, with a prospect that more than 5,000,000 tons will be completed during the coming calendar year. The emergency ship program calling for the construction of 8,246,308 tons is now nearly one-fifth—on December 1, 18.2 per cent—completed. How great an increase of the mercantile marine this means may be seen in the fact that in 1916 the entire steam tonnage in our foreign trade fleet was only 1,573,705 tons. The greatest tonnage of iron and steel steamships built

## National Control of Utilities

The most important step thus far taken toward mobilizing

the resources of the country for efficiency in the war was that of December 27. The President, acting under the authority bestowed upon him by the law of August 29, 1916, took over for national governmental control and operation all railroads in the United States and its territories, together with their appurtenant and auxiliary steamship and barge lines, telegraphs and telephones. This act became effective and operative at noon on December 28. The railroads and their appurtenant utilities were placed under the general direction of William Gibbs McAdoo, the President's son-in-law, who retained meanwhile his office as Secretary of the Treasury.

The railroad companies, their bond and stock holders and creditors, are assured by the President's proclamation that their interests will be "as scrupulously looked after by the Government as they could be by the directors of the several railway systems." There is guaranteed to them an income equal to their average net operating income for the three fiscal years ended June 30, 1917, and the roads and all other property, fixed and movable, will be maintained by the Government so as to be returned to the owners at the end of the war in as good condition as they were when they were taken from them. The companies are also assured against any further increase in taxation, since the net income guaranteed is computed after the deduction of taxes. According to the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission the railroads of the country, thus taken over, comprise 230,906 miles, with a net operating income, averaged in the last three fiscal years, of \$947,267,472 a year.

This gigantic undertaking of the



THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILROADS

By proclamation of the President, Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo assumed control on December 28 of all the railroads in the United States. The first aim of the Government control is, of course, to relieve freight congestion: traffic will be re-routed over the shortest lines and terminals used in common as an immediate step toward transportation efficiency



in the United States in any preceding year in this century was 442,625 in 1908. In few other years has it been more than half as much.

**Progress of Investigations** Congressional investigations into the conduct of the war are continuing during the recess, and are eliciting many charges and counter-charges of favoritism, intrigue and delay. Apparently various manufacturers were ready to at the beginning of the war to enter promptly upon the work of supplying arms, clothing, etc., but were kept waiting for weeks or months by the indecision, disagreements and red tape methods of the departments, boards and officials at Washington. A machine gun was rejected by the Ordnance Bureau which has been eagerly accepted and adopted by the British army, and which Germany earnestly sought to secure. The chairman of the Shipping Board testified that contracts for \$100,000,000 worth of ships, made by a former manager of the board, were "held up" by his successor for nearly two months. In view of these and other revelations the President has sent to all the executive departments copies of a letter recently addressed by the Secretary of Commerce to his bureau chiefs, urging them to "eliminate red tape" and to increase expedition and efficiency.

The Senate investigating committee would not give the Food Administrator, Mr. Hoover, the opportunity which he desired to reply to the criticisms which several witnesses had directed at him, but on December 25 his statement was made public by the President. He attributes the shortage of sugar to the immense shipments from America to Europe, and insists that without the fixing of prices by agreement, for which he was criticized, the cost of sugar to the consumer would have risen to two or three times the present figure.

**Keep Liberty Bonds Above Par** The Secretary of the Treasury states that he is convinced that the selling of Liberty bonds at a discount is a part of a German conspiracy to impair the credit of the United States and to deter the public from further investments in Government securities. Following out this belief, a bill was recently introduced into Congress which would make it unlawful to buy or sell for less than par and accrued interest any Government bonds issued since April 6 last. This bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House and may be reported out and passed after the holiday recess, if attempts to depress the price of Liberty bonds continue.

**The Second Conscription** The stupendous task of classifying nearly nine million men thruout the United States marks the beginning of the second draft under the conscription law. The local boards are now sending out copies of the printed questions which all registered men are required



© Harris & Ewing

#### THE NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Thomas B. Love, who has just been appointed assistant under Secretary McAdoo, will supervise the work of the war risk insurance bureau and of the internal revenue bureau. Mr. Love was state commissioner of insurance and banking in Texas and has been doing volunteer work recently under the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

to answer, to five per cent of the men each day until all have been served. The questions are to be answered within seven days; a time which some think not too long for a thoughtful disposition of the sixteen pages of questions. Indeed, the questions are so elaborate and puzzling that the Government has arranged for thousands of lawyers to give their services in advising and assisting men who are at a loss as to how to answer all the questions. After the questions have been answered and returned, there will be physical and medical examinations, as in the first conscription.

**Promotions in the Army** General Pershing has opened the way from the ranks to supreme command. An order issued by him to the army in France provides for promotion from the ranks, so that any private may become an officer, and pos-

sibly rise to be General of the Army. All temporary appointments and promotions are to be on a selective basis, as in the British army, and recommendations for them must be based solely on the demonstrated fitness and capacity of the candidates. Under the temporary system, which is new to the American army, a lieutenant may for apparent merit be made a temporary captain or major, and will hold the place until his fitness for it is proved or disproved. In the latter case, he is reduced to his former place; but if he "makes good" he is confirmed permanently in the higher rank.

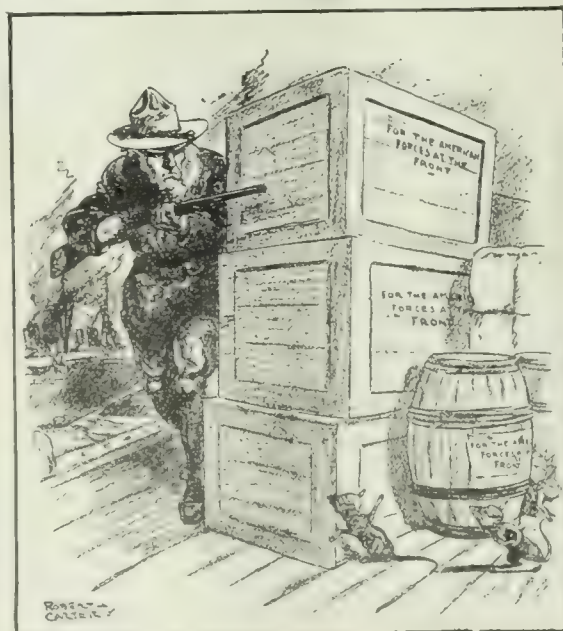
**Food and Fuel Supplies** It was announced on December 24 that there was on hand, in storage and in the market, enough wheat and flour to supply all the needs of this country for five months, even if the marketing of wheat from farms should entirely cease. The stock of breadstuffs was therefore considered ample for our own use and for a fifty per cent increase of the supply to the Allies over that of last year.

At the same time numerous large wholesale and retail firms were warned that they were in danger of losing their licenses to do business because of the unwarrantably high prices which they were demanding for necessities.

The National Fuel Administrator issued an order authorizing state administrators to discriminate, in their judgment, among industries, so as to favor the most necessitous, and between all industries and domestic consumers in favor of the latter; and express the opinion that all coal mines would have to be taken over by the Government for control and operation during the war.

**Aliens to Be Licensed** The President has issued an order requiring all foreign insurance companies, whether Allied or neutral, which wish to continue doing business in this country, to secure licenses from the Treasury Department before February 1 next. This action is taken in order to guard more perfectly against the transmission to the enemy of information which might react to the detriment of the United States. In making it known the Secretary of the Treasury said that he recognized the fact that it was desirable for companies to have information about the risks which they insured which, in some cases, would be of value to an enemy of this country. The order applies to none but foreign companies, but the hope is expressed that American companies will voluntarily cooperate with the Government by taking measures to prevent important information from becoming available to disloyal persons.

**The Shifting of Trade** American foreign commerce in 1917 has shown a noteworthy shifting of sources and destination, due, of course, to the war. Before the war imports from Europe were greater than from any other grand division of the world; but now they are less than from North America, South America or Asia. As



Carter in New York Evening Sun

#### WHARF RATS

The rats wear Hun helmets and they are gnawing at the supplies for American forces at the front



compared with those in 1913, the year before the war, imports from Europe have fallen from \$865,000,000 to \$460,000,000, while those from North America (Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico) have risen from \$390,000,000 to \$860,000,000; from South America from \$198,000,000 to \$580,000,000, and from Asia from \$281,000,000 to \$740,000,000. The chief increase in exports has been, of course, to Europe, because of our supplying the needs of the Allies, the figures having risen from \$1,500,000,000 in 1913 to \$4,110,000,000 in 1917. Exports to North America rose from \$601,000,000 to \$1,210,000,000, and to South America from \$147,000,000 to \$310,000,000; in each case more than doubling. The increase to South America was probably more in actual volume and less merely in rise of price, than that of any other part of the world, and was due to the fact that the United States took the place of European countries which because of the war were unable to continue their trade with that continent.

**Vast Value of Commerce** Actual reports and careful estimates show that the value of American foreign commerce has been far greater in the calendar year 1917 than in any preceding year, and more than double that of 1913, the year preceding the war. Imports and exports totaled about \$4,250,000,000 in 1913, and will probably exceed \$9,000,000,000 in 1917. This does not mean, however, that the volume of trade has so greatly increased, tho it has increased in some directions to a considerable extent, but that the values of both imports and exports have risen. Thus, taking the figures for September, 1913, and 1917, prices of imports of raw silk have risen from \$3.43 to \$5.59 a pound; cattle hides from 19 cents to 27 cents; goat

skins from 26 cents to 42 cents; and clothing wool from 24 to 46 cents. Similarly, prices of exports have risen: Wheat from 94 cents to \$2.32 a bushel; corn from 78 cents to \$1.96; steel from \$21 to \$84 a ton; and raw cotton from 13 to 25 cents a pound.

**National Labor Exchanges** The Council of National Defense has asked the various state councils of defense to coöperate with the Department of Labor in organizing and conducting a national system of labor exchanges. In this way it is hoped to solve the problem of labor distribution and to avoid such unsatisfactory conditions as the congestion of labor at one point and scarcity of it at another. "The Department of Labor," says Mr. Gifford, the director of the Council of National Defense, "plans to extend its system of exchange through funds at the disposal of its war emergency employment service. The war emergency employment service will consist of the United States Employment Service, the Public Service Reserve, the Boys' Working Reserve and the state labor exchanges. This whole system will be coördinated with the new system of exchanges of the state councils of defense, by the appointment by the Secretary of Labor of the chairman of each state council committee as Federal director of the war emergency employment service. Thus the national and local machinery will be tied firmly together."

**Embargo on Wool** The scarcity of wool, and the almost prohibitive increase in price of it, amounting to 200 per cent, have evoked from the War Trade Board an order for a practical embargo on that important and essential commodity. Henceforth no woolen goods may be exported

if in the judgment of the board the wool is needed here for the use of the army or navy. Importers, on the other hand, will be required to pledge themselves to sell the wool to nobody but actual manufacturers, and to give the Government an option to purchase it all at a price five per cent less than that obtained for it on July 30 last. This action is expected to stabilize the market, restrict prices, encourage importations, and prevent speculation and hoarding.

**Progress of Temperance** General Pershing on December 21 issued an order prohibiting the use of distilled spirits and of all alcoholic beverages except light wines and beers, by members of the American army in Europe, forbidding soldiers to buy or to accept as presents any strong liquors, and providing summary punishment for all who violate the rule.

Ex-President Roosevelt has written a letter urging prohibition of intoxicants during the war, not only to all soldiers and sailors but also to all men doing vital work for those services in connection with railroads, factories, mines or shipyards.

The Canadian Government has prohibited the importation of intoxicating liquors into the Dominion, beginning on December 24, and has announced that it is investigating and considering the question of prohibiting at an early date the manufacture of such liquors in Canada during the war and for a year following the return of peace. The order bans all beverages containing more than two and a half per cent of alcohol.

**Propaganda of Treason** Some sensation was caused on December 24 at "a Pacific port" of the United States by the discovery of a lot of arms and ammunition concealed



© Bureau of Public Information. Press Illustrating

#### A HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILE BRIDGE IN FLANDERS

It is almost an open question, whether Flanders mud is land or water. In some section of the front the troops have gone beating to battle. Here the swamps were impassable either by boat or on foot, and the troops had to lay a hundred and twenty mile pontoon bridge to go forward



in the hold of a Russian ship which was under the control of a Bolshevik crew. These were believed to be intended for delivery to the Industrial Workers of the World, since several I. W. W. papers were found among them. A quantity of strong liquor was also hidden with the arms.

American customs officials report that they have recently found many letters containing inscriptions in invisible ink, or in cipher code, concealed among the clothing or other effects of ships' crews bound to and from Scandinavian ports; indicating a regular system of communication between this country and Germany and Austria.

French investigators have found that the recent disasters to the Italian arms were preceded by a widespread German propaganda in the Italian army, including the distribution of pacifist literature, and by illicit fraternization between Italian and Teutonic troops at the front, which officers, presumably corrupted by German spies, did not check nor punish.

**Civil War in Russia** The civil war in Russia continues between the Bolsheviks on the one hand and the Ukrainians and Cossacks on the other. The Ukrainians refuse to permit food supplies to be sent from their country into northern Russia, and the Bolsheviks are endeavoring to invade the south and seize Odessa and the food supplies. For this purpose they are said to have organized and armed a large detachment of German prisoners of war to aid them.

The Bolsheviks have complained that American agents in Russia were assisting the Cossacks, and that the American Ambassador himself was doing so; and they made bitter threats of reprisals. They seem to have mistaken Red Cross relief work for military aid.

The latest returns indicate a strong

majority against the Bolsheviks in the Constituent Assembly. There have been elected 420 Social Revolutionists, 60 Mohammedans, 25 Cossacks, 25 Maximalists, 24 Constitutional Democrats, and 4 Jews; and 225 Bolsheviks, who will be opposed by all the others. The Social Revolutionists will thus have a considerable majority over all others.

**Parleying Over Peace** Peace negotiations between the Russian Bolsheviks and Germany have exhibited much activity but little efficiency, and have been chiefly useful to Germany in affording an opportunity to transfer troops from the eastern to the Italian and western fronts, in cynical disregard of the terms of the truce. The negotiations were begun on December 22 at Brest-Litovsk, Russia, in "a solemn sitting," at which were present the Foreign Ministers of Germany and Austria-Hungary and many other prominent ministers, generals and other officials from those countries, Bulgaria, Turkey and Russia. The session was opened by Hakkı Pasha, of Turkey, and Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Minister, was unanimously elected president. After the adoption of rules of procedure, at the president's suggestion, the chief Russian delegate presented the terms of peace which had been formulated by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies. These terms provided:

First, that there shall be no compulsory annexation of territory taken during the war, but there shall be speedy evacuation of such territory; second, that political independence shall be restored to all nations deprived of independence by the fortunes of war; third, that national groups not independent before the war shall decide by a referendum whether they shall become independent or give their allegiance to some power; fourth, where mixed nationalities occupy any territory the rights of the minority shall be defended by a separate law assuring educational freedom and administrative autonomy, if possible; fifth, no bel-

ligerent country shall be required to pay contributions, and private persons shall be compensated for losses incurred thru the war from a special fund contributed by all the belligerents on a proportional basis. The same principles shall be applicable to colonies as to the parent countries. Finally, there shall be no boycotting of one country by another.

The reply of the Central Powers was made on Christmas Day by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. He said that the Central Powers were ready to sign at once peace terms which would be just to all belligerents. They disclaimed intentions of conquest and approved the principle of no forcible annexations or indemnities. No nation should be deprived of political independence because of the war. The question of the subjection of peoples which have not political independence to other countries could not be solved internationally, but must be left for each government and its people to deal with according to their constitution. It was a *sine qua non* that all Germany's colonies should be restored to her. Count Czernin thought that peace could thus be secured, practically on the basis proposed by Russia, provided that all the belligerents would agree to it in good faith.

Meantime the Bolshevik leaders, speaking to their followers in Russia, declared their determination not to accept offensive terms of peace from German militarism. If such were offered, they would reject them and seek to rouse the youth of the nation to fight against them. But, added Leon Trotsky, if, exhausted as we are by this unprecedented slaughter, we must accept the terms of the German Emperor, we would accept them only in order to rise together with the German people against German militarism as we did against Czarism.

In contrast to this was the declaration of the German Emperor, made to his soldiers on the western front on December 22, in which he said:

The year 1917, with its great battles, has proved that the German people has in the Lord of Creation above an unconditional and avowed ally on whom it can absolutely rely. Without Him all would have been in vain.

We do not know what is still in store for us, but you have seen how in this last of the four years of war God's hand has visibly prevailed, punished treachery and rewarded heroic persistence. From this we can gain firm confidence that the Lord will be with us in the future also.

If the enemy does not want peace then we must bring peace to the world by battering in with the iron fist and shining sword the doors of those who will not have peace.

**The State of Germany** Indications accumulate of internal troubles in the German Empire.

The Social Democratic paper *Vorwärts* of Berlin declares that the great masses of the German people are not merely hungry but actually starving, tho the agricultural producers and rich townspeople have plenty since they are permitted to hoard supplies. "Forty millions of the masses are starving," declared this paper, "and are unlikely to sit silent. We might have within a month an absolute catastrophe in Germany and a collapse even worse than Russia." For these utterances the pa-



© U.S. Government & Underwood

AS FAR AS THE EYE CAN SEE

One of the storerooms in a British munitions plant where the shells are painted and inspected before being sent to the front



per was punished by suspension of publication for three days, but the truth of its statements does not seem to have been disproved or denied.

Serious troubles have arisen between the Government and the Social Democrats, involving the forcible suppression of a number of meetings of the latter. These troubles arose largely over the comments of the Socialists upon the Russian peace negotiations and their hostile reflections upon the Pan-German program and policy.

A destructive explosion and fire occurred on December 21 in the great Krupp arms and munitions works at Essen, the conflagration lasting for twenty-four hours.

Meantime it is announced that the seventh German war loan realized 12,625,660,200 marks, or \$2,903,901,846 at normal rates of exchange.

An interesting sidelight upon Germany's treatment of subject peoples is afforded in a recent advertisement in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* of Berlin, which announces "Fifty Polish workers, twenty men and thirty girls, to be exchanged for the same number of other workers. Address offers to," etc. These persons, as the *Berliner Tageblatt* observes, "are offered for exchange, just as cattle are exchanged. These fifty people certainly were not asked for their consent, any more than draft oxen or cows are asked."

**Redeeming the Holy Land** The Christmas season was celebrated by the British forces in Palestine by pretty steadily and effectively pushing forward their occupation of that country. A general advance northward is being made on a line stretching across the country from the Mediterranean Sea to the valley of the Jordan. On December 24 they had traversed much of the famous Plain of Sharon and were meeting with only nominal resistance.

**On the West Front** The great German drive, expected on the West front, has not yet occurred. There have been daily assaults of a minor character, at all points along the line, as if the Germans were testing the Allied lines in hope of discovering a weak spot. But the lines have held firm, and no advantage has been gained by the attacks. A savage bombardment of Rheims occurred on December 21, apparently with no other object than spiteful destruction. There was much artillery activity at Ypres, also. Two furious attacks at Verdun were made on December 26 by the German Crown Prince, but they were completely repulsed with heavy losses. Air fighting was more violent than usual. In the three days of December 21, 22 and 23, French aeroplanes engaged in a hundred combats, in which eighteen German planes were destroyed, and twenty tons of explosives were dropt upon German camps, factories, railroad stations and marching troops. On December 24 a British air squadron began the work of reprisals for German air raids of England, by flying over Mann-



FORWARD SLIDE!

A practise advance thru barbed wire entanglements

heim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, several hundred miles from the border, and dropping a ton of bombs, which did much damage to the chief railway station and to several factories. British aeroplanes caused the explosion of a German ammunition train at Roulers, in Belgium, and the consequent destruction of a large part of that town.

**Portugal Loyal** The revolution in Portugal has not affected the loyalty of that country to the Allied Powers in the Great War. Fears were at first felt and exprest that it would do so, based merely upon the circumstance that the Government which had been turned out was the one which had led Portugal into the war. But the Portuguese Legation at Washington on December 18 officially declared that these fears were groundless, and that suggestions that the revolution had been in the interest of Germany were "merely one more device of the all-pervading German propaganda intended to sow dissension among the Allies. The foreign policy of the new Government," it added, "rests and will continue to rest on the maintenance of the alliance with England in hearty coöperation with the other Allies."

**On the Italian Front** The heaviest fighting of the week has been on the Italian front, where the Germans and Austrians have been struggling desperately to break thru to the Venetian plains before they become utterly snowbound in the mountains. On December 21 the Italians assumed the offensive and retook some of the ground which they had lost at Mount Asolone; compelling Berlin to admit that the Teutons were on the defensive. Three days later the Teutons suddenly opened a tremendous artillery fire near the head of the Frenzela valley, in the Asiago sector, and followed it with an infantry drive almost completely thru the Italian lines.

Among the Teutonic troops were recognized many which had been brought thither from the Russian front. More than 9000 prisoners were taken and the situation seemed more ominous for Italy than at any time since the first great German drive. But within twelve hours by almost superhuman exertions the Italians not only checked the German onset but actually succeeded in rolling it back for some distance and in regaining much ground and many batteries and guns. The invasion was thus held in a deadlock, with time, in conditions of weather, making steadily in favor of the Italian forces.

A raid was made upon the Italian lines near Treviso on December 26 by a fleet of twenty-five German and Austrian aeroplanes. It was repulsed with the loss of at least eleven of the planes.

**British Naval Command** Sir John R. Jellicoe retired from his place as First Sea Lord, the active head of the British navy, on December 26, and will be elevated to the peerage. He was succeeded by Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, who has been one of the most aggressive "fighting admirals" of the navy, and whose accession to supreme command may mean the adoption of a more vigorous policy.

**British Colonies and Conscription** While Canada has just voted strongly in favor of the conscription system for the army, Australia has with similar emphasis recorded itself against it. The ballots in the referendum were 938,000 against and 764,000 for conscription. These figures do not include the soldier vote, which is being separately canvassed, but there is little reason to suppose that it will materially change the result. New South Wales gave a majority of 115,000 against conscription, while Victoria, which last year voted for it, gave a small majority against it.

In Canada, as formerly noted, Quebec





International Film

**FROM SEAMAN TO MINISTER OF MARINE**  
A revolutionary appointment by the present Russian Government advances Ordinary Seaman Debinkef to the supreme command of the Russian navy

was the only province to vote against conscription. A sequel to the election was the introduction, on December 21, of a resolution in the Provincial Assembly of Quebec, declaring it to be the opinion of that house that the province would be disposed to accept the rupture of the Federation Pact of 1867—in brief, to secede from the Dominion—if the other provinces regarded it (Quebec) as an obstacle to the union, progress and development of Canada. This movement for secession is said to be led by Henri Bourassa, a French journalist of Quebec, who has been called “the La Follette of Canada.”

#### The Halifax Disaster

What are practically the final statistics of the disaster at Halifax show that 854 identified and 304 unidentified dead bodies have been recovered, about 4000 persons were seriously injured, the property loss was \$40,000,000, the cost of temporary shelter and relief will be \$5,000,000, and indemnities and annuities to the disabled and destitute will amount to \$5,000,000 more.

#### Viscount Ishii on America

Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, the head of the Japanese mission which recently visited this country, has returned home with most favorable impressions. At a great banquet of prominent men in Tokio he declared that he brought back to all the people of Japan from all the people of America a message charged with an earnest spirit of good will and a sincere desire for a good understanding and friendship. “Let there,” he said, “be no doubt among you as to the sincerity of the message. There was no false note in it; there was no discordant tone in the voices welcoming us. . . . The true gold of

America lies at the very heart of its people.” He described the agreement between America and Japan concerning China as one which would be beneficial to all three countries, and which he believed China herself would welcome and approve when she understood its purport, and he concluded with the suggestive declaration that the common foe of Japan and America has been the worst enemy of China.

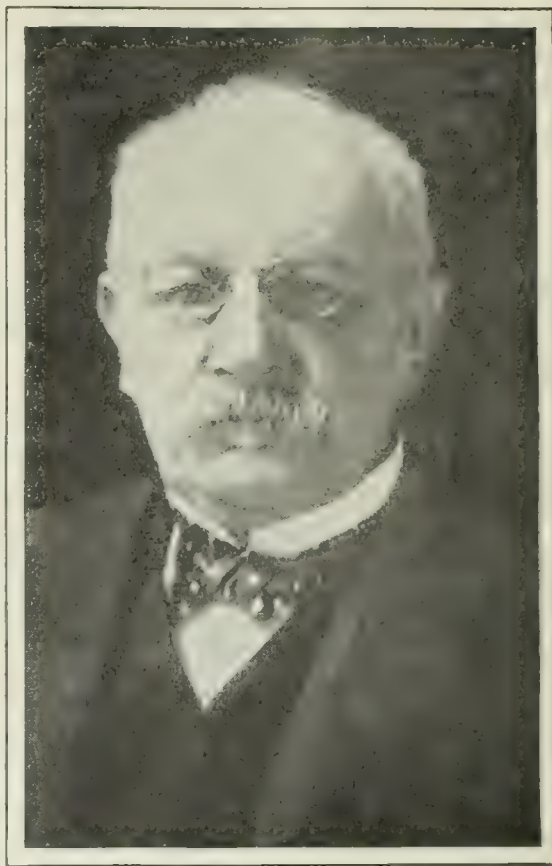
#### The World's Harvests

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome makes the following estimates of the chief crops of the world, not including Germany and her allies, as compared with the average of the same crops for the last five years: Wheat, 1,868,000,000 bushels, or 85.6 per cent of the five years' average; corn, 3,312,000,000 bushels, or 114.1 per cent; rye, 147,000,000, or 92.2 per cent; barley, 587,000,000 bushels, or 96 per cent; oats, 2,682,000,000, or 113.9 per cent; rice, 70,000,000 bushels, or 115.5 per cent; flaxseed, 38,000,000 bushels, or 69.8 per cent; potatoes, 719,000,000 bushels, or 112.4 per cent; sugar beets, 10,000,000 tons, or 106.6 per cent; tobacco, 1,186,000,000 pounds, or 120.5 per cent.

#### The Loyalty of Teachers

Following the dismissal of a few university and college professors for alleged disloyal utterances and acts, charges of “holding views subversive of discipline and tending to undermine good citizenship” were preferred against three male High School teachers in New York. One was charged with having failed to reprimand a pupil for sending a “vicious and villainous” letter to President Wilson and with having countenanced unpatriotic sentiments in his classroom. The second was charged with having said that he would maintain an attitude of neutrality if the comparative merits of anarchy and republicanism were discussed in his classroom. The third was charged with having said that he would not permit a soldier in uniform to speak in his classroom, and with having prepared a bibliography containing improper matter. After prolonged investigation and trial, and a fortnight's deliberation, all three were dismissed from service by a more than two-thirds vote of the Board of Education. In addition the board, at its final meeting on December 26, abolished the teaching of German and other foreign languages in fifty-two of the sixty-two elementary schools in which they had been taught.

Meantime numerous schools and boards of education thruout the country are discarding certain text books which had been in use for some time, in which not only was Germany exploited and praised in extravagant terms but also naturalized Germans in America and their children were exhorted to cherish a devotion to the Fatherland incompatible with loyal American citizenship. Thus one of these books, widely used, stated that “none of Germany's children loves her so much as the Germans who have come to Amer-



Underwood &amp; Underwood

#### FRANCE TAKES ON AN AMERICAN DEPARTMENT

Jules Cambon, formerly French Ambassador to the United States, has been appointed director of a new department under the French Government to assist in every way possible the American expeditionary forces and American relief activities in France

ica. Germans who have left the Fatherland must never forget the German tongue, but must hold it as the dearest of all gifts, or we be to them.” It is held by American educators that such teachings to the children of German immigrants are not calculated to make them true Americans in mind and heart.

#### Morgan Art for the Museum

The gratifying announcement was made at the December monthly meeting of the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan had given to that institution the greater part of the enormous and invaluable collection of works of art which his father had amassed during many years and at vast expense; including all now on exhibition at the Museum except the bronze statue of Eros from Bosco Reale. This gift comprizes more than 3000 objects, besides the famous Greau collection of ancient glass and pottery, which contains 4500 more, largely fragments. Since the death of the elder Morgan there had been much doubt and speculation concerning the disposition which would be made of his collections, and it was feared that they would be broken up and dispersed. His son did, indeed, sell a number of objects, and many others were given to the Morgan Memorial in the Wadsworth Athenæum at Hartford, Connecticut.

But the gift now made to the Metropolitan Museum comprizes the most interesting and most valuable part of the whole. It is conservatively calculated that if thrown upon the market, even at this time, it would realize between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000.



# SHADOWS OF WAR

BY MARKARID GARODIAN

**M**Y father was a merchant at Harpoot. He bought and sold beautiful Oriental rugs. Many American people came to him because my father was a Christian and a merchant whose word they could depend upon. He could speak English and he had studied in America when he was a young man.

We had a beautiful home and were very happy then. Our house was shut off from the street by a high wall. A little gate opened from the street into the courtyard in front of our home. This court was a lovely place. There were shady trees and bright-colored flowers all about. In one corner was a fountain or pool of cool running water.

Our house was two stories high. A hallway opened in the front, running thru the house. My mother had made this place very beautiful with draperies and plants. Here our father often received his friends and our mother served coffee to them.

On either side of this hall were rooms with divans and many colored rugs. Our very prettiest rooms were on the second floor. To reach our second-story rooms we went up steps outside the house on to a balcony that hung over the garden. We children used to have happy times playing there.

The smaller children went to the American Mission School and my brother and I were in the American College, where our uncle was professor. In the school there were five hundred students. We studied history, mathematics, literature and languages. My brother and I speak English and French as well as Armenian and Turkish.

We lived happy, peaceful lives until two years ago. Our father took us for delightful picnics on holidays. He was very good to us and had planned that our oldest brother would study medicine in America when he grew up.

But my father is gone now; everything is gone except my two brothers.

One day two years ago we came home from school early in the afternoon. The day was Hrand's birthday and Hovanis and I knew that mother had planned a surprise for him. We hurried home from school so that we might help her with the preparations.

We found our father at home, although it was only mid-afternoon. One of the city police

*Markarid Garodian is an Armenian girl thirteen years old. She is one of the two and a half million refugees in the Near East for whom the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief are attempting to provide the necessities of life. Markarid's father was massacred, her mother driven out in the desert, her baby sister starved to death. She was taken into a harem. She escaped, joined her brothers in a long trip over the Dersim Mountains to a relief station in Erenzum, Russia. Two of the children died on the way. Two brothers, and this girl, finally reached safety and joined the throng of homeless people who daily gather about the fire at the relief soup kitchen for their steaming bowls of vegetable soup and coarse bread. THE EDITOR*

was with him. The man was telling my father that he must leave his store, his home and his family, and go away to work on the roads.

My mother was crying and clinging to father's arm.

"You cannot go, you must not go," she kept saying over and over.

We children began to cry, too.

Our father, turning to us, bid us keep still. Then he talked with our mother, telling her that she must be very brave.

The officer stood impatiently waiting and said, "You must come now."

Our father kissed us good-by and went away.

We never saw him again.

We heard that fifty Armenian business men, our father with them, were driven out to work for days and days building roads and then later killed.

A week after our father was taken away our uncle and all of the men of the town, including the professors in

the colleges and all the rest of the business men were thrown into prison and tortured. We could sometimes hear their screams as we passed by the prison.

The head of our mathematics teacher was cut off and put out on a stick outside the prison wall.

After our father had gone away with the officer our mother did not send us to school. We were very sad and lonely. We thought we were very, very unhappy then, but we were comfortable and had plenty to eat because our father had left two bags of money and we could go out and buy things in the market place.

Then one day a terrible thing happened. An officer came to the house and said our mother would have to go away and leave us.

She had only a few hours to get together a little bundle of food and clothing. She took only a small portion of the money my father had left with her; the rest of it she told Hovanis to hide in the garden to use very carefully when we needed it.

Our mother and dozens of other women were crowded into springless carts. Mounted soldiers were in charge of the deportation. There was not room enough in the cars for all the women and some of them were made to walk behind. We stood at the gate and saw them go.

Before she went, my mother cut off my long hair, she cut my eyebrows and tried to make me less beautiful. I did not know why then, but I know now. She knew what would happen to all the pretty Armenian girls.

My brother and I tried to be brave after our mother had gone because of the little ones. My mother had told us we must care for them. We made up games and amused them in the daytime.

I did my best to prepare the food that Hovanis bought in the market with our money. Our house was very lonely and empty, but we had plenty to eat and were warm and comfortable.

A few weeks after my mother was taken away all of the twenty-five thousand Armenian people remaining in Harpoot were ordered deported. We were told in the evening that we must be ready to go the next morning. We got together [Continued on page 41]



"With their faces set toward the desert" A group that typifies the Armenian exile



# SECTIONALIZING PUBLIC OPINION

BY WILL PAYNE

AUTHOR OF "THE AUTOMATIC CAPITALIST" AND "THE LOSING GAME"

LIKE nearly every one else who writes professionally for publication I am much interested in the postal provisions of the new revenue law. My occupation largely depends upon them, for they propose pretty effectually to destroy the only remunerative market for the professional writer in the United States.

My earliest ventures in that field were directed to a monthly magazine which was—and is—highly respectable. Some very distinguished authors—who depended on something besides their pen for a livelihood—had written for it. Its circulation was practically confined to the North Atlantic seaboard, and for a story that cost me two or three weeks' effort it paid me thirty dollars. There was glory, perhaps; but for the purpose of earning a livelihood peddling shoe-strings offered superior attractions.

So I am not a disinterested witness, but have a strictly selfish motive in objecting to those postal provisions. So have the great majority of those who write professionally. Mainly it is only by reaching a great audience, thru national circulation, that a writer can get more than a day laborer's compensation for his work. And the new postal provisions mean to destroy national circulation. They mean, finally, shoe-strings for the writer.

But to those provisions every disinterested witness ought to object, for they mean sectionalism.

No government, I believe, applies a zone system to letter postage. And no government raises revenue, thru the post office or any other agency, simply to get revenue. It always considers the effect upon the public of raising revenue in one manner rather than another. For example, our Government, in raising war revenue, might easily and cheaply have levied stiff import duties on tea and coffee. It wouldn't do that because it thought the public effect of "taxing the poor man's breakfast" would be injurious.

Like every other government, so far as I know, it made a flat rate for letter postage, applicable to the whole country alike. If it had been looking simply to revenue it would undoubtedly have charged more for carrying a letter across the continent than for carrying it across the street. But it was looking to public effect. It wanted people across the continent to communicate with each other as freely as people across the street, so that wherever they were within the United States they would feel no mark of division, but a sense of unity in a single nation.

Many governments have gone much further. Our Government, for example, will carry a letter

to Canada or to England as cheaply as across the street. It figures that the freest possible communication, the easy interchange of ideas and information, promotes trade; that it is good business to make one rate on letters all the way from San Francisco to London because letters bring business.

Naturally, also, the Government made a flat rate, applicable to the whole country alike, for newspapers and periodicals—for among literate people newspapers and periodicals are, after all, the great means of keeping people in touch, of understanding one another, of that circulation of ideas and information which promotes national unity and trade.

But the new postal provisions propose to cut the country into zones and to apply postal rates which, finally, will prevent most newspapers and periodicals from circulating far from home. The final effect of those provisions will be to stop national circulation of printed matter and build up sectional circulation.

They propose to do this under a pitifully shabby and transparent subterfuge. They make a flat rate, applicable to the whole country alike, for that part of the publication which is devoted to reading matter—simply increasing the present rate twenty-five per cent the first year and fifty per cent thereafter. Then, as to that part of the publication which is devoted to advertising, they set up eight zones, with increasing rates for each zone, the rates being raised progressively for three years until finally—except as to circulation comparatively near home—they amount to increases of five hundred, six hundred, seven hundred, nine hundred and one thousand per cent over present rates.

In effect they say to the publisher, "Just cut out your advertising and you can circulate as far as you please." Of

course every intelligent person knows that modern newspapers and periodicals subsist on advertising. Without it not a country-town weekly, farm paper, church paper, metropolitan daily or nationally circulated magazine could pay its expenses.

The publishing business is one of the least profitable in the United States—probably the least profitable of any business of like extent. It never was very profitable, taking it by and large. Just now tremendous increases in the cost of paper, ink and labor have cut profits almost to the vanishing point, taking the industry as a whole.

True, some newspapers and a few periodicals, with big circulation and large advertising patronage, make handsome profits. But Congress doesn't tax John Smith fifty per cent of his income because his neighbor, John Rockefeller, is a millionaire.

If Congress wished to tax advertising on the same basis that it taxes every other business—that is, to take for war purposes a certain per cent of the net profit—there could be no objection. But in fact Congress does tax advertising that way. If the advertising yields a profit it pays a "war-profits" tax and an income tax like any other business.

THE postal provisions propose to increase one of the most important items in publishing cost five hundred per cent or more, irrespective of whether there is any profit at all. It is the same thing as raising a retail merchant's rent three or four fold—not a tax, but a ruinous increase in the cost of doing business.

They point to parcels post rates where a zone system very properly applies. But there is no analogy. The true analogy is to letter postage, for in every social and economic respect the newspaper and periodical is a magnified letter—a great agency for keeping people in touch with one another, for the circulation of information and ideas, for promoting trade relationships. The goods sent by parcels post automatically absorb the cost of carriage as they go along.

The new postal provisions propose to apply to newspapers and magazines. When they come fully into effect the cost of carrying a given newspaper or periodical a short distance will be two cents and a long distance ten cents. With that difference in selling price, long distance circulation would cease in all save a few exceptional cases and we should have only sectionally circulated printed matter. If there is anything in the world this country has no use for it is sectionalism.

Paw Paw, Michigan

## A PRAYER FOR WORLD FRIENDSHIP

BY HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK

*Father of all nations, endue us with vision, and courage, and resource in Thee, that the crisis of the world may become the opportunity of the Kingdom. Guide our country, empower our churches, inspire and restrain ourselves and all men that righteousness may triumph. For wisdom to discern the means most profitable to abiding peace and international concord; for leaders to point the way and for multitudes to follow them, till all nations are one fraternity, we pray to Thee. Make real the brotherhood of man, O God, and glorify our race in a fellowship of friendly peoples. O Love, crucified afresh by the sin of the world, after this Calvary, grant us, we beseech Thee, an Easter Day and a triumphant Christ. Amen.*

*Courtesy of the World Alliance for International Friendship*



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



Central News

## REHEARSING A BATTLE

*This model of the terrain to be captured was made from aeroplane observation and studied by the soldiers who took Messines Ridge*

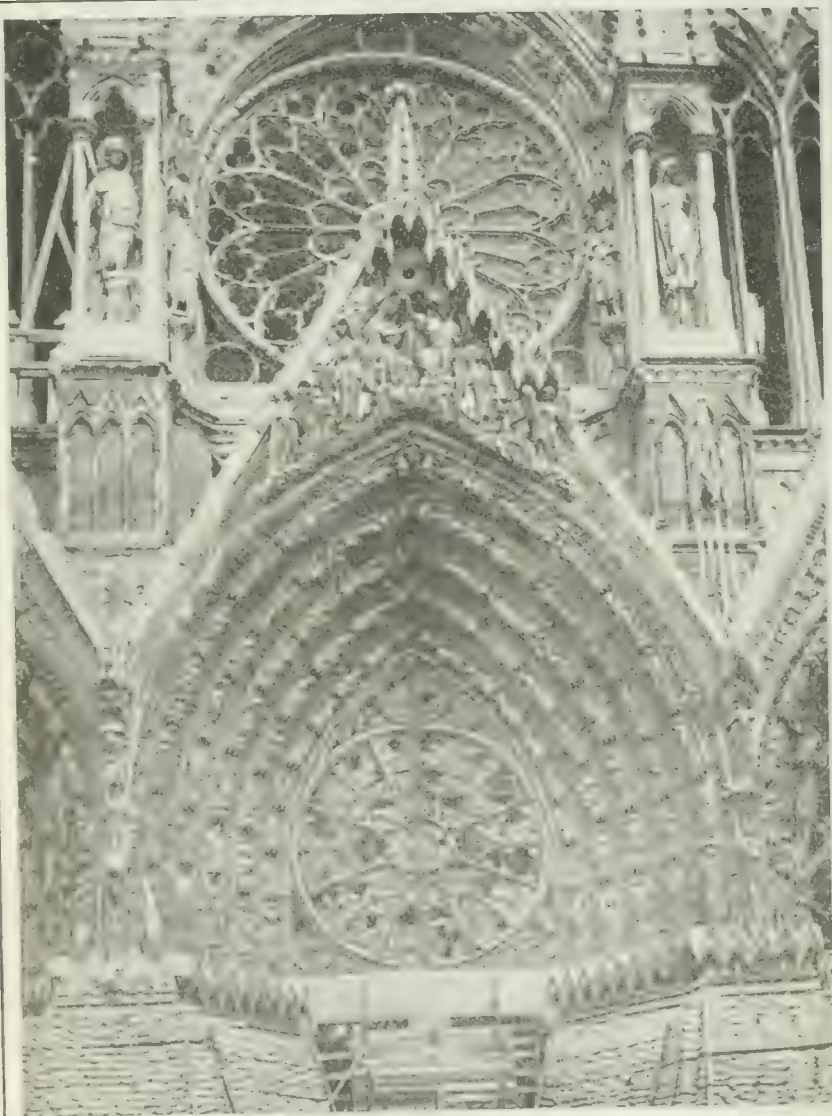




© Kadel & Herbert

#### RHEIMS IS BOMBARDED AGAIN

*A French aviator took this remarkable photograph of Rheims as the Germans shelled it. The cathedral shows plainly in the foreground*



Picture of Press



#### WAR IN THE CATHEDRALS

*"Rheims was a flower, perfect in form, in vein and petal, shade and hue. It hangs bedraggled, mutilated, from the stem"*

*French soldiers on their way to and from the trenches are being billeted in the shell-torn interior of the cathedral at Aisne*



### SENDING UP "THE FLYING TURTLE"

If nicknames prove popularity the French observation balloon below is a close rival of the far famed British tank. It's a kind of "sau-sage," it's a "pomme de terre," it's an "elephant" and sometimes it's just a "gas-bag." But oftencst it's called "the flying turtle." The French army uses this type of balloon almost exclusively for making observations

Consent to be Published in the International Edition



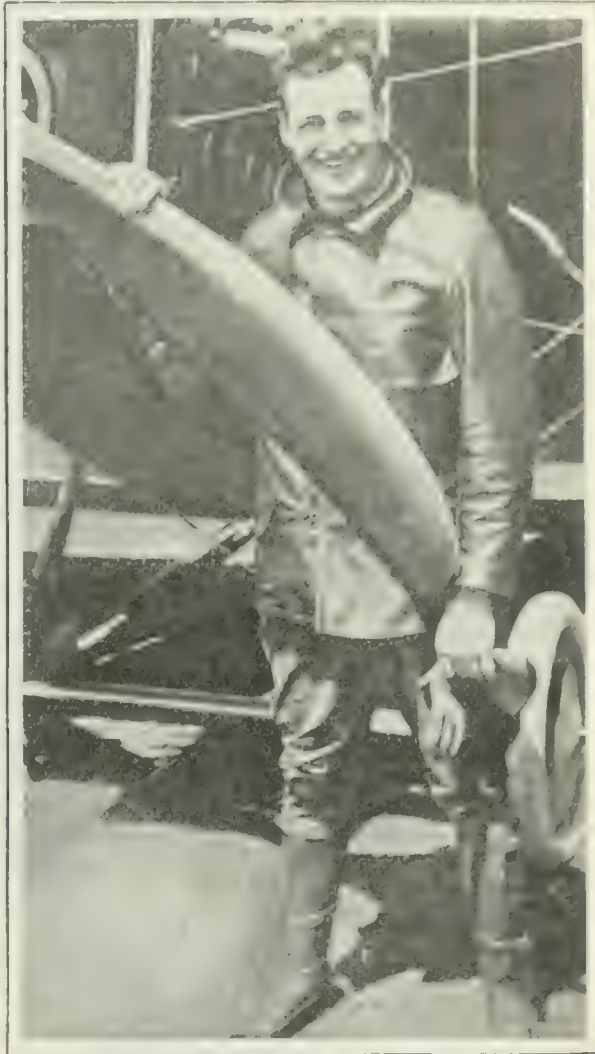
### A DIFFICULT DESCENT

Forced to vacate his balloon this observer took a parachute drop only to catch on a tree and have to climb down

### ESCAPED FROM GERMANY

Lieutenant Patrick O'Brien, captain of the British Royal Flying Corps, was wounded last August, fell 8000 feet and found himself when he reached earth amidst in a German hospital. Later he jumped from a train and after walking for several days reached Holland, then to England, and finally home where he is reënlisting with the American Aviation Corps

Underwood & Underwood



© Underwood & Underwood

### THE AMERICAN EAGLE SPREADS HIS WINGS

Three new pilots making their test flights in army planes at one of the Government schools for aviators in the United States



# OUR UNCENSORIOUS CENSOR

BY DONALD WILHELM

**G**EORGE CREEL is one of those individuals whom one must catch in transit—hard to get into focus, therefore, hard to catch whole, hard, even, to swat and sweep in fragments upon a magazine page.

Which is one reason why he is one of the most interesting specimens alive, as well as a good teller of yarns, a fighter, and a fierce hater of Germans!

"Undoubtedly something of Creel's rare capacity to kindle devotions," Peter Clark Macfarlane wrote admirably in *Collier's* four years ago, "is written in his face. We see at a glance the broadish round-cornered brow of the intuitional type of mind which sees widely and thinks clearly but emotionally. The nose is strong and full—feeling again!—but not the sloppy kind of feeling!—rather a tense and refined emotionalism, as indicated by the sharp inturn of the nostrils at the base and the manner in which they quiver in excitement." And now skipping a little—"glance at his hair, carried straight back as if by the headlong speed with which the man dives into whatever enterprize commands his allegiance. But do not think he dives recklessly. Consider his eyes. They are brown and recessed, but gather light. They are woman's eyes, for sympathy and softness, but when wrong has roused them they are warrior's eyes and flash with battle light. For this young George Creel is a fighter, a champion in the lists for the lowly. He has an instinct for humanity. And so, just from looking at his picture we can begin to understand his troubles,"—his troubles, yes, and, incidentally, his passion to reach that mystical entity called the heart of the human race, the very breath of America—to reach it in homes and hamlets, factories and fields, all over the world.

Isn't it clear, thus, that he is an unusual censor?

But look:

"Creel," I asked him, "do you like to censor?"

"I have never in my life," he said, biting off his words, "put emphasis on destruction. All my life I have fought for freedom of speech and freedom of the press." And he has! He has fought with feet and fingers, head and heart and soul.

In Kansas City, at eighteen, a cub reporter on the *World*, he fought with his editor—and forthwith made off to New York City on a cattle train, there to write; to assail magazine editors with jokes—for sale!—meanwhile, and, when the weather was propitious, earning one or two square meals and a roof



*Packard Studios, Chicago*

*George Creel—the "National Censor" who believes that "we do not need less criticism in war time, but more"*

without many leaks, shoveling snow. He cleared, at last, toward spring, for Kansas City. He started a paper there. And he fought! And only his ideals were constant. Yet in ten years he had established himself in nearly all ways under the sun—financially even. But only to give his paper away! With fifty dollars to make for Denver—according to his lights politically a great and wicked city. There, in its rare atmosphere, where an editorial writer wore a flowing necktie and signed his name, he espoused, first, municipal ownership of local waterworks. He won!

In the next session of the Legislature the Senate blocked the initiative, referendum and direct primary law after Creel and the House espoused it. Then said George Creel, in black and white, double-leaded double-dyed editorial, certain senators—these, by name—ought to be hanged, which naturally offended them.

Then followed a libel suit, for \$100,000. In court, amid other brilliant speeches, when Creel was urged to retract: "Never! Never! The hemp! The hemp! The hemp!" He won—again! Then more winning fights! But at last the *Post* intimated, and he said, that he was on his way!

So the present Censor became a magazine writer and was one, enthusiastically, until he was asked to go

back to the high country and write for the *Denver Rocky Mountain News*.

He went at once into the fight for commission government. Twenty thousand signatures to a petition were secured—yet that petition was thrown into a waste basket. Thereupon the young editorial writer roused Denver and got 35,000 citizens out on the east lawn of the Capitol one bleak and silent day and passed the resolutions he had written—"one of the most remarkable demonstrations," Mr. Macfarlane testified, "ever witnessed in an American city, and it clearly showed Creel's great genius for firing and directing the public mind."

Then, with two others, he was made a member of a Board of Excise, Fire and Police Commissioners. Promptly he took the clubs away from the policemen. He let the I. W. W. talk all they wanted to, and they quit talking. He took up the most complex social questions and championed methods of solution until, having in his straightforward, earnest way made enemies enough, the city of Denver verily raised itself up high above the Rockies and dropt itself on him, squeezing him and his wife—Blanche Bates in her stage days—out of Denver—which repented, anon.

And then he rested! But only till the second day and then he saw that there must be light lest the torch of Liberty be sunk in a sea of corporation iniquity.

So, like a real American eagle, he picked out the big game, and in one or two magazines blazed away at it, helping, even, the publicity squad of the Wilson Campaign Committee put what he called the "rhinoceros birds"—the guardians and publicity agents of some big corporations—to flight. Then the war came to America and when the Secretaries of State, War and Navy asked the President to appoint "a man of proven courage" to be chairman of a Committee on Public Information, the President appointed George Creel. The newspapers looked upon him as a censor—naturally, since a stern censorship bill was before Congress—and in less time than it takes to say so this Young David had no less than about five or ten thousand Goliaths in the Fourth Estate, with clubs and sixteen hundred other weapons, on his trail. They misunderstood their David. That was very sad, but it did not spoil David's appetite.

"Why, it's war!" I told him, naturally.

"I'm used to it!" he said.

But the really astounding thing was not that not one of all the thousand



newspaper and magazine men in Washington got him understandingly on paper, not that, tho the press and Heaven and Congress spared not the wind to this shorn lamb with no prerogatives or power, but that this lamb settled agreeably into the collar and accomplished one of the biggest, most comprehensive but least expensive achievements of war time Washington.

Every day, now, he sits in his office, a youngish man facing a tremendous responsibility, and uses the Navy radio—the greatest in the world—to whisper round the earth four or five thousand words—the President's or other's—to thwart any one in any attempt to malign the U. S. A.

Every day his skilled news gatherers, all under oath of allegiance to the United States, all trusted alike by the Government and by the newspaper correspondents, the thousand of whom the Government officials hardly could see every day in the precarious days of war, get the news from the departments concerned most intimately with the prosecution of the war.

They go back to the two old adjoining red-brick dwellings on Jackson Park, hard by the White House, the State, War and Navy Departments, all of which, like the Department of Justice, the committee serves, and write this news. It is approved, carefully, as would not be possible otherwise, then released to all the newspapers and all the press, or, if it is not news that best can be telegraphed, sent by mail to all the papers large and small in America, with release date specified upon it.

This same news is used in a noteworthy little daily newspaper published by the committee—*The Official Bulletin*—which is edited by one man and an assistant, printed by the Government Printing Office and distributed to senators, representatives, post offices, editors, libraries, and to private individuals (who pay five dollars a year for it) to number of more than 80,000. This daily is truly an invaluable record of official news. It likely will never be discontinued.

The committee has a division, i. e., one room, one director, one stenographer, coöperating with the newspaper syndicates.

It has the Four Minute Men—fifteen thousand of whom are speaking in the intermission of motion picture theaters in every state of the Union—all supplied simultaneously, week by week, with information prepared by the committee.

The committee has a Speakers' Division, too, with Arthur E. Bestor, head of the Chautauqua, in charge, which sends out men, singly or in groups, across country—a reserve force administered wherever the purposes of democracy require it.

And the movies, too, figure largely in the Creel plan. Hundreds of thousands of feet of film are sent from the Committee on Public Information to every part of America every week, and to Russia also, to Scandinavia, Switzerland, Holland, Spain and South Amer-

ica—stirring pictures sent whirling by Creel, the enthusiast for democracy, and his Committee of Public Information; pictures that show the industrial and social progress of the United States, our war preparations, our purposes and "clean ambitions"—Creel's happy phrase.

Creel has mobilized the artists of the nation, putting Charles Dana Gibson at the head of them and from the pens and brushes of these men are flowing the posters, the car cards, the pictorial appeals with which the Energetic One is beginning to flood the country.

Then there is a division of Foreign Language Newspapers, posting whole columns of Creel Americanism before infinite numbers of very foreign noses able to scent good English. And there is a division serving specifically the needs of the rural press and the religious press. And the women's pages, too—material sent out in galley sheets prepared with reference to each particular need.

But these are just a few of the things that the Constructive, Uncensorious Censor is doing, and if they prove, by the way, that he is a bull in a china shop, then a bull in a china shop he



"I emphatically refuse to be classified," says Mr. Creel, "except as an American"

should be—by all the laws of citizenship. He has the historical ability of the country writing books, and the writer writing aspirations, and the school teachers doing their bit, and the country schoolma'ams doing theirs, and 300 volunteer translators busy, and many more means for molding sentiment here and abroad. He has utilized, in a word, about every means conceivable for stimulating the spirit of Americanization everywhere. He uses that expression "Americanization" advisedly—this Censor. America for him, and for the many other young men who are calling a new America into being—men such as Raymond Fosdick—America means a river ever widening, ever changing, ever growing in volume, ever working swiftly past mossy old rocks in the stream of things out to the currents of deepest, because most efficacious, truth.

"Democracy," he told me one night, sitting there at his small square desk on which rests amidst much else a framed picture of two youngsters, "democracy is the struggle everlasting. It ought never to be considered as an automatic device; no, never!"

He went on: "It's the automatic nature of our citizenship that is at fault. Why, a vote is about as thrilling a thing as one can conceive of, when you think of its possibilities, but the average man discharges it in a spirit of peevish martyrdom. The only elections, in fact, in which there is any real feeling are those in which we all get drunk on political partizanship."

He got up, clipped his words short: "A boy gets to be twenty-one years of age and becomes a voter automatically, as a matter of course!"

He was asked how he would accord the vote.

He brought his fist down: "We ought to make him work for a vote, *make him work for it!*"

Now all this, it may be discerned, does not sound censorious. For the first time, actually, a war censor lays title to being constructive, not censorious. He hates the word "censorious." He did not want the original censorship bill framed by the Department of Justice to pass Congress. He didn't want—he doesn't want—to be a censor.

"I want the public to see every blade of grass growing in wartime Washington," he told me, early in the war.

And again: "We do not need less criticism in time of war, but more. Incompetence and corruption, bad enough in time of peace, take on an added menace when the nation is in arms."

And the reader can imagine, and I know, the incredulity in the face of a young Canadian newspaper man—incredulity staying there for days in which he told his story over and over—who went furtively into the committee headquarters, expecting doubtless to meet a tall, grave figure with a black beard and blue pencil, frowning upon all a newspaper man's expectancies. "I want to write about Washington affairs," he explained to the Uncensorious Censor, "but I shall not criticize any of your officials." [Continued on page 42]





WILL YOU WALK INTO MY PARLOR?

Analyze the beauty of this room and you will find that it depends chiefly on the harmony of its architectural proportions, enhanced by the rather subtle and yet precise balance in furniture arrangement. Trowbridge and Ackerman, architects



# The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING : BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

## GIVEN FOUR WALLS AND A CEILING

IT is a mistake to suppose that so called "interior decoration" is only concerned with curtains, furniture, etc., for these things stand only as secondary considerations and the emphasis rightly placed is on the architectural features, since a room that is beautiful in proportion with well placed doors, windows and fireplace and well studied cornice, etc., is in itself a beautiful room requiring little or no decoration while, on the other hand, a room that is ugly in proportion will never be really pleasing no matter what is put into it. We do not wish, however, to minimize the importance of good decoration and furnishing for if these things are not carefully chosen and carefully related to their setting they may ruin a room otherwise beautiful.

Unfortunately too many architects will sacrifice the architectural merits of their interiors that the exterior may meet with approval, and especially is this so if the rooms are not to be paneled but have four plain plaster walls. Nevertheless there may be great architectural merit in just four plain plaster walls if the proportion is

BY LOUISE DAY PUTNAM LEE

pleasing and the windows and doors are well placed and beautiful. How often one will discover when the house is nearly built that there is a very small room with ceilings so high that it will forever impress one as a well hole, or that a window has been placed with its trim jammed into a corner! It is possible for the architect to find a way out of such difficulties and the thoughtful householder will help him by not making impossible demands upon him.

The real beauty of a room then is dependent upon proportion and line, and the relation to each other of such fundamental and structural features as windows, doors, fireplace and cornice. What then is decoration and what part does it play in the beauty of a room? Unfortunately by the word decoration is usually meant "trimmings" and we have been educated to believe that the real beauty of a thing is determined by its "trimmings." As a matter of fact, decoration is a purely secondary consideration and only of beauty when it

falls as such into the general whole. Decoration does not exist of itself but its purpose is to emphasize

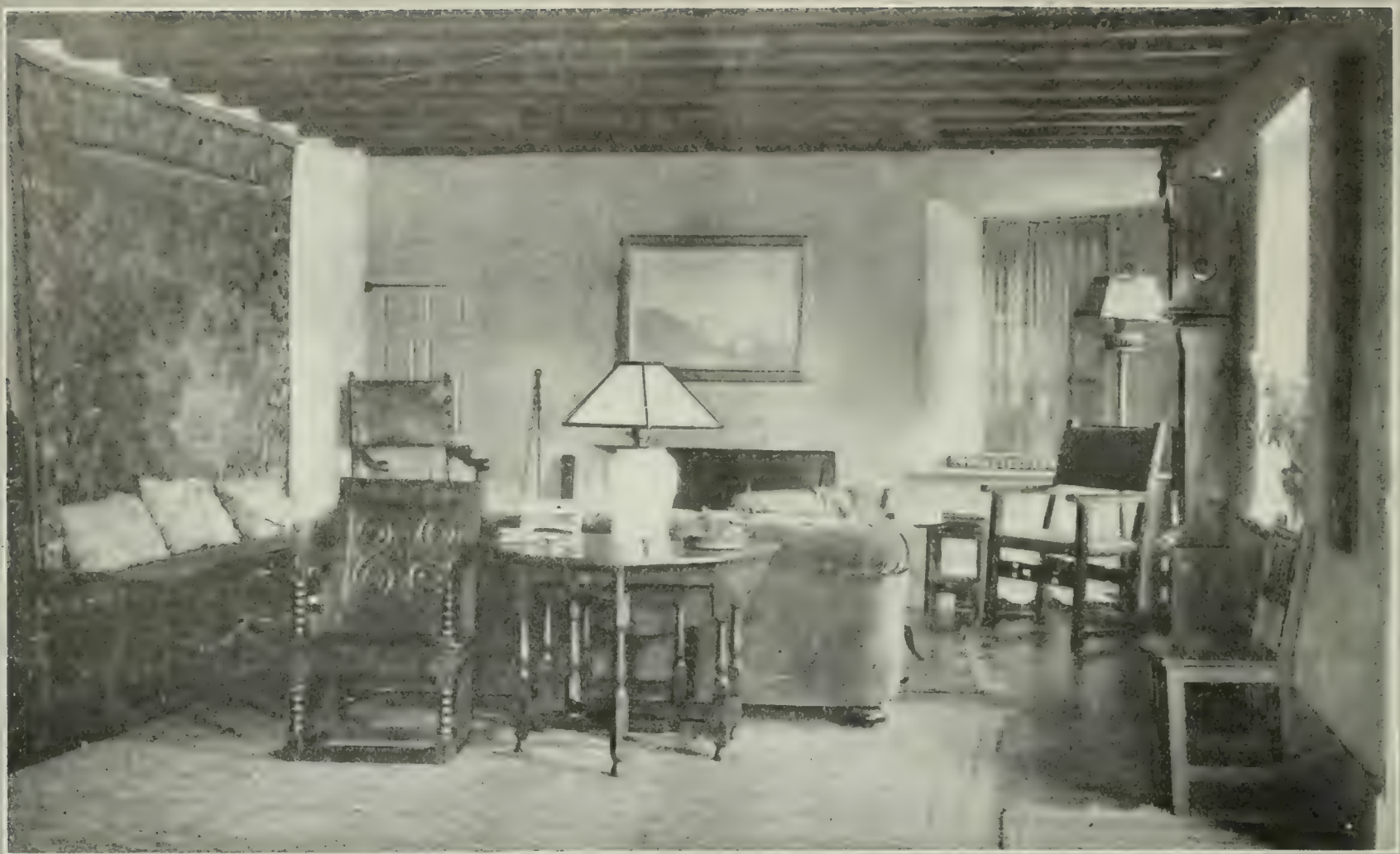
the structural lines, to break up large areas in a pleasing and interesting way, but never to detract from nor weaken the main structure. It should be placed only in places which are naturally centers of interest such as fireplace windows, etc. It should be always subordinate to the main structure and there should be a common element of harmony between them in line and color. The minute you become more conscious of the decoration than of the thing decorated, it begins to savor of bad taste. It has been truly said that good taste in art as well as in people observes the following rule: "Good taste never exaggerates, is never aggressive, has nothing for show only, but is always simple, consistent and sincere."

Of all people the Greeks were the most keenly alive to beauty thru line and proportion, and we are, perhaps, particularly unappreciative. All of us respond in a certain degree to that more primal instinct, color, but the emotional appeal of line and



A room that "ties together." The furniture is chosen to conform in scale and character to the architectural treatment of the whole





*The beamed ceiling and absence of window trim give an impression of strength and solidity, maintained by the heavy, simple furniture*

proportion, the one which we feel more than we suppose, does require a conscious cultivation in order to be fully appreciated. We should deliberately endeavor to base our judgment on these fundamentals and regard them of primary importance, for color cannot cover defects of line and proportion tho it may, to a certain extent, distract the eye from them. Color, then, stands in the light of decoration, and should be a subordinate, tho an important secondary consideration. Photography is an excellent medium in helping one to appreciate the relative importance of line and color. We should, then, school ourselves to observe the contour of all objects, first to consider the line itself and then to see its relationship to the lines of the object to which it is related. For example, a wall or a floor is bound by horizontal or vertical lines, and the rugs upon the floor or the pictures on the wall become related to their background harmoniously in proportion as the lines coincide in movement or direction. This is why it is difficult to use a round picture on the wall, or square mats on a round table, for every line is contrary to the boundary line. This is why the triangular lines of a picture wire are inharmonious and also the reason that they attract our eye to the picture hook. The eye unconsciously follows a line to its end and when there is a marked contrast in the direction of a line, as in the case of the triangular picture wire, the eye is attracted there as surely as it would be by a marked color contrast. Rugs placed cat-a-corner on the floor create ugly angles and being contrary to the boundary lines are not in harmony with them, and are quite as disorderly as a picture which is hung crookedly on the wall.

It is essential to observe the contour of furniture when making a selection and not let the eye be distracted by color or other ornamentation; also the contour of the furniture should be considered in relation to the room in which it is to be placed. There has been in all periods a close analogy be-

tween the interior architecture and the furniture, and in its proper sense furniture is the architectural accompaniment. This is particularly noticeable in the Italian Renaissance and Early English periods, but it is no less true in every other style. Therefore in the selection of our furniture we should learn to consider the relation of the lines which will be created when any piece is placed in juxtaposition with the architectural background, and other pieces of furniture in the room. It does not take a very keen appreciation of scale and line to see that a delicately inlaid mahogany Sheraton chair is not pleasant nor related when placed in an oak paneled room of Elizabethan style and proportion, but it may not seem as clear until our attention is called to it, that a Queen Anne or Chippendale high-boy with a broken pediment top is not harmonious when placed in a room with a low stud. Furniture of this

type was designed for a room with lofty ceilings where the line of the cornice was so far away from the top of the furniture that the eye did not take in both lines at once and consequently the relation between them was not clear enough to make the in-harmony marked. If, however, the high-boy is placed so that the line of the angle of the wall and ceiling is seen at the same time, an unpleasant relationship is established.

Since the relation of one line to another is the basis of all design it will prove most instructive to form the habit of observing the contour and the relation of one form to another in every object that comes before us. If a thing is bounded by curved lines, observe and decide whether the curve is a graceful one, whether it has a feeling of strength which comes from simplicity and balance, or whether on the other hand it is weak and non-structural and "wiggles." Observe the relation of one straight line to another and see that the angles created are pleasing ones, whether this be in the placing of furniture or in a design. Thought along these lines will show at once why it is bad to place an upright piano or a bureau across a corner.

The question of what constitutes a well proportioned room is not one readily answered, for certain periods have developed the low ceiling room with great charm, while another age has insisted upon a lofty ceiling as being more truly beautiful. The so-called Greek Law of Proportion which is a rule deduced from the scale employed in the majority of Greek buildings, declares in substance that the divisions of spaces into such relations as  $1/2$  or  $1/4$  or  $1/3$  are not interesting because they are obvious and quickly calculated by the eye, whereas a more subtle relationship such as  $5/7$  or  $7/11$  is less monotonous and more pleasing. This is in the main an excellent rule to use when deciding the height of a dado, bookcase, fireplace, etc. There are, however, other considerations, such as the structural features which already exist in a room, which will help [Continued on page 37]



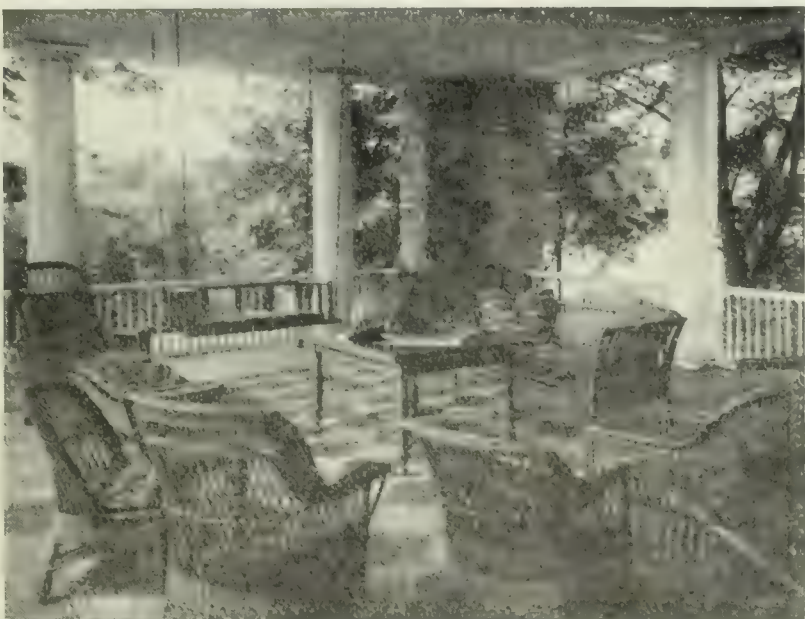
*The decorative value is purely architectural*



# A Homestead of Hospitality



*Old Colonial days give the dominant note to both the architecture and furnishing of this modern house. Thru the old-fashioned front door with its quaint fanlight and iron lantern above, you enter a long hall leading straight thru the house. The living room and library open from it and the stairs are at one side. The door at the far end of the hall leads to a broad terrace overlooking the lawns. The house is set rather high, surrounded by big trees*



*The outdoor living room is confessedly modern with its wicker easy chairs and colorful grass rug. But indoors the Colonial atmosphere is maintained in spite of "all the modern improvements." The photograph of the living room fireplace at the top of the page proves its charm*



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES F. SAMSON AT BRIARCLIFF, NEW JERSEY. P. W. DARBYSHIRE, ARCHITECT



# THE PERIOD STYLES

## How to Mix Without Messing Them

BY GEORGE LELAND HUNTER



*Rococo Chippendale*



*Gothic Chippendale*



*Ladder Chippendale*



*A Charles II chair*



*Queen Anne Chair*

Shibboleths are the first aid of the incompetent. When women have no taste, they camouflage the fact with "homelike" and "simple." When architects and decorators are uncertain about the period styles, they lean on "originality" and "individuality."

The illustrations of these two pages are all of furniture permanently on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. I hope that my readers will note that photographic representations do not give an adequate idea of how works of art really look, and will seize the first opportunity to examine the originals. An actual personal acquaintance with a few good pieces is worth more than the reading of all the books and magazine articles ever printed.

At this point I should like to state that the primary purpose of this series of articles is to help those who buy rather than those who sell. Let who will educate the designer and the maker, I confine myself to those in front of the counter, because to my mind that is the side which is most important. Every time money is spent for bad art, a premium is put on bad art, and just as surely every time money is spent for good art, a premium is put on good art.

A rich man is measured and should be measured not by what he knows about art, but by the art that he buys. If in art as in business he employs expert advisers, the result is sure to be much

more satisfactory than if he tries to go it alone. A conspicuous, indeed the most conspicuous, example of a rich man who applied business methods to the purchase of art was the late J. Pierpont Morgan. His acquisitions from Europe of tapestries and furniture, paintings and sculpture, forced America just as powerfully to the front in art as his business genius forced America to the front in finance.

The chairs in the column on the left are English; those in the column on the right are French; all the latter except the Empire one, from the Hoentschel collection presented to the Museum by Mr. Morgan. I think it is obvious that mixing all of



*A heavy Jacobean oak cupboard*

these chairs in one room would be messing them, even without the addition of the five cabinets. It would be like an orchestra with every instrument playing a different tune.

Order, so the ancient motto declares, is Heaven's first law. It is also the first law of decoration and furnishing. The moment you put the German baroque cabinet in a room, you have ruled out all of the chairs illustrated except those labeled Charles II and Queen Anne, and even they seem trivial by comparison tho they also are baroque in style, the former an English baroque based on Flemish, the latter an English baroque based on Louis XIV.

If instead of the heavy German cabinet, bulbous and ponderous with large curves, you select the Sheraton desk with its accentuation of straight lines both horizontal and vertical, then the obvious harmony is the Louis XVI armchair, with the Louis XV side chair as a more vivacious and the Empire easy chair as a more formal alternative. If you select the Empire desk, you are restricted to the Empire chair, with the Queen Anne chair as a possible alternative. The Louis XVI chair is too gentle and delicate to stand juxtaposition with the massiveness of Empire. Equally incongruous would be the juxtaposition of Louis XV with the Jacobean cupboard.

These incongruities are incongruities not only of shapes

and masses, but also of material and texture and color. The oak of Jacobean does not look well with the walnut of Louis XV, nor with the brass and mahogany of Empire. The stripes of the Louis XVI brocade are not friendly with the rococo tapestry of the Louis XV armchair.

Sometimes the difficulty is solved by confining the Louis XV furniture to a Louis XV room, the Empire furniture to an Empire room, etc. This is the method rightly employed in constructing example rooms in museums or shops, for the education of the public; and when the shibboleths are not too much accentuated, it works very well in private residences and avoids the discords dear to the style-deaf. But often it is necessary to utilize furniture that has been inherited or given, and to mix without messing it. Then the most complete knowledge of the period styles, and the most exquisite taste resulting from wide experience is not too much. Innate good taste, if such there be, is not enough. One needs also, and especially, the feeling for line and shape and color and texture which is developed only by familiarity with classic examples.

One needs to study the Gothic of the fifteenth century as manifested in France and Flanders, and the Renaissance of the sixteenth century as manifested in Italy and France and Flanders and England; and the Baroque of the seventeenth, and the Rococo and Classic of the eighteenth centuries, as manifested in the same countries. Then one is able to understand why Louis XVI, tho more gentle and on a smaller and more familiar scale, responds so sweetly to the vibrations of Italian Renaissance; and how Charles II and Queen Anne share with German Baroque the sculptural qualities that characterize most furniture of the seventeenth century; and how the Rococo that dominated Louis XV dominated also Chippendale, tho by him mixt freely (but without messing) with Louis XIV and Dutch and Gothic or even Chinese.

Then one must become familiar with the part that Chinese played in European

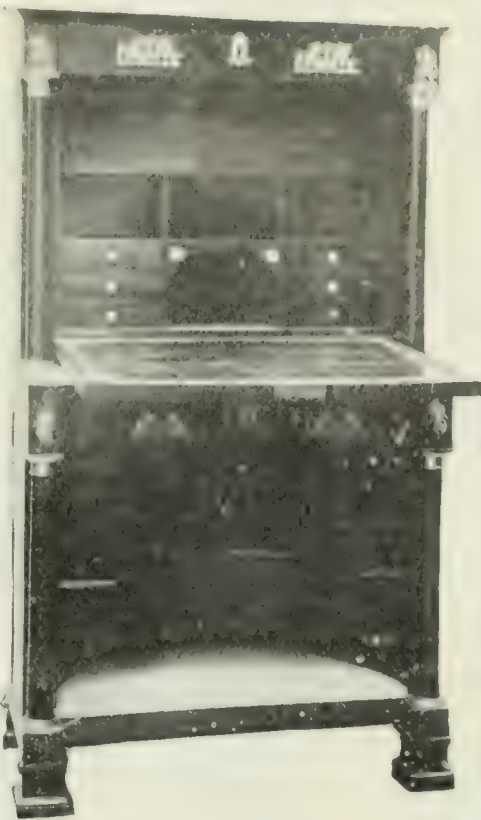


*The German baroque cabinet dominates a room*



art of the eighteenth century, and understand why the Bishop collection of Chinese jade at the Museum is appropriately installed in a Louis XV room, and why there is so much Chinese in the style of Adam as interpreted in the Vanderbilt Hotel, and so little in the style of Adam as interpreted by the same architects at the Ritz-Carlton. Most of all one must become familiar with the facts that are fundamental such as: (1) Renaissance and Louis XVI are straight-line styles, the former palatial and the latter residential; (2) Baroque is a large curve and broken line style, but symmetrical; (3) Rococo is a small curve, unsymmetrical and naturalistic style, half way

in scale between Baroque and Louis XVI. But this familiarity must be a familiarity not of mere phrases; it must be a familiarity tied up with actual examples completely



*Empire desk, mahogany and brass*



*The Louis XV side chair or the Empire easy chair would go with this Sheraton desk*

seen and permanently visualized. Then one may be able to mix the period styles without messing them. Until then, common sense, and the consultation of decorators and salesmen who really know, will help.

For example, suppose one has inherited a miscellaneous collection of Colonial furniture which makes the house where it is installed look like an auction shop. How is it possible to eliminate the incongruities, and silence the discords? This is a question that confronts many Americans, and that cannot be solved by recourse to our Colonial museums, most of which are illustrations of how not to do it, with notable exceptions like the Dyckman House in New York and the Pendleton collection in Providence.

First, assemble the furniture by periods. Let the first grouping contain the pieces that suggest Jacobean, even if they were constructed at a much later date. Let the second group contain the pieces that suggest Charles II, William and Mary, and Queen Anne. Let the third group contain the pieces that suggest Chippendale. Let the fourth group contain the pieces that suggest Sheraton. Let the fifth group contain the pieces that suggest Empire.

It will be noticed at once that the

Jacobean group consists of one or two chests and wainscot chairs, the finer pieces of oak, and the cheaper pieces of pine, which would be entirely out of place in a Chippendale or a Sheraton or an Empire environment, but which would show to best advantage in an oak-paneled hall or dining room or living room.

The second group consists largely of walnut chairs with lofty backs like the Charles II and Queen Anne chairs illustrated on the opposite page, or of tables and lowboys and highboys elaborate with carving and turning like the William and Mary cabinet illustrated on this page. This group demands more fuss and feathers, with more gold and more draperies and more upholsteries. It corresponds to the French Louis XIV group which it echoes, but with important modifications due to English ancestry.

The Chippendale group (see illustrations on the opposite page) permits all the variety that the most rebellious soul could wish. The architectural woodwork of the period deserted the natural oak of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to imitate the white of marble, and the typical so-called Georgian interior is massive with moldings and mantels, and with tabernacles for doors and windows. But soon after the death of George I in 1727, the exhortations of Sir William Kent and other English architects who re-breathed the spirit of Inigo Jones and Palladio, began to lose their power, and heavy sculptural architectural ornament was replaced by wall paper. Especially appropriate for rooms containing Chippendale furniture are wall papers showing the Chinese influence that dominated Europe marvelously in the eighteenth century, and that is visible in the front legs and brackets of the Gothic Chippendale chair illustrated on the opposite page. The Chippendale group corresponds to that of Louis XV in France, but is heavier and retains more of the feeling of Louis XIV and Queen Anne.



*A William and Mary cabinet*

The Sheraton group marks an abrupt contrast to those of Chippendale. Chinese takes the place of Rococo, needless are no longer in vogue, shapes and colors become lighter, curves yield to straight lines, carving is replaced by paint and inlay. The architectural ornament in wood and plaster shows pilasters and pediments, and egg-and-dart and key moldings, and other ancient Greek and Roman motifs galore, all on a delicate scale in low relief, and in sympathy with the gray-toned and striped wall papers and damasks that they framed.

With Empire, we return to heavy Classic, but of a type that is stupid and uninteresting as compared with Italian Renaissance or Early Georgian (see the two chairs illustrated on this page). The Empire desk illustrated is not a fair example, being lighter in line and of better proportions than many of its European contemporaries. It was made in New York in the first quarter of the nineteenth century by Duncan Phyfe, who ranks high among American cabinet makers. Empire furniture demands larger spaces and heavier colors and a more detached arrangement than the styles that preceded. But many of the lighter Empire and post-Empire pieces made in England and America can be used with the Sheraton group. The heavier Empire pieces with their dazzling sheen should be kept by themselves.

Assembled along these lines, a miscellaneous collection of Colonial furniture can be distributed thru a house in such a way as to avoid the appearance of crowding, which is the most obvious and significant sign of bad taste.



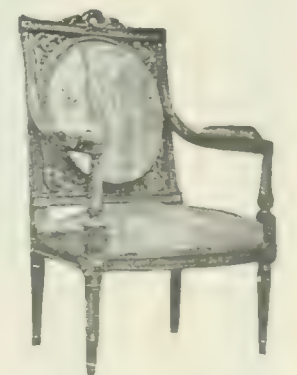
*Louis XV easy chair*



*Louis XV arm chair*



*Louis XV side chair*



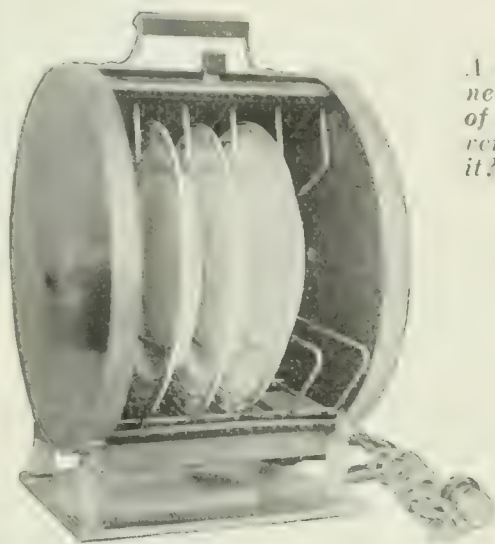
*Chair of Louis XVI*



*Empire easy chair*



# Live Wire Housekeeping



*A warm plate is often a necessity. Can you think of a cleaner, more convenient way of heating it? \$12 (2 cents an hour)*



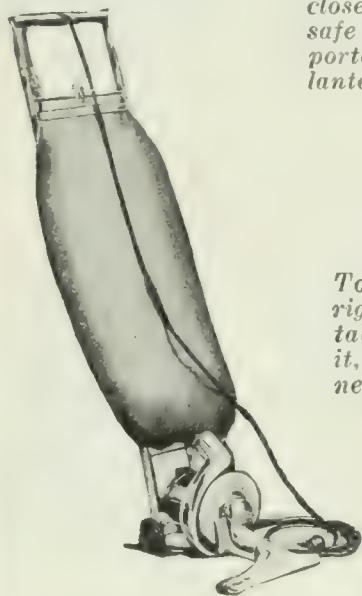
*To visit the furnace or the jam closet after dark a safe light is important. This nickel lantern costs \$3.50*



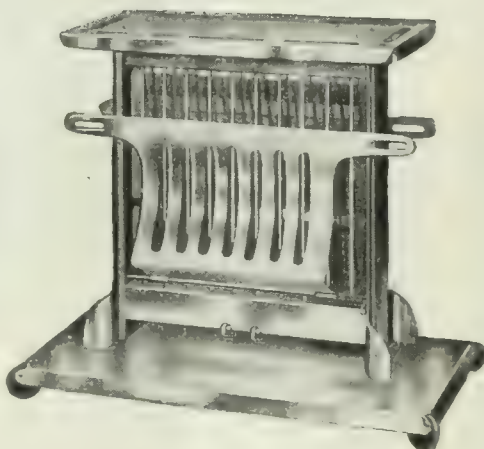
*Coffee—bubbling and appetizing — freshly made for each meal. An attractive urn like this one costs \$17*



*Fuse trouble? Lights all out. This six-in-one gives you your lights again by a slight turn making a new contact. Cost, 30 cents*



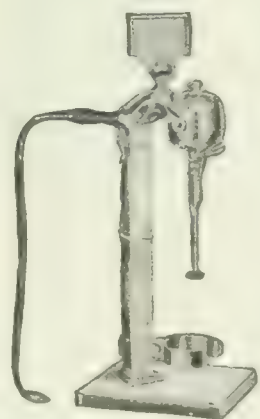
*Thoro, sanitary and ache-less sweeping can be assured by use of the electrically operated vacuum cleaner. This style costs \$52.50*



*To make delicious toast, right on the breakfast table, just as you want it, no more than you need, hot and appetizing*



*Do you share by a poor light? This mirror has its own lights in the rim arranged to illuminate the glass. \$6 up. It costs  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent an hour to light it.*



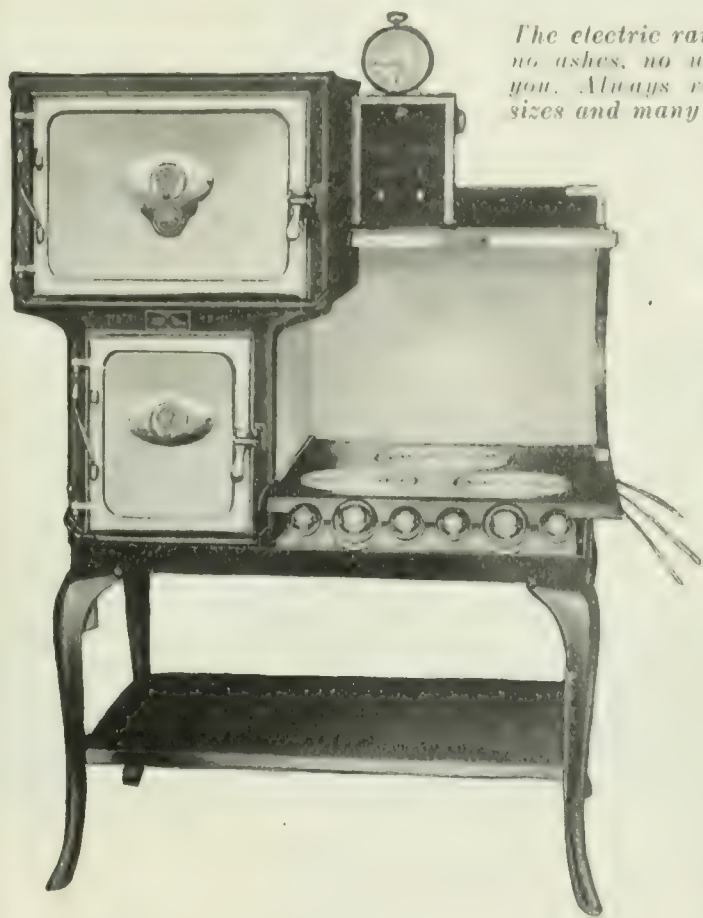
*To beat an egg "in no time" while you are doing something else. An electric egg-beater like this relieves cooking of one of its biggest nuisances. It costs from \$12.50*



*After the home shampoo this dryer saves time and discomfort. It blows warm air wherever directed. Cost, from \$16.50 up*

*In the corner of the pantry, convenient and accessible, out of the way and efficient, have an electric dish-washing machine. Cost, \$75*

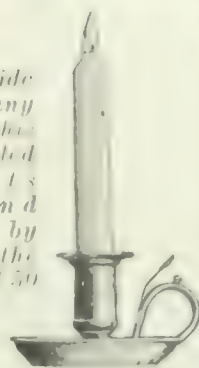




The electric range is neat and clean—no ashes, no wood, no coal to bother you. Always ready. There are many sizes and many prices. This one is \$60

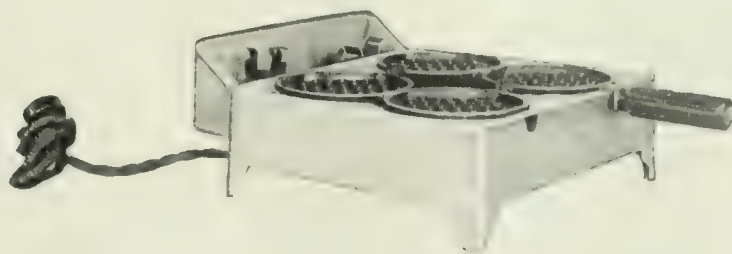


By the bed side ready for any emergency—the white enameled taper in its nickel stand gives light by pressure of the thumb—\$3.50

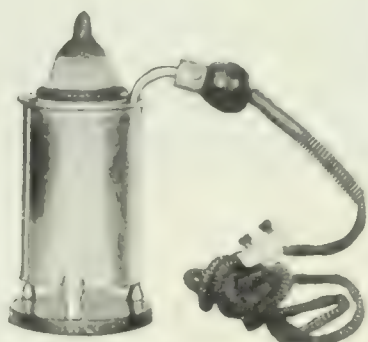
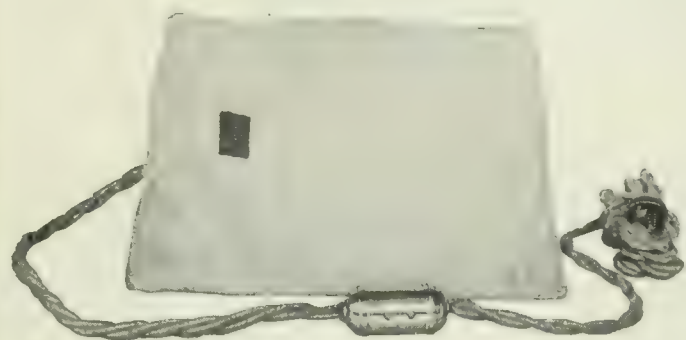


So many delicious dishes can be made with the electric grill at the left! The pans are of aluminum. It has four heats

On the cold wintry mornings there will be no chimney trouble to prevent your having waffles if you use this iron below. \$15 up. It costs 5½ cents an hour to run it

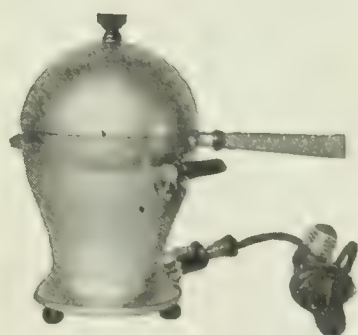
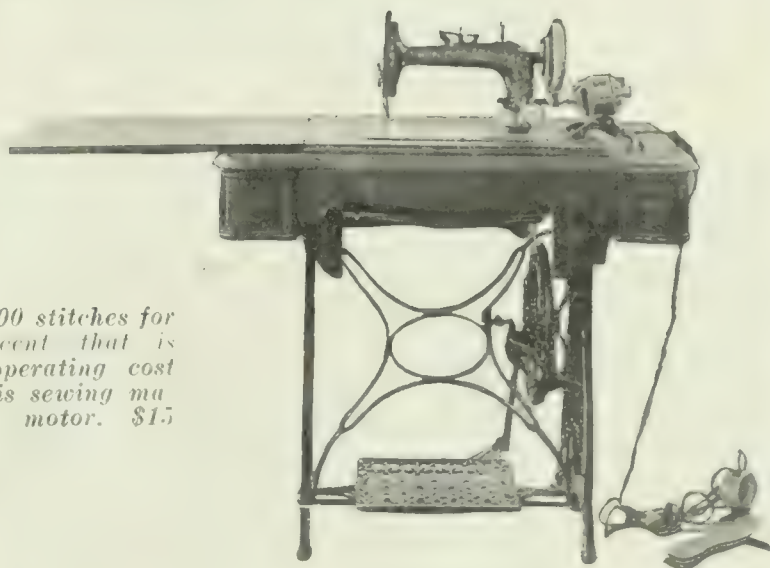


For less than ½ a cent an hour this pad supplies local heat wherever wanted. A blessing to the invalid, a comfort to all. From \$3.50 up



The milk-warmer will be appreciated these cold nights by many who now have to use matches and alcohol or gas. Cost \$8.50

300,000 stitches for one cent—that is the operating cost of this sewing machine motor. \$15



To be sure it is just right just as you want it—why not boil your matutinal egg on the table? This little affair costs \$6.25 and you can boil six eggs in it for ½ a cent



A visible cheerful glow adds to the comfort of capable heat. These radiators cost from \$7.50 up. This one costs 5 cents an hour to furnish heat

No need to use matches in lighting either the gas range or the overhead light. Electric lighters \$1.50 and \$2







*A room that is arranged for comfort—big easy chairs with lamps conveniently placed and a pleasant open fire*

## THE ROOM YOU LIVE IN

**T**EA is being served. Uncomfortable ladies in stiff, shiny, silk dresses are trying to look—they have given up trying to be—comfortable, on slippery hair-cloth sofas. Every third lady sits apart on a slippery straight back-chair. She cannot hear what her neighbor says so she smiles at intervals. She does not move her chair closer—experience has taught her that a parlor “suite” is planned, purchased and placed for a particular arrangement. She enjoys her tea and departs. Thus was the tea party and parlor of about fifty years ago.

Then came the plush period, where tea tables with ridiculously tiny scalloped cups and souvenir spoons were laid always out, collecting the day’s dust. Tea tables were merely foolish accessories.

Now comes the time and the living room when we en-sconce ourselves in luscious divans or enveloping wicker chairs, and a spot-less tea tray, fresh from the pantry, is passed to comfortable, thoroly happy guests.

In no other room have we come such a long way toward livableness as in the living room. Once the bare requisites of the room are understood the elaboration both in quantity and quality can readily follow.

There are two things to remember—choosing thoroly comfortable livable furniture and then arranging the pieces so as to form groups, suggesting

BY AGNES FOSTER WRIGHT

a center of interest. Even one chair and a table make a comfortable convenient group, provided the chair is really comfortable and the table large enough to hold a lamp, books and magazines and smoking things. One should get into a habit of saying, when one places a chair, “What is a person going to do, when he sits in it?” So then add the table for a light or a low bench for books or a sewing basket or a smoking stand. Remember furniture is made for the requisites of living. Fancy the boredom of people sitting alone in a corner or in a passageway between two doors. Make your furniture invite sociability.

Before the fireplace—one presupposes a fireplace in every living room—an all-over

upholstered divan forms the nucleus from which we build up our livable living room. Economize on everything else, but get a real down upholstered six or seven foot divan. It has more sitting capacity than three chairs and costs less.

The large pieces do the actual furnishing and the smaller ones fill in spaces and create the “homey” atmosphere. Put bright pieces in dark corners, as a dark piece will lose itself in the shadows.

A very sensible and workable scheme for furnishing is to draw a floor plan to scale—say  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to a foot, using white paper for the plan, and yellow for the furniture, which also should be drawn to scale.

In that way you will not only be better able to judge convenience, balance, uncluttered floor space—which makes

so much for the dignity of a room, but you can demonstrate to others, so that, when the actual placing time comes you know to a foot where each piece should go. Remember, it is always better to leave a space empty than to have it occupied by a badly placed piece of furniture. The usual arrangement for a divan is to put behind the divan a long narrow table. “Refectory” table with a light on either end and flower bowls, books, magazines or writing equipment in the middle.

There are variations from this arrangement, how-



*Who wouldn't enjoy working in a room like this, with its bookcases and desk table*



ever, which are as satisfactory. For instance, the divan may be put lengthwise at the side of the fireplace, a small table at the outside end and the long table opposite the divan with a large chair at the further end. Or else the long table may be put opposite the fireplace and two chairs with a small table between opposite the divan; in any case, see that as many people as possible get direct light. A large chair with no light near enough to read or sew by is a distinctly poor arrangement.

Sometimes, after purchasing an upholstered divan and a long table, both expensive pieces, all-over upholstered chairs are prohibitive in price. Large wicker chairs, with cretonne upholstered backs and seats, are inexpensive, comfortable and look luxurious; if the cushions are of velour the effect is even better, as velvet or velour have a most enriching effect on the room. Do not group furniture in the middle of the living room. If the center space is kept clear the size of the room is much increased.

Opposite the fireplace group there is generally a good space for a group consisting of an oval gate-legged table and several chairs. A gate-legged table is a good living room buy, as it can conveniently be made smaller. In case one has a living room and dining room combined, it is an excellent

piece, as, being oval, a tête-à-tête dinner may be served using it in its narrow width, and for a dinner for six it is of conveniently large size.

Every living room should have a desk, if possible, for the exclusive use of guests. It is unpleasant to feel the month's bills of the family are under one's nose when visiting. If not possible to allow exclusive use to guests, then see that the main drawer is well equipped with the essentials and then there is no excuse for rummaging. It is these little conveniences that contribute so much toward making a living room livable.

One very essential piece of furniture to my mind is a low stand or table of a size

to hold a tea or coffee tray. There is a certain touch of hospitality about a low table for tea or coffee serving. Little tables which fold down are excellent for such a purpose, and, by the way, a low table is much more graceful to serve from than a high one.

There should always be several straight-backed chairs that can be moved about in a living room—men are restless and like to take the chairs and "visit" about with them.

Lots of lamps of all sizes are of the greatest aid in making a living room attractive. The shades should not be too brilliant and "spotty" but a warming glow should be shed. This is often done by inter-

lining a silk shade with orange, rose or yellow. Unlit, the shade fits softly into the background, but lit a glow of color is shed that is charming. In the case where parchment shades are used the inside may be painted any of these warm tones. Parchment and silk shades always look well in the same room and afford a pleasing variety. On pottery and wrought iron or bronze lamps, parchment shades are preferable and on porcelain and gilt standards silk shades are more suitable. Shades made of silk gauze are particularly attractive, as the fabric is [Continued on page 39]



*Obviously a room for tea and talk, predominantly feminine. Interesting wall treatment*



*The charm of this living room comes from the wise choice and arrangement of a few comfortable and thoroly good pieces of furniture*



# YOUR PLACE IN YOUR TOWN

BY HAROLD A. CAPARN

FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

**I**NDIVIDUALISM is the proud boast of the American. He prides himself on being no man's man. He scorns to be a brick in a wall, a cog in a machine. He wants to live his own life in his own way in his own house, to think his own thoughts and vote his own vote.

But individualism can be and is constantly misunderstood, misused, run into excesses and wrong directions. Take, for instance, the American house and lot. Without any desire to injure or ignore his neighbor, it seldom occurs to a householder that in the design and arranging of his place he should consider the other individuals, his neighbors, the whole street, the whole town in fact. What he does on his property makes a difference to the block he lives on and to the town at large.

To begin with the house, the center of all, for which the lot exists. How often does a homebuilder reflect that the exterior of his house is of even greater importance to his fellow citizens than to himself? Yet this must be so, for while the owner sees it only, say, twice a day, when he leaves and returns to it, his neighbors are looking at it all day long, every one who passes along the street from January 1 to December 31. So the look of one's house would seem to be really the concern of other people. Then, what should one do about it?

This is a difficult question to answer, but it is asked so that we may make the attempt. The first suggestion is in deciding on a design for your house, approach the subject in a right frame of mind. That is, don't build in a spirit of ostentation or self-advertisement, or of merely making something different from other people. Think of a structure as simple, handsome and well designed as possible within the appropriation, not as conspicuous. Let every part express some reasonable and practical purpose, eschew complexity with its resulting expense in construction, upkeep and repair, and be suspicious of mere ornament or frills of any kind. This does not mean to avoid such things altogether, but to be sure you are right before going ahead with them. If you do this you are pretty sure to get a house that is as conspicuous and individual as you may desire. And in order to get it, you should have a good architect to design it if you possibly can. And before you begin, if you or any members of your family are sensitive to such things, walk up and down the block and the adjoining blocks a few times, trying to get the spirit of what is good in them, and get the architect to do the same. Then he will probably go home and design something quite different from what he has seen but somehow in harmony with it. All this applies to any kind of house in any style or materials; and we trust that our optimism as to the architect will be justified by the reader's experience.

All that precedes and follows assumes that you, the imaginary homebuilder, desire to get on the bandwagon and follow the procession of those who wish to treat their houses and lots as part of the community, and to consider that the neighbors have their share in the appearance of each house and lot. Not in the back, for that is mostly invisible from the street, but in the front, that is, in the part between the house and street line. Here is where some of the contradictoriness of our individual-

ism comes in. We throw open the entire front for the contemplation and benefit of passers-by, and then disregard them as far as the treatment of it goes; we think only of the lot for its own sake and without relation to what is to the right and left of it. Almost every one wants to have his lot so done that it will be plainly separated from those on either side. As a matter of fact, every one loses, both individuals and the community, by this jealousy over boundaries, this insistence on having one's front yard distinct from the neighbor's.

**T**HEN what should we do about it? Two alternatives are possible. One is to run all the fronts of all the lots on a block together so that no break will be visible, and the treatment would be homogeneous; so that, as far as appearance went, there would be but one long unbroken foreground to all the houses from one cross street to another.

This idea will come as a shock to many a good American who has rather hazily regarded his right to fend off his neighbors as more than a right, a duty in fact. Yet what would any one lose thereby? It is perfectly clear that every one would gain, because not only would the look of the street be greatly improved, but each owner would profit by all the lots on both sides of him and since it is the almost universal American practise to dedicate the front yard to the public, to leave it in full view of every one, surely it is inconsistent to cut a row of them into unrelated parts instead of pooling them for the common good. In arguing for the correlation of front yards, I am not suggesting to the gentle reader something that has not been done before. There are many instances around and about, some of them no doubt accidental, and there are entire blocks treated in one scheme in the level cities of the Great Lakes. And those streets are as beautiful as can be found anywhere.

The second alternative, the other way of correlating the front yards, is not to treat them as one, but to separate them, and to separate them well and consistently. It's not so much the separation, or, rather, semi-separation of the lots that produces the usual hap-hazard effect, as the fifty-seven varieties of separation, all disagreeing with each other: one with a fence, another with one kind of hedge, a third with another kind, a fourth with a bank, a fifth with a few straggling bushes, a sixth with some bunchy and self-conscious shrubbery, a seventh with—but no! go and look for yourself. If any one of these methods of division were adopted consistently thru a block, that block might look very attractive. For instance, if every lot were surrounded by a privet hedge, all trimmed alike, it would probably be the best looking block in town. Do not imagine that we are saying that the only way to make a block look well is by using one kind of separation, similar hedges or fences all thru. This is the easiest way and the surest to produce a good result. Several kinds of separation might be appropriately used in a block, but they would be proportionately more difficult to keep consistent.

So much for the boundaries of your place. There may seem to be a good deal of it, but any one who has read so far is likely to see that it is an important question and worth discussing at length. Next,

as to what is within the boundaries, considering it, not as is customary for itself alone, but in relation to what is on both sides of it, and up and down and across the street. If the joint-stock idea of throwing all the front lawns together should be adopted, careful designing will be required to produce a satisfactory effect; not that the problem is difficult, but it requires a good deal of self-restraint, that rare quality in amateur planning. It is even more than usual, a question of What to Leave Out. There might be shrubbery and tree planting and even flowers near the houses, and some more in relation to the sidewalk, depending on the size of the houses and lots and the setback of the building line; but flower beds and isolated "specimen" shrubs or trees in the middle of the lawns (or rather lawn, for we are assuming the grass to be in one unbroken sweep), should be used with caution, and it would be safer to omit them altogether; a very few might spoil the effect of the whole composition. As for flower beds, there is no place for them in a front lawn. But even with these restrictions, there is a good deal of latitude in planting such a layout, and endless possibility of varied effect by the use of different kinds of planting material; for instance, one house might specialize in rhododendrons, another in conifers, another in one or more kinds of deciduous shrubs, another might feature magnolias or dogwoods or flowering crabs or lilacs and so on, yet all make a harmonious succession.

But if, on the other hand, the subdivision is strongly marked by hedges or fences, the several lots could be treated with entire freedom; the hedges or fences would tie the whole together so effectively that it would take a very eccentric handling of any lot to make it seriously injure the appearance of them all.

**T**O summarize all this discussion in a few words: There are two ways, generally speaking, to get the best from each place individually and make it contribute most to the general good, the look of the block and the impression of the town. One is to correlate the front lawns, to treat them in effect, as one; the other is to separate the front yards and correlate the division lines. The great difficulty here is not to make the whole look well, given the opportunity, but to make the owners see it that way, to be willing to suppress their rugged individualism to that extent. To show how this may be done, is not the purpose of this article. We would rather follow the easiest way and slide from under such an enterprise.

For the purposes of this writing we have reached some kind of decision on what to do about the boundaries and what is within them. So we have obviously reached the sidewalk which is under the control of the civic authorities. Like the lots themselves, the sidewalk and the planting space, if there is one, should be consistent. The sidewalk, of course, should be of the same width and material thruout. The planting space should have trees if possible; trees are a powerful unifier of ill-assorted yards, and they should all be of the same size, and evenly spaced; and if the planting space is wide enough, and conditions permit, there may also be shrubs of one or more kinds, which will add greatly to the attractiveness and apparent width of the street.





Planting lettuce with the asparagus saved space and protected the lettuce from sun



Another example of space economy—late cabbage between the rows of early potatoes



Fill up the ranks in the garden—lettuce here where the onions failed to grow

## PAPER PLANTING

BY HUGH FINDLAY

A maximum yield should be the chief aim of every progressive gardener for 1918. A succession of planting should be so outlined that as soon as the garden trenches are vacated by one crop, another and possibly two crops will take its place. Not even a day should be lost between the time one crop is taken from the land and another is planted and whenever possible and practical the succession crops, as lettuce, should have had several weeks' start before transplanting. For example, two rows of the dwarf smooth peas planted 3 feet apart about as soon as the soil is fit to work. Between these, a row of loose leaf lettuce may be transplanted. If the plants are a fair size and healthy and the soil loose and rich this crop will be ready for use in from four to five weeks. The peas will be harvested, if planted April 15, about the first of July. The ground is now vacant and late cabbage plants started in June may be transplanted. The rows should be 3 feet apart and the cabbage planted 18 to 24 inches apart in the rows. It takes late

cabbage about 110 to 120 days to mature so that a crop of summer radish may be sown between the rows of cabbage which will mature in about five weeks.

Intensive gardening should always be practised on limited spaces of ground.

This concentration of effort means economy in labor for the same plowing or spading, harrowing and cultivation will be sufficient for more than one crop. Of course it means an increase in hand labor to keep the soil well tilled and the weeds under control but the results more than pay.

THERE are a few principles to keep in mind in either succession or companion cropping.

1. Make specific plans for intensive gardening before spring.

2. Order enough seed to carry out your plans so that there will be no delay when operations begin.

3. Study carefully the length of time it

takes for each variety to mature so that certain combinations may result in a satisfactory harvest.

4. Order varieties suited to the season. For example, spring radish sown in July will be pithy while summer radish are firm and a fine flavor.

5. Do not crowd the plants in your desire to get a maximum yield from a limited space. Give each plant sufficient room to mature so that it is perfect in form and a good flavor. But do not waste space.

6. Remember that to take three to four crops from the soil in a single season means a demand on both moisture and food. Supply sufficient of both so that the plant may not be checked in its growth at any period from germination until maturity.

7. Last but not least, stick to your original plan and carry it thru.

There are numerous plans of intercropping and it is impossible to outline them all here but, the following will prove satisfactory if properly carried out.

1. The seed of the early cabbage (C) is sown in flats under glass March 1, transplanted two inches apart each way in a second flat March 25, and planted to the open April 20. The lettuce (L) plants (loose leaf) are started about the same time. The radish (R) seed is sown about April 15 and matures May 25.

	Days from seed to maturity	Amount for 50 ft. row
15" C 10" L 10" CLC	C 105	C 1 oz.
R.....V.....	L 70	L 1 oz.
15" C 10" L 10" CLC	R 40	R 1 oz.

2. Early beet (B) seed may be planted under glass March 1, transplanted into a rich soil April 5, and finally shifted to the open May 1. Between the rows of beets, early carrots (C) may be sown April 15. After these two crops are removed, late cabbage (LC) may be planted in July. The seed sown the latter part of May, the plants transplanted. Between the rows of cabbage, summer (SR) radish may be sown.

	Days from seed to maturity	Amount for 50 ft. row
15" B 4" B 4" B	B 150	B 1 oz.
C 4" C 4" C	C 120	C 1 oz.
15" B 4" B 4" B	LC 150	LC 1 oz.
	SR 45	SR 1 oz.

3. Another very good combination is to sow the smooth dwarf varieties of peas (P) as soon as the soil is fit to work and at the same time sow early radish (R) between the rows of peas. Both of these crops may be removed in July and followed by late celery (C). Celery seed sown in April, transplanted once before shifting it to the garden.

	Days from seed to maturity	Amount for 50 ft. row
18" P.....	P 60-80	P 1 pint
18" R.....	R 40	R 1 oz.
18" P.....	C 120-150	C 1 oz.

4. The seed of early turnips (T) may be sown as soon as the severe frost has passed. Between the rows, onion (O) sets for bunch onions may be planted. Following these a late crop of string beans (B) and summer radish (SR) may be planted. With this combination the soil should be very rich and the soil cultivated very frequently.

	Days from seed to maturity	Amount for 50 ft. row
18" T 6" T 6" T	T 65	T 1 oz.
O 1" O 1" O	T 145	O 1 oz.
18" T 6" T 6" T	B 65	B 1 oz.
	SR 40	SR 1 oz.

5. The seed of tomatoes (T) may be started under glass in March. Transplanted into pots or strawberry baskets filled with rich soil about April 15 and finally shifted to the garden about June 5. Before the tomatoes are planted and trained to stakes, a crop of loose leaf lettuce (L) and transplanted beets (B) may be taken off. Between the tomatoes a second crop of lettuce may be raised late in the season.

	Days from seed to maturity	Amount for 50 ft. row
18" L 10" L 10" L	T 150	T 1 oz.
B.....	B 135	B 1 oz.
18" L 10" L 10" L	L 70	L 1 oz.

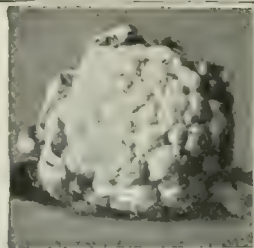




# What to Do in January

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE IN SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



## ORCHARD AND BERRIES

**Snow Injury** The heavy snow fall and occasional thaw in January cause much damage in the orchard. The weight of the snow breaks down the limbs. Get under the branches, lift up on them with a long pole and shake off the snow.

**Pruning** This is a good time to prune the apple tree. Cut the limbs off at the collar or close to the trunk. Do not leave long stubs to dry back and finally rot. Paint all wounds with a thick paint. The saw should have small teeth on one edge, must be very sharp and well set.

After using the saw, clean it with one-half kerosene and one-half linseed oil mixt. Never allow the saw to rust or become gummy.

Do not overprune so that the tree forms water spouts along the main branches. Keep in mind that you have not removed the roots while you remove much of the head or top of the tree. The supply of sap must go somewhere. Take about three years to renovate an old tree.

Make sure that an itinerant pruner understands his business before you let him touch your trees.

**Peach Orchard** Do very little pruning in the peach orchard. Cut out only the limbs that cross or rub. It is not a good practise to allow too much sunshine to burn into the head of the tree by taking out the center branches.

**Currants and Gooseberries** This is the month to cut out the old wood. Do not over-prune and remember that the new crop is born on the previous year's growth.

**Spray Material and Spraying** In the South, January is a good month to spray for the San Jose Scale.

Some orchardists spray at this time in the North for the same pest. It is not necessary to use salt in the mixture to make it stick or try to apply it hot in order to make it effective. Spray with a strong solution (Dormant Spray) one part of the lime sulfur to eight parts of water. This strength is always applied before the buds start. Never spray against the wind. Wait for a calm day. Cover every twig and branch. Thoro work is of the greatest importance. Never apply poison with the dormant spray.

Apples, plums, cherries and pears may be sprayed this month in order to destroy the scale.

## FLOWER GARDEN

**Flower Garden** Do not fail to place some fresh suet in the garden every day. Also a little warm water will be welcomed by the birds.

**Spray Materials** Get in your supply of Bordeaux Mixture, Lime Sulfur, Flowers of Sulfur, White Arsenate and Paris Green. Be prepared. Keep the poison under lock and key.

**Seed** Order your seed now. When it arrives place it where it is cool and dry and out of the reach of mice.

**Garden Indoors** Keep water in the furnace. The air is more moist and there is less gas. If ferns are raised, keep a pan of water near them. The air should not be dry.

**Foliage Plants** No group of plants will be more satisfactory for the indoor garden than the Rex Begonia, B. Argentea Guttata, B. Metallica, all three of which have ornamental foliage. The best flowering begonia is "Glory of Cincinnati."

**Vines** The window garden may be made very attractive by placing such vines as the Tradescantia and vinca for trailing over the edge of the box. For supports the Hibera Algeriensis for shady positions, and Hoya Carnosa with its waxen flower as well as the Jasimum Gracellimum with its fragrant blossom for sunny places.

**Water Garden** Plan a water garden for next year. Order the water-lily roots and aquatic plants early. They are going to be scarce this spring. The first orders will receive the first attention.

## GREENHOUSE

**Seedage** This is the month to sow the seed of heliotrope, pansies, carnations, verbenas, petunias, forget-me-not, marguerites and mignonette for spring bloom.

Cyclamen seed should be sown now. Cover them with sand twice their own length. It takes about four weeks for them to germinate. The seed forms the bulb which should be kept in a cool house.

**Cuttings** Make cuttings of carnations, roses, and all spring bedding plants. Keep the night temperature about 50 degrees and the day 60 to 65 degrees F. After the cuttings are placed in clean sand, water them freely. Shade them on bright days. Remove the covering each evening. Pick off all yellow leaves from the rose cuttings.

**Bulbs** Bring the Easter bulbs gradually to the light. Do not over-water them or keep them too warm.

Cyclamens may be kept blooming for a long time if kept in a cool place. When the flowers begin to come small, it is a sign that the bulb needs a rest. The soil should be gradually dried but the bulb should not be allowed to shrivel.

Freesias planted now may be placed in the light. The root and top grow equally well at the same time.

Be sure that all the bulb pots are full of roots before the pots are exposed to the light.

**Hardwooded Plants** Such plants as spirea, hydrangea, lilac and Deutzia should be brought out of storage and gradually thawed out. Each day sprinkle the wood with water so as to soften the bud. Be careful not to overwet the soil but keep it moist. If given the proper care these plants will bloom for Easter.

**Lily of the Valley** Clumps of lily of the valley may be brought from any seed house at this time. The cold storage roots are frozen and should be thawed out slowly. Plant them in a light rich soil and keep them in a dark cool place for a few weeks. Bring to the light. If the plant shows signs of sending out shoot stems and foliage keep it in the dark for a few days. Plants may be grown in cocoafiber and transplanted to fancy table dishes. Never allow water to touch the flower but keep the soil moist. Decrease the watering as soon as the flower buds form. Bloom may be forced with bottom heat in from twenty to thirty days.

**Cut Flowers** Flowers to be shipped should be cut in the morning, plunged into cold water, and kept in a dark cool place over night. Wrap the bloom of roses, violets, sweet-peas, etc., in oil paper. Never sprinkle the flower. The cardboard box should be lined with oil paper and a little ice placed at the base of the stems. The moist tissue paper will absorb most of the water as the ice melts.

## VEGETABLES

**Soil** Bring in sufficient garden loam, decayed sod and sand so that they may thaw out before the end of the month. Leaf mold for the bottoms of the flat will not only aid in drainage but also act as a sponge to keep the soil above it moist. Water seeds and seedlings as little as possible but never allow the soil to become dry. One-half sifted garden loam and one-half sand mixt make a fine soil for a seed bed.

**Seedage** The last of the month in mild climates, sow a few seeds of early cabbage, beets, lettuce and early cauliflower.

**Commercial Fertilizers** For such leaf crops as lettuce, spinach or endive buy in a supply of nitrate of soda.

It takes about two pounds to one square rod of soil. It should be applied just before a rain. It may also be applied by dissolving three-quarters to seven gallons of water. Never allow the soda crystals to come in contact with the foliage. For stem builders, potatoes, etc., buy Kinit, four pounds to one square foot, or sulfate of potash two pounds to one square foot. Both of these fertilizers are hard to secure. Substitute the above potash by applying freely hardwood ashes.

The best fruit builder for tomatoes, egg-plant and all the root crops is phosphoric acid. It may be supplied by using five pounds of ground rock, two pounds acid phosphate, five pounds of dissolved bone or basic slag to one square rod of soil. The dissolved bone meal is considered the best for the vegetable garden.

**Stable Manures** There will be a great demand on sheep manure next spring. Buy early. Fifteen pounds will cover a space of 100 square feet.

**Vegetables** Keep cow or horse manure covered so as not to lose the nitrogen which might escape in the form of gas. During the January thaw, turn the manure pile over and mix a little soil with it.

**Garden Tools and Equipment** Before the spring drive on the garden trenches be equipped with a digging fork, iron rake, light hoe, garden line, and a narcross weeder. Do not buy cheap or combination tools.

Make or buy a supply of labels, stakes and tomato supports.

Plant protectors for such crops as cucumbers and squash should be bought now. Glass will be higher next spring.

**Garden Space** Economize in garden space in making your plans. It is better to concentrate your effort on a small space and make a success than to spread your efforts out and only make a partial success.

**Garden Records** With the incoming of your garden seeds check them up and see that you receive what you ordered. Start on January 1 to make a garden record. Make a note each day of the weather conditions, temperature, etc. Keep careful notes on seed germination, transplanting, kind of soil used and general appearance of the plants.

Now and then insert a photograph of some garden happening that will be of interest later on.

Each day add a garden quotation to your day's record.

**Boilers** Clean out the flues of the boilers at least once each week. If this is done frequently a more even heat is radiated with the use of less coal.





Illustration of a Chinese Rug made upon our own looms in China

## Symbolism in Chinese Rugs

The rugs of China, now generally admired because of their unusual color effects, have an added charm in designs evolved from the great religious beliefs under which the people have lived.

In the design illustrated above are depicted, upon a medium porcelain blue ground, the eight Buddhist symbols, also the chess board, scrolls, and musical instruments, which are symbols of the Literati. The Central medallion shows an arrangement of the Phoenix, a symbol of prosperity, while in the other medallions, is shown the "Lung," or Dragon of heaven, guarding a pearl. The designs of our Chinese Rugs follow faithfully those of the earlier periods.

We have numerous other designs ready for delivery, and can make any required size in a reasonable time. Further information will be gladly given upon request.

# W. & J. SLOANE

*Established 1843*

Direct Importers of Eastern Rugs

Interior Decorators

Floor Coverings and Fabrics

Furniture Makers

FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.





**Macey**  
REGD. U.S. PAT. OFF.

*"A Good Book is the Precious Life-Blood of a Master Spirit."  
—Milton.*

**A MACEY Sectional Bookcase**, beautiful, enduring, dust-proof, artistically designed, makes a fit home for the best books ever published.

Go to your nearest Macey dealer and ask him to show you the superior qualities of Macey bookcases. Examine the perfect cabinet work, the non-binding doors, the laminated backs, the expansion features and the perfect finish.

After you have thoroughly examined the Macey Sectional Bookcase, you will realize that it is exactly what you need for your library. You will have found the bookcase you have been looking for and will gladly give the Macey dealer your order.

**"One Hundred Quotations About Books"**

Our interesting and instructive booklet entitled "One Hundred Quotations About Books," with our complete bookcase catalog, will be mailed free to anyone who asks for it. Write for your free copy at once.

**THE MACEY COMPANY**  
1510-1530 Division Avenue  
GRAND RAPIDS MICHIGAN

## THE POULTRY YARD IN JANUARY

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

**W**ITH a gradual easing up in the price of grain, poultry keepers are beginning to feel somewhat more encouraged. Even yet, tho, there is a tendency among men who make poultry keeping their business to be very cautious in their operations. This means that there is likely to be a dearth of eggs and drest poultry next season, unless the back yard poultry keeper responds freely to the request of Mr. Hoover by doubling his flock.

It is time now to plan out the work for the coming year, especially in relation to the hatching and rearing of the chickens. If an incubator or a brooder is to be purchased, the order should be put in early.

If only a few chickens are to be raised, there is no reason why setting hens should not be relied upon, so that no one need think it is absolutely necessary to have an incubator, altho the latter are very convenient. In most all sections it is possible to buy day-old chicks, and orders for them should be placed as soon as possible. The price will be higher this year than ever before. In many sections 20 cents a chick will be the usual rate.

There is a growing tendency among amateurs to buy "pound chickens," as they are called. That is to say, chicks which are four or five weeks old, and have passed the most critical period in their lives. Naturally the price is higher, some hatchers making the practise of adding 5 cents per week to the original cost of day-old chicks. Many times it is a great advantage to buy these partly grown chickens.

This is the month to start making up breeding pens, if one is to hatch from his own flock. Perhaps it will be necessary to buy a male bird in order to avoid too close inbreeding. Naturally the amateur's main object is to obtain a maximum number of eggs, for which reason he should choose the hens which are the heaviest layers, and which were the earliest to begin laying in the fall.

It is considered a wise plan to mate cockerels with hens in their second year. Of course this is not imperative, but the older hens are likely to produce rather stronger chickens than pullets, especially if the latter have been laying heavily all the season. One point often overlooked is that it is highly important that the male bird should come from a heavy laying strain of fowls. It has been shown that the

cock has a very strong influence in building up a flock of heavy laying birds.

With the better supply of grain on the market, there are more opportunities for making a choice. Of course the patriotic poultry keeper will not make free use of wheat, as that is the one grain which must be conserved. In sections where corn is plentiful, the following feeding plan can be adopted to advantage:

Dry mash—5 parts mixt feed (bran and middlings), 4 parts corn meal, 1 part beef scraps or fish meal.

Scratch feed—Cracked corn.

Green feed—Cabbages or sprouted oats.

If heavy oats happen to be plentiful at a lower cost than corn, the following ration may be tried:

Dry mash—6 parts corn meal, 3 parts bran, 1 part beef scraps.

Scratch feed—Heavy oats.

Green feed—Sprouted oats or cabbages.

These are very simple rations, but give satisfactory results. Of course they may need to be modified somewhat if a large amount of table scraps are available.

The days being short, it is necessary that the birds should be kept exercising most of the time they are off the roosts. This result is accomplished most easily by feeding all hard grain in a litter from five to ten inches deep, according to the size of the birds. It is always a good plan to throw in enough grain at night so that a little will be left to induce the birds to start scratching at daylight. If they stand around waiting for breakfast, they are likely to become chilled.

While the weather is cold, it will be necessary to visit the poultry house several times a day in order to refill the water dishes, which are likely to freeze. There are many different drinking fountains on the market, but for winter an ordinary galvanized pail is more satisfactory than most of them. If the water in such a pail freezes, it is only necessary to invert the pail and pour a little hot water on the bottom and sides. This will immediately loosen the cake of ice and let it fall out.

Poultry keepers who have to be away all day can purchase heated fountains which require attention only once in twenty-four hours. It will be impossible for the hens to keep up heavy egg production unless they have plenty of water.



This flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks on an Oklahoma farm earns \$500 a year



## GIVEN FOUR WALLS AND A CEILING

(Continued from page 24)

to determine the problems. For example, if a mantel already exists in the room, it would be better to build a bookcase either the same height as the mantel, or considerably lower, or considerably higher, for there is a certain restless and unsatisfying element introduced by lines which are almost but not quite level. It is far better to have a marked difference or no difference at all.

This is also true of the shape of a room: one that is obviously square or markedly rectangular is more pleasing than one that is nearly and yet not absolutely square. However, the arrangement of furniture may do much to change in effect the shape of a room, as, for instance, in a dining room which is not quite square, the furniture may be so arranged as to give the impression of an absolute square. A square room is not an interesting room to furnish, and is a particularly difficult shape for a living room as is also one that is twice as long as it is wide or one whose length is one-third longer than the width. A room that is fifteen feet by twenty-five feet or thirteen by twenty-one is extremely pleasing for a living room. It will be observed that the proportion of these rooms meets with the requirements laid down by the so-called Greek law in that the relation of width and length is not easily discernible.

It is impossible to make any arbitrary statement regarding a proper relation between the size of a room and the height of a ceiling since it may vary tremendously and still be satisfactory. In general one may say that a high ceiling lends dignity and formality to a room, whereas a low ceiling gives an atmosphere of intimacy and homeliness, and preference for one sentiment or the other is purely a matter of temperament. The high ceiling rooms of the French and Georgian Periods are very beautiful in proportion, and the reason that they are so is because the high windows and doors are in scale with them, and so the great height is lessened by contrast. If a low door, for instance, were used, the effect of the height of the ceiling would be greatly increased. Moreover, if the furniture is also in scale the height will be still further lessened in effect.

The proper spacing of the doors and windows is most instrumental in making a room beautiful or otherwise. In fact, a well proportioned window with well molded trim and an attractive division of the panes does more perhaps to lend beauty and charm than any one feature. The large plate glass window, such as was in vogue a few years ago, frequently afforded a fine view, but it certainly was not to be admired as an architectural feature since from the inside as well as the outside it gave an appearance of a great hole in the wall; also the effect of the light from such a window is harsh and casts hard and unpleasing shadows. The same space broken up into two or more windows would become an integral part of the building since the mullions or casements tie it to the structure. Moreover, a view which is broken or seen thru small openings has the added charm of mystery.

Well proportioned doors with strong, simple moldings are also of great importance and as in the case of the window, care should be taken that they should be well placed so as to have sufficient space on either side for balance. A door placed in a corner becomes an almost insurmountable problem unless it is flanked by a door on the adjoining wall whereupon it falls



Kelsey Health Heated Residence of Architect W. A. Delano, Wheatley Hills, L. I.

### Don't Confuse The Kelsey Health Heat With Furnace Heats

**KELSEY  
HEALTH  
HEAT**



**FURNACE** heats deliver small volumes of highly heated air.  
Highly heated air is scorched air.  
Scorched air is low in oxygen. It is burned out.  
Low oxygen air is not a healthy air.  
The Kelsey Health Heat works just the opposite.  
The temperature is lower, but the volume is larger, the speed higher.  
The oxygen is retained in full.

Its large volume of warmed air causes frequent complete changes of the air. Its high speed carries it to rooms impossible to heat with furnace heats. We sell furnaces for furnace heats. And the Kelsey for the Kelsey Health Heat. Naturally we know both sides of both. We are convinced the Kelsey is superior. That's why we emphasize to you its superior points. Send for booklet.

NEW YORK  
103-C Park Avenue  
DETROIT  
Space 95-C Bldrs. Ex.

**THE KELSEY**  
WARM AIR GENERATOR  
235 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.

CHICAGO  
217-C West Lake St.  
BOSTON  
405-C P.O. Sq Bldg.

## AMERICANA

New Catalogue of 1,000 titles covering a large variety of subjects mostly of unusual occurrence including THE WEST, INDIANS, REVOLUTION, COLONIAL HOUSES and many other interesting topics. Sent free.

GOODSPEED'S BOOKSHOP, BOSTON, MASS.

**This FREE Shoe Book**

crowded with photographs and descriptions of Ezwear shoes for Men, Women and Children. Ezwear shoes are sent postpaid, guaranteed to combine comfort, style and quality, to fit perfectly or money back. Amazingly low prices. Send for your copy today.

**The ENSimon Shoe** 1589 BROADWAY BROOKLYN N.Y.

## HODGSON *Portable* HOUSES

**HERE** is the Hodgson way. All Hodgson Houses are first thoughtfully planned. Then each individual part is carefully made of best lumber—finished, fitted and painted. After which the house is completely erected at the Hodgson plant.

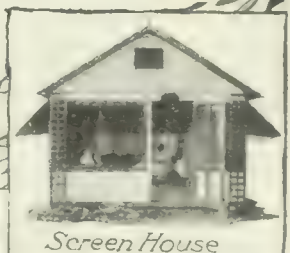
When you buy—your house is shipped in sections which can be put together by unskilled workmen quickly and you have a house exactly like the one you selected from the Hodgson catalog. And at exactly the same price.

Hodgson Portable Houses include: bungalows, garages, cottages, poultry houses, play houses, dog houses and many other kinds.

If you order now and pay 25% of the price of your house we will prepare and hold it until wanted. Send for a catalog today.

**E. F. HODGSON CO., Room 230**  
116 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.  
6 East 39th Street, New York City

Cottage







This is the General Manager's Residence of the wonderful R. A. Long farm, Longview, Mo. The buildings, all designed by Architect Henry S. Holt, Kansas City, Mo., have roofs of Imperial French Tile.

## A Terra Cotta TILE ROOF

is acknowledged by most of the leading architects to have every point of superiority in its favor: architectural beauty, perfect protection from fire, leaks, moisture and weather changes—wonderful durability without repairs, and therefore eventual economy

Consult your architect and write for illustrated booklet, "The Roof Beautiful," printed in colors. It contains views of many beautiful homes with roofs of Terra Cotta Tiles, and is sent free upon request.

LUDOWICI-CELADON CO. Manufacturers of Terra Cotta Roofing Tiles  
General Offices: 1106-1116 Monroe Building CHICAGO, ILL.

# Burpee's Seeds Grow



More seeds were planted last year than ever before and many thousands of families enjoyed fresh vegetables from the garden for the first time.

The year 1918 will see a still greater number who will grow their own Flowers and Vegetables and will profit by their experience and plant only Quality Seeds.

## Burpee's Annual For 1918

The Leading American Seed Catalog contains the latest and most reliable information about the "Best Seeds that Grow." 216 pages with 103 colored illustrations of the latest novelties and hundreds of illustrations of every

variety of Vegetable and Flower Seeds. It is sent free to those who write for it. A post card will do. Write for your copy today, and please mention this publication.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Burpee Buildings, Philadelphia

## Straighten Your Shoulders Double Your "Pep"

Round shoulders mean a bent back—a cramped action of every vital organ. Keep you from looking or feeling your best.

### The Natural Body Brace

like military training, develops an erect, natural and graceful figure. Brings comfort, strength, energy. Makes you

### Stand Up Straight Like a Soldier

Relieves backache, curvature, hollow chest, weak lungs, nervousness—replaces and supports misplaced internal organs—reduces enlarged abdomens—fine after operations and for ruptures. FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN—YOUNG AND OLD.

Write today for our booklet, measurement blank and liberal 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL proposition.

HOWARD C. RASH, Pres. Natural Body Brace Co.  
321 Rash Building, Salina, Kans.



## ROSES of NEW CASTLE

is the title of a beautiful book on the culture of roses and other plants; gives expert experience of a lifetime. It's free. Exquisitely illustrated in natural colors; offers and tells how to grow these famous plants. Write for copy today.

HELLER BROS. CO., Box 131, New Castle, Ind.

## HIGH CLASS ASSISTANCE

for writers, speakers, club-women, debaters. Outlines, briefs, research. Reasonable rates. BUREAU OF RESEARCH, 315 East 5th Street, New Albany, Ind.

## SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING

### LEARN AT HOME - THE NEW WAY

Remarkable new method saves 1/3 the time, saves 2/3 the expense. Typewriting, 30-100 words a minute. Write 125-150 words a minute in shorthand. Guaranteed. Entire Course on Trial. Complete Business Training included. Write for new book explaining the secrets of the New Way. Address The Tulloss School, 3861 College Hill, Springfield, O.



into a dual composition. Double doors are a fairly modern invention, designed to give a feeling of space, but more frequently they rob a room of all privacy and break it up so as to destroy any sense of unity therein. In the modern apartment a very common thing is to find the dining room and the living room made practically one by means of the wide double door. Since the original functions of the two rooms are thus practically lost, it would often seem advisable to be equally consistent, or inconsistent, and treat the dining room in a less stereotyped manner, and since the architect has made one a part of the other, to tie them closer together in the manner of furnishing.

The cornice, which may be made up of many members or moldings to break the monotony, should follow the line of the ceiling with as few breaks as possible, for this is a logical place for decoration it should not be of such a nature as to continually attract the eye of the ceiling. For the same reason a room always looks better when the heads of the windows or doors are at the same level and the molding or decoration around each door should not interfere with the structural lines but rather enhance them. Sometimes windows and doors may be brought to the same level by making ornamental doorheads, or placing a panel above the door, raising the top of the door trim to the window level. A doorhead should not come so near the cornice, however, that the eye is detracted from one to the other, for unless it is so far away that it stands as a decorative feature in itself, the doorhead and the cornice should be made to blend into one; this, of course, applies to any ornamental trim over a window as well. A doorhead that is straight in line is, of course, simpler and apt to be more restful than one which is curved or broken.

The trim on the windows and doors should be given more consideration than is customary, for it can add very largely to the charm of a room and frequently decides its character. The reason for trim is, of course, to keep the plaster from breaking, but also we have a natural structural break in our wall and feel the need of framing it as one would a picture. For this reason the members or moldings graduate in toward the door and are of varying widths to break the monotony in any interesting way. The window trim should be a little wider than at the doors, which is ordinarily five or six inches. In buildings where the plaster is placed directly on the masonry wall, trim may be omitted and a more solid and cruder effect will be gained, and the room assume more nearly the character of one of the earlier periods in architecture. Of course the wall in such a case would not be papered but painted or left rough. In such a room the early character may be still further brought out by omitting any cornice, but, when no cornice is used, the texture of the ceiling and wall should be the same.

It is careful attention to details at the outset that makes a house successful, and at the time of planning the house thorough consideration should be accorded every detail from the moldings of the trim to the purpose of each room, its lighting and the furniture that is to go into it. It is before the foundation is dug that the decorator should be consulted.

Since furniture and furnishings stand in the light of a decorative feature of the architecture, it is absolutely requisite that they be considered together. Architects and decorators are recognizing more and more the dependence of one profession upon the other, and both are desirous of seeing the house become a harmonious and homogeneous whole.



## THE ROOM YOU LIVE IN

(Continued from page 31)

transparent and has a changeable sheen which may repeat two colors of the room. Lined and interlined, they give an elusive charming lighting effect.

I have spoken of the furnishings of a livable living room before the colors and hangings, because I think that comfortable furniture and its arrangement is the most important consideration.

One hears constantly the cry, "I am tired to death of brown living rooms." It is, however, the color par excellence for a living room. But there are a hundred tones which are classed under brown. Dark, heavy brown is tiresome and has been overdone, especially combining it with mission furniture and tapestry upholstery. Lighter, more subtle color combinations may be used. The idea is to get a good background color and then get color and decoration by the curtains and upholstery. Gray is too cool a color for the living room, and also it can be used so wonderfully as a hall, dining room and bedroom color, that the living room should have another color. However, a very warm gray, almost a buff or a "beige," is to my mind the best living room background color. Heretofore I think we have been rather apt to use too dark a wall color. It is always better to have it lighter than darker, and do not forget that curtaining darkens a room very much. Combined with this beige may be a bluish-green "electric" shade, and orange, or else a blue brick-red and a little yellow, or a bottle-green and old rose and black. Keep the upholstery one color, or a closely toned combination of one or two colors, and have the curtains of figured material, cretonne or linen. The portières should be one plain tone, in order to keep them inconspicuous.

If there is a motley array of furniture in the living room, keep the carpet, hangings and furniture upholstery all to the one tone. Never put a pictorial paper on the walls as they are tiresome and distracting and one usually comes into a living room after a fatiguing day's work and it should not be overstimulated.

In case the living room is on the north of the house, or else has no direct sunlight, use under curtains of soft yellowish silk or gauze which will throw a diffused, warm light thruout the room.

Cheeriness is an asset, for every room in the house, but particularly in the living room. Have warm-toned books and bright-colored magazines on the tables—a brilliant bowl or vase here and there—soft, warmly luminous shades—and *always* flowers. A gleaming red rose, a bowl of nasturtiums, a pot of daffodils—their power to touch with life all things is as curious as it is telling.

Rooms react upon us. We are ashamed of temper in a quiet, dignified room; we are ashamed of pettiness in a well-ordered room furnished with books, piano, pictures and flowers that denote sympathy with the larger, deeper motives of life.

## GERMAN PAPERS PLEASE COPY

**S**HORTLY after the war started we were informed by the manufacturers, shopkeepers and milliners, that, since dyes could no longer be procured from Germany, no colors of any kind could be warranted as "fast." However, since then, we have learned of three colors made in the United States that positively will not "run." These colors are red, white and blue.

You will certainly appreciate a

## King GREENHOUSE or CONSERVATORY

as long as you live and Now is the time to build it.

Send for descriptive literature and let our experts work your ideas into practical plans. No Charge or Obligation of course.

**King Construction Company**  
395 Kings Road, North Tonawanda, N. Y.  
*All The Sunlight All Day Houses*

**BRANCH OFFICES:**  
New York, 1476 Broadway  
Boston, 113 State Street  
Scranton, 307 Irving Avenue  
Philadelphia, Harrison Bldg., 15th and Market Streets

## Dreer's 1918 Garden Book

will help you wonderfully to reduce the high cost of living. It is read by tens of thousands; professionals as well as amateurs as

### AN AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE

to all garden work, both for Vegetables and Flowers.

256 pages, four full page color plates, and four full page duotone plates, and hundreds of photographic illustrations.

It lists all dependable varieties of vegetables, as well as the worthwhile novelties.



*A copy free if you mention this magazine.*

**HENRY A. DREER, INC.,** 714-16 Chestnut St.  
PHILA., PA.

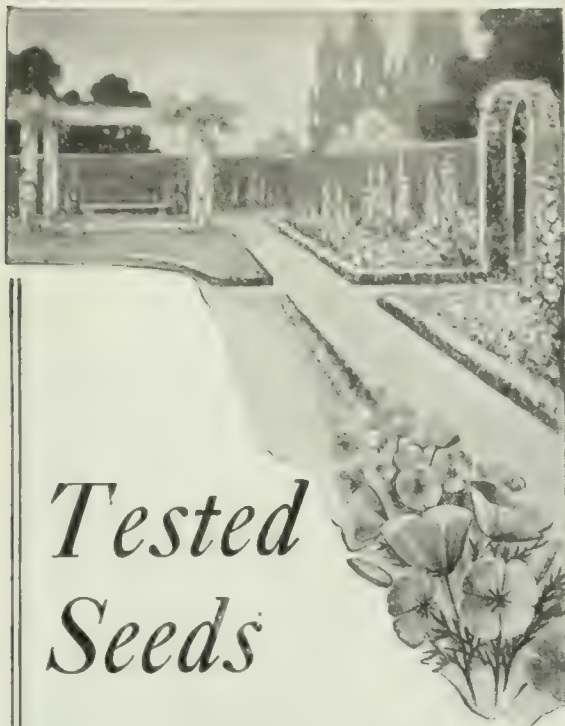
# Apollo

Full weight—Galvanized—Roofing and Siding  
Both farm and city property owners need to know the absolute safety and service of metal roofing.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized insures durability and satisfaction for all forms of sheet metal work, including Culverts, Tanks, Flumes, Spouting, Garages, etc. Sold by leading metal merchants. KEYSTONE Copper Steel is also unequalled for Roofing Tin Plates. Look for the Keystone added below regular brands. Send for free "Better Buildings" booklet. AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.







## Tested Seeds

Do not buy inferior seeds for your garden when every bit of production counts vitally. To make sure your seed will give the utmost in results plant CARTERS TESTED SEEDS.

James Carter & Co., London, England, were among the first, if not the first seedsmen to select and test seed with painstaking care. Generations of careful testing have improved old varieties and produced many new strains.

CARTERS TESTED SEEDS have made wonderful records since their introduction in America. A trial in your garden will convince you of their excellence.

Sent free on request—Carter's 1918 Catalogue, "Garden and Lawn." Profusely illustrated with color pages.

**Carters Tested Seeds, Inc.**  
103 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.  
BOSTON, MASS.

Branch of James Carter & Co., Raynes Park,  
London, England

*Carters*  
*Tested Seeds*



### Wagner's Flower Catalog

Tells you how to select and how to plant for the quickest results and the most pleasing effects. Places Wagner Landscape Service Department at your command without cost. Will help solve your planting problems, no matter how large and elaborate or how small and simple your grounds may be.

#### Free to Garden Lovers

Write today and get your copy early so that you may obtain full benefit of the growing season. Complete lists of Hardy Flowers, Roses, Annuals, Bulbs, Shrubs, Trees and Evergreens. All rugged, growing stock and guaranteed to reach you in perfect planting condition. Free delivery to all parts of the U. S.

Write Today for Catalog 86

Wagner Park Nurseries Box 956 Sidney, O.

# FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

LESSONS IN AMERICA'S PART IN THE WORLD'S FOOD PROBLEM, PREPARED BY THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION FOR THE INDEPENDENT

## How Kultur Conserves

WE have already learned that a world shortage of food due to war conditions makes conservation necessary, and that America must bear the brunt of the task of feeding the world. We have also learned that conservation means a wise use of our food, and not going without it.

Let us now see what other countries have done to solve the food problem. We will begin with the land of "Kultur."

Germany has always been autocratic. It is impossible to think that the German food problem would be handled in any way but by the state, backed up by the "majesty of the law," and the sword of the German police. Altho we do not care for this system we must acknowledge that in some circumstances it gets good results. But sometimes this German system makes mistakes. One of the mistakes was made in regard to food.

### INEFFICIENT "EFFICIENCY"

When war broke out Delbrück was Secretary of the Interior, and the food situation came under his charge. Placards were posted in railway trains and stations on which were printed, "Ten Commandments" in food conservation—the same measures that we are familiar with here. But apparently nothing in particular was done. They forgot the importance of food!

Some of Germany's scientists saw that the situation was very serious, and they went to work on a report. Sixteen men worked for over four months, and in December, 1914, their report, edited by Mr. Eltzbacher, was published. If you can get a copy of this report in your public library you will find it interesting reading.

But this very able report was only recommendation; it was not law. And Delbrück muddled along, and things got worse. He regulated food without knowing how much he had. So Delbrück issued food cards for meat, sugar, butter, bread, etc. But with one exception these cards carried no security at all. They merely meant that you had permission to cool your toes in front of a shop until your turn came to buy, and you got some of what you were after if there was any left. Grain they did know something about, and the bread cards really meant that they could get bread.

Things could not continue as they were going. On June 1, 1916, a new War Nutrition Office was started with Adolph von Batocki as Food Controller.

Quite sensibly, the first thing Batocki did was to find out just how much food there was. He did not intend to "regulate" in the dark, as Delbrück had done. The people were put on rations based on a knowledge of the amount of food available.

### WHEAT, MEAT, FAT AND SUGAR

Let us see what particular things happened to certain foods that we are especially interested in. Germany expected to be cut off from a usual import of 2,000,000 tons of wheat a year. In 1915 her own crop was not so good as in 1914. It had been forbidden to feed wheat or rye to animals, and as we know, bread cards had been issued. Bread was made with potatoes, to help out the wheat and rye shortage. This was found to be a mistake. It did not give the full food value of the potato or of the bread, and the people did not like it. On May 1, 1917, the

bread ration was reduced to 1600 grams per person a week. This is about three and a half pounds.

After the people were restricted in the use of bread they were soon cut down on the meat allowance. Two meatless days a week were required, Tuesday and Friday. Very soon they forbade the selling of pork on Wednesdays. On May 1, 1917, the meat allowance was increased somewhat. Instead of 500 grams people were allowed 750 grams a week. That is, their allowance was increased from a little over a pound to about a pound and three quarters.

Monday and Thursday were made fatless days. The fat shortage is very serious. Soap is not to be made from edible fats, and no fat may be wasted. According to the figures in the Eltzbacher Report, Germany depends on foreign countries for 42 per cent of the total amount of fat the people eat. So it is very grave indeed for her to be cut off from this supply.

One thing Germany thought she was sure of was her sugar. She had always had so much she could afford to send it away to other countries. Indeed, the sugar people persuaded the Government to send out 1,100,000 tons in October, 1914. This was a great mistake. The people ate much more sugar than usual because they were short of fats, and sugar was used in feed to save grain, so before they realized it they were facing a sugar shortage. By April, 1916, the ration was only a little over a pound per person a fortnight.

### THE FOOD RATION TODAY

From the latest information we have the food ration today, compared with what we Americans have, is as follows:

#### POUNDS PER PERSON A MONTH

	German	American
Sugar .....	.77	7.4
Wheat .....	18.97	27.7
Meat .....	2.2	12.5
Fat .....	1.4	3.4


The German fat shortage is the worst one of all; but we should not allow ourselves to be blind to her resources. She has gotten food from northern France, from Russia, and Rumania. She has put her people on a strictly scientific food ration. They are getting what they need, altho not what they would like. If they continue for any length of time to fail to get what they need, then they will show weakness; but we have no real basis for thinking they are on the verge of starvation, or deprived of needed food to such an extent as to lead to revolt or surrender.

With these facts before us we cannot fail to see the immediate necessity of helping our associates in the war by every means in our power. The resources of Germany and her rigidly scientific way of meeting the food problem are a great argument for the existence of the United States Food Administration, and should form the greatest impetus to each member of this democracy to carry out loyally and carefully whatever the Food Administration advises. "Food will win the war." We must make it *our* food, for *our* armies and for the armies of *our* friends, for *our* cause, for *our* victory.

In the next lesson we will see what Great Britain has done for food conservation.



**Stewart's**  
IRON FENCE  
STANDARD  
OF THE WORLD



Residence of C. D. MacDougall, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.

**IRON FENCE AND ENTRANCE GATES OF ALL DESIGNS AND FOR ALL PURPOSES.**

WE INVITE CORRESPONDENCE WITH THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED.

**The Stewart Iron Works Co., Inc.**  
The World's Greatest Iron Fence Builders  
685 Stewart Block Cincinnati, Ohio

WRITE FOR BOOK OF DESIGNS

## SHADOWS OF WAR

(Continued from page 15)

a little bundle of food to carry with us. In the morning we were driven southward toward the desert. The sun was very hot and beat upon the sand so that it burned our feet.

The soldiers drove us on and on, lashing whips over the people who lagged behind. There were women with little children in their arms and aged people who could scarcely walk. Our little brother and sister grew too weary to walk so Hovanis and I had to carry them struggling on as best we could. Sometimes we would stop because we could walk no farther. Then we would be commanded to go on.

The food we carried with us from home was soon gone. The children cried for bread. Sometimes we found berries and sometimes brother pulled up plants and we ate the roots.

We passed the bodies of other people who had dropt dead in other deportations.

We were all driven on until I was taken away from the others by a Turkish officer. He promised me he would permit Hovanis to go back home with the children. I finally made my escape but I could not find the others again. I knew that they had turned toward home so I went back along the road we had traveled.

In the daytime I hid behind rocks and bushes. At nightfall I hurried on again. Sometimes I passed little groups of people but I did not try to join them lest the Turkish officer should find me again.

I decided I would not go to Harpoot but that I would attempt to cross the mountains and go to Russia too. Days and days afterward a miraculous thing happened. In the Dersim Mountains I found my brother sitting with two of the children huddled about him.

After he had gone home, Hovanis had secured the money from where my mother had hid it in the ground. Then they had started over the mountains to look for safety in Russia.

The baby sister, Saturnig, had died before they reached Harpoot when they were returning from the desert. The little brother, Hrand, was blind from want of food. Blindness is one of the most terrible things about starvation. On the desert and here in the relief station I have seen so many people who had gone blind because they had had no food.

Hovanis had bought some food from a Kurd. We shared it. Then we struggled on over the mountains together.

We slept on the ground at night. It was bitter cold. We had no food except roots of plants and now and then something that we bought from the Kurds.

We escaped death miraculously many times. Twice Kurdish mountaineers captured us but they were willing to help us on our way when we gave them money.

The youngest brother died before we reached the relief station. The exposure and the hunger were too hard for him to bear. The ground was frozen so that we could not bury our brother. We waited two days hoping that he was not dead but at last we had to go on and leave him.

The man in charge of the relief station saw us coming. He took us into his house and gave each of us a bowl of soup. We warmed ourselves by the fire. We watch every day hoping our mother will come. We hope that all the others who are struggling across the desert will come. The hardest thing is that there is not enough food for everybody when they do come. Some days little children have to be turned away without bread or soup because there is not enough.

Send Today for Booklet of

## SPECIAL OFFERS

Contains just the groups you need to beautify your place

DON'T waste time searching through confusing catalogs when this booklet will give you expert selections of the best groups. Whatever your needs, some one of these 24 special combinations will suit your planting purpose, save your money and insure correct grouping and harmonious effect.

We guarantee satisfactory growth.

The list includes Home Use Fruit Collections, Appetizing Small Fruits, Shrubs for Foundation Planting, Rare Evergreen Foundation Group, a Wall of Green that Saves 10 Years, Flower Boundary, Beautiful Fall Colored Trees, Big Shade Trees, etc.

Intimate advice and many sketches of plans for planting make this a most helpful booklet.

## HICKS Nurseries

Box K, Phone 68 Westbury Long Island N. Y.



35,397

## Morris Nurseries

## TREES AND SHRUBBERY

add beauty to your home—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Our catalog will give you valuable data as to what and how to plant. From it you can select hedge plants, shrubs, climbers, roses, shade and fruit trees, etc. Our stock has a reputation for quickly taking root and developing. Send today for catalog. Address

THE MORRIS NURSERY COMPANY  
Box 802 West Chester, Pa.

## DINGEE ROSES

Sturdy as Oaks

Pot-grown rose bushes, on own roots. The cream of the world's productions. "Dingee Roses" known as the best for 67 years. Safe delivery guaranteed anywhere in U. S. Send now for our

"New Guide to Rose Culture" for 1918. It's FREE

It's more than a catalog—it's the lifetime experience of the Oldest and Leading Rose Growers in America. Invaluable to the amateur. Describes over 1000 varieties of roses and other flowers and tells how to grow them. FREE.

Edition limited.

Established 1850  
70 Greenhouses

The Dingee & Conard Co.

Box 131,  
West Grove, Pa.

DWARF APPLE TREES  
DWARF PEAR TREES  
DWARF PLUM TREES  
DWARF CHERRY TREES  
DWARF PEACH TREES

Catalogue Free

THE VAN DUSEN NURSERIES

C. C. McKAY, Mgr. Box M, Geneva, N. Y.

## VICK'S GARDEN and FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1918

ITS FREE Several New Features. WRITE TODAY  
Based on our experience as the oldest mail order seed concern and largest growers of Asters and other seeds in America. 500 acres and 12 greenhouses in best seed growing section. Our Guide is full of helpful information about planting, etc.—an invaluable aid to a successful garden. Illustrates and describes leading Vegetables, Flowers, Farm Seeds, Plants and Fruits. With our Guide, the best we have issued, we will gladly include interesting booklet, "A Liberty Garden." Both are absolutely free.  
Send for your copies today, before you forget.  
**JAMES VICK'S SONS**  
19 Stone Street, Rochester, N. Y.  
The Flower City

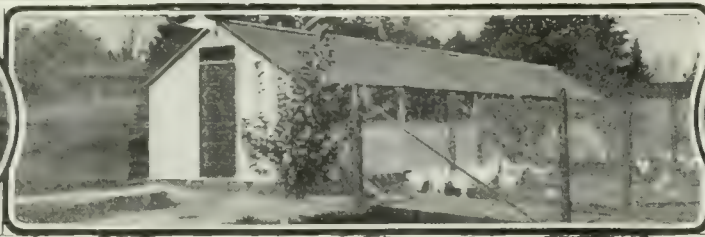


## The Countryside Classified Directory

A Ready Market Place for Country Property, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock. The free service of The Countryside Shop is at your disposal. Write to the Manager, who will gladly supply the desired information.



Dog Kennel



No. 4 Poultry House for 200 hens—5 units



No. 3 Poultry House for 30 hens

### HODGSON PORTABLE HOUSES

The Hodgson poultry and dog houses enable you to take care of the stock with the least amount of trouble. This dog kennel is well-ventilated, sanitary and storm-proof. The poultry houses are made of red cedar, vermin-proofed, and are absolutely complete inside. All neatly painted and made in sections that can be quickly bolted together by anyone. Send for illustrated booklet.

Room 341, 116 Washington St.  
Boston, Massachusetts

E. F. HODGSON COMPANY

6 East 39th Street  
New York City

## The New Books

### A Backward Look

PROFESSOR BRANDER MATTHEWS, of Columbia University, has collected the reminiscences of sixty-five years of active life into a volume which contains so much of the vanished past, so much of the stir and change of a busy period, that he has given it the title of *These Many Years*, which, to a man of sixty-five, would seem a gross exaggeration. The literary lifework of Professor Matthews was tangent to that of so many of the eminent dramatists, authors, actors and men of affairs in England, France and the United States, that his autobiography takes on the character of a crowded stage of brilliant figures, a constellation of stars. The reader is properly impressed by such casual sentences as "Of our fellow-guests I can remember with certainty only Thomas Woolner, the sculptor-poet; Austin Dobson, George Du Maurier, Thomas Hardy and William Black," or "Already in 1878 Austin Dobson had told me of the ballades and other French forms which Henley was writing in a weekly called *London* then edited by him. Dobson also informed me that *London* was printing a series of strange tales called the 'New Arabian Nights,' written by a very clever young Scotchman, Robert Louis Stevenson," or by Professor Matthews' story of how Kipling recited to him "McAndrew's Hymn" before he had yet entrusted it to paper. Yet if the reader is envious of the author's fortune in knowing so many men of distinction, at least he may be glad that the privilege fell to a man who could write so charmingly about them.

Many also will appreciate Professor Matthews' account of college life in his student generation and its contrast with the ampler activities of the present day college:

Henry James once pointed out that here in the United States in Hawthorne's youth there were lacking most of the constituent elements of romance as these might be cataloged on the European continent, since we had no king and no court, no palaces and no castles, no cathedrals and no established church, no galleries and museums, no political society, and no sporting class. It would not be difficult to draw up a list of things common in nearly all the colleges of the present which were totally absent from the Columbia of my early undergraduate days. We had no dormitories; we had no gymnasium and no athletic field, no swimming pool, and no boat-house; we had no athletics at all, no track-teams, no crew, no baseball nine; we had no glee-club and no mandolin-club; we had no dramatics, no performances of plays ancient or modern; we had no intercollegiate debates; we had no college paper, daily or weekly; we had no student reading-rooms, nor had we any books that students were really expected to read.

After listing the blanks in Hawthorne's background, Mr. James suggested that "the natural remark in the almost lurid light of such an indictment, would be that if these things are left out, everything is left out." Then the acute critics added that "the American knows that a good deal remains." And we who were undergraduates at Columbia when it exhibited this "terrible denudation" know that great deal remained, even if it is not easy for us to declare this remainder with precision. The background might have its blanks, but after all the atmosphere was not so very different from what it is now. We had the unconquerable spirit of youth, and we were possessed by a feeling of solidarity. We dumbly knew that we had entered into our inheritance—even if we were incapable of appreciating its value.

*These Many Years*, by Brander Matthews. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.

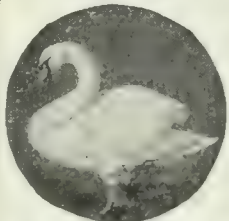


## YOU WANT HIM

The Police Dog is the dog of the hour—the superdog, the product of Efficiency. A chum, a protector for master, mistress and children.

Write today for Illustrated Booklet and Sales-lists.

PALISADE KENNELS, Box 30, East Killingly, Conn.



### G. D. TILLEY, Inc. Naturalist

"Everything in the Bird Line from a Canary to an Ostrich"

Birds for the House and Porch  
Birds for the Ornamental Waterway  
Birds for the Garden, Pool and Aviary  
Birds for the Game Preserve and Park  
*Special Bird Feeds*

I am the oldest established and largest exclusive dealer in land and water birds in America and have on and the most extensive stock in the United States.

G. D. TILLEY, Inc., Naturalist, Box S, Darien, Conn.



America's  
Pioneer  
Dog Remedies

### BOOK ON

### DOG DISEASES AND HOW TO FEED

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.  
118 West 31st Street, New York

## How to Use the Countryside Shop

I.—Write for our free Requisition Chart. Read the list of interesting items it brings you.

II.—Check the items you expect to buy and about which you want information.

III.—Write on the blank pages all details and questions. Mail to us.

IV.—As promptly as possible, we will make reply, drawing upon our files of information and the experience of our Expert Counsellors to give you helpful suggestions.

### THE COUNTRYSIDE SHOP

The Independent Corporation  
119 West 40th St., New York City

## COLLIE PUPPIES

Tracing from late

J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S

\$5,000 Champion Wishaw Clinker, &c.



Choice  
Males, \$15

Choicest  
Males, \$25

Choice  
Females, \$10

Perfect health; sable and white, very handsome; RAISED WITH CHILDREN; will slip immediately on receipt of check; money refunded if not absolutely satisfactory; certified pedigree given.

### FIRE, BURGLARS

Many a home has been saved from Fire and Burglars by the intelligence of a thoroughbred Collie; it is conceded that all evildoers always avoid a home where a thoroughbred Collie is kept.

We sold thousands of dollars' worth of Collies to the late J. Pierpont Morgan. We have letters from the late Mr. Morgan to prove this statement. PINE GROVE COLLIE KENNELS, Long Branch, N. J.; order immediately; directions for feeding with each puppy.





## DANERSK FURNITURE

From all sides we are receiving new appreciations of our furniture from those who have purchased it. People of taste value the opportunity to express themselves through their own choice of finish and coloring, and their own selection of the individual pieces for each room rather than the purchasing of common sets made for a thousand others.

Our factories are stored with pieces held ready for finishing, and we are able to give ten-day service if necessary.

Nothing is more beautiful than a DANERSK BEDROOM SET done in the lovely Venetian colorings or beautiful Natural Wood Tones.

Send for valuable Catalogue "P-I," or call at Exhibition Rooms.

### ERSKINE-DANFORTH CORPORATION

2 West 47th Street, New York  
First Door West of Fifth Avenue—4th Floor

## BOSTON HOTEL LENOX



Almost the first thing you see is the welcoming sign of The Lenox, Boston's social center. Near everything worth while.

Three minutes' walk from the Back Bay stations and convenient to all theaters.

Home-Like Rooms—Choice Cuisine  
L. C. Prior, Managing Director  
Hotel Brunswick Same Management

## OUR UNCENSORIOUS CENSOR

(Continued from page 21)

"Criticize any official you want to," howled George. "The President has said he wants intelligent criticism."

"Why," a Washingtonian told him one night at a dinner where he had kept the head of the table wherever he happened to sit, "the trouble with you, Creel, is that you're not only a censor, but I doubt even if you're a reformer!"

Creel admitted, in his own idiom, that he is not a reformer, and the table-talk of the dinner went into desuetude.

"Not even a reformer?" some one mused.

"No; never. Never!" Creel shouted, hammering the table with his closed fist, biting off his words. "Anthony Comstock was a reformer! Heaven rest his soul!"

And he told me: "In the public mind reformers are persons—*persons*!—who peep thru keyholes and peep over transoms. A reformer, in fact, is a man who steals up to smell another man's breath!" Then seriously: "The word 'reformer' in the public mind has come to be associated with attack upon merely symptomatic evils, persons who interfere with the personal habits of others—bigots! But——"

"But?"

He went on: "You can't make people good by law. You've got to get down to causes. You've got to change their environment, and it will be only when we can get down to causes and take the injustice, the greed, the unhappiness out of life that we may expect spiritual progress."

He said, then, with characteristic emphasis, that he hasn't, never has had, never will have, any interest in any reform that is not constructive—that doesn't hew down to the roots—which reveals the reason, perhaps, why censoring is abhorrent to him and he is doing virtually none of it, and why constructiveness, or Americanization, are dear to his ardent soul. He is an educator, this censor. Most noteworthy Americans are.

And if it is hard to reconcile his constructiveness and the notion of radicalism that many persons will accord to his work in Denver, then:

"What I fought for out there," he told me vehemently, "was commission form of government, home rule for cities (this with fervent Irish emphasis), child labor laws, workingmen's compensation laws—laws, in a word, that are designed to make justice speedier, because we all know that poverty entails an inability to enforce certain rights."

He went on: "I wanted the right use of the school buildings by neighborhood groups. I fought for the organization of the citizenship, in short, into an all-the-year-round deliberative body. I am a single taxpayer. I have fought for equality in suffrage all my adult life. I believe implicitly in the recall of public officials."

I tried hard to get him "placed"—to get a label on him.

"You're not a reformer," he was told. "You're not a radical, you say; you're refusing to admit that you're a liberal, even, then what are you—the readers of the magazines have got to know!"

"I refuse to be classified," he said, clipping off his words, "except as an American. The average American, I know, has a passion for labels—but I want to be at liberty all my life to identify myself with anything and everything that seems fitted to advance the interests of democracy."

"Can't I even pin a blue label on you?"

"No," he laughed, "nor a red one either!"  
Washington, D. C.

## CON-SER-TEX



Save Money, Secure Satisfaction,  
Avoid Future Expense

## USE CON-SER-TEX CANVAS ROOFING

It makes a neat, attractive, durable surface which will last as long as the house itself.

This roofing material costs less than most others, is inexpensive to lay. For years has been giving satisfactory service.

Wherever a neat, artistic waterproof surface is wanted CON-SER-TEX should be used. It will not leak, buckle, crack, stretch, peel or rot.

CON-SER-TEX is a canvas roofing chemically treated to protect the fiber from mildew and the detrimental action of the oil in paint.

### Water-proof, Weather-proof, Wear-proof

CON-SER-TEX is a perfect material for a roof, porch covering, or porch floor: on sleeping balconies, garage roofs, etc. In the suburban sections of the towns and cities throughout the United States, you will find hundreds of attractive and artistic homes where CON-SER-TEX is largely used—it renders continued satisfaction.

Investigate its merits. Send us the dimensions of your roof, porch floors, sleeping balcony, or the surface you want covered. We will mail you samples showing quality, width, weight, and free illustrated copy of "Roofing Facts and Figures."

**WM. L. BARRELL COMPANY**  
8 Thomas Street New York City

Chicago Distributor:  
Geo. B. Carpenter & Co. 430-440 Wells Street

California Distributors:  
Waterhouse & Price Co. Los Angeles  
The Pacific Building Material Co., San Francisco

## Shelltex Shur-on EYEGLASSES & SPECTACLES



Economy  
+ Style

Economical, besides being comfortable and stylish, for they protect the glasses from breakage and save extra lenses.

Like all Shur-ons—Quality Guaranteed.

At most high-grade optometrists, opticians and oculists, or write us. Look for the name Shur-on or Shelltex in the bridge.

E. KIRSTEIN SONS CO.  
253 Andrew Street Rochester, N. Y.  
Trademark Established 1864



ESTABLISHED 1865

## Timely, Well-Secured Investments Netting 6%, 6½% and 7%

Your present funds can be judiciously and profitably placed in high-grade investments, fully described in our new January booklet.

The range and character of offerings are unusually varied. All issues are secured by properties of first importance to our national welfare and of sufficient value and earning power to completely safeguard interest and principal.

Included on the list are many investments that ordinarily would bring 5% to 6%, but which now yield 6% to 7%.

Short and long-time maturities. Denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Write for Circular No. 1002AB.

**Peabody,  
Houghteling & Co.**

(ESTABLISHED 1865)

10 South La Salle Street  
Chicago

(A689)

ESTABLISHED 1865

# Market Place Talks

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

## THE RAILROAD CRISIS

THE importance of the railroads as a vital part of our war machinery cannot be exaggerated. It is brought to the fore by the President's appointment of Secretary McAdoo as director general of the railroads in order that the war needs will have absolutely priority over all other business. Under such conditions, the railroads must not only carry commodities quickly and at the lowest possible cost, but they must maintain their plant in good order so that the ever-increasing tonnage can be efficiently handled. They must pay the increased cost of material, wages and taxes; they must borrow money at high rates because the purchasing power of the dollar has declined so that governments are obliged to pay 6 per cent for money and corporations are glad to secure it at 7 per cent or better.

The American people should be interested in their railroads. I say *their* railroads because it has been estimated that fifty millions of our people are either directly, or indirectly interested in the welfare of the railroads. Every person who has an insurance policy or a savings bank account or belongs to a fraternal order is interested in the railroads' welfare because most of such organizations own railroad securities. The man who is employed by a railroad is not only interested in seeing that he gets an increased wage in order that he may cope with the higher cost of living, but he should also be interested to see that in paying him an increased wage the road does not go into bankruptcy. We must not forget that many employees have invested their savings in one, or two, or ten, shares of stock in the railroad which employs them and have paid above par for stocks which are now selling below eighty.

To be able to cope with the increasing cost of operation, the remedy is not subsidies in the form of large loans at low rates, from the Government, because loans incur increased fixed interest charges and the principal must be repaid some day. The added fixed charges increase the already large burdens placed upon the railroad stockholders and cause a decreasing surplus applicable to dividends. There has been a great deal said about the *water* which should be squeezed out of railroad stocks which are not receiving dividends, but that is not the question which confronts us now. The best railroads, those whose stocks have been sold for cash at one hundred cents on the dollar, are suffering along with those whose junior stocks are largely *water*, or prospects. When we see such stocks as Atchison, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Norfolk & Western, Great Northern, New York Central, Northern Pacific, etc., selling at a discount of twenty-five per cent from recent high prices, we begin to realize that we have an extremely critical condition to remedy.

The war is to blame, of course, for emphasizing the condition. In a recent issue of *The Annalist* it was pointed out in an elaborate compilation that since the first part of 1917, securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange had suffered a decline of \$5,093,834,263. Of this amount,

railroad stocks suffered a decline of \$1,490,346,800 and railroad bonds a decline of \$1,198,627,130. The decline in all classes of stocks represented \$3,668,312,588, or about 24 per cent of the par value of all stocks listed, while the decline in bonds was \$1,425,521,675, or 14 per cent of the par value of bonds listed. This does not in all cases demonstrate that intrinsic values have decreased but that the high cost of living has caused a readjustment of investment values which, coupled with drastic taxation, talk of government ownership or operation of the railroads and general uncertainties, has caused what is in reality a panicky condition.

AS has been seen, the conditions have not affected stocks alone but bonds as well, in a relatively large degree. While the demands for capital on the part of our Government and its allies have brought government bonds into direct competition with corporation securities, this fact alone has not been the cause of the decreasing values. With respect to the railroads, which are suffering most of all, we have had to contend with the decreasing net income available for interest charges so that along with increased interest charges on account of new bond issues for improvements, the result has been a smaller margin applicable to dividends on stocks. In many cases the condition has made even the safety of junior bonds questionable. Increasing taxation has had a tendency to make large investors switch their holdings from corporation securities of all sorts into Liberty Loan 3½s, which are tax exempt, and without proper support these corporation securities have been depressed to what have looked like foreclosure prices. Then, many investors have taken advantage of a provision in the income tax law by which losses in securities are allowable as a deduction from income and have sold in order to obtain the deduction even though they have bought back their securities later on.

This selling was artificial but without any growing demand for securities it depressed prices. However, this may be stopped by the recent announcement that it is likely that the Treasury Department will permit owners of securities which showed losses to deduct the losses in market values from gains during the year, provided the losses were less than the gains. It may not be necessary to effect an actual sale in order to claim the deduction on account of losses. This will tend to prevent a continuance of liquidation which kept the market in a demoralized condition for some months, with the increasing sales of corporation securities for reasons stated, the trend of the markets could only be downward so long as no reassuring word was forthcoming from Washington to the effect that the plight of the railroads was receiving favorable consideration. Still, we have been confronted with the spectacle of an enormous demand for all sorts of products, raw or manufactured, with relatively large profits ranging as high as a hundred per cent on some corporation stocks, many of which are largely *water*, while the railroads have had



to beg continually for rates which would permit them to keep their plant in order to handle the increasing volume of traffic, pay interest on their bonded debt and a fair return to stockholders as dividends.

In a recent argument before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the counsel for the railroads stated that the relief granted by the commission earlier in the year amounted to \$97,000,000 and that the rates under consideration would add \$58,000,000, making a total of \$155,000,000, altho this would account for only a little in excess of half of the great rise in wages and materials which had added \$278,000,000 to the operating costs. The predominant phases of the situation were then set forth as follows:

1. A continuous decline in net operating income accompanied by a steadily increasing basis of cost of operation; this in the face of increasing traffic, property, investment and average carload and trainload.

2. A decrease in both the supply and the character of labor available for railroad operating, which is being daily intensified and which will still more increase in the future the cost of operation.

3. The existence of deferred maintenance at a time when the highest standard known should be maintained, the further postponement of which will increase its cost and decrease the operating efficiency of the railroads.

4. Inability to secure new capital by the issuance of stock and the necessarily weakening effect on the credit of the carriers.

5. Inability to make improvements, imperatively demanded by the necessities of today and the traffic of the future.

It was also pointed out that as our armies increase into the millions, and as the carriers are called upon to meet the competition of labor with industries whose prices are regulated or unregulated, or called on to meet the competition of labor with the Government itself, the available supply of labor will decrease and its price will rise. Unless the Government is prepared not only to conscript labor for the railroads, and limit its wage, it must be argued that the present cost of labor measured by wage and efficiency, will not decrease.

THE opposition represented by the attorney for the shippers, contended that while there had been a very large advance in the cost of labor and railway supplies during the past year, the increased volume of traffic and the adoption of improved methods of operation had, offset these increased costs to such an extent that the resulting net operating income of some railroads above all expenses, hire of equipment, rentals, taxes, etc., was greater during the year ended June 30, 1917, than during any preceding year in the history of American railroads with only one exception, that of 1916. It was contended that the Eastern railroads, as a whole, made enough last year above all expenses to equal over 9 per cent on all of their capital stock outstanding and in the hands of the public while in the year before they earned 10½ per cent. The assertion was made that the depression in the security markets was not confined to railroad securities alone but to all classes including United States Government bonds. He neglected to say that the large net earnings of 1916 were made before the Adamson eight-hour law went into effect.

As the money markets of the world have been practically closed with respect to the issuance of large blocks of new railroad securities, at this critical stage when our transportation facilities must be absolutely efficient, what must be done? The attorney

## 36 Years Without Loss To Any Investor

JANUARY 1, 1918 opens another chapter in the history of S. W. Straus & Co.—36 years without loss to any investor.

This record is especially significant in the light of recent events. It plainly means sound principles and cautious practise in the purchase of securities. It means thoroughness in safeguarding them. It means conscientious and careful service rendered to the investors who have bought them. These facts are self-evident.

### 6% January Investments

WE now offer, for January investment, a well-diversified variety of sound first mortgage serial bonds, maturing in two to ten years, in \$1,000 and \$500 denominations, to net 6%. They are secured by a variety of properties, in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other large cities. The fact that they are safeguarded under the *Straus Plan* and bear our recommendation is evidence of their soundness.

Every investor should post himself on the merits of these bonds, and the unusual investment safeguards of the Straus Plan. A letter or postal card will bring you full information. Write for

Circular No. A-812

## S.W. STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882  
NEW YORK  
150 Broadway

Incorporated 1905  
CHICAGO  
Straus Building

### Branch Offices:

DETROIT  
Penobscot Bldg.  
PHILADELPHIA  
Stock Exchange Bldg.

MINNEAPOLIS  
Loeb Arcade Bldg.  
KANSAS CITY  
Republic Bldg.

SAN FRANCISCO  
Crocker Bldg.  
DAYTON  
Lindsey Bldg.

Thirty-six years without loss to any investor

CHARTERED 1853

## United States Trust Company of New York

45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$14,534,092.74

THE COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, DEPOSITORY OF COURT MONEYS, and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President  
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President  
WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary  
WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary  
CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

### TRUSTEES

JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of Board

WM. ROCKEFELLER  
FRANK LYMAN  
JAMES STILLMAN  
JOHN J. FHELPS  
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD

LYMAN J. GAGE  
PAYNE WHITNEY  
EDWARD W. SHELDON  
CHAUNCEY KEEP

ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES  
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY  
WILLIAM STEWART TOD  
OGDEN MILLS  
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.

HENRY W. de FOREST  
WM. VINCENT ASTOR  
CHAS. F. HOFFMAN  
WILLIAM SLOANE

**6% NET** For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

**PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.**

**BE A BANKER**

Prepare by mail for this high profession, in which there are great opportunities. Six months' term. Diploma awarded. Send for free book. How to Become a Banker. EDGAR G. ALCOCK, Pres. AMERICAN SCHOOL OF BANKING. 423 East State Street. COLUMBUS, OHIO

**STOP FORGETTING**

Good memory is absolutely essential to success, for Memory is Power. Test your memory! I will send you Free my Copy-righted Memory and Concentration Test, also Free illustrated book—How to Remember names, faces, studies—develop Will, Self-Confidence, Ready Speech and Thought. Write today. Address: Dickson Memory School 1404 Hearst Bldg. Chicago

**\$3,000.00 IN ONE YEAR**

Make it re-paring automobile tires. Punctures and blow-outs are common. Tires need retreading and vulcanizing. EACH AUTO SOLD MEANS MORE TIRES TO Mend. Auto tire repair field a hundred times bigger and better than old bicycle days. Johnson, Tex. writes: "I made as high as \$14 profit in one day." Low rate today. Ask for FREE catalog.

**HAYWOOD TIRE AND EQUIPMENT CO.**  
1182 Capital Ave. Indianapolis, Ind.



## J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Wall Street, Corner of Broad  
NEW YORK

## DREXEL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA

Corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets

## MORGAN, GRENFELL & CO.

LONDON

No. 22 Old Broad Street

## MORGAN, HARJES & CO.

PARIS

31 Boulevard Haussmann

Securities bought and sold on Commission  
Foreign Exchange, Commercial Credits.

Cable Transfers.

Circular Letters for Travelers, available in all  
parts of the world

## August Belmont & Co.

No. 43 Exchange Place

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS OF THE

## Messrs. Rothschild

London, Paris and Vienna

Issue Letters of Credit for  
travelers, available in all parts of  
the world.

Draw Bills of Exchange, and  
make Telegraphic Transfers to  
Europe, Cuba and the other West  
Indies, Mexico and California.

Execute orders for the pur-  
chase and sale of Investment  
Securities.

## Townsend's Triplex

The Greatest Grass Cutter on Earth  
—Cuts a Swath 86 Inches Wide

Drawn by one horse and operated by one man,  
the TRIPLEX MOWER will mow more lawn  
in a day than the best motor mower ever made,  
cut it better and at a fraction of the cost.

Drawn by one horse and operated by one man,  
it will mow more lawn than any three ordinary  
horse-drawn mowers with three horses and  
three men.

Send for catalogue illustrating all types of  
TOWNSEND MOWERS

S. P. TOWNSEND & CO.

14 Central Ave.

Orange, N. J.

for the shippers mentioned four possibili-  
ties:

1. Advance freight rates sufficient to pro-  
vide funds for extension, additions and  
equipment.

That means that the public would be re-  
quired to pay a reasonable return to the  
carriers on their own investment and to  
build railroad property for private com-  
panies and everlastingly thereafter pay a  
return upon what they build.

2. Government loans.

Instead of building the improvements and  
giving them to the carriers, and never get-  
ting anything back, but paying a return on  
them annually, a Government loan would  
enable us to secure annually what the  
money cost us and at the end of the period  
we would get the principal.

3. Government operation during the war.

This would be probably the most efficient  
method. It would enable us to eliminate  
many costly competitive services. We would  
not have to pay an exorbitantly high re-  
turn on capital in order to artificially stim-  
ulate investments. Our railroads could be  
operated as one coördinated, well-organized  
system. Railroad supplies could be pur-  
chased at Government prices. The relative  
needs of the railroads of foreign countries  
and those of the United States could be  
more intelligently considered. All unneces-  
sary work could be eliminated and cars  
and engines, as well as other parts of the  
railway plant could be more efficiently  
standardized.

4. A fourth method would be for the  
Government to build the equipment and  
new construction and then lease this to  
the railway companies.

He contended that the time for some ac-  
tion of this character had arrived and that  
if this Government could purchase cars for  
the French and Russian railroads, why  
could it not do so for American railroads,  
as a war measure? If our Government can  
build merchant ships and operate or lease  
them, why cannot it build freight cars?  
The shippers furthermore demanded a more  
adequate car supply or supply of motive  
power.

THE two arguments fail to an extent be-  
cause they are biased, each coming from  
representatives of selfish interests. How-  
ever, the railroads have my sympathy to  
some extent because they are exerting every  
effort to serve the Government even without  
the assurance of an increase in rates, be-  
cause they have seen their properties de-  
preciate along with a lessening demand for  
railroad securities from investors, while on  
the other hand industrial concerns which  
do the shipping have been reporting enor-  
mous profits and declaring large extra divi-  
dends to shareholders. There is no doubt  
that the railroads have wasted millions of  
dollars thru inefficient operation and pur-  
chasing, in not dealing direct with the large  
distributing houses when they had securi-  
ties to sell, in purchasing small competing  
lines at fancy prices which in many cases  
were built by interests friendly to the man-  
agement and in permitting many abuses in  
periods of reorganization such as the pay-  
ing of exorbitant commissions to reorgan-  
ization managers. It is a pity that in past  
years there has not been some sort of regu-  
lation preventing the building of additional  
railroads in territories which were already  
well served by existing lines. But even in  
the past few years, ambitious railroad  
presidents who wanted their purely local  
lines to grow into great systems have  
bought at high prices properties which will  
not be productive for many years. One road  
in the South was bought some years ago  
by a syndicate which has tried in vain to  
make it earn dividends, little realizing that

### DIVIDENDS

## THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1827

PIERREPONT and CLINTON STREETS

ENTRANCES: Pierpont St. and 300 Fulton St.

Interest at 4 per cent.  
the rate of 4 per annum

will be credited to depositors January 1,  
1918 (payable on and after January 20th)  
on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made  
on or before January 10th will draw inter-  
est from January 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President

LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller

ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier

CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

## American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A dividend of Two Dollars per share  
will be paid on Tuesday, January 15, 1918,  
to stockholders of record at the close of  
business on Monday, December 31, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their  
terms on January 1, 1918, at the office of the  
Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the  
Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## United Fruit Company

DIVIDEND No. 74

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two  
dollars per share) on the capital stock of this  
Company has been declared payable on January  
15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close  
of business December 20, 1917.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

## BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

132nd  
Semi-  
Annual  
Dividend

5 & 7 Park Place, N. Y.

The Trustees have directed that  
interest be credited to deposi-  
tors entitled thereto at the rate  
of 4% PER ANNUM  
payable on and after  
January 21st, 1918.

H. F. Hutchinson, Prest. W. H. Rose, Secty.

## UNITED STATES REALTY & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

115 Broadway, New York.

December 28, 1917.

The Coupons on this Company's Twenty-year  
Debenture 5% Bonds, due on January 1st next, will  
be paid on January 2nd upon presentation at the  
Company's office, Room 315, U. S. Realty Building.  
B. M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.

## WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of 1 3/4% (87 1/2 cents per  
share) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Com-  
pany will be paid January 15, 1918.

A dividend of 1 3/4% (87 1/2 cents per share) on  
the COMMON STOCK of this Company for the  
quarter ending December 31, 1917, will be paid  
January 31, 1918.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of  
record as of Dec. 31, 1917. H. F. BAETZ, Treas.  
New York, December 21, 1917.

## WELLS FARGO & COMPANY QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share upon  
the capital stock of this company has been de-  
clared, payable Jan. 21, 1918, to stockholders of  
record at the close of business Dec. 31, 1917.  
The transfer books will not be closed. Checks  
will be mailed. C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.  
New York, Dec. 19, 1917.



it operated in a territory which was well served by lines having a stronger financial structure and run by railroad men instead of bankers.

One of the arguments in favor of government ownership of the railroads has been that under government ownership the consolidation of all necessary lines would make it possible to effect large economies. Charles E. Markham, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, took exception to this and stated that one reason why our railroads have not in the past effected all of the economies possible has been that the Government thru its anti-trust legislation has prohibited them from curtailing wasteful competition. When we entered the war the prohibition against concerted action and unified operation ceased to be enforced and, with the helpful coöperation of the shippers, the managements of the railways have since made increases in efficiency that are remarkable. He claimed that under private ownership there can be effected economies and efficiencies which could not exist under government ownership with all of the red tape, waste and incompetency which ordinarily characterizes government management.

The latter argument sounds plausible, but there is no reason why railroad operation under government supervision should be wasteful. If the railroads are operated by the same men who now work for the railroads, if such railroads which are pure duplications of facilities are scrapped, if the men who now work for private corporations could feel that they had permanent positions and were in effect government employees, with pensions in old age, they might be willing to work more efficiently than they do for privately owned corporations which are not now run by their stockholders but by a handful of men who have usurped the powers of the real owners of the railroads.

The best reform that could happen to the railroads would be the organization of a consolidated railroad corporation to include every essential interstate railroad system in the country, an exchange of all present securities at fair market value for securities of a new corporation, supervised by the United States Government, all stocks to be guaranteed as to dividends by the Government and all bonds issued to be guaranteed as to principal and interest. The bonds issued should be of one class only and all bonds for future requirements to be of the same class, the same as government bonds which are now issued. The railroads could be controlled by a central board of directors with seat at Washington and all stockholders and bondholders would have a right to elect a certain number of directors while the Government would be permitted to name a certain number. Security issues would have to be made under the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission and sold on commission thru recognized investment houses which distribute directly to investors. This would avoid one unnecessary middleman.

The United States is beginning to have a conscience. The old order of politicians is fast disappearing. We have in Congress many men who are honest, much more honest than a great many of the exponents of railroads controlled by private interests. I am not inclined to be a "bear" on the United States. While many foreign governments have not made a success of their state-owned railroads, I am sure that if the United States Government turns the operation of a consolidated system of railroads over to the actual railroad men who are now operating them as separate systems, we can have an efficient system of railroads.



## ANDIRONS

MARBLE, STONE and WOOD  
MANTELS

Wm. H. Jackson Company  
2 West 47th Street New York City



When you buy a product trade-marked "Yale" you do more than buy just a lock or piece of hardware or a chain block. You buy a superior product, best for its use, and bearing a visible guarantee of its quality.

Your hardware dealer sells Yale Products

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.  
New York  
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd.  
St. Catharines, Ont.



1865



1917

## Annual Discount Sale

of

MANUFACTURED FURS

20% to 33½% Reduction

C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers

STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS

126 West 42nd Street

New York City

## Community Interests

are likely to have your attention this Winter. When you need information on any special features write to

THE COUNTRYSIDE SHOP, 119 West 40th St., N. Y. City



## What 15c Will Bring You from the Nation's Capital

Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

The little matter of 15c in stamps or coin will bring you the Pathfinder 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center, for the Nation; a paper that prints all the news of the world and tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 25th year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but \$1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. The Pathfinder, Box 39, Washington, D. C.



# THE MOTORIST'S WINTER PROBLEMS

BY CLARKSON LLOYD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR EFFICIENCY SERVICE

EVERY motorist whose car is water cooled is confronted at this time of year with the ugly possibility of getting up some morning to find that the plumbing system on his car has been frozen up. Not only can a car be frozen overnight in its garage, but in the daytime also, while standing at the curb. Usually when a car is frozen considerable damage is done. Any one of a number of things may result. A water jacket may crack, or a pipe burst, or the radiator spring several leaks or perhaps be totally ruined. It pays therefore to take precautions which will insure you against such a catastrophe.

Let us consider first the problem of keeping the car warm over night. If your garage is wired for electric light this is a simple matter. In this event all you need do is to procure a couple of illuminating bulbs—preferably the old carbon filament, heat giving kind—string two wires so that the bulbs may be placed on the engine, with the hood closed, and switch on the current. Or you may obtain at almost any supply store specially designed engine warmers which use lighting current and are used under the hood in the same way. Whether you employ bulbs or a special device, it is well to cover the hood and radiator with a blanket or traveling rug or lap robe so as to conserve the heat generated under the hood and keep it from being dissipated into the surrounding air.

If you have no electricity in your garage perhaps you have gas piped in. In which case there is a safety gas garage heater which you can purchase at a cost in the neighborhood of \$25. It is guaranteed against causing explosions due to loose gasoline vapor. If there is no gas supply in your garage you can buy a kerosene heater which circulates hot water thru the car's cooling system in a continuous stream. There are also on the market more elaborate and expensive systems for multi-car garages. These burn coal and are similar to the hot water heating systems installed in residences.

While it is essential to have some means of keeping the engine warm while it is in the garage, it is very desirable to heat the whole place. For in winter it is just as necessary to be able to make adjustments and repairs as it is in the milder months. Not only that, but the paint and varnish on your car will suffer severely if the machine is allowed to stand for hours and days in varying degrees of cold. A good heater does not cost much and it will save you many times its cost.

If it should ever come to pass that you are en tour in the winter and must put up your car for the night where there is no facility for keeping it warm, drain all the water out of the cooling system. To make sure run the engine with the radiator drain cock open until no more water flows.

For winter running it is necessary to mix the water in the cooling system with other fluids that will prevent it from freezing. There are one or two reliable compounds on the market made specially for this purpose. Or you can make your own mixture thus:

For a temperature not lower than five degrees below zero use a solution of 15 parts denatured alcohol, 15 parts glycerine

and 70 parts water. For a temperature not lower than fifteen degrees below zero use about 20 parts alcohol, 20 parts glycerine and 60 parts water. Alcohol alone, mixed with water, is not very satisfactory. This solution has a lower boiling point than has water. For this reason it has a tendency to boil away and to evaporate rapidly. Adding glycerine raises the boiling point of the solution. Glycerine is rather expensive, but it does not evaporate. Also it is apt to have a deleterious effect on the rubber hose connections. But what are a few short pieces of rubber hose compared with a water jacket. At this point note that you must add alcohol from time to time to replace that lost thru evaporation.

One of the most useful and valuable of modern contrivances is the ready-to-wear radiator and hood cover. This takes the place of the lap robe or old blanket for throwing over the bonnet when the car is parked. Tho sold together the hood cover and the radiator cover are separate units. They are made to fit practically all the different makes of cars and really look very neat. The radiator cover goes over the top and sides of that member. The front of it is provided with a flap so arranged that it may be rolled up, allowing air to pass thru the radiator, or snapped close so that the entire radiator surface is covered. The hood cover goes over the hood and is so made that either side of the hood may be raised whenever it is necessary. When the engine is running the front flap is opened and rolled up, so that the radiator can do its work. In starting, if the car has been standing a long time and the engine is cold, it is a good plan to keep the flap snapped over the radiator so that the engine will quickly get hot. Don't forget, however, to roll back the flap before you actually start running the car. If you do you will soon have a serious case of overheating on your hands.

THE tailor-made hood and radiator cover are superior to the old-time rug or blanket inasmuch as they cannot slip off, or be blown off. Furthermore they are less liable to be lifted off accidentally-on-purpose.

One word of warning. Should you chance to procrastinate in the matter of filling up with anti-freezing solution or any other safeguard and find your cooling system decorated with pretty icicles, *do not attempt to thaw the engine out by running it.* This is the worst thing you can possibly do. Either heat the garage and let the car thaw gradually, which is the best way, or open the drain cock of the radiator and pour into the filler cap tepid water. Do not use

hot water. Use water that has barely had the chill taken off. It is sometimes possible to thaw out an engine and find that it is unhurt. But this seldom happens, because when water freezes it expands and unless it has plenty of room to expand in it makes room by cracking the wall which imprisons it.

Starting the engine in cold weather—as I wrote in *The Independent* for November 3—is a problem of some magnitude to the car owner who is not thoroly conversant with gasoline engines and their foibles. Here are one or two tricks: Take a kettle of very hot water and a rag. Soak the rag in the hot water and wrap it around the carburetor. This will help to vaporize the fuel. If your car has an outside intake manifold—many modern models have not—wrap hot rags around the manifold too. Another method is to open the radiator drain cock and pour warm water into the filler cap. Start with tepid water and finish up with hot. Spin the engine a few times to make the water circulate. Then, if you take the added precautions of injecting a teaspoonful of raw gas into each cylinder thru the pet cocks and cut down the carburetor air supply your engine will probably start with very little trouble. Another trick is to stuff a small sponge saturated with ether into the carburetor air intake pipe. Being highly volatile the ether will almost certainly produce the necessary starting impulses.

IF your engine boasts no pet cocks you can easily overcome this deficiency by tapping the intake manifold in the center and screwing a pet cock—or priming cup, as they are sometimes called—into the manifold itself. It is advisable to have this done by a careful mechanic who will see to it that the hole bored is properly threaded so that the pet cock will fit it exactly, without allowing gas leaks. In winter use lighter cylinder oil and transmission and differential lubricants. Heavy oils and greases which are satisfactory in summer tend to congeal and become very solid in extremely cold weather.

Your storage battery works harder in winter than in summer. Lighting up time comes many hours earlier and means that more battery current is consumed. Your average run is also shorter and slower and consequently the battery is likely to give out more current than is fed into it by the generator. It is wise to test the battery every few days with a hydrometer and if you find it is getting near to the point of discharge run the engine idle for a few hours just fast enough for the generator to keep the ammeter needle pointing to "charge" on the dial. It is interesting to note that a battery which works in the usual way one day may utterly fail to spin the motor on the morrow, providing the morrow be a good deal colder than the day before when the battery worked.

This is because cold weather reduces the power in a battery. The experience of finding that your battery has lost its follow-thru overnight will only be yours if you allow the little black box to get run down. Keep your battery well charged and well supplied with fresh distilled water and you should have no trouble with it.

*Ask the Director anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give in this department an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is always ready to give full and impartial information about any individual product.*



# The Independent

Founded 1848  
HARPER'S WEEKLY  
Founded 1857  
Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916  
THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
Founded 1880  
Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914  
THE COUNTRYSIDE  
MAGAZINE AND SUBURBAN LIFE  
Founded 1904  
Incorporated with The Independent August 4, 1917

The Independent is owned and published weekly by the Independent Corporation, at 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, Karl V. S. Howland, president; Frederic E. Dickinson, treasurer; Hamilton Holt, editor; Harold Howland, associate editor; Edwin E. Slosson, literary editor. The price of The Independent is Ten Cents a copy; Four Dollars for one year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union, \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Writers who wish their articles returned should send stamped and address envelopes. No responsibility is assumed for the loss or non-return of manuscripts. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter. Copyright, 1917, by The Independent. Address all communications to The Independent, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY 12, 1918  
Volume 93, Number 3606

EDITORIALS	
The President's Cabinet.....	51
Next .....	53
Education Over There .....	53
God Save Our Men .....	53
The Revelations of the Secret Treaties .....	53
Cartoon Comment .....	52
THE STORY OF THE WEEK	
The War of the U-boats .....	55
On the West Front .....	55
On the Italian Front .....	55
The Great War (Chronology).....	55
Moving on in Palestine .....	55
Russian Foreign Relations .....	55
German Peace Rejected .....	56
Partitioning Russia .....	56
British War Losses .....	56
More German Vandalism .....	56
Belgian Slavery .....	57
Luxemburg Speaks Up .....	57
Food Cards in England.....	57
Japan on Guard .....	57
Temperance in France .....	57
Inter-Allied Ways and Means.....	58
Farm Tractors for France .....	58
Investigations Proceeding .....	58
Ordnance Reforms .....	58
Red Cross "Over the Top" .....	58
President and Railroads.....	59
A Debt Large but Small.....	59
A Record in Exports .....	59
Do Not Trade in Liberty Bonds.....	59
Alien Enemies .....	59
More News May Be Printed.....	60
Federal "Broadening" .....	60
Dutch Shipping Deadlock .....	60
Earthquake in Guatemala .....	60
Italian Destroyers Show the Way....	61
By Park Benjamin	
A Prayer for This Time of War.....	62
Filling the Coal-bin.....	62
By David Y. Thomas	
The Charlie Chaplins of Poetry.....	64
By Clement Wood	
The Independent-Harper's Weekly News-Pictorial .....	65
Hurley, the "Pneumatic" .....	68
By Donald Wilhelm	
CREATIVE CHEMISTRY	
Solidified Sunshine .....	70
By Edwin E. Slosson	
THE NEW BOOKS	
The Greatest Revolution .....	72
Japan, Germany and America.....	72
With Our Soldiers in France.....	72
Food Will Win the War.....	75
Pebbles .....	79
Who Handles Your Food?.....	84
By W. E. Underwood	

## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.  
HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT  
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY  
SECTION I. COMPOSITION.

##### The Story of the Week.

1. You are member of a patriotic society. Explain the Russian rejection of German peace terms, and the general condition of affairs in Russia, and draw whatever hopeful conclusions you can.
2. You are to speak at a meeting in honor of a noted Italian visiting this country. Prepare a speech in which you give proper praise to the work of the Italian army.
3. You are at a meeting of farmers in your neighborhood. Show how farmers, in this country and in other lands, play a most important part in the war.
4. Give a talk in which you show why the United States should always have the largest Red Cross enrollment in the world.
5. Write a telegram of less than twenty words announcing the Guatemala earthquake.
6. Give a spirited talk in which you tell how Germany has violated the usages of all civilized nations in her treatment of the Belgian people.

##### Editorial Articles.

1. Write the full brief for an argument based on "The President's Cabinet."

##### Creative Chemistry. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. By what means does the author make his work clear? Interesting? Emphatic?
2. Select any paragraph that seems to you especially well written. What are the characteristics that make it especially good?
3. Show how the author relates his work to history, and to literature.
4. Point out examples of figures of speech, of humor, of climax.

##### Italian Destroyers Show the Way. By Park Benjamin.

1. What is the principal thought to which the article develops?
2. Imagine that you were present in one of the daring expeditions. Give an account of the adventure, using the first person.

##### Hurley, the Pneumatic. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. Prepare a short oral exposition of Mr. Hurley's work.
2. In a single paragraph write a character sketch of Mr. Hurley.

##### Filling the Coal-Bin. By David Y. Thomas.

1. Give a talk in which you present your opinions for or against the author's principal contentions.

##### A Prayer for This Time of War.

1. Point out the elements of beauty in this prayer. What spirit is notable throughout? How does the prayer make you feel toward the people of France?

#### SECTION II. LITERATURE.

##### The Charlie Chaplins of Poetry. By Clement Wood.

1. Explain the appropriateness of the title.
2. What differences exist between poetry of the sort discussed in the article and poetry of the type you admire?

##### The New Books.

1. There are two distinct types of book reviewing here: "The Greatest Revolution" and "Japan, Germany and America." Discuss the methods and advantages of each. Which do you prefer?
2. Take a book in which you are interested and write two reviews of it: make the first one informational and concise, setting forth as briefly as seems to you wise the reasons why any one should read the book; in the second review be more personal, show the effect of the book on your own thought and digress as much as you please to give flavor to the review without detracting from its force as a whole.

#### SECTION III. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the meaning, and the derivation, of every one of the following words prominent in the news of the week: hero, partizan, inaugural, inclement, casualties, homicides, judicious, rehabilitation, jet-ies, parliament, staples, Hun, Hohenzollern.

#### SECTION IV. GRAMMAR.

1. Your teacher has asked you to write an examination in grammar, suitable for your class. Prepare ten questions based upon the leading editorial article. Prepare to answer orally every question you ask.

#### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.  
PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,  
NEW YORK CITY

##### I. Changes in the Executive Departments—"The President's Cabinet," "Ordnance Reforms," "President and Railroads," "Federal Railroadng."

1. "The President's Cabinet is a body unknown either to the Federal Constitution," etc. How do you account for this fact?
2. Seek out the quotation from Bryce. Read the chapter. Do the conditions described still prevail?
3. "So there are really two separate questions which we are considering here." State the two questions. Answer each of them.
4. Has the President thus far given any indication that he intends to follow the recommendations of the editorial writer?

##### II. The American Merchant Marine—"Hurley, the 'Pneumatic.'"

1. Write a brief history of the growth and decline of our merchant marine in the period before the development of steel ships.
2. Look up in the Statesman's Year Book or some similar manual the statistics of English, German, French, Dutch, Norwegian and American shipping. What do these statistics show? How do you account for the facts?
3. What steps were taken by the United States before we entered the war to develop a merchant marine? What steps have been taken since?
4. On the basis of the statements made in this article, account for the delays in building our new merchant marine.
5. Justify the statement: "There never was such a monopoly as the United States Shipping Board."

##### III. Diplomacy and the War—"The Revelations of Secret Diplomacy," "Russian Foreign Relations," "German Peace Rejected," "Partitioning Russia."

1. Do the revelations referred to in the editorial justify the belief that (a) "Russia entered the war . . . to advance her own imperialistic schemes," (b) that the Allies entered the war for the same reason?
2. Draw a series of maps showing the territorial rearrangement contemplated by the various secret treaties.
3. Which of the Allies seems to have made the largest demands? Which the smallest?
4. "The most startling and disconcerting of the Russian revelations are the negotiations between France and Russia," etc. What seems to have been England's position in this matter?
5. Do you find evidences in the news items that these secret treaties are now affecting relations between Russia, Germany, England Italy and France?

##### IV. Government Control and the Coal Industry—"Next," "Filling the Coal Bin."

1. Write a brief survey of the history of coal mining in the United States, paying especial attention to (a) the development of the bituminous and anthracite coal fields, (b) the rise of the "coal barons," (c) the activities of the United Mine Workers of America.
2. "The trouble is to get this coal made available for use regularly in sufficient quantities at reasonable figures." What remedies for this trouble are suggested?
3. "Shortage, exorbitant charges and chronic disorders are a natural outcome of private monopoly." How far is this true?
4. How do you account for the present shortage of coal? How is the Coal Administrator dealing with the situation? What further remedies are suggested?
5. "The time has come to declare them [the coal mines] public utilities." How does the author justify this assertion? What would be the result?

##### V. The Economic Importance of Fats—"Creative Chemistry."

1. Answer as many of the questions given at the end of the article as you can.
2. Interview some grocer in your neighborhood with a view to discovering how many products discussed in this article he uses.
3. What advantages in the field of vegetable oils did Germany possess before the beginning of the war? Describe the steps by which these advantages were lost.
4. Show how politics and prejudice have played an important part in the history of the development of the vegetable and animal oil industry in this country.



# UNION PACIFIC

## Yesterday's West —and Today's

*Daniel Webster once called the West a "land of sage brush, prairie dogs and savages."*

**T**ODAY in the 11 Union Pacific States live 11,000,000 productive Americans. The area of this half of the Republic is about equal to that of France, Germany, Austria, Spain, Italy, Norway and Sweden combined. From these great Treasure states comes an important part of such peace and war necessities as metals and lumber — live stock and wool — grain, fruit, vegetables and sugar. The annual production of these alone is valued at nearly five billion dollars.

The Union Pacific connects all parts of this territory with nearly 8,000 miles of tracks. Eastward and Westward roll a continuous procession of richly laden freight trains. And speeding by are world-famous passenger trains.

The beginning of present-day progress and prosperity, and the real union of the East and West began with the building and development of the great Union Pacific.

Nearly \$300,000,000 have been spent in the last twenty years in

making the Union Pacific of today. This has brought double tracks, perfect roadbed, low grades, light curvature, automatic electric block signals, and most modern equipment.

Success has come to the Union Pacific through the recognition of its duty to serve.

That duty is threefold. It has a duty to the Nation as a whole. It has a duty to the communities through which it runs, and it has a duty to those who are a part of it. The interest and welfare of all these is the interest and welfare of the Union Pacific.

### Some of the Products of the 11 Union Pacific States:

Grain .....	2,850,774 carloads*	Lumber .....	378,536 carloads	Sugar .....	18,980 carloads
Minerals .....	1,682,260 "	Vegetables .....	362,053 "	Wool .....	4,231 "
Live Stock .....	1,200,726 "	Fruit .....	155,534 "	Fish, Canned .....	2,209 "

A total of 6,655,303 carloads annually for these nine commodities.

\*These figures are the latest obtainable and are approximate.

*For information write*

*Gerrit Fort, Passenger Traffic Manager, Union Pacific System, Chicago*



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



## THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET

**T**HE selection of Mr. McAdoo as Director General of Railroads creates a situation which can only be temporary. No one man can adequately discharge the duties of two such exacting offices as supreme head of the 250,000 miles of railroad lines of the country and administrator of the nation's financial affairs. Mr. McAdoo must be either Secretary of the Treasury or Director General of Railroads—he cannot successfully be both. The President should recommend to Congress at the first opportunity the creation by statute of the post of Director General. Until he does the holder of that post can receive no salary. He will presumably seek for a new Secretary of the Treasury; otherwise he would hardly have selected Mr. McAdoo for the new responsibility.

The Director General will of course continue to sit in the President's Cabinet. It is inconceivable that the holder of that vital post should be absent from the President's council table. But that will require no action by Congress. The President's Cabinet is a body unknown either to the Federal Constitution or to the Federal statute book. The nearest approach to a reference to it anywhere is the provision in the Constitution empowering the President to "require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices." But that hardly creates a coherent body such as the Cabinet has by usage come to be. In practise the members of the Cabinet are the heads of the Executive Departments established by Congress. But there is nothing anywhere to prevent the President from calling into conference with the regularly recognized Cabinet members any one whatever that he might choose. For thirty-five years the Postmaster General was deemed a subordinate in the Treasury Department, until President Jackson in 1825 invited him to Cabinet meetings. So it will merely remain for Mr. Wilson, whenever his Secretary of the Treasury and Director General of Railroads cease to be the same person, to treat the latter official as a member of his Cabinet to have him become so.

Congress should at once create by statute the new Department of Railroads and make the necessary appropriations for it. At the same time there is another new department that needs establishment. Its head should also have his place in the Cabinet. It is the Department of Munitions. We cannot too rapidly take another leaf from the book of England's experience and at the same time apply the lesson that the revelations of the past few weeks have spread before us. The supplying of munitions is no job for a soldier. The present Bureau of Ordnance in the War Department has shown that it does not know how to slash red tape, to take short cuts to concrete results, to take a broad view of an exigent situation, to get things done. The persistent refusal to adopt the Lewis gun, which has come to be in the hands of the armies of our Allies one of the indispensable

factors in this war, is sufficient proof of prejudice or stupidity to damn any bureau guilty of it. If this were all it would be enough. But there is plenty more of the same kind. The present chief of the Bureau of Ordnance has earned transfer to some less strategic point in the war machine. But mere change of personnel will hardly solve the difficulty. What is needed is a new department with no soldier, but a civilian, at its head, with a seat in the President's Cabinet.

We are by no means sure that there is not needed one other Executive Department headed by a Cabinet member. Shipbuilding is a new business for the United States Government. We are compelled by force of circumstance to enter into it in no tentative way but with every ounce of energy that we have available. Without shipping we shall not win the war, whatever our allies may succeed in doing. We have tried thus far to solve our shipping problem under two heads with divided authority and responsibility. The attempt has not worked well. Already we are working with the fourth man who has tried to act as General Manager of the Emergency Shipbuilding Corporation and the second who has had a try at being head of the General Shipping Board. It is high time to establish a single head with real power and complete responsibility. We believe the President would be wise to have that man in his Cabinet.

The make-up of the President's Cabinet is his own affair. He could invite any Federal officer whatever or even an individual outside the Government service to sit as a member of this council of his advisers. He is in no way bound to follow his Cabinet's advice even if unanimous, for it is he that is responsible to the people and not his advisers. As James Bryce has pointed out:

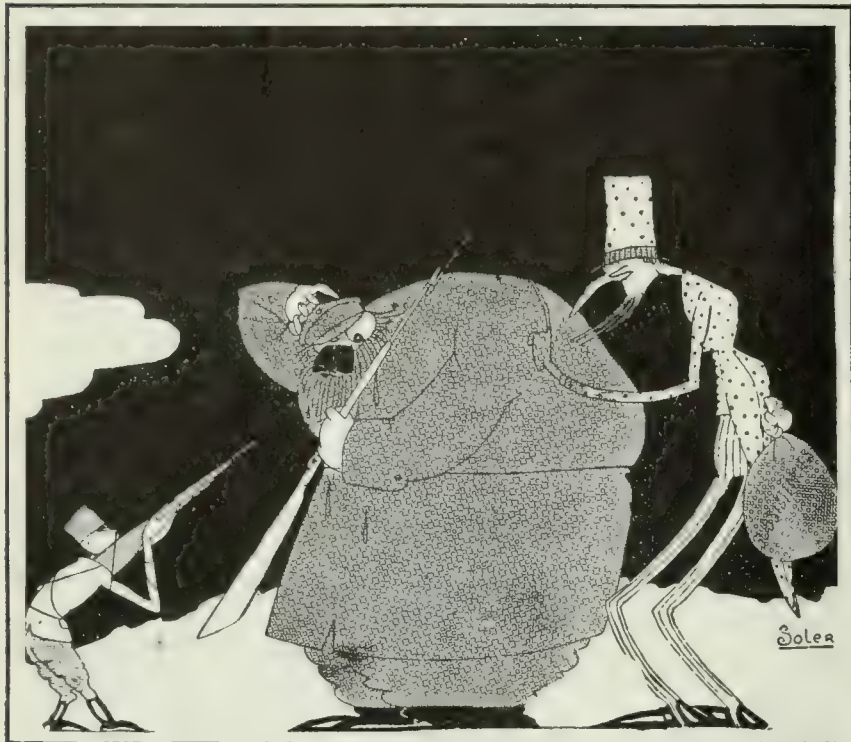
An American administration resembles not so much the cabinets of England and France as the group of ministers who surround the Czar or the Sultan, or who executed the bidding of a Roman emperor like Constantine or Justinian. Such ministers are severally responsible to their master, and are severally called in to counsel him, but they have not necessarily any relations with one another, nor any duty of collective action. So while the President commits each department to the minister whom the law provides, and may if he choose leave it altogether to that minister, the executive acts done are his own acts, by which the country will judge him; and still more is his policy as a whole his own policy, and not the policy of his ministers taken together.

So there are really two separate questions which we are considering here. The first is, To whom shall the functions of running the railroads, providing munitions, and building and operating the new merchant marine be entrusted by law? On this point we believe that each of these functions should be discharged by a separate Executive Department on an equality with the existing Departments of State, War, Navy, Commerce, and so on. The head of each department should be selected as are the present executive heads and be responsible only to the President. The second question is, Whom shall the President consider as members of his Cabinet and



# CARTOON COMMENT

## WHAT NEXT IN RUSSIA?



### THE PEACE OF RUSSIA

In this satiric cartoon from "Esquella," Barcelona, the Russian peasant is represented as stopped, just as he was about to lay down his rifle, by a sudden thought. Japan and Uncle Sam furnish the thought, "If you quit the rifle you'll meet trouble here," says Japan, pointing a gun in his face. "If you quit the rifle you shan't eat," warns Uncle Sam behind him, holding the heavy money bag



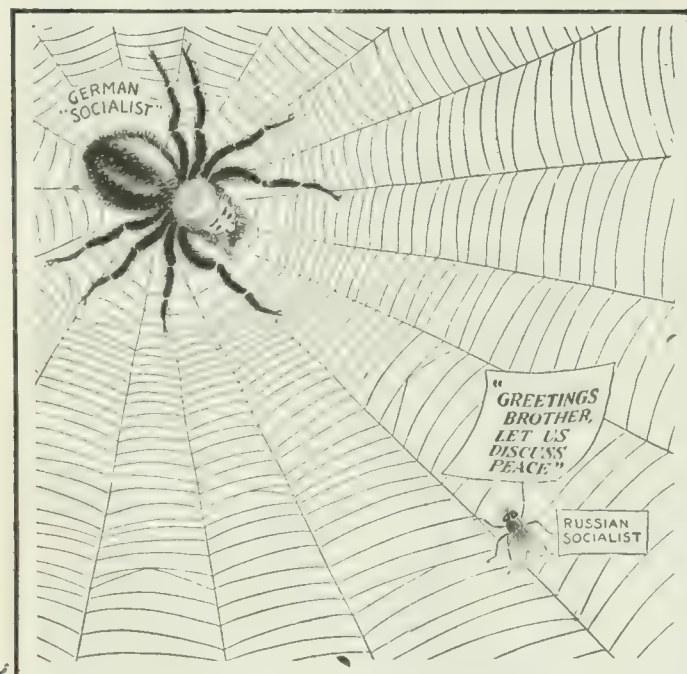
### A CONSEQUENCE

Russia as she sees herself, in "Novi Satirikon," Petrograd. "The more they squabble about the land at the rear," says the Russian deserter, "the more we lose here at the front"



### THE REVOLUTIONARIES

Well-ordered Holland despises the savage tactics of the Russian revolutionaries. "They are wolves who eat each other up," says the cartoon from "De Amsterdammer," Amsterdam



### SAID THE SPIDER TO THE FLY

"Greetings, brother, let us discuss peace." The spider is the German "socialist," and the Russian socialist the fly. Drawn by Knott in the "Dallas News," Texas

### STUCK IN THE MUD

"London Opinion's" pessimistic comment on the Russian steam-roller which ought to be forging thru the quagmires of revolution and getting on firmer ground now





invite to the Cabinet meetings as his special advisers? We believe Mr. Wilson would be wise to treat in that way his Director General of Railroads (as soon as he is not the same person as his Secretary of the Treasury), his Secretary of Munitions and his Director General of Shipping (when Congress shall have created those two offices).

The first step of course is for the President to recommend to Congress the establishment of these new offices. He should take that step without delay.

## NEXT

**A**FTER the railroads the coal mines. The war cannot be won without coal. Whatever is essential to success in the war should be under direct and unequivocal government control. Mr. Wilson should take over the nation's coal mines forthwith.

## EDUCATION OVER THERE

**O**F education the war has exacted heavy toll. Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Bordeaux, gave almost their all. More recently our own institutions have responded so generously to their country's call that some of the smaller colleges are reported scarcely to be marking time. Educators everywhere are thinking of the days when peace will come to stay and education be its sure bulwark. *Kultur* has become synonymous with militarism. The manifesto of 3200 German educators cannot be mistaken: "The salvation of European civilization depends on German militarism." But culture stands for peace, and Gilbert Murray speaks for it in his assertion that such an institution as Oxford represents "the habit of living for the things of the spirit."

To make culture international, we must have more educational reciprocity with our Allies. Without sacrifice of academic standards it must be made easier for properly prepared students to profit by the best that France and England have to give. Recent visitors to Europe indicate that there is understanding of the problem "over there," and readiness to meet us on the way. Oxford, Cambridge, Bordeaux, Dijon are in fact working out details for the interchange of students with America, and especially our women's colleges are already bringing foreign students over.

The American University union is established both in Paris and London. The Association of American Colleges, meeting January 10 to 12 in Chicago, gives its opening and its closing session to the subject. Educational reciprocity seems in fact the main theme of the program. Ways and means will be discussed. The appointment of a delegation of American educators to go as soon as possible across the seas for a series of conferences in England and France will be suggested. Educational reciprocity intelligently established and systematically conducted can be made one of the stoutest bulwarks against war in the future, one of the surest safeguards for a lasting peace.

## GOD SAVE OUR MEN!

**I**T is a gratifying little circumstance, in these days when the English-speaking peoples stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of humanity, that "God Save the King" and "America" are set to the same tune. There comes down to us from Canada a new verse that fits in equally well with either of the two versions, theirs and ours. It is already being sung here as well as there. It runs thus:

God bless our splendid men.  
Send them safe home again.  
God save our men!  
Happy and glorious,  
Dauntless and chivalrous,  
Winners of freedom.  
God save our men!

It should be sung whenever "America" is used. It strikes a note to which every American heart must thrill a response.

## THE REVELATIONS OF THE SECRET TREATIES

**H**OWEVER much we may distrust the Russian revolutionists and condemn their proposed withdrawal in the most critical period of the war, it is important that we should understand their point of view. We must realize: first, that they are more interested in the revolution than in the war; second, that they are determined to overthrow the capitalistic system in all countries; and third, that, having abolished the Czar's government, they decline to acknowledge any obligation to fulfil its pledges. By those who regard the State as a continuing entity and its agreements with foreign powers as permanently binding upon other administrations and future generations, this renunciation and publication of the secret treaties of the old régime will be called treachery, ingratitude, a betrayal of friendship, a breach of trust, a violation of confidence. But it does not matter what we call it so long as the Russians look at it differently. They think that Russia entered the war, not so much to protect Serbia, as to advance her own imperialistic schemes in the Balkans, in Asia Minor and in Persia. They suspect not only the Czar and the Kaiser of such designs, but also the Allies. The popular demand for the publication of the secret treaties was one of the motives that led to the overthrow of the autocracy and of the provisional governments that succeeded it. The first administration after the revolution was composed of moderate men like Miliukov, who refused either to repudiate or to publish the secret treaties. Consequently this government was forced to give way to the more radical group under Kerensky. Kerensky took the position that it was not honorable to renounce or to reveal these treaties without giving the Allied powers a chance to change them. Accordingly he notified the Allies that Russia was ready to abandon her claim for Constantinople, which the Allies had promised her, and he asked the Allies to revise their war aims in the same spirit. Both the British and the French premiers promised a reconsideration of the question, but when months went by and no such conference was called, the Russians lost patience and overthrew the Kerensky government.

The most extreme faction of the Socialists, the Bolsheviks, who then came into power, proclaimed their peace terms to the world and gave the Allies ten days in which to accept them under threat of making a separate peace with Germany if they did not.

As soon as the Bolsheviks got access to the archives of the foreign office last November, they began the publication of the secret documents pertaining to the war, and these have been printed in the Petrograd papers every few days since. But only brief and fragmentary abstracts of them have been permitted to reach America, and even these have been ignored by some of our newspapers, altho they are of quite as much importance as the white, orange, yellow, and red books that were devoured with such avidity at the beginning of the war. Of the English papers the *Manchester Guardian* publishes the fullest account of the Russian revelations.

Of these so-called "secret treaties" it may be said that most of them are neither treaties nor secret. They reveal little but what was commonly suspected before. They disclose nothing to discredit the Allies' cause as a whole, tho they show certain powers more grasping than they like to appear. For instance it appears that Italy insisted as the price of her active participation in the war upon extensive concessions in three continents, Europe, Asia and Africa. These included the Trentino and Austrian Tyrol south of Brenner Pass, Trieste, Istria, and Dalmatia as far down as Spalato. This includes territories which contain only five to ten per cent of Italians and which have never belonged to Italy since the days of ancient Rome. What is more, the extension of Italian sovereignty over the eastern coast of the Adriatic would in large part shut off from the sea the southern Slavs whom the Allies have promised to liberate and provide with a port. The Serbs have naturally been highly incensed against Italy



for thus claiming territory inhabited by their race and necessary to their national existence.

In regard to the lower coast line, Italy agreed not to oppose England, France and Russia if they gave part of Albania to Montenegro and Serbia, but Italy insisted that the chief port of Albania, Vallona, and its hinterland should be ceded to her. Not content with these promises, Italy, as we all know, has declared a protectorate over the whole of Albania, has occupied Vallona and has sent her troops so far into the hinterland that they have come into conflict with the Greeks who claim southern Albania. This action on the part of Italy alienated the Greeks, so that the Allies cannot get their support even after they had deposed King Constantine. As for the Albanians, they dislike Italians, Greeks, Austrians, Serbs and Montenegrins alike and only ask for independence. Italy further offended Greece by demanding the Dodecanese or Sporades islands in the Aegean Sea as well as Adalia on the Asia Minor coast. In Africa it was agreed that if France and England retained any of the German colonies Italy should be compensated by being allowed to expand into the hinterland from Eritrea and Somaliland. This means of course that the Italians may again take possession of Abyssinia, from which in 1895 they were so ignominiously expelled by a native rising. That would leave in the African continent only one independent state, little Liberia, our own *protégée*.

Among the further stipulations of Italy were that she get a loan of \$250,000,000 from the London market, that she be conceded the right to hold the balance of power in the the Mediterranean and that the Allies should refuse to listen to the Pope if he should attempt to act as a peace-maker. This clause, Article XV of the treaty as published in Petrograd, reads as follows:

France, Great Britain and Russia take upon themselves to support Italy in her disallowing representatives of the Holy See to take any diplomatic steps for the conclusion of peace, or regarding matters pertaining to the present war.

This received a seeming confirmation when the Pope's peace note was ignored by France, Great Britain and Russia and left to President Wilson to answer, but the British Government by the mouth of Lord Robert Cecil denies the existence of any such agreement with Italy in regard to the Pope, so the impartial student of the war will lay it upon the shelf to be proved or disproved later. Apart from this disputed point this treaty, which is said to have been signed at London, April 26, 1915, by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary; Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, and Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, contains little that has not been generally known for the last two years. Probably the reader has heard the story which has been long in circulation that when the Allied Ministers visited Rome and Foreign Minister Sonnino exposed to them the full extent of the Italian demands, Premier Briand jumped up in pretended alarm and exclaimed: "Do you want our breeches, too?"

The Russian revelations also include the offers made by the Allies to induce Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania to espouse their cause. Greece was offered southern Albania (except Vallona), the island of Cyprus and a portion of Asia Minor about Aidin if she would take part in the Gallipoli campaign. Premier Venizelos wanted to accept but King Constantine refused because the Allies wanted to take from Greece the port of Kavala to give to Bulgaria as price of her neutrality. Later Constantine gave Kavala to Bulgaria when she took the German side.

Rumania by the secret treaty of August 23, 1916, got the promise of Transylvania, Bukovina, the Banat and the Dobrudja, regardless of the fact that in parts of these territories the population is mostly Magyar, Ruthenian, Serbian and Bulgarian, respectively. It appears from the documents published by the Bolsheviks that Rumania was deliberately enticed into the war by the Russian Premier Sturmer for the purpose of betraying her to the Germans. This explains

why the Germans were able to prepare in advance so as to sweep over Rumania within a few weeks and why the Russian army did not give Rumania the promised assistance. It may also explain the twin mystery of why the French and British army at Salonica under General Sarrail did not come to the rescue of Rumania as agreed. General Sarrail has recently been recalled under suspicion of treason.

The most startling and disconcerting of the Russian revelations are the negotiations between France and Russia in regard to the western frontier because it tends to confirm the charges made by the German Chancellor Michaelis that the French claimed not merely the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine but also German territory beyond the limits of the lost provinces. If we may trust the Petrograd documents, France asked that the coal region of the Saar valley be conceded to her and that all the territory west of the Rhine be taken from Germany, garrisoned by French troops and made into a buffer state. The territory thus alienated from the empire is populated by Germans and contains such undeniably German cities as Cologne, Bonn, Bingen, Coblenz, Mainz and Worms. Knowledge of the existence of this document was conveyed by the Russian Socialists to their French brethren last summer and the French Socialists called the Government to account. The session of the Chamber of Deputies was secret, so we do not know exactly what M. Ribot, the Foreign Minister, said. But, whatever it was, his explanation was unsatisfactory and he was forced out of the cabinet and later the Painlevé government was overthrown.

Sir Edward Carson in one of his speeches said that the Allies were pledged to continue the fight until France got the left bank of the Rhine. This created a furor, but his friends explained—not very complimentarily—that he was confused in his geography and supposed that Alsace-Lorraine covered all the territory west of the Rhine.

When the question was brought up in the British Parliament, November 7, 1917, Foreign Minister Balfour said:

Absurd! There never was such an agreement. . . . This is a complete mare's nest. There is no such treaty. The British Government know of no such treaty and are party to no such treaty nor do I believe that any such treaty exists.

We must of course accept this explicit denial as relieving the British Government of any complicity in the design for making the Rhine the western boundary of Germany. In how far the French Government approved of the plan is undetermined. All we know is that an active propaganda in favor of it in France and England has been permitted by the censor. An extensive literature in both languages has appeared about it. Those who are interested may be referred to the headquarters of the movement, *Comité de la rive gauche du Rhin, 38 Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris*. It is argued that the Rhine would form a more defensible boundary than the present against German aggression. But on the other hand the alienation of such German territory would be likely to cause as much future trouble as Germany's annexation of Alsace-Lorraine has caused in the past.

The secret treaty between Russia and Japan agreeing to a mutual defense of their interests in China against any third power has been printed in American papers. The other Russian revelations we have no space to consider here.

It is impossible to say what credence should be placed upon these Petrograd publications. They are printed not to discredit the Allies, but to discredit secret diplomacy and imperialism everywhere. Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, says to the German Socialists: "Do as we did. Raid your own Foreign Office and see if you do not find something as bad or worse." Until that is done of course the documents published, even if they are altogether genuine and complete, present the diplomacy of the Allies in an unfair and unfavorable light. But whether they are true or false, their publication necessitates what we understand President Wilson has been urging, a restatement by the Allies of their war aims and peace terms. If these are not as stated in the Russian documents, what are they?



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The War of the U-Boats

The British Government reported on January 2 that twenty-one British vessels had been sunk by U-boats or mines during the week, of which eighteen were of more than 1600 tons each. This was a large increase over the losses of the preceding week, when only twelve, of which eleven were over 1600 tons, were sunk. During the week, however, 2111 vessels safely entered and 2074 departed from British ports, and eight were attacked but escaped. At the same time there was believed to be a considerable increase in the number of submarine boats destroyed by the Allied fleets. An idea of the magnitude of the work of keeping the sea safe for commerce may be obtained from the statement that in the waters surrounding the British Isles 967 mine-sweeping vessels are constantly at work, covering 2000 square miles of sea every day. Since the beginning of the war about 8000 German mines have been swept up, of which 4600 were taken last year.

## On the West Front

Intense winter weather has restrained but not altogether checked activity on the west front of the war. Despite a snowstorm the British and French aviators bombarded German railroad stations and military centers on December 28, with much effect. The Germans retaliated with a drive at the British on Welsh Ridge, near Cambrai, on December 30, and made considerable gains on a two mile front, most of which were quickly retaken by General Byng in a counter attack. By the end of the next day the net advantage was with the British. On New Year's Day the British repulsed two small attacks, and on the French and Belgian fronts there was little but artillery firing. The Belgians defeated a German attack north of Ypres, and the French brought down six German aeroplanes. Artillery action continued on January 2 and 3, and German raids were repulsed by both the British and French. There were no indications of the great German drive which had been threatened, and the fall of snow, from a foot to several feet in depth, made it seem unlikely that one would be attempted.

## On the Italian Front

There was much more activity on the Italian than on the west front. A great artillery duel on December 28 was followed by futile efforts by the Italians to recapture ground near Monte Asolone; but Teutonic prisoners were taken on the Asiago plateau, four Teutonic bridges on the lower Piave River were destroyed, and great havoc was wrought by Italian aeroplanes upon the enemy in the Ronchi valley. Two days later one of the most brilliant actions of the whole campaign occurred, when the French troops made their first at-

## THE GREAT WAR

*December 28*—German aviators bombard Padua and destroy churches. British defeat Turks in Palestine.

*December 29*—Second German raid on Padua and other undefended cities. Bolsheviki-German peace negotiations.

*December 30*—British-German fighting near Cambrai. Great French drive on Italian front. Bulgaria accepts Russian peace.

*December 31*—Italians drive Austrians back beyond Piave River. British and French repel German attacks.

*January 1*—Austrians badly defeated in trying to recross Piave. Bolsheviki leaders repudiate "hypocritical German peace."

*January 2*—Further British gains in Palestine. Belgians, French and British foil German attacks.

*January 3*—Italians clear entire western side of Piave of enemy troops. German raids on west front repulsed.

tack upon the Austrians. This was delivered between the Piave and the Brenta, with characteristic French spirit and valor. The enemy's lines were pierced to a depth of some distance on a front of three miles, important positions near Monte Tomba were captured and some of the French detachments took more prisoners than



© Underwood & Underwood

## TO REPRESENT THE U. S. A. ABROAD

The first woman ever appointed by the government as foreign representative is Mrs. Norman DeR. Whitehouse, who is to be sent to Switzerland by the Federal Committee on Public Information to further its policy of bringing to the German people, thru neutrals, the war aims of the American people. Mrs. Whitehouse has been one of the most prominent workers for suffrage in New York; she spent some months at the American embassy in Berlin in 1914

their own numbers. Further operations on New Year's Day by the Italians drove the last of the enemy back to the eastern side of the Piave. Ten vessels laden with German and Austrian troops tried to cross the Piave at a point ten miles from the Adriatic, but were driven back; and on January 3 British troops successfully raided the east bank of the Piave. In the mountain region at the same time the Italians and British were successfully active in several minor engagements.

Meantime the Italian Government, more efficiently to prosecute the war, created a War Committee, consisting of the Premier, Signor Orlando; Baron Sonnino, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Signor Meda, Minister of Finance; General Alfieri, Minister of War; Vice Admiral Delbono, Minister of Marine; General Dallolio, Minister of Munitions, and another minister to be nominated by the Premier. It was also announced that all enemy aliens in Italy would immediately be interned, without exception, in order to prevent spying and disloyal propaganda such as caused the débacle of last fall.

## Moving on in Palestine

Steady progress is being made by the British in Palestine. In the last days of December a violent Turkish attack northeast of Jerusalem was easily defeated with heavy losses to the Turks, and a considerable advance was made by the British toward the heart of Samaria. The campaign began to assume the aspect of a drive toward Damascus and Aleppo.

## Russian Foreign Relations

The week has seen some progress toward the establishment of better relations between the Bolsheviki government in Russia and the rest of the world, tho there have also been some movements in the other direction. The departure of the British embassy from Petrograd does not formally mean a severance of diplomatic relations. Serious troubles have arisen between the Bolsheviki and Rumania, the authorities of the latter country having arrested the envoys of the Bolsheviki, whom they would have shot as hostile agitators and spies but for the intervention of Cossacks. On the other hand, the National Labor Conference of Great Britain on December 28 sent a friendly message to the Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, assuring them that Great Britain was waging war for the sake of democracy, and urging them not to seek a separate peace. The British Government made arrangements with the Bolsheviki for the issuing of passports to British couriers. The French Prime Minister, on the other hand, refused to grant passports to French Socialists



who wished to visit Petrograd. The Bolshevik government on January 2 announced the appointment of its first three diplomatic representatives abroad. These were Mr. Litvinoff, Ambassador to Great Britain; Mr. Karpinski, Minister to Switzerland; and Mr. Borovsky-Odofsky, Minister to Sweden. All three of these men were political exiles during the reign of the last Czar. It was intimated that Great Britain and France would presently recognize the Bolshevik cabinet as the *de facto* government of Russia.

**German Peace Rejected** The Peace Conference at Brest-Litovsk began the week with a promise of success and ended it with what looks like complete failure. So confident was the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, Mr. Trotsky, of success that on December 28 he announced his intention of demanding of the Allied powers that they should join in the negotiations, and, if they did not reply satisfactorily within ten days, of proceeding to complete a separate peace. He announced that Germany had indicated her willingness to free the territories which she had seized in the war. This latter statement was apparently believed in Germany itself, for a great outcry arose in the Pan-German press and elsewhere against any such betrayal of German interests, and it was urged that the people should hiss and hoot at the German Foreign Secretary, Dr. Von Kuehlmann, on his return to Berlin. On December 30 it was announced that Bulgaria had accepted the Russian peace terms, and the next day it was reported that peaceful commerce had been resumed between Russia and Germany, tho it must be doubted if such was the case.

Then on January 2 came a sudden reversal of affairs. The Bolshevik Foreign Minister, Mr. Trotsky, addressing the Central Committee of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates at Petrograd, scathingly denounced the German peace proposals as "hypocritical," and declared that Russia would not accept them, but would in preference resume the war. Mr. Kameneff, one of the Bolshevik peace delegates at Brest-Litovsk, also declared that the terms proposed by Germany were quite unacceptable, and that if they were insisted upon Russia would make peace not with the German Imperial Government, but with the Socialists of Germany, the representatives of the people. The objection of the Russians to the German terms was based upon the second article of the draft of the proposed treaty, which provided that the four great territories of Poland, Lithuania, Courland, and Esthonia and Livonia should be recognized as already having completely separated themselves from Russia; that Germany should therefore not be required to withdraw her armies from them; and that at some future time, while Germany was still in possession and occupation of them, those territories should by plebiscite determine their own political future. This was naturally interpreted by the Russians



Central News

#### GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW SEA LORD

The appointment of Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss to succeed Admiral Jellicoe as director of the British navy is expected to bring about a definite change in naval policy. Admiral Jellicoe believed in the battle fleet, first, last and always. Admiral Wemyss, it is thought, will advise more effective measures against the German submarines

as meaning that all that enormous section of the Russian Empire was practically to be annexed by Germany, and that, too, under the profession of "peace without annexations"!

This emphatic rejection of a German peace by the Bolsheviks was immediately followed in Russia with preparations for a renewal of the war with a reorganized army of 3,000,000. In Germany and Austria-Hungary it caused grave concern. Emperor William called his chief counsellors into conference over it on January 2, the party leaders demanded that the Reichstag be immediately convened in special session, the Socialists express their profound dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Foreign Minister in thus seeking to annex Russian territory, and the impression was created that in a few days the German Government would be compelled to substitute new proposals.

#### Partitioning Russia

While the Germans are insisting upon the practical surrender to them of a great part of southwestern Russia as a condition of "peace without annexations," the various nationalities of Russia itself are partitioning that country into a number of separate states. A republic has been proclaimed in White Russia, with Minsk as its capital. The Cossacks declare the independence of their region, bounded by Caucasasia, Turkestan and Ukrainia. Ukrainia also, including Odessa, claims its independence. Siberia has divided itself into several separate states. Orenburg and the adjacent territory is still faithful to the Kerensky government. Trans-Caucasia has established an autonomous government, Caucasasia has done the same, and so has Tchernomorsk, a district of Trans-Caucasia; Turkestan

is more inclined to obey the Cossacks than the Bolsheviks, Bessarabia claims independence, and Finland has raised its new national flag, a golden lion on a red field. The Bolsheviks hold sway at Petrograd and insist upon their authority over all Russia, tho they are inclined to recognize the independence of the Republic of Finland. Hard fighting continues at intervals between the Bolshevik forces and the Cossacks under General Kaledines.

Meantime Ukrainia and most of the other seceding districts are sending delegates to the Constituent Assembly, indicating that they are not averse to remaining a part of Russia if a satisfactory general government is organized, and that their present revolt is directed chiefly against the Bolshevik faction. A conference of the delegates who have thus far reached Petrograd, with the exception of the Bolsheviks, and a few extremists of the Social Revolutionists, has decided to begin the sessions of the Assembly as soon as one-third of the members are present.

#### British War Losses

British casualties in the war were much fewer in the last week of December than in the preceding week, and were much fewer in December as a whole than in November. The total for December was 70,527, of which 15,850 were fatal. The total in November was 120,089. It was officially reported that the total number of British soldiers and sailors held as prisoners of war by the Central Powers, including those interned in Switzerland, was 46,712, of whom 2257 were officers. Of the whole number, 43,699 are held in Germany and only 86 in Austria-Hungary.

#### More German Vandalism

A painful feature of the Teutonic invasion of Italy is the looting and destruction of historic buildings and works of art. From such things the Austrians and Hungarians refrained, but the Germans on joining them for the present "drive" promptly engaged in the practices which had made their conquest of Belgium and northern France infamous. Statuary, paintings and whatever else of value could be taken away were stripped from public and private buildings and shipped to Germany. On December 28 a squadron of German aeroplanes raided the undefended city of Padua and bombarded it, apparently selecting as targets the most precious and sacred of its buildings. On the next night and again the next the raid was repeated. Not many persons were killed, but the destruction of priceless works of art was very great. The front of the sixteenth century cathedral was demolished; the Church of St. Anthony, in which is the tomb of St. Anthony of Padua, was badly damaged, its bronze doors being blown off; the Church of St. Valentine, the Municipal Museum, and the famous palace of Giustianini, were also wrecked. Works of art by Donatello, Titian and other great masters were badly damaged and many fine windows of stained and painted glass were shattered to fragments.



**Belgian Slavery** The Belgian Government has made charges, backed with documentary evidence from German sources, that a peculiarly detestable and savage form of human slavery is being imposed by the Germans upon Belgian civilians. Women between the ages of seventeen and thirty-five have been coerced into the hardest physical labor for the German army. Some are forced to follow the camps to do the soldiers' washing and other menial work, while many others are compelled to dig trenches and dug-outs for the army, close to the battle line and sometimes actually under fire. Belgian men, from seventeen to forty-five, have been similarly impressed, and those who would not voluntarily "accept employment" at merely nominal wages have been starved into submission, or forced to the front within the firing zone, where many of them have been shot.

**Luxemburg Speaks Up** The little Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, which yielded to German violation of its neutrality without any of the heroic resistance which Belgium offered, has just been heard from concerning prospective terms of peace. That country has established a diplomatic Charge d'Affaires at Berne, Switzerland, who has presented to the representatives of the Allied Powers a formal statement to the effect that Luxemburg would oppose the adoption of terms of peace which would leave that country in any way dependent

upon Belgium, France, Germany, or any other nation, or which did not restore to it complete political independence and also exempt it from liability to suffer any economic penalty after the war.

#### Food Cards in England

Reports that food cards were to be generally adopted in Great Britain were officially confirmed on January 3, when Baron Rhondda, the Food Controller, announced that plans had been prepared for the imposition of compulsory rationing thruout the kingdom, and that they would be put into force as soon as they were approved by the Cabinet. This was generally interpreted, by the well informed, as meaning not so much any increasing scarcity of food as a determination of the Government, in coöperation with its allies, to make an extraordinary effort to bring the war to a victorious close this year. Food would be more scarce, it was said, not because it could not be obtained, but because more ships were to be diverted to the transportation of American troops to France. It was considered wise policy to impose some privations upon the British people in order to get a million fighting Americans upon the battle front by early spring. The first step in food rationing was to limit the supply of margarine and sugar to four ounces of the one and eight ounces of the other for each person weekly, and to prohibit the sale of ice cream and water ices.

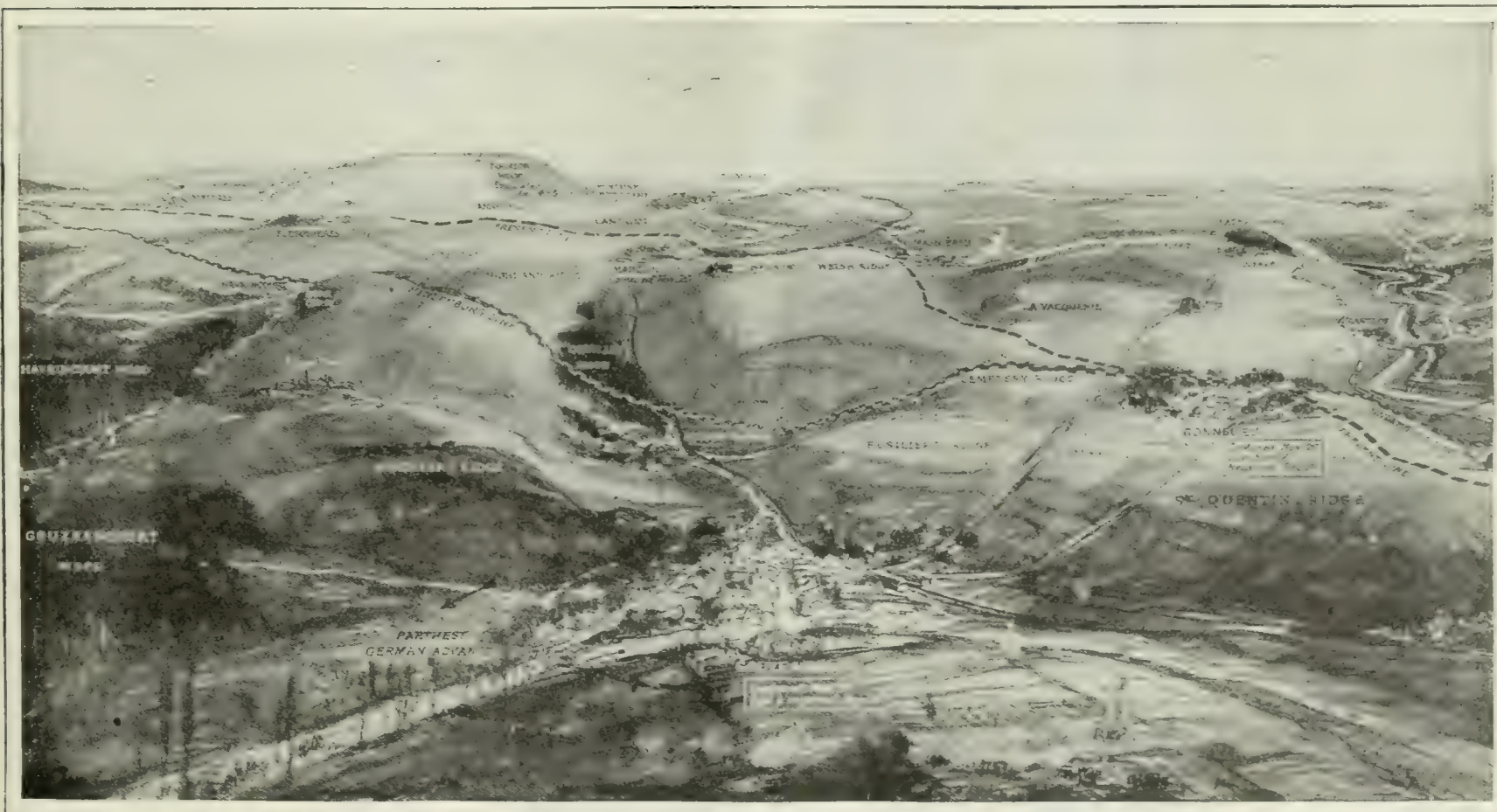
#### Japan on Guard

Japan is now the guardian of the Pacific. That is one of the interesting results of the recently concluded "gentlemen's agreement" between that country and the United States. The Japanese fleet now patrols nearly the entire Pacific Ocean, excepting the comparatively small segment lying between Hawaii and our coast; to keep it free from German raiders and other pirates, and to guard the general welfare of commerce on the high seas. This enables the United States to withdraw its vessels from those waters, and even from the Philippines, for use in the Atlantic and off the European coast.

#### Temperance in France

General Pershing's recent order against strong drink in the American army in France, forbidding soldiers to buy or to accept as gifts any intoxicants other than light wines or beer, has led to some controversy in two directions.

He was rashly suspected by some of favoring the use of wines and beer by the soldiers, and was thus compelled to explain that he did not, but would prefer total abstinence even from such drinks; but his order was thus drafted so as to conform with French regulations on the subject. On the other hand, he had some discussion with the French authorities as to the practicability of prohibiting the use of wines and beer as well as of spirits. He declared himself heartily in favor of pro-



© N. Y. Herald. Drawn by D. Macperson for the London Sphere

#### GETTING ON TOWARD CAMBRAI

This view is drawn from a position above Gouzeaucourt at the time when the furthest German advance on the south side of the Cambrai salient was being checked. Across the center of the view runs the fortified Hindenburg line. Away in the middle distance is indicated the present British line by way of Flesquières, Marcoing and Gonnelleu. Beyond are the two areas, including Bourlon Wood to the north and Lateau Wood to the south, which have been surrendered to the enemy. To the south of Gonnelleu, on the St. Quentin Ridge, the present line is slightly behind the Hindenburg line. It is from Gouzeaucourt, the village shown in detail in the foreground, that we have had so many of those stories of surprise from the British correspondents. Further to the left the ground rises; it is the Borderer Ridge sloping down to a little valley which sheltered the sugar factory. Away to the left of this is Havincourt Wood, and bending slightly in the direction of Bourlon Wood we reach the villages of Ribecourt and Flesquières. It was in this neighborhood that the tanks rendered the initial success possible. Beyond, cutting the horizon, is the hill on which Bourlon Wood is situated, with Mœuvres at one end and Fontaine Notre Dame at the other. In the far distance is Cambrai. Further toward the right we have the village of Marcoing, first captured on November 20, Welsh Ridge overlooking Masnières, Bon Avis Ridge, La Vacquerie, until we descend to the lower ground to the St. Quentin Canal. This area to the right was the one which encountered the southern attack of the German forces. Fierce fighting took place round La Vacquerie



hibition for the American Expeditionary forces. But, he added:

There are obstacles to forbidding wine shops in the zone of the army to do business at all, which practically is what the French would have to do. Local sentiment will play a large part in the determination of the question.

The same order which forbade soldiers taking strong drink contained the most rigid regulations to prevent the spread of the social diseases. The two questions are connected closely. Thus far the record of the army in both respects has been most excellent. It is highly gratifying to me and is a testimonial to the high character of the American soldier. Everything possible is being done to protect his morals and his health and to make him an honor to himself and his countrymen.

**Inter-Allied Ways and Means** The State Department has given out a summary of the decisions and results of the recent conference of the Allied powers, in which representatives of the United States took a leading part. War resources are to be pooled, so that full equipment of every kind will be available to American forces abroad; American naval forces are to be more fully utilized, particularly in anti-submarine warfare; the United States will participate in the military deliberations of a Supreme War Council; an advisory board was created to advise each nation on allotment of ships; and Great Britain, France and Italy were to establish at once a compulsory control of foodstuffs in those countries.

The American delegates to the conference, on their return home, made the following recommendations to the Government and people of the United States:

That the United States exert all their influence to secure the entire unity of effort, military, naval and economic, between themselves and the countries associated with them in the war.

Inasmuch as the successful termination of the war by the United States and the

Allies can be greatly hastened by the extension of the United States shipping program, that the Government and the people of the United States bend every effort toward accomplishing this result by systematic coördination of resources of men and materials.

That the fighting forces of the United States be dispatched to Europe with the least possible delay, incident to training and equipment.

**Farm Tractors for France** The United States Food Administration is preparing to ship 1500 agricultural traction engines to France during the winter, to be used in the spring to assist in the rehabilitation and increase of French agriculture. These engines, used both for field operations and road work, will take the place of thousands of horses which have been taken for the army, and will also greatly compensate for the reduction of man power. How great a decline the war has caused in French agriculture is seen in the fact that in the uninvaded part of France in 1917 only 30,742,157 acres were cultivated for crops, against 40,657,292 acres in the same region in 1913. This is a loss of practically one-fourth. Moreover, there has been, thru the loss of man power, a decline in the productivity of the land cultivated, so that with a decrease of 25 per cent in acreage there has been a loss of 38.1 per cent in yield. If the use of tractor engines recoups these losses and restores the productivity of the years before the war, there will be an immense gain for the provisioning of the Allied nations.

**Investigations Proceeding** The Congressional investigations into various departments of executive activity continue, with increasingly contradictory testimonies. General Crozier, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, declared that the army would be abundantly supplied with rifles by

February 1, and with machine guns by July 1. He laid much of the blame for delay at the door of the whole nation, for its anti-preparedness spirit during many years before the war. Rear-Admiral Bowles, assistant to the General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, blamed the contractors for delay in shipbuilding. The commanding generals of several training camps declared that many deaths were due to lack of clothing, and suspicious circumstances were disclosed whereby an offer of enough wool to clothe all soldiers in pure wool uniforms was declined, and the use of shoddy was officially authorized instead. There were also charges of extensive purloining of khaki cloth. Mr. Hoover, the Food Administrator, was at last called before the Senate Committee on January 2, and testified concerning the scarcity of sugar, defending himself against the criticisms which other witnesses had made.

**Ordnance Reforms** The first important result of the congressional investigations has been a complete reorganization of the Army Ordnance Bureau, announced on January 2. General Crozier, long its head, nominally remains in place, but because of his appointment to the Army War Council he is in fact completely separated from it, and General Charles B. Wheeler has become acting chief. The various branches into which the bureau was formerly subdivided, scattered about in twenty-one separate buildings in Washington, have been consolidated into four divisions, namely, of Procurement, of Production, of Inspection, and of Supply. Experienced business men will be put in charge of the Procurement and Production divisions, and the work of those divisions, which comprises the making of contracts and purchasing of all supplies, and the supervision and stimulation of the manufacture of arms and ammunition, will be entrusted to recently commissioned civilians, trained experts and men of proved business ability. This plan of reorganization, it should be added, was devised by General Crozier himself and was recommended by him in his testimony before the Senate investigating committee. The first appointment under the new plan was that of Samuel McRoberts, formerly executive manager of the National City Bank of New York, to be in charge of the Procurement Division. A similar reorganization of the Quartermaster's corps is planned, with three divisions, of Finance, of Purchase, and of Transportation. Senator Chamberlain has also introduced a bill for adding to the Cabinet a Secretary of Munitions.

**Red Cross "Over the Top"** Red Cross has gone "over the top." The membership campaign which was to have ended with Christmas Eve was prolonged a few days in many places, including New York and its vicinity, because inclement weather had interfered with meetings and canvassing; but the final result was most gratifying. The aim had been to



Underwood & Underwood

#### AMERICAN NURSES CITED FOR BRAVERY

Field Marshal Haig has honored with special mention for bravery Mrs. Janet Christie (left) and Miss Louise Marsh (right), both of the Presbyterian Hospital Unit, serving with the American Army Nursing Corps. Miss Marsh was in France two years ago with the American Field Ambulance. They both sailed from America last May with Presbyterian Hospital Unit 2



secure ten million new members, so as to increase the existing roll of five millions to fifteen millions. Instead of that, somewhat more than sixteen million new names were subscribed, swelling the whole to nearly twenty-two millions. Every one of the thirteen divisions into which the country had been portioned exceeded the quota which had been assigned to it. The Southwestern Division, comprizing Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, reported the largest number of new members, 3,250,000. Following in order came the Central Division with 2,750,000, the Lake with 2,200,000, the Atlantic with 1,600,000, the Pennsylvania with 1,450,000, the New England with 1,200,000, the Northwestern with 559,536, the Pacific with 500,000, the Northern with 388,000, the Gulf with 375,000, the Potomac with 250,000, the Southern with 250,000, and the Mountain with 181,000. These figures are not altogether complete and will all be increased somewhat by final reports.

Comparison among the various divisions is scarcely fair, since they varied greatly in population and in the numbers of members already enrolled. All parts of the country seem to have done excellently and pretty uniformly well. Before the war the United States had a much smaller Red Cross enrollment than any other great country; now it has by far the largest in the world.

**President and Railroads** Surprise was caused by the President's address to the joint session of Congress, on January 4, on the government control of railroads, not by what he said but by what he left unsaid. It had been expected that he would present a somewhat detailed plan and program of legislation on the subject. Instead, he did scarcely more than to amplify his proclamation of a week before, in which he took over the railroads and designated Mr. McAdoo as Director General. He merely enlarged upon the necessity of the step as a war measure, upon the ready acquiescence of the railroad companies, upon the desirability of making as little change as possible in the existing operating organizations, and upon the unqualified guarantee that should be given to the companies of equitable treatment and compensation. He suggested that the basis of compensation be the average net operating income of the railroads in the three years ending June 30, 1917, and recommended, "as promptly as circumstances permit," legislation guaranteeing them such compensation, and also the maintenance of their properties "in as good repair and as complete equipment as at present." All the details of this legislation, and any other that might be necessary, he left to the discretion of Congress. In closing he emphasized the necessity of protecting the interests of the multitude of investors thruout the country, suggested that it might be required to advance loans from the national treasury for the improved operation of the railroads, and



FOR A BETTER BUSINESS UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN JAPAN AND AMERICA

The Japanese Finance Commission, now in this country, represents both the government and the business men of Japan. It is working chiefly to promote better trade relations and a general understanding of economic and financial conditions between the two countries. The mission is headed by Baron Megata, formerly financial adviser to the Korean Government. The members of the mission, from left to right, are (standing) Mr. Osamu Matsumoto, Mr. Kenkiro Matsumoto, Mr. Yoshitaro Yamashita, Mr. Umekichi Yoneyama; (sitting) Baron Ito, Mr. Chozo Koike, Baron Megata, Dr. Seiji Hishida, Mr. Takenosuke Sakakuchi

assured Congress that the Director General, who was also Secretary of the Treasury, would advise with its committees on the various phases of the subject.

#### A Debt Large but Small

The new year begins with the nation bearing a public debt of \$5,615,000,000. That is five times as large as it was before the war, and is much larger than the ante-bellum debt of any other nation in the world except France. Thus stated, it seems an enormous debt. From other points of view it seems comparatively small. Thus it is about twice as great as our debt was in 1865, when it reached its highest point before the present war. But our population is now more than three times as great as it was then, and the average wealth of the people is more than three times as great; so that while our debt is twice as large, our assets are about ten times as large, as in 1865. At that time the debt was more than twelve per cent of our assets, while now it is only two and a half per cent. It is therefore evident that in proportion to our assets, which is of course the correct basis of estimate, the public debt is now only about one-fifth as great as it was at the end of the Civil War.

#### A Record in Exports

Exports from this country in the calendar year 1917 are estimated to have reached a value of more than six billion dollars, which is considerably more than in any former year. Imports were less than half that sum, and the balance of trade in favor of the United States was thus more than three billions, or as much as our entire foreign trade a few years before the war. The increase in commerce has, however, not

been as great in actual volume as these figures suggest. There has been some increase, and in certain commodities it has been large; but there has also been a very considerable increase in the price of both imports and exports. Thus the price of wheat, one of our large exports, has more than doubled, and so has that of iron and steel; so that when exports are reported by values and not by volumes there might be more than a doubling of these commodities in the statistics while our shipments of them had not increased at all.

#### Do Not Trade in Liberty Bonds

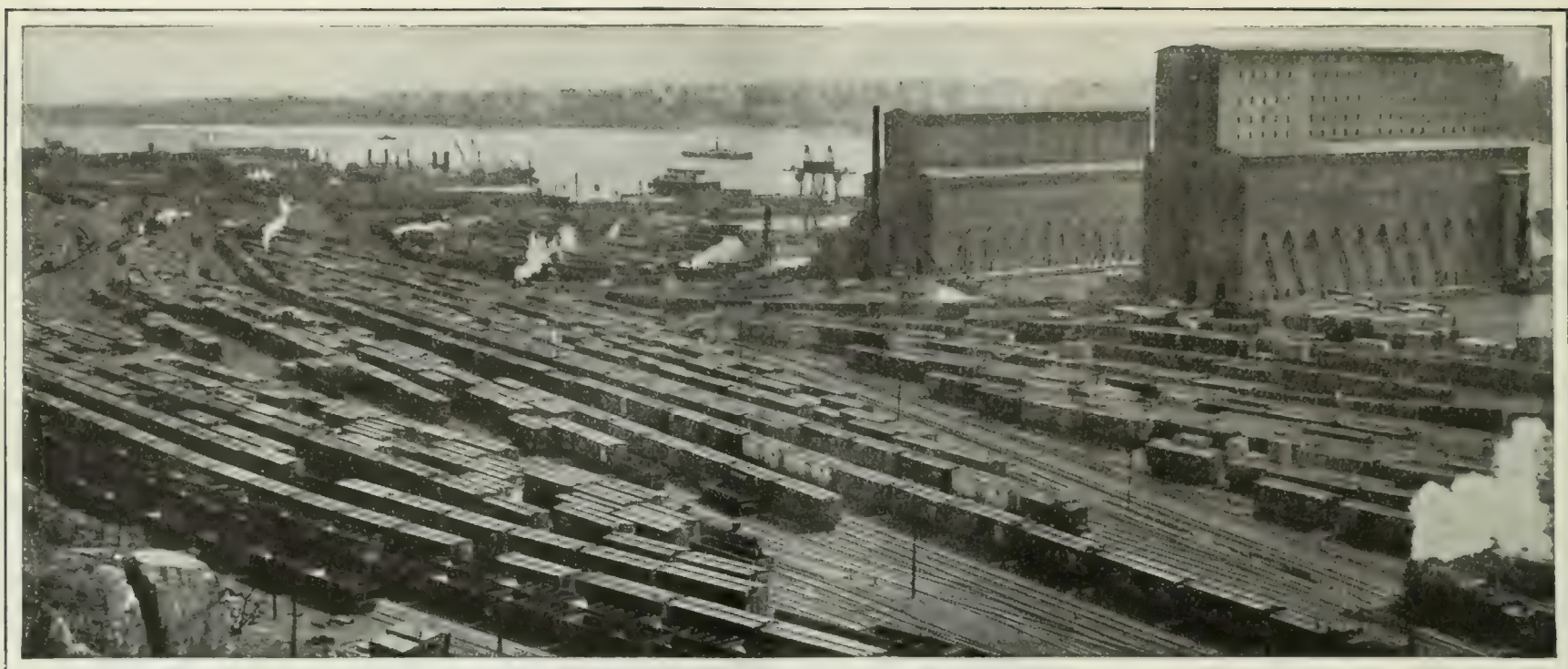
The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an appeal to merchants to stop offering to take Liberty Bonds in payment for goods. Such use of the bonds, he points out, defeats the purpose of the Government to have them purchased and held by the people at large for permanent investment. Moreover, bonds thus used are almost certain to be next thrown upon the open market, with the result of depressing the market price of the issue and making it more difficult to sell future issues.

#### Alien Enemies

A naturalized German named Paul Hennig, for five years a foreman in a large torpedo factory in Brooklyn, was last week arrested and indicted for treason, for maliciously mutilating delicate parts of the mechanism of torpedoes so that they would, on being discharged, move in a circle and strike the ships from which they had been fired, or at least would not pursue the course intended.

Three men, one of them a special inspector in the Bureau of Licenses, were arrested in New York on December 31 on charges of conspiracy to enable men





© Underwood & Underwood

#### KEEP THE FREIGHT CARS MOVING

A fair sample of freight congestion in the eastern railroad yards. This particular one is just outside New York City

illegally to secure exemption from the military conscription, by the use of forged or fraudulent affidavits. They had been doing a large and profitable business with drafted men who were able to pay their price.

On New Year's Day nearly two blocks in the heart of the city of Norfolk, Virginia, were destroyed by fire. The conflagration appears to have been started at several points simultaneously and was accompanied by a number of explosions; for which and other reasons it was attributed to German incendiaries, and more than a dozen arrests of suspected persons were made. Only one life was lost in the fires, but the property loss was estimated at upward of \$2,000,000.

The week of February 4 has been appointed by the Department of Justice for the registering of all the half million or more unnaturalized Germans in the United States, in pursuance of the President's proclamation. This work will be done by the police and by postmasters. This registration will involve the gathering of detailed information concerning the business relations and habits of every German, together with his photograph and finger prints. After registering he must carry a certificate card, and may not change his place of residence without approval of the police or postmaster. Violation of the regulations will be punishable by internment for the war. Orders do not apply to German women nor to any persons under fourteen years of age, because these are not classed as alien enemies by law. Subjects of Austria-Hungary are not required to register.

#### More News May Be Printed

The Committee on Public Information has relaxed its requests for the withholding of news concerning the war, so as to sanction the publishing of the names of captains and gun crews of ships which resist attacks by submarines, and also the names of line officers and of regiments of the expeditionary forces. It was at first desired that all these be withheld, in order that they might not be reported to

the enemy, but it is now admitted that they are so reported by spies, without their being published; and it is regarded as desirable that they shall be published in order that men may have the stimulus and reward of public praise and credit for their deeds.

#### Federal Railroad

The Railroads War Board, consisting of the heads of five of the largest railroad systems in the country, which was formed on their own initiative in April last, resigned on December 29, on the Government's assumption of the control and operation of all the roads. The Director General of Railroads, Secretary McAdoo, thereupon appointed in its place on January 1 an Advisory Committee, to assist him in his work, consisting of John Skelton Williams, the Controller of the Currency; Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and a member of the Railroads War Board which had just resigned; Henry Walters, chairman of the board of directors of the Atlantic Coast Line; Edwards Chambers, vice-president of the Santa Fe Railroad and head of the Transportation Division of the United States Food Administration; and Walter D. Hines, chairman of the executive committee of the Santa Fe Railroad and assistant to the Director General of Railroads. An order was issued for the pooling of all traffic, the common utilization of terminals, rolling stock and other facilities, the hauling of freight by the shortest routes, and the retention until further notice of all officials and employees.

The general condition of the railroads of the country is indicated in statistics for the first ten months of 1917 and estimates for the last two months. These show that while there was an increase in gross receipts over 1916 of \$451,905,438, there was a greater increase in expenses, owing to the rise in cost of fuel and other supplies and wages of employees, so that there was a decrease in net income of \$91,876,153; and the net operating return on capital invested was 5.87 per cent in 1917,

against 6.46 per cent in the preceding year.

Continuing its policy as manifested in the taking over of the railroads, the Government on December 31 took possession of the Bush Terminal piers and warehouses in Brooklyn, the largest establishment of the kind in the United States.

#### Dutch Shipping Deadlock

Announcement was made on January 1 that an agreement had at last been reached with the Dutch Government whereby the cargoes of grain and concentrated cattle fodder would be taken from the Dutch ships lying in American harbors for use in this country. These ships have an aggregate tonnage of about 500,000 tons, and most of them have been held here since July 15 last, when the embargo went into effect against shipping such cargoes to neutral countries trading with Germany. The United States has been insistent that fodder and grain shall not be shipped from this country to Holland to feed cattle which would supply Germany with fats, and the Dutch Government has at last yielded to that insistence. The latter still refuses, however, to let its vessels be put into trade with Argentina and Australia, and on that point a deadlock still exists.

#### Earthquake in Guatemala

Disasters shift impartially "from lands of snow to lands of sun." Following the appalling artificial earthquake at Halifax came all thru Christmas week a series of natural shocks in Guatemala, centering in Guatemala City. The loss of life is as yet uncertain, being variously reported at from less than a dozen to more than two thousand, but it seems certain that the destruction of buildings and other property was enormous. Nearly every house in the city was rendered uninhabitable and nearly 100,000 persons were made homeless. The presidential palace, post office, cathedral and all important buildings were wrecked, and the water mains were broken and the electric lighting and transport systems were cut off.



# ITALIAN DESTROYERS SHOW THE WAY

BY PARK BENJAMIN

**D**URING the Italian-Turkish War of 1912 the Italians undertook to force the Dardanelles in order to attack seven Turkish warships at anchor just beyond the narrowest part of the straits. This with a squadron of but five little torpedo-boats of 200 tons each. They entered at about midnight and crept along the shore, dodging the mine fields, until they were picked up by a searchlight on Cape Helles. After that they raced thru the fire of over a hundred great guns, thru the blaze of uncounted electric beams, until they reached the famous narrows which Xerxes bridged and where Leander and Lord Byron swam the Hellespont, and there, eleven miles from the entrance, they found themselves stopped by a barricade of steel cables. Altho the Turkish vessels were provokingly in sight, the invaders had no way of cutting thru the obstructions and so perforce they turned back, again went thru the hail from the forts, and after an absence of two hours rejoined the Italian fleet without the loss of a man and without serious injury to the boats. The world—Turks and their friends excepted—thundered its applause. Commander Mello of the little flotilla was made a rear admiral instantly, and subsequently became his country's Minister of Marine. The admiral of the Turkish squadron, which did nothing, was caused Turkish fashion, historically to disappear. The lesson of that daring and gallant action seemingly was that while such light and vulnerable craft as destroyers or torpedo-boats may get thru or around

mine fields and pass fortifications, they can be stopped by steel cables stretched across the channel.

The practical character of this deduction was not lost on the owners of the Austrian navy, and they proceeded to avail themselves thereof with much confidence, in order to keep over-enterprising Italian destroyers out of the Adriatic harbors, wherein His Apostolic Majesty's battleships had peacefully secluded themselves ever since the war began. There had been considerable improvement in small Italian warcraft since the Dardanelles episode. Some people thought them the best in the world, and certainly they were not very far from being so. One of them made a speed of forty-two miles an hour.

At about the time the invading Austro-German army reached the Piave River, the Germans had their newspapers say that the Austrian navy was going to do something, and, more specifically, that two battleships which had been in the harbor of Trieste for so long that grounding on their own beef-bones seemed imminent, would really come out and help the Huns take Venice. Just how that was to be done was not explained, nor was it made clear in what way the much more powerful Italian dreadnaughts, which were still persistently lingering in the vicinity of the port, were to be disposed of. The two ships selected for the task, the "Wien" and the "Monarch," were sister vessels of 5512 tons each, built in 1895. Ordinarily a battleship twenty-two

years old is a naval Methuselah, and somewhat feeble; but this pair having never done anything were well preserved, and while they both could, of course, be easily annihilated by the Italian "Giulio Cesare," for example, long before they could get near enough to the "Cesare" for their guns to reach her, still they might be formidable against gondolas, or even against cruisers, the latter, of course, if caught in a corner, and so unable to get away from ships of but seventeen-knot speed.

**M**EANWHILE the Italian aviators in going to and from their regular daily job of dropping bombs on the Austrian ships in Pola and Fiume had observed that the "Wien" and the "Monarch" were in a slip between two of the three long piers which jut into the harbor of Trieste, that not only were they protected by mine fields and fortifications, but that no less than eight steel cables were stretched across the entrance of the slip. Furthermore, to these cables were connected mines liable to blow up if the cables were unduly jarred by collision with them. Those Dardanelles cables were still rankling in the memory of the Italian navy. Here, then, was a chance to try conclusions with another barrier of the same sort, and with warships—this time threatening ones—on the other side of it.

Then followed not only the most daring single naval episode of the war, but an achievement of distinct military importance, and not to be dismissed solely with the usual tributes to personal gallantry. A dark and misty night was se-



Here lie the "Wien" and the "Monarch" where Italian torpedoes found and sunk them both at anchor in Trieste harbor



lected for the work. From the division of Italian torpedo-boats which silently stationed itself in front of the port, two small, recently built and very swift craft were chosen. Lieutenant Rizzo, a Sicilian but thirty years old, was given command of both. While a young officer is always best for a dash, a prudent senior from excess of caution sometimes sends an elderly subordinate along with him. That is why one of the boats under Rizzo's direction was steered by a non-commissioned officer, aged sixty-two. The youngster, however, decides matters—and should.

A little after midnight, the boats crept into the harbor mouth. The mist dimmed the Austrian searchlights, and the small draft of water of the vessels enabled them to avoid mines which would have been fatal to heavier ships. One of the side piers was reached without detection and found unguarded. Even with the powerful tools provided, it was a dangerous thing slowly to cut cables which, if unduly shaken, might explode a whole series of mines. Nevertheless, this was done, even when it became necessary to grapple five of the hawsers which were under water, bring them to the surface and divide them strand by strand. At length the cables gave way, the mines and nets supported by them sank to the bottom, and there was open water straight to the "Wien" and the "Monarch." The boats sped into it. A moment later two torpedoes from Rizzo's boat struck the "Wien," which sank instantly. His quick signal to the following boat released two more, which wrecked the "Monarch." The explosions suggested to the Austrians that there was trouble somewhere. It could not be in the harbor because of the impregnable cables and the mines. Therefore, they argued, it must have come from the air, as usual. Then the heavens were lit up with the

glare of countless electric beams and light bombs, and the airship guns shelled the clouds, and the other Austrian vessels in the harbor, not seeing anything to fire at, enthusiastically bombarded the Adriatic. But all this was as harmless to Rizzo and his men as the Turkish fire had been to Mello and his men five years before. As the torpedoes struck home, Rizzo's crews shouted. And as their boats ran out of danger, they sang as only Italians can.

And so it was established that into the most important port of the Adriatic defended by mines, fortifications, steel cables and nets, two little torpedo craft—smaller than many a pleasure yacht—could go and blow up battleships. And the port, too, of Germany's chief vassal, equipt with all the skill and care demanded for the protection of the German Empire against the loss of its Mediterranean outlet. The capture of the naval bases of Pola and Fiume might cripple the Austrian navy, but Germany could view this without regret, if not with complacency, since its ultimate effect would be to make her hold on Trieste more indisputable than ever by its present occupant. And consider also how seriously the permanent closing of so valuable a supply depot for the projected Hamburg-Bagdad railway might prove? Does anybody suppose that the German General Staff would leave such a harbor without all the protection from sea attack that their ingenuity could devise? Or that it has not rested in the belief that the defenses of Trieste were quite as "impossible" to overcome as those which it has provided at the North Sea bases? Was the German General Staff caught napping by this brave boy-lieutenant, or is it again a demonstrated fact that youth and courage and the taking of a great risk are still as effective as they were over a century ago when our boy-lieutenant Decatur, twen-

ty-five years old, captured and burned the "Philadelphia" in the harbor of Tripoli, and sixty years later when our other boy-lieutenant Cushing, barely twenty-one years of age, with his little steam launch and a bag of powder on the end of a spar found his way up the river to where the great Confederate ram "Albemarle" lay in supposed safety and sent her to the bottom? Nelson called Decatur's feat "the most heroic act of the age." The captain of the "Albemarle," with all the chivalry of his people, said "a more gallant thing was not done during the war."

German destroyers have twice recently come out of the North Sea bases and sunk squadrons of convoyed merchant ships, and some of their naval protecting vessels with them. And still we are told that it is "impossible" for attacking destroyers to get into these harbors, and the discovery of how not to do it is rewarded with a coronet. But do the highly skilled and elderly functionaries who are to make up the joint naval control hold fast to that belief, despite the lesson which Rizzo has taught them? If so, have not the Italians at least earned relief from blockading the Austrian fleet in the Adriatic, and the honor of being sent to the North Sea? Might it not be well to see what *they* would do there?

There are plenty more Rizzos in the Italian navy and plenty of Decatur and Cushing in our own, as splendidly daring as these young heroes who have shown the way. Let the old heads in the Boards and Admiralties stick to their counsels of caution and experience. "In the bright lexicon of youth there's no such word as 'fail.'" A naval offensive against the German bases is now necessary. Surely the Italians have proved that they have not "lost the breed of noble bloods." Nor have we. Let our boys go in together.

## A PRAYER FOR THIS TIME OF WAR

*In the earnest solemnity of this prayer of the Huguenot Church, repeated thruout France today, there is revealed the spirit of the men and women who bear the stress of this war*

**W**E bend before Thee, O Father, "in whom all families in Heaven and earth are one." In Thee "we have life and strength and being, for we are all of Thy race." Thou art our Father, O God, all-powerful and all-good, and we are Thy sons and Thy daughters.

Lord protect the homes that we have founded according to Thy command. In these days of sorrow and anguish when Thou dost knock at the door of each one of us, teach us to open to Thee that Thou mayest enter and make Thy dwelling with us.

We beseech Thee, O Lord, for our absent children, for our sons exposed each day unto death; for those wounded or ill; for those held prisoner among the enemies of our people. Fill them with generous devotion, and with unfailing endurance, that they may be "faithful unto death"! If any be called upon to give their lives for us make them to know all the joy of sacrifice without reserve, and receive them into Thy rest.

Have pity on us, O Lord, have pity on the youth of the land. Let them not be entirely cut down like the grass of the field. Save to our land and to our churches their only hope for the future. Bring back the captive in distant countries; cure the sick; free our invaded

provinces; bring about peace by the victory of the right, so that new homes may be established and our race, which Thou hast blest in former days, may be perpetuated to yet be a blessing to all the peoples of the earth.

O God, Thou hast been the God of our fathers. Be also our God and the God of our children.

We beseech Thee for the afflicted, for families in sorrow, for the despairing. Give unto each one friends of faithful and understanding sympathy. Teach them to endure grief without complaint, but to spread the fragrance of their bruised hearts upon the orphans, the disabled, the blind, those in poverty, and those driven from their homes.

Hear, O Lord, our prayer for all people upon the earth today so cruelly torn. O Thou who hast given Thy Son to the world to reconcile all men in Him by the sacrifice of the cross, fulfil Thy plans for mankind despite its faults and its deeds of evil. Reunite in one body all those whom Thou hast made to be born of one blood, and by a miracle of Thy grace, establish upon this earth, plowed by sorrow and watered by the blood of Thy children, that reign of peace and justice and brotherly kindness for which our poor hearts long.



# FILLING THE COAL-BIN

BY DAVID Y. THOMAS

PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

**T**HE first problem for all men to solve has always been that of the food supply. The next problem for civilized men is to find something with which to cook their food and, in cold countries, keep themselves warm. Food may be grown from year to year. Fuel consists mainly of coal, oil, gas and wood. The amount is pretty well fixed, for very little is added by growth. A few years ago we would have said that of these coal is easily king, but kings are unpopular now and we will simply say that it is of primary importance.

We have not yet reached the point of shortage in the potential supply of coal. Certainly there is enough for this generation. The guesses about how long it will last vary from 100 to 4000 years. The trouble is to get this coal made available for use regularly in sufficient quantities at reasonable figures.

A sharp contrast may be drawn between the situation with respect to food and that of fuel. There is a tendency toward land monopolization and this has had its effect on food production. Yet there are still millions of owners of land and even the large holdings are not inaccessible. Until the outbreak of war our supply of food was usually ample. When the President made his appeal for more food, there was a generous and effective response. Mr. Hoover, the food administrator, found a coöperative spirit.

Contrast this with the coal situation—monopoly, shortage, exorbitant charges, and chronic disorders both in peace and for six months or more of war. Only after repeated efforts was a medium of order and reason brought to this field.

**T**HE coal resources of America are enormous, estimated at fifty-one per cent of the world's supply. Once all of this potential wealth in the United States belonged to all the people. Now nearly all of it except in Alaska is in private hands. The price realized by the people was a mere bagatelle compared with the present value. A few years ago Mr. Schwab declared that the Steel Corporation would not take \$60,000 an acre for its holdings.

The evils of private ownership are shortage of supply, exorbitant charges, and chronic disorders.

Almost every year there are shortages in some communities and sometimes they are general. The middle of November the shortage was reported to be 50,000,000 tons, the production had increased 50,000,000. The immediate cause of this particular condition was the enormous increase in the Government's demand for coal. Such abnormal demands are hard to provide for. One cause of shortage is the enormous waste in mining. Experts estimate this at from thirty-three to fifty per cent. Had this been avoided this year alone, we

would have had a surplus of over 100,000,000 tons. Instead we have permanently lost four billion tons of anthracite and five billion tons of bituminous since mining began, enough to last twelve or fifteen years at the present rate of consumption. This loss can be avoided and the Government should see that it is done. Another enormous waste is in the burning, which is placed at seventy to ninety per cent. Some of this could be saved now, but our inventors will have to get busy to save the most of it. The present shortage is attributed in part to lack of cars. Doubtless this had some influence and calls for action coördinating the railroads and the mines.

Shortage, exorbitant charges and chronic disorders are a natural outcome of private monopoly. The public knows that it is likely to face a shortage and high prices at any time due to the closing of the mines by a strike or lockout. These disturbances have risen several times to the stage of actual war. In the end the public has to pay the cost of these wars, just as it pays for international wars.

**B**UT the coal barons profit. Following the disturbances of 1900 and 1902 they increased the wages of the miners thirty-two cents a ton, the price of coal to the public one dollar. The *New York Tribune* estimated their profits out of this deal at \$300,000,000 in a decade. At the end of the ten years there was another advance of ten cents to the miners and twenty-five cents to the public. The operators coolly announced that the advance was to make up the increase to the miners and to put \$4,000,000 in their treasury to cover narrowed profits for the last few years. A year later the result showed that they had collected \$13,450,000 from the public, of which \$9,550,000 went to the operators, the rest to the miners. Then in 1916 they warned the public to expect another increase of sixty cents. When we entered the war the operators seemed to think that the heyday of profits had come and again warned us to expect shortages and high prices. Then the Government stepped in.

The evidence that the profits of the operators in many cases were unreasonable is conclusive. The dividends announced in the press have ranged from five to fifty per cent. Facts published a few years ago by the Interstate Commerce Commission indicate profits of from fifty cents to two dollars a ton in the anthracite region, a total of from \$100,000,000 to \$175,000,000 a year for the whole country. Exasperated by the situation in the spring of 1917 Mayor Gossom, of Terre Haute, started a municipal coal business and sold coal without loss at \$2.75 a ton when private dealers were getting \$6. Evidently the profiteers were taking excess profits, or there were too many profiteers tak-

ing small profits. But the most convincing proof of all is the action of the operators themselves. Last June the press announced in glaring headlines: "Coal prices are to be lowered as patriotic move. Operators agree to great reduction in price in answer to plea." Then the Washington dispatch went on to say that the operators and certain Government officials in conference had agreed on a reduction of from \$1 to \$5 to the public with fifty cents additional to the Government, a loss of \$180,000,000 a year! But this act of "patriotic generosity" was denounced by Secretary Baker because the price was still "an exorbitant, unjust, and oppressive price."

**M**R. GARFIELD was asked to do for coal what Mr. Hoover was doing for food, increase production and regulate prices, but he was given insufficient powers and has had no little trouble. The coal shortage in certain communities grew acute, schools were closed, industries shut down, and in one or two cases city officials tried to seize coal from the railroads. Even the Governor of Ohio "commandeered" during the cold spell of December. It is only fair to say that the operators and miners were not responsible for all of this. Indeed, a prominent editor thinks that the burden rests upon "the strange performance in Washington last summer when the coal prices were fixed." Secretary Lane praised the operators as patriots when they surrendered that \$180,000,000, but Secretary Baker denounced them as profiteers. The coal administration took the latter view and fixed the price too low to keep the marginal mines running. That, says the editor, is the explanation in a nutshell. All he asks of the officials in Washington is that they stop "playing to the gallery when they don't know about a subject and ask some one who does." Now it is to be hoped that they will be wise enough not to ask some one who thinks it good policy to fix the price high enough to keep every little marginal mine open. If necessary to keep some of them running, it would be wiser to subsidize them by taking some of the profits which still remain to the best mines after they had "patriotically" surrendered that profit of \$5 a ton. While the shortage was acute a company which was suing its miners for damages had the amazing effrontery to complain to the jury that it was daily losing profits of \$1.10 a ton. And it was not one of the best.

Now the chief burden for the troubles of the summer and autumn rests upon the operators and miners. Evidence was produced in some quarters to show that the operators were seeking to produce an artificial shortage to boost prices. Naturally the miners wanted to share in the larger profits and demanded higher wages [Continued on page 78]



# THE CHARLIE CHAPLINS OF POETRY

BY CLEMENT WOOD

AUTHOR OF "DE GLORY ROAD" AND OTHER POEMS

POETS are queer beings, in the opinion of more normal souls; but there are degrees of queer-ness. Some followers of Musæus wear usual clothes, pay routine calls on tonsorial artists, even boast of the ability to purchase Liberty Bonds. And there are those who do none of these. Miss Lowell's classification of "Tendencies in Modern American Poetry" spreads a benignant arm around the Imagists; but even her charitable reach stopped short of the weird step-brothers and sisters of that movement—the "Others" group, grandfathered by Ezra Pound, sired by Alfred Kreymborg, and certainly not damned by those who enjoy a good chuckle at human oddity.

Out of Guido Bruno's Garret on Washington Square, in the February after the Great War started, came a Chap Book headed "Mushrooms: Alfred Kreymborg." This should not be chronicled among the atrocities of war; but it marked, perhaps, the birth of the new movement. Five months later "Others: A Magazine of the New Verse," made its ochre bow from a glutted magazine market. The first voice free-rhythming in the wilderness was here joined by four more—Mina Loy, Orrick Johns, Horace Holley, and Mary Carolyn Davies. The naming evidently came from the great American watchword, "There are others." Evidently there still were; thick and thicker the saffron pamphlets sizzled from the feverish presses; 1916 and 1917 saw respectable Anthologies edited by good King Alfred, from the Borzoi press; Robert Carlton Brown, Adolf Wolff, Kreymborg himself, emitted volumes, whose covers alone were an upper cut to the optic nerve. These products are fresh, unimitative, up-to-the-second; there is nothing in the dusty and unvers-libred past quite like them. Daily they multiply and astonish the earth, a veritable verbal Niagara of emancipated verse.

THE most popular comedian on the cinematic stage, Charlie Chaplin, is famous because he does such queer things with his feet. These versifiers excel in the same way.

France has long been the noisy battleground of rival schools of poetry. The Anglo-Saxon way is different; no loud pronunciamento heralds a new flock of rhythmists. So the "Others" began, and proceeded quietly upon the even tenor, and occasional youthful treble, of their way. Ferdinand Reyher, in the first book, offers a moderate prelude and program, entitled "Others":

We will sit in spiders' corners  
And lure shadows into our game  
To do as we wish.  
Vowels opening like salmon parasols  
Against green embroidery,  
Consonants that chime  
As clearly as rhine glasses clinking.

Before we elevate fully the salmon parasol vowels, or clink the consonants, there are a few exotic "Olives" of Orrick Johns that deserve a nibble:

Oh, beautiful mind,  
I lost it  
In a lot of frying pans  
And calendars and carpets  
And beer bottles. . . .  
Oh, my beautiful mind!

Passing from this sincere autobiographical note, we come to a *genre* character study:

Miggles—  
That was his name,  
Everybody always said,  
"Miggles did it."  
I admired you from the beginning,  
Oh, Miggles,  
Miggles!

Who could resist such a panegyric? Or this casual treatment of a less apparent theme—

Blue undershirts,  
Upon a line,  
It is not necessary to say to you  
Anything about it,—  
What they do,  
What they might do . . . blue undershirts.

The combination school of poetry! The paternal Kreymborg eulogizes, in jollier mood—

The pantaloons are dancing,  
dancing thru the night,  
pure white pantaloons,  
underneath the moon,  
on a jolly wash line,  
skipping from my room,  
over to Miranda,  
who washed them this noon.

DOWN with with rigid laws of rime!  
Down with initial capitals! Into the discard with sequence of ideas and logic, too, if we follow Miss Loy, Marianne Moore, Walter Conrad Arensberg, and their like. Miss Loy obliges us with a "Love Sing" beginning—

Spawn of fantasies  
Sitting the appraisable  
Pig Cupid his rosy snout  
Rooting erotic garbage  
Pulls a weed white star-topped  
Among wild oats sown in mucous membrane

I would an eye in a Bengal light  
A new note, at last, in the world's amorous chorus. She sings later of

Those eyes  
Of Petronilla Lucia Letizia  
Felicità  
Orsola Geltrude Caterina Delfina  
Zita Bibiana Tarsilla  
Eufemia

These lines are a burlier vers libre version of the "Recapitulation" of the French Parnassian, M. Catulle Mendes, beginning—

Rose, Emmeline,  
Margueridette,  
Odette,  
Alix, Aline,

and both suffer from what Freud might term a harem complex.

Another super-modern Sappho is

Miss Moore, with a dainty ability to dimple prose into a semblance of ode forms.

There is nothing to be said for you. Guard  
Your secret, conceal it under your "hard  
Plumage," necromancer.

O  
Bird, whose "tents" were "awnings of  
Egyptian Yarn"—

There is just a hint of a cubistic appeal to patriotic wool-knitters in this.

We must not give the feminists all our attention. Carlton Brown possesses a whimsical leviathantine humor:

I should hate to have the epidermis  
Of an ornithorincus  
On the sole of an elephantine foot.  
I prefer skipping lightly across egg shells  
In padded Chinese slippers with blue embroidered tops.

THEN Adolf Wolff, who has been dubbed admiringly "The Red Messiah of the Revolution," contributes a series of very rank "Prison Weeds"—

I break stones  
in the stone shed  
big ones  
into little ones  
big ones  
into little ones  
big ones  
into little ones  
big ones  
into little ones  
big ones  
into little ones  
I break stones  
in the stone shed.

Another botanical specimen—

I bought twenty-five onions  
from a nigger  
twenty-five onions  
for ten cents  
every night  
before the lights go out  
we each eat an onion  
weeping  
we each eat an onion.

And after the lights go out? The rest is silence. There is a latent pacifist note in this warbler's wobblings:

Trum  
tum tum  
Trum  
tum tum  
soldiers, soldiers marching by  
Trum  
tum tum  
Trum  
tum tum  
soldiers, soldiers going to die

Then a repetition of the first nine lines. This poet is a master of patterned verse—home-made patterns. An endless number of variations suggest themselves. And when we are reminded that a poet nowadays is paid by the line, the free-rhythmed cat is out of the cubist bag. If Mr. Milton has belonged in this group "Paradise Lost" might have opened—

Adam  
Eve Eve  
Adam  
Eve Eve  
Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit  
Apple

[Continued on page 76]



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL

## AMERICAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY



*These are the first photographs to reach this country showing the soldiers captured in a trench raid when the first American troops were under fire. The photographs are taken from a German paper where they were published with the information to the German people that "the American army is now in the hands of the Germans"*

*There were twelve American prisoners reported captured by the Germans in their first trench raid, but the published photographs account for only five of them. In the group below the five Sammies are being questioned by German officers in the presence of an interested crowd of soldiers. Notice officer at the extreme left!*



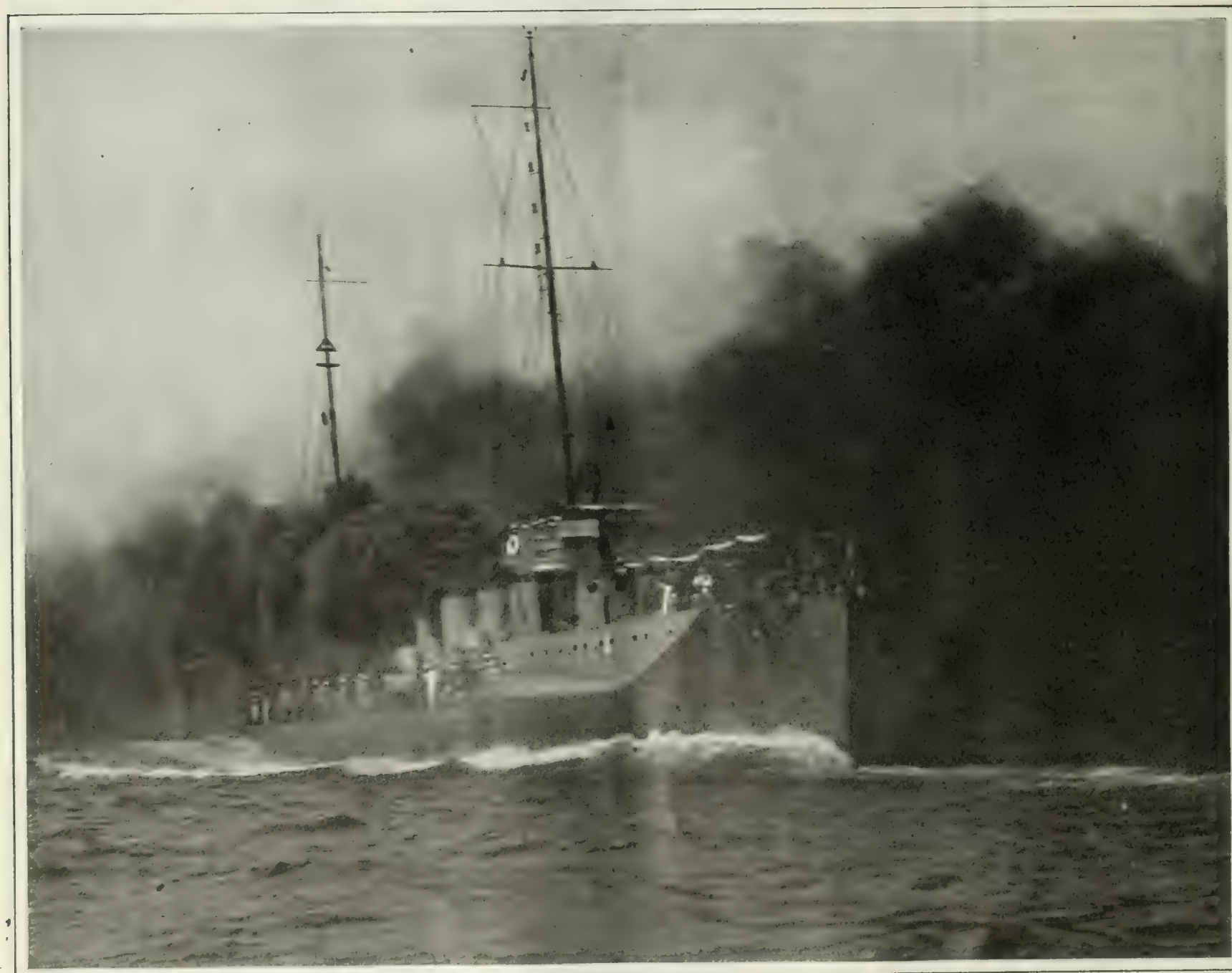




© Committee on Public Information, from International Film

#### OUR FIRST CAPTURED U-BOAT

*The crew of the German submarine sunk by the United States destroyer "Fanning" last November surrendered and were all rescued*



© E. Muller, Jr.

#### AMERICA'S ANSWER TO THE SUBMARINE MENACE

*Destroyers have proved an effective enemy to U-boats; they are used on patrol along our coast and in the North Sea and as convoys*





#### ON WATCH

The coldest job in the world is probably the midnight to four o'clock watch on a ship at sea—ice-covered steel decks underfoot—no chance of shelter from the piercing winds—the sailor needs a uniform like this

#### KEEPING WARM AT SEA

This is the first winter that Uncle Sam's Jackies have had to spend in northern waters for many years, and a new winter outfit had to be designed for extra warmth



#### THE COLD-PROOF UNIFORM

Here is a Jackie with winter equipment complete except for the heavy mittens. The high boots are fleece-lined; the over garment of trousers, jacket and hood is wind- and water-proof; and the life belt adds warmth



#### FIGHTING TWO ENEMIES AT ONCE

This gun crew is equipt to wage successful war against submarines and cold weather. The new uniform isn't so clumsy as it looks



# HURLEY, THE "PNEUMATIC"

BY DONALD WILHELM

"SHIPS and not excuses!"

That the chairman of the greatest corporation in existence gave me as his program one week after his appointment, five months before Congress called him on the carpet.

"We've got the situation well in hand. We are a going concern. The difficulties that exist are being removed as rapidly as we can remove them."

So he told the senators—from the carpet. And then he added:

"We've done the preliminary work. If we don't turn out ships steadily and rapidly from now on it will be because the man at the head of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation is not efficient."

That is Hurley, the very typification of the American Business Man.

And he and his organization offer, by the way, stuff for an interesting study in comparative efficiency of Business Man, Lawyer, General and Naval Constructors, all of whom have tried their hands at the wheel.

First came on board Major General Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, and with him Lawyer Denman, from the West. Two mighty pilots at first they seemed, but soon they were discerned to be Pride and Prejudice in something like a boa constrictor courtship and catastrophe. They were poor mates—as incompatible as could be. The wonder indeed now is that Woodrow Wilson, able judge in the national court of relations that he is, ever put this pair together on any good ship at all. For, whereas Mr. Denman had the helm, the General had had for years too much glory for any man to share alone! And who is there among students of efficiency likely to suppose, at best, that law office methods ever could operate the workings of a General?

They parted, these two, and got just as far apart from one another as they could, one going to one coast, the other, soon to be recalled by his country, going to the other.

Then came Hurley, from the Federal Trade Commission, where his specialty (he wrote a book on it) was cost accounting. And as mate for him came Washington Lee Capps, Rear Admiral—not an army constructor or engineer, but a naval constructor—not an army officer whom, on the Isthmus, no one except General Sibert dared defy to a finish, tho Secretary von L. Meyer did oust the Admiral for going before Congress and defiantly telling the truth, as he saw it; whereupon Congress went over the head of the Secretary and made the Admiral, in title, Naval Construc-

tor in pay and privileges for life; but a tall, gray, grave man, one of the world's foremost naval designers and builders—a man whose life is the long story of duty, the story of America's own K. of K. in all save conclusion.

Admiral Capps and Business Man Hurley, one time president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, were mated. They were of precisely the same age. But the Admiral told me one mid-day soon after his appointment, "I am very tired. I am not well. I must conserve my strength." He was, even then—four months before he retired—slow of step, emaciated, prematurely old; and Hurley is very young—yet both are 53!

And they were interesting to one another—absorbing, even—and they said so—but confined amidst all sorts of difficulties, to the very same cabin. . . . ?

Never!

Why?

We shall see why—but briefly because of the incompatibility of their respective notions of efficiency. So the Admiral went his way—into rest and retirement.

Then came another Admiral—Harris.

He is not so tall as Admiral Capps, figuratively. He was built for speed a little more. Still, he was never built to

travel with Hurley. Moreover, he was accustomed to having no one above him but Uncle Sam, who was before the war traveling for comfort, not for speed. And when he got a chance at Hurley's helm, Hurley and his Board got a chance to ask his retirement to the Navy Department, and Helmsman Hurley sustained his point—that the Emergency Fleet Corporation must be a subsidiary corporation, obedient to the central board of directors, of whom he was Chairman. For no ship, and no organization, can serve two masters.

All passed, thus, save Hurley.

HERE is Hurley: A smiling, pleasant man, whose energetic spirit struck across the reception room before he had said a word. The newspaper men flocked over to him.

"Boys," he began, leading them over to an adjoining office there on the top, the tenth, floor of the Shipping Board's building on F Street, "I've got an important conference in there in my office but you come here, I guess, to see me, and I don't like to disappoint you."

Then, seated lightly at the edge of another's man's desk, with his leg cocked akimbo over the corner of it, he looked straight at them and smiled, and kept on smiling while they volleyed questions at him. One asked him something. All laughed. He smiled, glanced at his inquisitor, Ryley, the Tribunal, then glanced at him again, and turned the smile on Ryley. To another: "Of course I don't know what Japan will do about steel for ships!" To another: "I don't think we had better go into that now." . . . To all of them, after an intimate family-like chat, for, as the wise Washingtonians whom the gods do not destroy all learn to do, he trusts the newspaper men: "What I have said is for your guidance only. I want you to prevent any misunderstanding about the situation here. But you're not to use what I said. I trust you boys, you know!"

They like him—and it is worth noting that the writer, deliberately, canvassed no less than fifteen of these very best judges of humankind when the Goethals-Denman row was on, and found not one whole-heartedly admiring of Mr. Denman—a bad sign for a man and his future, every time. They like Hurley. They like him for the lurking sense of fun and mischief in his overflowing laugh, his bouncing boylike responsiveness, his rubber-like resiliency. They like him for his apparent ingenuousness, tho he is very shrewd, and for his infectious knack of jerking one's sleeve and



© Moffett, Chicago

Mr. Hurley at his country home



searching out something humorous; for his humor-loving face with its short nose; and for his very skin—which contributes to his knack of still seeming to be a son of the common people, iron-worker, locomotive wiper and fireman—for it always seems to have been scoured.

And virile? Virile is too quiet, all too passive a word.

**P**NEUMATIC is a better word, with harder, faster connotations. He, who invented the pneumatic riveter and made a fortune from it, whose voice is heard therefore from every sky-scraper rearing its head to heaven, from every shipyard, has a throb in him, a power to strike quick, strike hard, to lend vibration to everything and everyone about him. And beyond this, a sense of motion—he is “a sort of human catapult,” one writer said, “that bowls over opposition,” and “gets there!” He can take to any old kind of track, lean out of his cab, as it were, and “get along” with irresistible propulsiveness, fairly ricocheting down the line to Destination, joyously, full of fun when going at full speed—with a mind going quite as fast—a deductive, intuitive mind that gambols ahead of slow-moving general opinion—and leads! He thinks in terms of destination—he wants to get there; he thinks in terms of results, worships results, just as any real creator does. When he followed Mr. Denman into office, he told me one day: “I’m going to have an organization worked out here so that I can tell at a glance just where every ship is.” And when the typewritten lists of ship arrivals and departures—the long list made up from telegrams and laid on his desk every morning—was handed him he looked at that list just once: “Here, Barber,” he said to his new secretary. “You send that downstairs again. Tell them to make it up like a newspaper story.”

Every day, now, that list comes up with date-lines and something graphic that fixes arrivals and departures in his mind:

“New York, December 25: The steamer Good Cheer left this morning with 5000 tons of high explosive.”

“Boston: Steamer Philadelphia, 200 passengers, here this morning, two days overdue.”

Such brisk paragraphs tell him something he remembers—just as the tabulated lists told Mr. Denman, doubtless, something his lawyer mind remembered. And such brisk paragraphs, it is worth remembering, too, would be the despair of either of the Admirals and a pretty grim and boyish way of doing business to Admiral Capps at least. Neither would such a method appeal to General Goethals—which suggests that very likely, unless the General indulged the Business Man and the Business Man indulged the General, which neither would likely do—they, too, would have got a legal separation.

Thus, even if Mr. Hurley were not as efficient as he is believed to be, we find another interesting point in this comparative study of Business Man,

Lawyer, Army Man and Sailor. Mr. Denman never bounded forward, never went intuitively—“hell bent for election,” as one newspaperman said—at anything in his life. He goes at things as a lawyer likes himself to do—inductively; gradually, step by step, saying: “Now one plus one make two—that’s two steps I’ve advanced—look back and see them! And two plus two make four—that’s four steps! Here I am on the fourth step, resting, holding a brief on my method,” yes—“and waiting for the General!” But the General couldn’t see this kind of progression. He said so. He chafed. He fretted. He pawed. He swung round in his chair, with his back to me one day, and I heard him say: “I’m sick of it!”

“Sick of what, General?” I ventured.

Then it was, again, that he said with much emphasis, so bitter, so much the victim of compressed resentment that he could scarcely enunciate, that he had nothing to say!

And the tall Admiral, who, Mr. Hurley’s testimony before the Senate committee showed, delayed two months a large group of contracts the General, before him, and Hurley, with him, had approved—might have gone along comfortably with the lawyer, step by step, calculating every detail, instead of war conclusions, measuring every inch with his yard of tape, painting and polishing and perfecting all the way, inching along—“one plus one makes two, two plus two make four,” etc.

And Hurley?

**I**NSTEAD of putting one and one together to make two, Hurley slaps one and one together and makes 11!

Then he stacks up 11 besides 11 and has 1111!

That is speed! That is imaginative-

ness!

And that is organization—if it is achieved practically! It is hard to demonstrate how he *does it*—how he sees units in complex situations and slaps these units together, as if they were bricks, and builds—builds always with an eye to what remains to be built instead of what is built. No sooner had he been appointed head of the most enormous business organization in the history of the world—except the new one, the U. S. Railroads—than he looked out toward Europe, as it were, and saw a gigantic American merchant fleet plying back and forth—a fleet so big that it could export all America, almost, in a summer’s work. At once he quivered with eagerness to begin! At once he got his feet firmly on the floor, snapped his feet firmly on the floor, snapped his fingers, cried that characteristic expression of his: “Dammit, let’s have the facts!”

He got them, got his feet firmly on them, ready to spring as it were—got them mostly as he gets all his knowledge and has got it ever since he was a traveling salesman—by interview, for he hates reports, won’t read a long one, and jumps so quickly ahead of short ones that the writers of them must be careful lest he jump awry. He got his

starting point firmly underfoot, then he called a group of men to him, with others who were there on the ground, and in less time almost than one can write it he began to apportion responsibilities: “Here, you, Hayworth! You take charge of wooden ships!” And he filled out, imaginatively, one part of his picture. “Here, you, Piez, Cary—all of you—take these jobs as I have laid them out with your coöperation. Get ’em done! Get ’em done! Get ’em in the picture!”—or words to that effect.

But he didn’t stop with that!

**H**E works with them all—but he puts responsibility on them all and makes them all accountable. In other words, he is an organization worker accustomed to pulling in harness *with* others—not ahead of others, as the General did; not behind others, as the tall Admiral did—but *with* others. His mind goes ahead, but his smiling, dynamic self is there in the harness, with a goodly sense of discipline directing it but not choking all the initiative and freedom of motion out of it. And all the time he keeps his picture in mind and keeps his values adjusted to that, subordinating parts to whole, gradually getting clear, thus, geographical and functional centers for each situation—gradually discerning units, in other words, and the necessity of a central body or board, much like the board of directors of a corporation, directing these subsidiaries, or units, and a chairman leading the board. He got this form of organization, he said, simply because it was the most efficacious he could strike upon, and with new needs, as he told the Senators, he is altering it continuously. He conceived it, in short, because it seemed to him the best, most efficient way—“the only way,” he said, of taking hold of a tremendous problem.

Admiral Capps has a mind not at all like Mr. Hurley’s—the mind of a scholar. He was tired, physically ill, mentally weary; supersensitive; a man so devoted, so habitually devoted to duty, that it lay heavily upon him and left him no humor even. A reporter—a young reporter—went into his office furtively, one foot forward, the other ready to run. The Admiral did not look up. The reporter coughed. At last he ventured: “Sir, I am a reporter—”

Instead of saying “you look like one!” or something to put this youth at ease, so that he could stand secure on one foot or the other, instead of saying something pleasant, or even “I’m too busy to talk today,” the Admiral rose to his great height, to his great dignity—and bowed! And that was the end of the interview!

That attitude has cost him dearly. He makes more enemies than friends. Friends have been for him forbidden luxuries.

His sense of duty is like that of K. of K. He told a congressional committee years back—when he was champion of the plan now becoming, it is said, effective, of putting all the navy’s construction under [Continued on page 77]



# CREATIVE CHEMISTRY

A Popular Explanation of Recent Progress in Chemical Industries

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

## SOLIDIFIED SUNSHINE

### THE UTILIZATION OF COTTONSEED AND OTHER VEGETABLE OILS

**A**LL life and all that life accomplishes depend upon the supply of solar energy stored in the form of food. The chief sources of this vital energy are the fats and the sugars. The former contain two and a quarter times the potential energy of the latter. Both, when completely purified, consist of nothing but carbon, hydrogen and oxygen; elements that are to be found freely everywhere in air and water. So when the sunny southland exports fats and oils, starches and sugar, it is then sending away nothing material but what comes back to it in the next wind. What it is sending to the regions of more slanting sunshine is merely some of the surplus of the radiant energy it has received so abundantly, compacted for convenience into a portable and edible form. In this article I shall write of some of

the fats, and in the next of the sugars. In previous articles I have dealt with some of the uses of cotton, its employment for cloth, for paper, for artificial fibers, for explosives, and for plastics. But I have ignored the thing that cotton is attached to and for which, in the economy of nature, the fibers are formed; that is, the seed. It is as tho I had described the aeroplane and ignored the aviator whom it was designed to carry. But in this neglect I am but following the example of the human race, which for three thousand years used the fiber but made no use of the seed except to plant the next crop.

Just as mankind is now divided into the two great classes, the wheat-eaters and the rice-eaters, so the ancient world was divided into the wool-wearers and the cotton-wearers. The people of India wore cotton; the Europeans wore wool.

When the Greeks under Alexander fought their way to the Far East they were surprized to find wool growing on trees. Later travelers returning from Cathay told of the same marvel and travelers who stayed at home and wrote about what they had not seen, like Sir John Maundeville, misunderstood these reports and elaborated a legend of a tree that bore live lambs as fruit. Here, for instance, is how a French poetical botanist, De la Croix, described it in 1791:

Upon a stalk is fixt a living brute,  
A rooted plant bears quadruped for fruit;  
It has a fleece, nor does it want for eyes,  
And from its brows two woolly horns arise.  
The rude and simple country people say  
It is an animal that sleeps by day  
And wakes at night, tho rooted to the  
ground,

To feed on grass within its reach around.

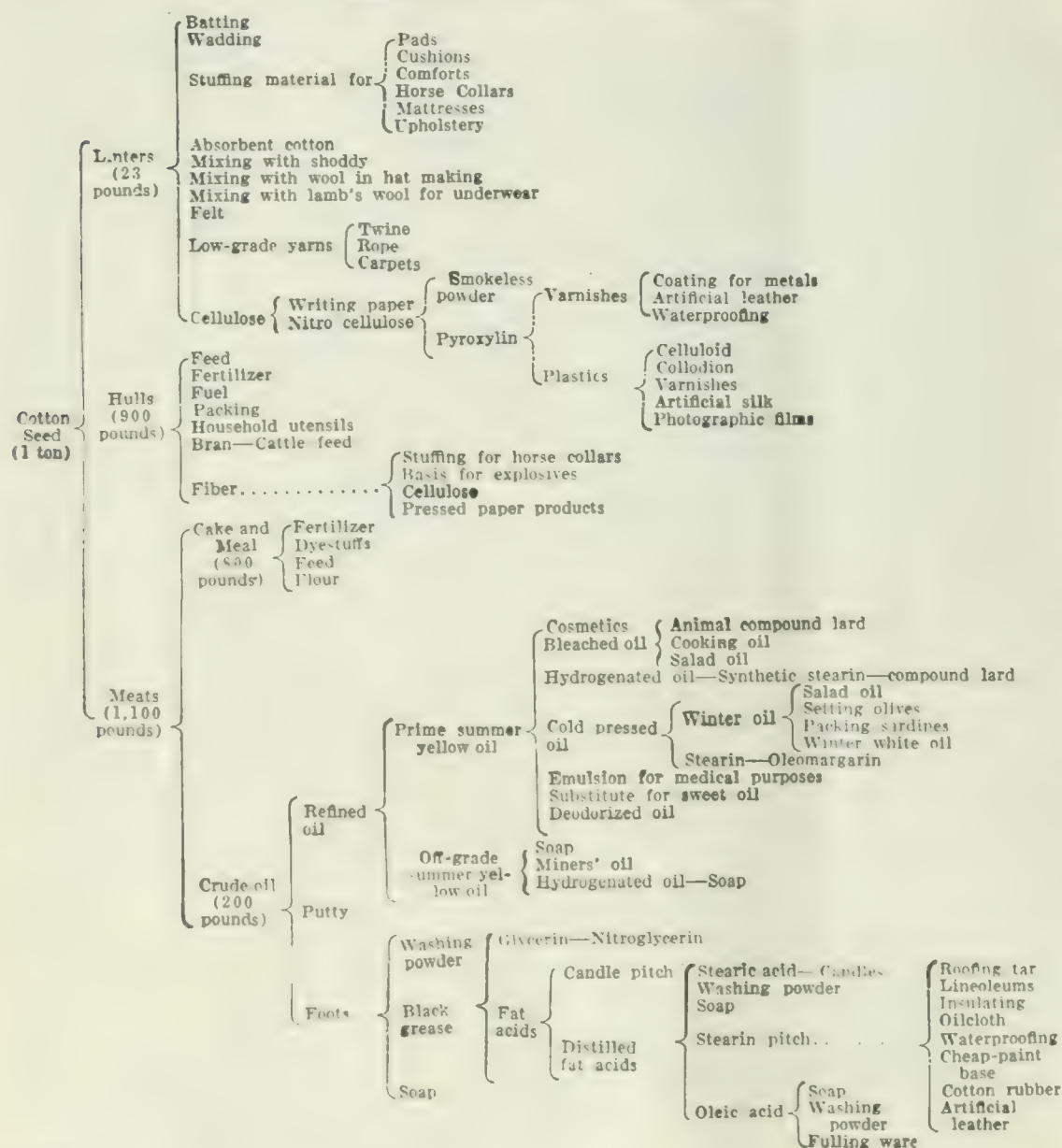
But modern commerce broke down the barrier between East and West. A new cotton country, the best in the world, was discovered in America. Cotton invaded England and after a hard fight, with fists as well as finance, wool was beaten in its chief stronghold. Cotton became King and the wool-sack in the House of Lords lost its symbolic significance.

Still two-thirds of the cotton crop, the seed, was wasted and it is only within the last fifty years that methods of using it have been developed.

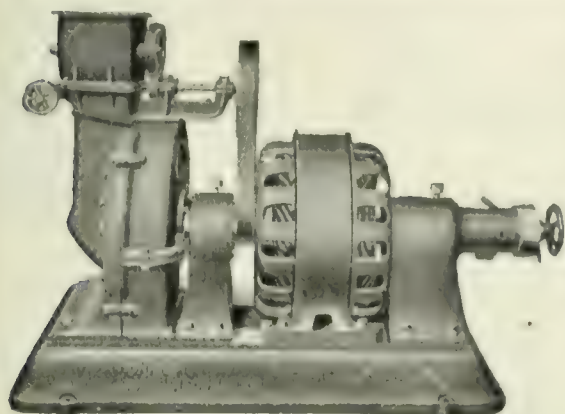
The cotton crop of the United States for 1917 amounts to about 11,000,000 bales of 500 pounds each. When the war broke out and no cotton could be exported to Germany and little to England the South was in despair, for cotton went down to five or six cents a pound. The national Government, regardless of states rights, was called upon for aid and everybody was besought to "buy a bale." Those who responded to this patriotic appeal were well rewarded, for cotton rose as the war went on and is now selling at twenty-nine cents a pound.

But the chemist has added some \$150,000,000 a year to the value of the crop by discovering ways of utilizing the cottonseed that used to be thrown away or burned as fuel. The genealogical table of the progeny of the cottonseed herewith printed will give some idea of their variety. If you will examine a cottonseed you will see first that there is a fine fuzz of cotton fiber sticking to it. These linters can be removed by machinery and used for any

#### PRODUCTS AND USES OF COTTON SEED.







A disc huller which separates the cotton seed kernels from the thin, brown hulls

purpose where length of fiber is not essential. For instance, it may be nitrated as described in previous articles and used for making smokeless powder or celluloid.

On cutting open the seed you will observe that it consists of an oily, mealy kernel encased in a thin brown hull. The hulls, amounting to 700 or 900 pounds in a ton of seed, were formerly burned. Now, however, they bring from \$4 to \$10 a ton because they can be ground up into cattle-feed or paper stock or used as fertilizer.

The kernel of the cottonseed on being prest yields a yellow oil and leaves a mealy cake. This last, mixt with the hulls, makes a good fodder for fattening cattle. Also, as Hoover tells us, adding twenty-five per cent of the refined cottonseed meal to our war bread makes it more nutritious and no less palatable. Cottonseed meal contains about forty per cent of protein and is therefore a highly concentrated and very valuable feeding stuff. Before the war we were exporting nearly half a million tons of cottonseed meal to Europe, chiefly to Germany and Denmark, where it is used for dairy cows. The British yeoman, his country's pride, has not yet been won over to the use of any such newfangled fodder and consequently the British manufacturer could not compete with his continental rivals in the seed crushing business, for he could not dispose of his meal-cake by-product as did they.

Let us now turn to the most valuable of the cottonseed products, the oil. The seed contains about twenty per cent of oil, most of which can be squeezed out of the hot seeds by hydraulic pressure. It comes out as a red liquid of a disagreeable odor. This is decolorized, deodorized and otherwise purified in various ways: by treatment with alkalis or acids, by blowing air and steam thru it, by shaking up with fuller's earth, by settling and filtering. The refined product is a yellow oil, suitable for table use. Formerly, on account of the popular prejudice against any novel food products, it used to masquerade as olive oil. Now, however, it boldly competes with its ancient rival in the lands of the olive tree and America ships some 700,000 barrels of cottonseed oil a year to the Mediterranean. The Turkish Government tried to check the spread of cottonseed oil by calling it an adulterant and prohibiting its mixture with olive oil. The result was that the sale of Turkish olive oil fell off be-

cause people found its flavor too strong when undiluted. Italy imports cottonseed oil and exports her olive oil. Denmark imports cottonseed meal and margarine and exports her butter.

Northern nations are accustomed to hard fats and do not take to oils for cooking or table use as do the southerners. Butter and lard are preferred to olive oil and ghee. But this does not rule out cottonseed. It can be combined with the hard fats of animal or vegetable origin in margarine or it may itself be hardened by hydrogen.

To understand this interesting reaction which is profoundly affecting international relations it will be necessary to dip into the chemistry of the subject. Here are the symbols of the chief ingredients of the fats and oils. Please look at them.

Linoleic acid .....  $C_{18}H_{32}O_2$

Oleic acid .....  $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$

Stearic acid .....  $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$

Don't skip these because you have not studied chemistry. That's why I am giving them to you. If you had studied chemistry you would know them without my telling. Just look at them and you will discover the secret. You will see that all three are composed of the same elements, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Notice next the number of atoms of each element as indicated by the little low figures on the right of each letter. You observe that all three contain the same number of atoms of carbon and oxygen but differ in the amount of hydrogen. This trifling difference in composition makes a great difference in behavior. The less the hydrogen the lower the melting point. Or to say the same thing in other words, fatty substances low in hydrogen are apt to be liquids and those with a full complement of hydrogen atoms are apt to be solids at the ordinary temperature of the air. It is common to call the former "oils" and the latter "fats," but that implies too great a dissimilarity, for the distinction depends on whether we are living in the tropics or the arctic. It is better, therefore, to lump them all together and call them "soft fats" and "hard fats," respectively.

Fats of the third order, the stearic

group, are called "saturated" because they have taken up all the hydrogen they can hold. Fats of the other two groups are called "unsaturated." The first, which have the least hydrogen, are the most eager for more. If hydrogen is not handy they will take up other things, for instance oxygen. Linseed oil, which consists largely, as the name implies, of linoleic acid, will absorb oxygen on exposure to the air and become hard. That is why it is used in painting. Such oils are called "drying oils," altho the hardening process is not really drying, since they contain no water, but oxidation. The "semi-drying oils," those that will harden somewhat on exposure to the air, include the oils of cottonseed, corn, sesame, soy bean and castor bean. Olive oil and peanut oil are "non-drying" and contain oleic compounds (olein). The hard fats, such as stearin, palmitin and margarin, are mostly of animal origin, tallow and lard, the coconut and palm oil contain a large proportion of such saturated compounds.

Tho the chemist talks of the fatty "acids," nobody else would call them so because they are not sour. But they do behave like the acids in forming salts with bases. The alkali salts of the fatty acids are known to us as soaps. In the natural fats they exist not as free acids but as salts of an organic base, glycerin, as I explained in a previous article. The natural fats and oils consist of complex mixtures of the glycerin compounds of these acids (known as olein, stearin, etc.), as well as various others of a similar sort. If you will set a bottle of salad oil in the ice-box you will see it separate into two parts. The white, crystalline solid that separates out is largely stearin. The part that remains liquid is largely olein. You might separate them by filtering it cold and if then you tried to sell the two products you would find that the hard fat would bring a higher price than the oil, either for food or soap. If you tried to keep them you would find that the hard fat kept neutral and "sweet" longer than the other. You may remember that the perfumes (as well as their odorous opposites) were mostly unsaturated compounds. So we [Continued on page 80]



In the foreground are the big hydraulic cottonseed presses which squeeze the oil out of the hot seeds: at the right the machines that form the cakes and cook them



# THE NEW BOOKS

## The Greatest Revolution

OF no historic event of equal importance have we as yet so imperfect a comprehension as of the revolution which within the space of a few days transformed the most absolute autocracy in the world into the most radical republic. Thousands of books will be written about it but very few have so far appeared. *The Rebirth of Russia*, by Isaac F. Marcossou, is an interesting book in itself but its value is much enhanced by the fact that there are few other sources, barring the confused day to day reports of the public press, where one can read the same thrilling story. There will be more complete and adequate accounts of the revolution when time has permitted the sifting of facts and documents, but this pioneer work is like the Russian revolution itself, vivid, tumultuous, rapid, impressionistic. The most valuable parts of the book are the brief biographical sketches and pen pictures of the revolutionary leaders, many of whom the author has himself seen and interviewed during his present trip to Russia. The men of the provisional government have a threefold interest to every reader. They are the men of whom we are daily hearing in the news and whose decisions will certainly determine the destinies of one-sixth of the habitable globe and perhaps the fate of all mankind. They are also men of proved and outstanding ability. And, finally, the past careers of many of them are so varied and adventurous that they seem to belong rather to romance than to history.

*The Rebirth of Russia*, by Isaac F. Marcossou. John Lane Company, New York. \$1.25.

## Japan, Germany and America

TO me a book is not a book until I have read it a second time. After that I am willing to give it room on my shelves. And thus I come to rejoice with you on having read and reread *Japan Day by Day*, by America's nestor in science, arts and letters, E. S. Morse, of Salem and Boston. Professor Morse is in the class with John Burroughs, President Elliott and W. D. Howells. Thank God for even a few such Americans—they are the torch bearers who by their age, their industry, their unselfishness, their moral courage and the graces of a facile pen pass on to the next generation the light which led our fathers and gave us what we have today.

Morse's book is made up of the daily notes jotted down in a jinrikisha, aboard a rocking sampan, in the bustling crowd of Tokyo or in a lonely tea house of Hakodate or Kabutoyama. He notes every momentary impression of a scientist keen on the scent of archeological remains or biological data yet equally sensitive to the prattle of a happy child or the manipulation of chopsticks. These precious two volumes have the charm of Dr. Johnson's "Trip to the Hebrides" or Marco Polo's account of life at the court of Kublai Khan. Thousands may go over the same ground, but only genius can penetrate the cause of things. Every globe trotter tells us of tea houses and Geishas, pigtailed pagodas. Morse gives us 777 sketches made by himself to illustrate the shape of a dipper, the lid to a stew pan, the manner of doing a lady's hair, the transplanting of a pine tree, the disposal of sewage, the making of pottery, the type setting in a news-

paper office—indeed, were every other book on Japan lost Morse's two volumes would bring the Empire of Dai Nippon back to life as a civilization full of charm to the artist and profound instruction to an American statesman.

Let us not blink the obstinate fact that today the average American who goes to the polls and therefor elects Congressmen and consequently determines peace or war—that this very average fellow citizen somewhat cherishes the notion that not only all Chinamen are honest but that all Japanese are the reverse. And a further discovery I have made is that the average of my neighbors regard Japan as a secret enemy—the one against whom we should make preparation.

It is, of course, our duty to be prepared against any possible attack from any quarter, and human experience teaches that we must expect resentment where we have done injustice. We have deeply offended a proud people by publicly branding them as inferior, not merely to those of our own race, but to the colored voter of African descent.

Japan is dear to me from four visits (between 1876 and 1910). Like Professor Morse I have been amazed by the domestic and civic virtues of the Mikado's people, and like him profoundly grieved, if not perplexed, by the widespread and very common notion regarding Japanese honesty. Nothing in Morse's or my experience justifies such a belief—on the contrary if there is a land of transparently hospitable and confiding folk it is that land where houses are of paper and bamboo; where doors have no locks and great armies are moved, rationed and returned without the faintest suspicion of political speculation. If we must send missionaries let us hire them in Kobe and Yokohama to teach honesty in Moscow and Odessa. I had almost said San Francisco and New York.

It is our persistent menace, as a "Government by the People" that this nation should be at the mercy of emotional waves whose destructive power is enormous—and yet this power can be generated by secret enemies in our midst, backed by money and organization from alien sources. The great German propaganda is more than twenty years old and was part of a general scheme to prepare the United States for the war in which we are now engaged. Not only the Imperial staff of the German army acted as a central bureau of information on all things American; but the schools, the universities and societies for the propagation of Deutschthum and Deutsche Kultur were steered by military officials to prepare the American mind for a beneficent German Empire in which a Germanized America would be one of many provinces bowing down to a Germanized Augustus Caesar. Every American school, university or scientific institution was feeling the spell of this propaganda without knowing its source. American colleges were commencing to feel that there was little worth learning in France or England—that the goal of academic ambition was a Berlin or Leipzig Ph.D. degree. The arrogance of Prussian professors at our seats of learning was mistaken by us for the assertiveness of great masters and we little dreamed that these poisonous Pundits thought more of a

Fourth Class Red Eagle Ribbon in Berlin than the good will of their colleagues of Harvard or Ann Arbor. And then the exchange professors, and the visit of Prince Henry, and the Germanic museum for Harvard, and the Statue of Frederic for Washington and the persistent and nauseating celebration where glasses were raised to the "traditional friendship" of our two countries—and all this whilst the great general staff of Berlin was feverishly at work preparing plans for an invasion of America on the Belgian-Rumanian plan.

Japan is our enemy only in so far as we force her to declare war in defense of her national honor. She is our friend by every reason else. Germany declared war for the same reasons that Catiline prepared to plunder Rome—the booty was ample and the raiders were confident of victory. Japan is densely populated and poor—she is moreover patriotic and courageous. She is our equal—if not our superior—in many ways, and should she act the part of a Hun or a Hohenzollern she could make of this country another Belgium. But Japan is wise and has an Empire at her gates, large as the United States and full of undeveloped resources. China can occupy the Mikado for a century to come and Uncle Sam need fear no Japanese bombardment if he but treat the people of that island empire with half the courtesy he has wasted upon the double faced diplomats from Potsdam.

But in any case read the rich pages of E. S. Morse. His wisdom will enrich your minds, his cheerful wit will delight your leisure and his political foresight will stimulate your love of country.

POULTNEY BIGELOW

*Malden on Hudson*

*Japan Day by Day*, by E. S. Morse. Macmillan Company. \$8.

## With Our Soldiers in France

SHERWOOD EDDY has been at the front in France so recently that his survey of the situation of our army has the freshness of a personal letter. He says he went to France "to work, not to write"—but the book is well worth his writing and America's reading:

These men are fighting for a new world. Not only German militarism, and Russian autocracy, and Turkish cruelty must be done away; but American materialism . . . organized selfishness must be purged in the fiery furnace of this war.

Mr. Eddy was at the front, under fire, among Pershing's men, in the hospitals, and has lectured to thousands of young men in Y. M. C. A. meetings. We can read between the lines the story he does not tell us of the help and inspiration his presence carried to his hearers. The needs of our soldiers abroad, and the ways in which the association is preparing to meet them, are given with the vividness of actual contact. *With Our Soldiers in France* preaches a manly religion fit for heroes and for the country that sends her sons over seas to fight for her ideals. The Young Men's Christian Association is helping the boys in their hardest fight against temptation and disheartenment. Mr. Eddy's book is a call to America to stand ready with reserves of helpers and money and sympathy to strengthen the hearts of our defenders.

*With Our Soldiers in France*, by Sherwood Eddy. Association Press. \$1.



## FILLING THE COAL BIN

(Continued from page 63)

under threats of strikes. The operators yielded gracefully when the Government intervened. That the miners did quite as much is open to question. Strikes and threats of strikes continued thruout the summer and fall. Even after Mr. Garfield had effected a reasonable wage agreement the union officials of the three southwestern districts refused to accept an automatic penalty to prevent strikes and the strikes continued. November 14 fifty-five mines in Kansas alone were reported idle, with 8000 men on strike, causing a reduction in output of 30,000 tons a day. A convention was held in Kansas City and the action of Mr. Garfield was denounced, but so small was the majority that the resolution was rescinded next day and a committee was appointed to confer with the coal administrator. Finally an agreement was reached and the mines were reopened. In December the Secretary of Labor was able to report all quiet in the industrial world, the best ever. But the nation was shivering with cold. What assurance has it that it will not have to shiver again next year, or at least as soon as the war is over and we return to pre-war conditions?

Is democracy safe when a few hundred operators—400 are said to have attended that Washington conference—have unrestricted power to fix the prices of coal and so levy tribute on 100,000,000 people, as they did before the war and will after it is over—that, too, out of wealth which formerly belonged to the public, or when a few thousand miners can shut off the supply by striking? It is true that some of this power has been limited since the war began, but it is only a war measure. How far are we going to return to the old conditions after the war? In a case growing out of the troubles in Colorado the supreme court of that state declared that "the election machinery had been turned over to the absolute domination and imperial control" of the operators; that the situation was "so repugnant to the spirit of free government as to be inconceivable" and the "result would be the destruction of popular government." A good many other suits, civil and criminal, are now pending.

In these bitter struggles the miners have generally managed to hold the greater share of public sympathy and they generally deserve it; but, after all, it really matters little to the public, so far as they are concerned, which side wins out in such contests. If the operators win, they will simply be more completely masters of the situation and can either close down their mines or exact their own prices and determine how much shall go to the miners. If the miners win, they will be able to become partners with the operators and force a more equitable division of the spoil. In either case the public, who pay the fiddler, will not be consulted. Perhaps when we get into another great crisis the operators may, as an act of "patriotic generosity," voluntarily reduce the tribute another \$180,000,000—after the Government gets hold of them.

What is the solution of the difficulty?

Several years ago an agitation was started against the sale of coal lands. A bill was finally put thru Congress providing that the mines in Alaska should be operated under lease, the Government retaining certain control over the price and the conditions of labor. Even if this law covered all our other lands, it would be a mere drop in the bucket, for the greater part of the best lands is already in private hands.



## Other Dishes are Forgotten

### When These Grain Bubbles Come

There are plenty of delightful grain foods. But a dish of Puffed Wheat obliterates the rest.

These airy grains, puffed to eight times normal size, look the superlative dish. And every taste confirms it. A boy only wonders how long they will last.

### 100 MILLION EXPLOSIONS

And Puffed Grains are what they seem—three of the greatest foods in existence. The Wheat and Rice are whole grains. And within each grain our process creates a hundred million steam explosions.

So every food cell is blasted. Digestion can instantly act. Every atom of the whole grain feeds.

All this is done by Prof. Anderson's process—by shooting the grains from guns. One result is a fairy-like food, almost as flimsy as snowflakes. Another is a nut-like flavor, due to the fearful heat.

But the great result is easy, complete digestion of every element we need.

**Puffed Wheat**      **Puffed Rice**  
and Corn Puffs  
Each 15c Except in Far West

No one today needs urging to use Puffed Wheat and Rice. But few folks get all their possible delights.

Don't merely serve like other cereals. Mix them with your fruits. Float them in your bowls of milk, use them in your soups.

Use in candy making and as garnish for ice cream. Salt or douse with melted butter for after-school confections. Few children get enough whole-grain food. Keep them supplied in these ways.





## FLORIDA TRIPS

**T**O the Sunny Southland, where cold weather vanishes and a balmy climate adds to the gayety and pleasure of winter resorts at Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Miami, Palm Beach, Key West, Tampa and St. Petersburg.

Clyde-Mallory steamers offer an ideal route to southern resorts in Florida, the Carolinas or Texas and attractive circle tours are arranged at moderate rates

**12 Day Tour — \$65.40**—New York to Key West, the "American Gibraltar", thence by the famous "Over-Sea Railway" to Miami, returning through Florida East Coast resorts to Jacksonville, and Clyde Line steamer to New York, with delightful stop-over in historic Charleston, S. C., en route.

**5 Day Tour—\$51.05**—New York to Jacksonville, and return, going via Clyde Line and returning all rail with optional routes including liberal stop-over privileges at leading Southern resorts.

Other tours to Cuba, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, etc. Write for literature and full information.

### CLYDE-MALLORY LINES

Pier 36, North River, New York

Boston: 192 Washington St., Philadelphia: 701 Chestnut St.  
New York: 489 Fifth Ave., at 42nd St.

FORT  
MARION

HANGING  
MOSS

OSTRICH  
RACING

ON THE BEACH

Private ownership is an established fact. The darkening of white ways, closing unnecessary industries, and going to bed early are only palliatives. They take us nowhere toward a solution.

In October about one thousand operators met in Pittsburgh and there this solution was offered: The elimination of the labor agitator, the prohibition of the sale of whiskey within five miles of a mine, and conscription of labor. Price fixing by the Government had already been accepted.

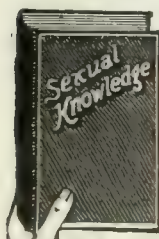
Some of these propositions are to be taken seriously, but carried out in a way different from that in the minds of the operators. They were thinking only of war time conditions. As these conditions are not much worse than those which prevail in times of peace, it behooves the American people to consider a permanent policy of a comprehensive character.

The coal mines are as vital to the life of the nations as are the railways and we cannot leave them any longer in the undisputed control of the operators or the miners, or of the operators and miners, should they ever agree. The time has come to declare them public utilities and put them in the hands of a commission with powers more sweeping than those now given the Interstate Commerce Commission. The policy of leasing public coal lands should be continued and extended or the public mines should be operated directly by the Government. The Interstate Commerce Commission virtually has power to fix freight rates, that is, determine the price of the products of the railways. The coal commission should have the power to fix the price of coal and the wages of miners. It might, in times of stress, see that the "marginal" mines are kept running. To take over only the power of price fixing, as was done in the powers conferred upon Mr. Garfield, is unfair to the operators and unsatisfactory to the public. It is unfair to the operators because it leaves them with an uncertain margin of profit, for after the price has been fixed, the miners may demand an increase of wages. Then the operators will have to run to the commission for an increase of price or close down, just as the railway managers now run to their commission or go into bankruptcy. Indeed, they have already commenced running to Mr. Garfield for higher prices. It is unfair to the miners because it leaves them in uncertainty. Yet, with miners making \$40 to \$75 a week, as they now do in Pennsylvania, after an advance of 22.5 per cent, the operators may reasonably ask if they are the only profiteers. It is unsatisfactory to the public because they have no protection against a shortage due to strikes and lockouts.

The law, then, should authorize the commission to fix the wages of miners. It might be well to provide that the miners must "enlist" for a term, just as men enlist for the army. They would then be protected against discharge except for cause; neither would they be allowed to quit at any time they please without good cause. In both cases the public, thru their chosen agents, would be the judge of the sufficiency of the cause.

Did some one raise the point of personal freedom? The above plan does not include conscription, as demanded by some of the operators. This step will hardly be necessary, even in time of war. Leaving this out, the freedom of the operators and miners both would still be greater than that of the public today, for their only freedom is to pay what the former demand or starve and freeze. In which condition is democracy the safer?

Fayetteville, Arkansas



## SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE

ILLUSTRATED  
By WINFIELD SCOTT HALL, M.D., Ph.D.

SEX FACTS MADE PLAIN

What every young man and

Every young woman should know

What every young husband and

Every young wife should know

What every parent should know

Cloth binding—320 pages—many illustrations

Table of contents & commendations on request

\$1.00

Postpaid

Mailed in plain wrapper

AMERICAN PUB. CO., 158 Winston Bldg., Philadelphia

## DARDS, INC.

Established 1874

### CHOICE FRESH FLOWERS

Hardy Plants for House Decoration

Hotels Supplied on Contract

Orders filled in any part of the United States and transferred by Cable Code through our own correspondents in Europe and the British Colonies.

N. E. Corner 44th Street and Madison Avenue  
NEW YORK

## HARTFORD

W. Douglas Mackenzie  
President

Theological Seminary

Dean, M. W. JACOBUS

School of Religious Pedagogy

Dean, E. H. KNIGHT

Kennedy School of Missions

Secretary, E. W. CAPEN

Through these associated schools Hartford offers ample training, both scholarly and practical, for the Christian ministry; meets the present demand for trained lay workers in church, Sunday-school and social service; and gives special missionary preparation for the foreign field. Each of these schools has its independent faculty and its own institutional life, but together they form one interdenominational institution with the unity of a common aim and spirit.



Food Will Win the War  
Lessons in America's Part in the  
World's Food Problem, Prepared  
By the United States Food Ad-  
ministration for The Independent

Conservation Among the Allies

LAST week we saw how scientifically Germany went to work to solve her food problem, and how important it is for us to keep her enemies well supplied. This week we will see what the situation is among some of the Allies.

BELGIUM

You all know of the wonderful work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, still headed by Mr. Hoover, now United States Food Administrator, which undertook to help that unhappy country. Today that commission is the only authorized agency by which food can be sent into the German occupied parts of Belgium. It issues a daily food ration as follows:

Bread	300 grams	690 calories
Rice, beans, peas	16 "	60 "
Bacon and lard	13 "	90 "
Herrings, coffee		50 " (average)
Soup	11 "	150 "
Sugar (native)	20 "	70 "
Butter	3 "	20 "
363 grams		1130 calories

This totals just about half the amount theoretically necessary to keep an idle man alive. Native foods are expensive and it is hard to buy what a family needs in addition to this Relief ration. For instance, many working men get only \$1 a day (5 francs). But meat costs \$1 a pound, eggs are 50 cents each, milk is 70 cents a quart, and butter is about \$1.60 a pound. This makes it hopeless for large numbers of people. It is estimated that of 7,000,000 people as many as 2,000,000 are dependent entirely on the commission's ration. The Belgians show the effect of undernourishment. The death rate has gone up this autumn to more than five times the rate in midsummer.

ITALY

By royal decree on August 2, 1916, the Italian Government took steps for the reorganization of imports and distribution of foodstuffs. Public departments were organized to deal with food consumption.

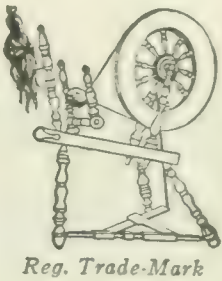
Wheat, sugar, fat, meat: Italy is badly in need of these staples. The import of cereals has been cut off and to try to offset this the Government will not let rice, macaroni, milk products, oils, etc., leave the country. One-third of Italy's export trade consisted of such wares, and she suffers by not being able to trade in them. To help her cereal problem she is milling wheat flour so as to get the most out of it. Bread must be made with other cereal flour besides wheat, and it may not be sold until twenty-four hours after baking.

The Government is trying to limit each person to 1 pound, 1 ounce of sugar a month. There is also great scarcity of butter. Olive oil is used as a substitute.

In regard to meat the situation is most serious. As the imports of frozen meat have been reduced it has become necessary to kill more of the Italians' own herds. A fourth of the cattle supply has now been slaughtered. Large numbers of hogs have been killed. Some of these were killed to make sure that corn would not be used as feed for them. The sale of fresh meat is forbidden on two consecutive days a week.

Next week we shall discuss what Great Britain and France are doing for food conservation.

January  
Opportunities  
at McCutcheon's



DURING this entire month of January we shall offer as comprehensive a stock of Household Linens as has ever been shown at "The Linen Store." There is practically nothing wanting in this collection, and *this is the more remarkable* in view of the general shortage of Linens and the difficulties of transportation.

Within the next six months the prices of Linens will unquestionably be much higher than today; besides, *it will not be possible* to secure certain lines of goods at any price.

The scarcity of Linen goods is due to the shortage of raw material and the fact that a large portion of the available supply is commandeered for military purposes.

We shall, however, at the same time that we offer special prices on a wide assortment of goods, *maintain during January throughout our entire stock, the same prices which have prevailed during the past season.* No increase will be made until after January.

Many of these goods cannot be replaced to be sold except at 25 to 33 1/3 per cent. advance on our present prices.

We have no hesitation therefore in urging upon our patrons the advisability of supplying their present and future Linen wants now.

Send for new booklet, just issued, "January Opportunities at 'The Linen Store'."

James McCutcheon & Co.  
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts. New York  
"The Greatest Treasure House of Linens in America."

**HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY**  
Search the methods with practical training for the ministry. Large faculty and library.  
Graduate fellowships, both foreign and resident. Open to college graduates of all churches. Associated with Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy Training Sunday School and Teachers' workers. Kennedy School of Missions, fitting for foreign service. Address M. W. JACOBUS, Dean of Seminary Hartford, Conn.

**The University of Chicago HOME STUDY**  
in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence. For detailed information address 26th Year U. of C. (Div. M) Chicago, Ill.

**What 15c Will Bring You from the Nation's Capital**  
Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.  
The 15c does not repay us, but we're glad to invest in new friends. The Pathfinder, Box 39, Washington, D. C.



## THE CHARLIE CHAPLINS OF POETRY

(Continued from page 64)

bite bite  
Apple  
bite bite  
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste  
and so it would have wolfed on.

It is apparently more difficult to write the Loy-Moore-Arensberg variety, which can be produced by what might be called the Potluck, as opposed to the Thump Thump wolfian method. But this, too, can be grasped by the beginner in a few lessons. Why not a correspondence course in the popular art? To illustrate, a poet has offered first a sample of ungyved verse, "Things," clearly entitled to glitter in this galaxy:

A lot of Mexico  
Is not the moon.  
I think the missing dawn  
Has these unexpected kaisers  
Often.  
Else, after you know each link  
Of such gone treasures there  
As roses,  
The map of asparagus,  
And something,  
I would think myself will be  
The cosmos.

Isn't that a masterpiece! The recipe? Simplicity itself. We are told first to write some nice, intelligent verse, bringing in, if possible, a variety of subjects. Then, grasping the shears firmly in the right hand, snip-snip the words apart, shake together in a derby, jardiniere, or sister's knitting bag, draw out one by one, write in irregular lines, and the verse is freed! The first word always makes an apt title. If by accident the stanza is still intelligible, repeat the process, or reverse every two words. Here is the verse from which the foregoing was distilled—lacking, of course, the untamed urge of the unfettered form:

I often think the cosmos has  
A lot of things you would not know—  
Such unexpected treasures as  
Roses, the map of Mexico,  
Kaisers, asparagus, the dawn,  
Myself, the moon, the missing link,  
And after each of these is gone  
There will be something else, I think.

As a molder of intriguing rhythms, somewhat after the "Prison Weed" formula, Kreymsborg himself takes high rank. His "Berceuse Ariettes" are all quotable. One of these little cradle songs begins:

We have a one-room home.  
You have a two-room, three-room, four-room.  
We have a one-room home  
because a one-room home is all we have.

He, however, is still bound by bourgeois cause and effect. Arensberg lets his salmon-parasol vowels and glassware consonants do more unshackled service, as in "Ing"—  
Ing? Is it possible to mean ing?

Suppose  
for the termination in *g*  
a disoriented  
series  
of the simple fractures  
in sleep  
Soporific  
has accordingly a value for soap  
so present to  
sew pieces  
and *p* says: Peace is.

Max Nordau called the use of illogical assonance "echolalia." It is one of the gentlest of the aberrations of pensive paranoiac poets.

Every indication is that the world has long possess a store of such poetry. But the discovery of a publisher to present the bedlam bards was a slower process.

Still, the Charlie Chaplins of rhythm should not be discouraged, in a world too filled with unhumorous things. They are always amusing; and sometimes poetry creeps into the pages unawares. May there long be others—and still "Others!"  
New York City

### NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

### Graham Crackers as a Breakfast Food

Tomorrow morning, try a few crisp, appetizing N. B. C. Graham Crackers with milk or cream, hot or cold. Don't use sugar, as the Graham Crackers are sweet enough without. You will relish this delicious breakfast food. It will refresh you and strengthen you for the day's work.

N. B. C. Graham Crackers contain graham flour made of whole wheat ground on old-fashioned burr stones. They are appetizing, nourishing and satisfying.



CHARTERED 1853

### United States Trust Company of New York 45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$14,534,092.74

THE COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, DEPOSITARY OF COURT MONEYS, and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President  
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President  
WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary  
WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary  
CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

#### TRUSTEES

JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of Board

WM. ROCKEFELLER  
FRANK LYMAN  
JAMES STILLMAN  
JOHN I. PHILLIPS  
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD

LYMAN J. GAGE  
PAYNE WHITNEY  
EDWARD W. SHELDON  
CHAUNCEY KEEP

ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES  
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY  
WILLIAM STEWART TOD  
OGDEN MILLS  
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.

HENRY W. de FOREST  
WM. VINCENT ASTOR  
CHAS. F. HOFFMAN  
WILLIAM SLOANE





## NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

### Oatmeal Crackers for Breakfast

Variety gives zest to any meal. One soon tires of the same food morning after morning. N. B. C. Oatmeal Crackers offer you a delightful change.

Try them for breakfast with milk—hot or cold. You will find them delightfully good and satisfying.

N. B. C. Oatmeal Crackers are very nutritious. They contain oatmeal in its most delicious form, slightly sweetened so that no additional sugar is required—thus assisting in the national economy of this article of diet.

Keep a few packages of this wholesome food on hand for breakfast.



## How to Use the Countryside Shop

I.—Write for our free Requisition Chart. Read the list of interesting items it brings you.

II.—Check the items you expect to buy and about which you want information.

III.—Write on the blank pages all details and questions. Mail to us.

IV.—As promptly as possible, we will make reply, drawing upon our files of information and the experience of our Expert Counsellors to give you helpful suggestions.

**The Countryside Shop, 119 West 40th St., New York City**  
THE INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

## HURLEY, THE "PNEUMATIC"

(Continued from page 69)

trained constructors responsible to Washington, not to Navy Yard commanders, who are likely to be retired men of the line, not technical men, something of his notion of duty. He told them evenly, so that his hearers caught the step-by-step spirit of the man in his cold staccato, that records are on file to show the relative ability of men at Annapolis, records are on file to show their ability after graduation, and "those applicants who see me in relation to this assignment are informed that they are entering upon a more or less arduous career with prospect of very little thanks, plenty of criticism, plenty of hard work; and if under those conditions they proceed, their applications will be given consideration in due time."

How different from him—and from General Goethals and Mr. Denman—is Hurley.

"It's a big job, isn't it?" I suggested to him one day.

"Big job!" he laughed.

And it is a big job! There never was such a job! There never was such a monopoly as the United States Shipping Board—unless it be the United States Railroads—never an organization that went at a task like this. For the building one ship is in itself a thing phenomenal even to men who have built many of them, Hurley is, along with a score of other functions, building 996 of them! And, of course, he was not a ship man to begin with. Organizing and operating a shipyard is of course a sterner job even than organizing a ship and Hurley has 132 such yards going full tilt—and 74 of these were not in existence at all before January 1 of the year just past—with nearly four million tons of shipping growing pneumatically! And this, too, in spite of the necessity of giving precedence to navy construction that was the equivalent of two and a half million tons of merchant marine; this too at a time when labor and material are scarce beyond all words—material because of unprecedented industrial expansion and scarcity of labor; scarcity of labor because of expansion, the draft and an international exhaustion, when a Plattsburg for ship builders has had to be established and a thousand other problems had to be taken in hand and solved, if the work was to go on well at all.

"And if—?" I began.

"If!" he mused, and "if" went thru the window.

"Well, when you succeed—?"

He laughed. "I am going back to Wheaton, Illinois, to my farm and raise chickens and a beard!" he said. He caught out the handkerchief that lies loose in his side coat pocket, whisked it past his nose, smiled, with his hands deep in his pockets again was about to resume when, having ventured another "if" I suddenly found his pneumatic fist throbbing on the corner of the desk, rivetting this thought home: "Why, of course we're going to get these ships built!"

Then: "Why, with no mortgages coming due, no dividends to pay, no payroll to bother about, no bank balances to watch, two billion dollars to draw on and a hundred million Americans wishing us God speed, if we don't build these ships—"

"—if you don't build these ships—?"

He straightened up: "It will be because of inefficiency!"

It was characteristic of him to come to his difficulties last.

Some of his difficulties have been suggested here. But only a few of thousands—





## We Must "Follow-Up"

The story of the Gallipoli withdrawal is a tale of inadequate support. Like Salamanders clinging to the red-hot bars of a fiery furnace, the boys of Australia and New Zealand clung to the slopes of Anzac. Desperately, heroically they clung. No troops under any circumstances ever displayed greater soldierly qualities or upheld more sacredly the best traditions of England's Army. But they had to withdraw because the "follow-up" was not there.

To some of us it has been given to march with the columns of troops that go to France. And to others it is given to wave Godspeed. But he who marches and he who stays is

equally a citizen of the world's mightiest republic and equally responsible for its success in this greatest of undertakings.

Then let us at home turn from our flag waving and consider how necessary we are, how useful we must be. Those who go to fight cannot hope to win by naked bravery and we cannot hope to win unless every individual at home does *all* he can. We must have no Gallipoli.

The Bell System is only one of the myriad great and small industries which are co-operating that nothing be left undone to keep a constant, efficient stream of men, guns, ammunition, food, clothing and comforts flowing to the front.

and actually there are hundreds of thousands these days when every working-man is a problem in himself.

The labor difficulty—the business of getting men at all, and of getting trained men—is a major difficulty. I asked Mr. Hurley about that. "Do you remember," he mused, when the British Minister of Marine was asked about his hopes he said, 'With trouble or without trouble?'"

He smiled, said "trouble" meant labor, then added that, thanks largely to the work and influence of Mr. Gompers, labor generally is cooperating well, tho the great bulk of it is untrained for the task in hand.

He spoke of the difficulty in getting labor to leave labor centers and take up homes near isolated shipyards; of the difficulties in housing tens of thousands of men, of the difficulties in getting material when and where wanted, of a score of other difficulties that any business man who has had charge of, or worked with an organization new or old one-thousandth as large as this. But this army of difficulties does not dismay him. One may imagine him swinging on them as he swings on a golf ball, or taking hold of them with all the resourcefulness of a man who began by being the son of Irish immigrants, whose father was a machinist. He *was* to be a machinist. That is why, taken from school at fifteen, he had ample time to dream over his tools, to go into the car shops in Galesburg, Illinois, to become a fireman, then an engineer, then to quit that job for good and set out traveling—as a salesman selling packing for pistons and valves, on which job he got the idea of rivetting bolts when they were red hot, which resulted in his making pneumatic rivetters. He developed that idea, and finally set to manufacturing, in a barn at first, starting humbly, later selling his interest in the company he had formed for more than a million dollars. In the Middle West he was head of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, later a member of the Federal Trade Commission, busy ascertaining the costs of many articles the Government is intent now upon fixing prices for. Then the demands on him as director of various corporations and capitalist became so great he went back to private business—for a few weeks! Then President Wilson drafted him to work with the Red Cross War Relief Board. Then he was drafted to the difficult duties of the new Export Board, and then to the Shipping Board.

It may be judged from all this that he knows the world of business, and knows ingenuities and resourcefulness and knows the value of an open mind and the joy of handling a throttle—or a wheel!

There never was a man with greater knack of infusing spirit into things and men. There never was a man, it seems, who could get more "go" into a going concern. Washington, D. C.

### PRESS CENSORSHIP IN AMERICA

An Eastern port, September 26. Troops from an English transport were landed here today. They were officially received by Mayor Mitchel and other prominent citizens.

A Western port, September 3. The members of the Imperial Japanese Mission arrived here today. The party was provided with an escort from a United States cruiser in the harbor. Troops from the Presidio saluted them at the ferry building.

An inland city, October 1. Ten thousand naval reserves arrived here during the week. They will be sent to training stations on inland bodies of water near here. The naval reserve was well represented in yesterday's patriotic parade on Michigan Boulevard.—*The Harvard Lampoon.*



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

**THE ORIGINAL CHEMICAL**  
**Indoor Closet**  
30,000 SOLD—FIFTH YEAR  
**More Comfortable,  
Healthful, Convenient**

Eliminates the out-house, open vault and cess-pool, which are breeding places for germs. Have a warm, sanitary, odorless toilet right in your house. No going out in cold weather. A boon to invalids. Endorsed by State Boards of Health.

**ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS**  
Put It Anywhere In The House  
The germs are killed by a chemical process in water in the container. Empty once a month. No more need to empty than ashes. Closet absolutely guaranteed. Guarantee on file in the office of this publication. Ask for catalog and price.

**ROWE SANITARY MFG. CO.** 6401 6th ST., DETROIT, MICH.  
Ask about the Ro-San Waterstand—Hot and Cold Running Water Without Plumbing

### Romeike's Press Clippings

are used nowadays by every modern up-to-date business man; they bring you in constant touch with all public and private wants, and supply you with news bearing upon any line of business. We read for our subscribers all the important papers published in the United States and abroad. If you have never used press clippings, drop us a postal and we will show how they can be of advantage to you. Write for booklet and terms.

ROMEIKE, INC.

106-110 Seventh Ave., New York City



## Pebbles

We wonder if the Germans when they captured Dago Island from the Russians expected to find it garrisoned by an Italian army?

"Caesar, my liege, thou art ill. Hast thou partaken of Cassius' pickled persimmons?"

"Et tu, Brute."—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Recruiting Orator— and what motives are taking these brave young men to the front?

Voice from Rear—Locomotives!—*Cornell Widow.*

'19—What is the meaning of "camouflage?"

'21 (ignorant as usual)—A certain kind of food which has a peculiar composition and odor—

'19—You're thinking of Camembert.—*Lehigh Burr.*

A negro was recently brought into a Virginia court on a charge of larceny. After hearing the evidence the judge pondered for a moment before passing sentence and said:

"Rastus, you are fined \$10."

Whereupon the negro replied: "Boss, dat's a small skimpion. Ah got dat \$10 right down in mah left-hand vest pocket."

"Well," continued the judge, "just dig down in your right-hand vest pocket and see if you can find thirty days."—*Everybody's.*

### ENGLISH IDIOMS FOR GERMAN SCHOOLBOYS

Where is the torpedo of my grandfather?

The Iron Cross of my uncle is in the beer-garden.

For what is a treaty but to be broken?

Is not the Kultur of my Kaiser to be marveled at?

Where is the slap-stick of my Crown Prince?

The nerve of the Briton is something colossal.

For why does the Zeppelin of my field-marshal not return?

The helmet of my grand-nephew is in the music room.—*Passing Show.*

Parson Miles was a rather dry speaker, but occasionally he proved that he had a ready wit.

One evening he was addressing his congregation on the beauty of leading an up-right life, when he suddenly paused, glanced around the church, and beckoned to the sexton.

"Brown," said he, in a clear, distinct tone of voice, as the sexton approached the pulpit, "open a couple of windows on each side of the church, please."

"Beg your pardon, sir!" exclaimed the sexton, with a look of great surprise. "Did I understand you to say 'Open the windows'? It is a very bitter cold night, sir."

"Yes, I am well aware of that, Brown," was the cold, hard reply of the minister, as he gazed around the church, "but it is not healthy to sleep with the windows shut!"

Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, was talking about Prussian militarism. "Prussian militarism," he said, "prepared for this war since '71 as frankly and openly as—as—well, as the club."

"A lady, you know, rang up the club the other evening."

"Please call my husband to—," she began, but she was interrupted.

"Your husband ain't here, ma'am," said the attendant, blandly.

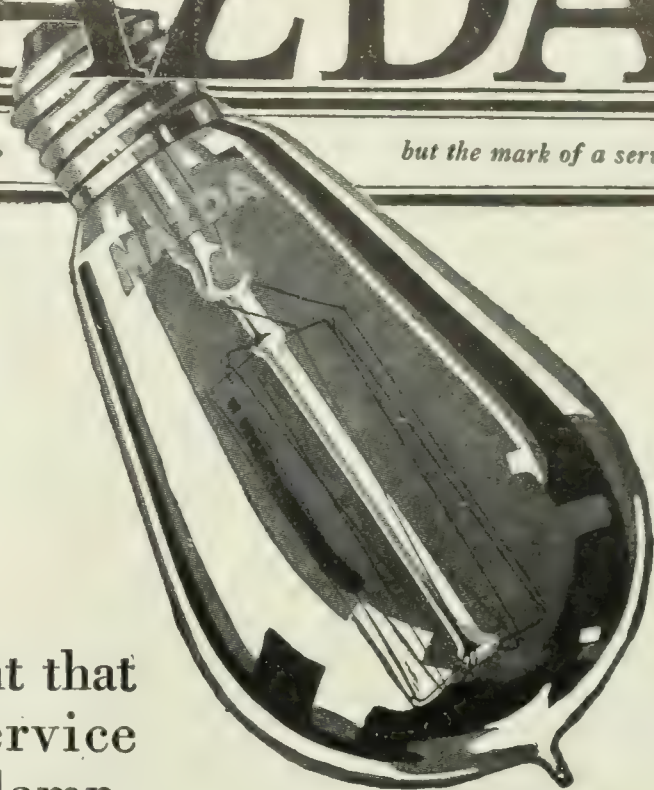
"My goodness gracious me!" the lady exclaimed, "You're mighty sure about it, aren't you? And I haven't told you my name yet, either. Look here, mister, how do you know my husband isn't at the club when I haven't told you my name?"

"The attendant answered more blandly than ever: 'Nobody's husband ain't never at the club, ma'am.'"—*Washington Star.*

# MAZDA

"Not the name of a thing,

but the mark of a service"



The new light that  
**MAZDA Service**  
throws on lamp-  
manufacturers'  
problems is re-  
flected in brighter,  
whiter light that  
**MAZDA Lamps**  
give in your home

### The Meaning of MAZDA

MAZDA is the trademark of a world-wide service to certain lamp manufacturers. Its purpose is to collect and select scientific and practical information concerning progress and developments in the art of incandescent lamp manufacturing and to distribute this information to the companies entitled to receive this Service. MAZDA Service is centered in the Research

Laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York.

The mark MAZDA can appear only on lamps which meet the standards of MAZDA Service. It is thus an assurance of quality. This trademark is the property of the General Electric Company.



RESEARCH LABORATORIES OF GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

4637

## How to Use Our Plan and Purchase Dept.

- I. Look over all departments of your business organization with a view to helping your workers, by finding the weak spots and showing them better ways and methods. You may find the spots easier to locate than the remedy.
- II. Write to the Plan and Purchase Department for the free Check List, which provides you with a list of items likely to help you.
- III. Check the items you want to know about, those you think you can use. Write on the blank pages the details of your problem.
- IV. As promptly as possible after receiving your request we will make reply, drawing upon our files of information and the experience of expert consultants to give you helpful suggestions.

Independent Efficiency Service, 119 W. 40th St., New York City



## A Universal News Service

The Christian Science Monitor through its world-wide news gathering service records daily the constructive development of the human race. It publishes in detail the most significant happenings of world politics. It analyzes, classifies, and interprets world events editorially from an international view point. Its governing purpose in this period is to establish a better understanding between the progressive elements in human affairs, not only in America, but throughout the world.

The Christian Science Monitor is on general sale throughout the world at news stands, hotels and Christian Science reading-rooms at 3c a copy. A monthly trial subscription by mail anywhere in the world for 75c, a sample copy on request.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON U. S. A.

## What O'Clock Is It In Religion?

Unitarian literature free. Address

MRS. EDWARD A. CLARK,  
403 Maple St., Springfield, Mass.



**Memorial Tablets**  
JNO. WILLIAMS, INC.

Established 1875

**Bronze Foundry**  
550 West 27th St., New York

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET FREE  
LINCOLN MEDALLION, 5 1/4 INCHES DIAMETER  
IN CAST BRONZE, \$1.00 POSTPAID

MAINTAIN A NORMAL  
TEMPERATURE IN YOUR HOME  
AND  
**SAVE COAL**

**Tyco's**  
**THERMOMETERS**

Taylor Instrument Companies  
ROCHESTER N.Y.  
There's a Tyco's Taylor Thermometer for Every Purpose

## CREATIVE CHEMISTRY

(Continued from page 71)

find that it is the free and unsaturated fatty acids that cause butter and oil to become rank and rancid.

Obviously then, we could make money if we could turn soft, unsaturated fats like olein into hard, saturated fats like stearin. Referring to the symbols we see that all that is needed to effect the change is to get the former to unite with hydrogen. This requires a little coaxing. The coaxer is called a catalyst. A catalyst, as I have previously explained, is a substance that by its mere presence causes the union of two other substances that might otherwise remain separate. For that reason the catalyst is referred to as "a chemical parson." Finely divided metals have a strong catalytic action. Platinum sponge is excellent but too expensive. So in this case nickel is used. A nickel salt mixt with charcoal or pumice is reduced to the metallic state by heating in a current of hydrogen. Then it is dropt into the tank of oil and hydrogen gas is blown thru. The hydrogen may be obtained by splitting water into its two components, hydrogen and oxygen, by means of the electrical current, or by passing steam over spongy iron which takes out the oxygen. The stream of hydrogen blown thru the hot oil converts the linoleic acid to oleic and then the oleic into stearic. If you figured up the weights from the symbols given above you would find that it takes about one pound of hydrogen to convert a hundred pounds of olein to stearin and the cost is only about one cent a pound. The nickel is unchanged and is easily separated. A trace of nickel may remain in the product, but as it is very much less than the amount dissolved when food is cooked in nickel-plated vessels it cannot be regarded as harmful.

Even more unsaturated fats may be hydrogenated. Fish oil has hitherto been almost unusable because of its powerful and persistent odor. This is chiefly due to a fatty acid which properly bears the un-euphonious name of clupanodonic acid and has the composition of  $C_{18}H_{28}O_2$ . By comparing this with the symbol of the odorless stearic acid,  $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$ , you will see that all the rank fish oil lacks to make it respectable is eight hydrogen atoms. A Japanese chemist, Tsujimoto, has discovered how to add them and now the reformed fish oil under the names of "talgol" and "candelite" serves for lubricant and even enters higher circles as a soap or food.

This process of hardening fats by hydrogenation resulted from the experiments of a French chemist, Professor Sabatier of Toulouse, in the last years of the last century, but, as in many other cases, the Germans were the first to take it up and profit by it. Before the war the copra or coconut oil from the British Asiatic colonies of India, Ceylon and Malaya went to Germany at the rate of \$15,000,000 a year. The palm kernels grown in British West Africa were shipped, not to Liverpool, but to Hamburg, \$19,000,000 worth annually. Here the oil was prest out and used for margarin and the residual cake used for feeding cows produced butter or for feeding hogs produced lard. Half of the copra raised in the British possessions was sent to Germany and half of the oil from it was resold to the British margarin candle and soap makers at a handsome profit. The British chemists were not blind to this, but they could do nothing, first because the English politician was wedded to free trade, second, because the English farmer would not use oil cake for his stock. France was in a similar situation. Marseilles produced 15,-

500,000 gallons of oil from peanuts grown largely in the French African colonies—but shipped the oil-cake on to Hamburg. Meanwhile the Germans, in pursuit of their policy of attaining economic independence, were striving to develop their own tropical territory. The subjects of King George who because they had the misfortune to live in India were excluded from the British South African dominions or mistreated when they did come, were invited to come to German East Africa and set to raising peanuts in rivalry to French Senegal and British Coromandel. Before the war Germany got half of the Egyptian cottonseed and half of the Philippine copra. That is one of the reasons why German warships tried to check Dewey at Manila in 1898 and German troops tried to conquer Egypt in 1915.

But so far the tide of war has set the other way and the German plantations of palnuts and peanuts in Africa have come into British possession and now the British Government is starting an educational campaign to teach their farmers to feed oil cake like the Germans and their people to eat peanuts like the Americans.

The Germans shut off from the tropical fats supply have been hard up for food, for soap, for lubricants and for munitions. Every person is given a fat card that reduces his weekly allowance to the minimum. Millers are required to remove the germs from their cereals and deliver them to the war department. Children were set to gathering horse-chestnuts, elderberries, linden-balls, grape seeds, cherry stones and sunflower heads, for these contain from six to twenty per cent of oil. Even the blue-bottle fly—hitherto an idle creature for whom Beelzebub found mischief—has been conscripted into the national service and set to laying eggs by the billion on fish refuse. Within a few days there is a crop of larvæ which, to quote the *Chemische Zentralblatt*, yields forty-five grams per kilogram of a yellow oil. This product, we should hope, is used for axle-grease and nitroglycerin, altho properly purified it would be as nutritious as any other—to one who has no imagination. Driven to such straits Germany would give a good deal for one of those tropical islands that we are so careless about. It might have been supposed that since the United States possess the best land in the world for the production of cotton-seed, coconuts, peanuts and corn that it would have led all other countries in the utilization of vegetable oils for food. That this country has not so used its advantage is due to the fact that the new products have not merely had to overcome popular conservatism, ignorance and prejudice—hard things to fight in any case—but have been deliberately checked and hampered by the state and national governments in defense of vested interests. The farmer vote is a power that no politician likes to defy and the dairy business in every state was thoroly organized. In New York the oleomargarin industry that in 1879 was turning out products valued at more than \$5,000,000 a year was completely crushed out by state legislation.\* The output of the United States which in 1902 had risen to 126,000,000 pounds was cut down to 43,000,000 pounds in 1909 by federal legislation. According to the disingenuous custom of American lawmakers the Act of 1902 was past thru Congress as a "revenue measure" altho it meant a loss to the Government of more than three mil-

\*United States Abstract of Census of Manufactures, 1914, p. 34.



lion dollars a year over what might be produced by a straight two cents a pound tax. A wholesale dealer in oleomargarin was made to pay a higher license than a wholesale liquor dealer. The federal law put a tax of ten cents a pound on yellow oleomargarin and a quarter of a cent a pound on the uncolored. But people—doubtless from pure prejudice—prefer a yellow spread for their bread, so the economical housewife has to work over her oleomargarin with the annatto which is given to her when she buys a package or, if the law prohibits this, which she is permitted to steal from an open box on the grocer's counter. A plausible pretext for such legislation is afforded by the fact that the butter substitutes are so much like butter that they cannot be easily distinguished from it unless the use of annatto is permitted to butter and prohibited to its competitors. Fraudulent sales of substitutes of any kind ought to be prevented but the recent pure food legislation in America has shown that it is possible to secure truthful labelling without resorting to such drastic measures. In Europe the laws against substitution are very strict, but not devised to restrict the industry. Consequently the margarin output of Germany doubled in the five years preceding the war and the output of England tripled. In Denmark the consumption of margarin rose from 8.8 pounds per capita in 1890 to 32.6 pounds in 1912. Yet the butter business, Denmark's pride, was not injured, and Germany and England imported more butter than ever before. Now that the price of butter in America has gone over the half dollar mark Congress may conclude that it no longer needs to be protected against competition.

The "compound lards" or "lard compounds" consisting usually of cottonseed oil and oleo-stearin, altho the latter may now be replaced by hardened oil, met with the same popular prejudice and attempted legislative interference, but succeeded more easily in coming into common use under such trade names as "cotto-suet," "Kream Krisp," "cottolene" and "crisco."

Oleomargarin now generally abbreviated to margarin originated, like many other inventions, in military necessity. The French Government in 1869 offered a prize for a butter substitute for the army that should be cheaper and better than butter in that it did not spoil so easily. The prize was won by a French chemist, Mège-Mouries, who found that by chilling beef fat the solid stearin could be separated from an oil (oleo) which was the substantially same as that in milk and hence in butter. Neutral lard acts the same.

This discovery of how to separate the hard and soft fats was followed by improved methods for purifying them and later by the process for converting the soft into the hard fats by hydrogenation. The net result was to put into the hands of the chemist the ability to draw his materials at will from any land and from the vegetable and animal kingdoms and to combine them as he will to make new fat foods for every use; hard for summer, soft for winter; solid for the northerners and liquid for the southerners; white, yellow or any other color, and flavored to suit the taste. The Hindu can eat no fat from the sacred cow; the Mohammedan and the Jew can eat no fat from the abhorred pig; the vegetarian will touch neither; other people will take both. No matter, all can be accommodated.

All the fats and oils, tho they consist of scores of different compounds, have practically the same food value when freed from the extraneous matter that gives them their

# Do Germs and Climate Cause CATARRH, COUGHS AND COLDS?

By R. L. Alsaker, M.D.

Author of

"GETTING RID OF RHEUMATISM"—"CURING CONSTIPATION," Etc.



R. L. ALSAKER, M.D.

Dear Doctor Alsaker: I have had catarrh since boyhood, and now my two children have it. During the fall and winter months my wife suffers with bad colds and the children frequently have a bad cough or sore throat.

We have taken treatment from local physicians, using the medicines prescribed; we have used sprays and salves, but have derived no lasting benefit.

We live well, eating and drinking whatever we want, but we do not dissipate in any way. Our family physician tells us that catarrh is caused by germs. Another doctor told us to blame it on the climate. If germs and the climate are the cause of these annoying troubles of the nose, throat and lungs, I don't see how any of them can be prevented, or even cured. What have you to say on the subject? J. B. W.

**T**HIS family is no exception. The majority have catarrh, either chronic or acute. Catarrh of the head is annoying—and filthy. In the throat it causes irritating cough. When it is seated in the chest it is called bronchitis. If allowed to continue, the bronchitis becomes chronic and robs the individual of refreshing sleep, comfort and health. It weakens the lungs and paves the way for pneumonia and consumption.

Catarrh of the stomach and intestines points toward indigestion. So does catarrh of the liver, which produces various ills, such as jaundice and gall-stones, often ending in disagreeable and painful liver colic.

Catarrh sometimes causes earache, headache and other forms of pain, and it lays the foundation for many diseases.

This gentleman says that he lives well, but no one lives well who is ill. That is poor living. He can continue to eat what he likes, and grow healthy, if he will only learn how.

He thinks that germs and the climate are to blame, and as germs and climate are everywhere, we are helpless. It is a tragic fate, or would be, if it were true, for we can't escape the omnipresent germs and climate.

But neither germs nor the climate cause catarrh. Catarrh is due to improper eating—so are coughs and colds—and these conditions can be prevented and cured through right eating. And here is how it happens:

When people eat as they should *not*, they get indigestion, which fills the stomach and bowels with acid, gases and poisons; a part of these abnormal products are absorbed into the blood, which becomes very impure and the whole body gets acid. The blood tries to purify itself, and a lot of the waste attempts to escape by way of the mucous membrane. This causes irritation, and the result is colds and catarrhs.

The right kind of food, properly eaten, makes pure blood and produces health.

vigor and strength. The right kind of food builds a sound body, puts catarrh, coughs and colds to flight, and paints roses on the cheeks.

Catarrh can be conquered quickly, surely and permanently. It has been done in thousands of cases. *If you have catarrh you have eaten your way to it.* You can cure yourself—you can eat your way out of catarrh into health, and while you are losing your catarrh you will rid yourself of other physical ills: The dirty tongue, that tired feeling, the bad taste in the mouth in the morning, the gas in the stomach and bowels, the headache, and other aches, pains and disabilities will clear up and vanish.

*Catarrh is a luxury, not a necessity.*

Those who get it can keep it indefinitely. They should not complain, for there is knowledge at hand that will show them how to get rid of it and *stay rid of it.*

It is marvelous what the common foods do for the sick, when properly combined and intelligently eaten. Meat, fish, dairy products, eggs, cereal foods, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and nuts contain all the "medicinal" elements needed to build health or cure disease, if rightly used.

Health, barring accidents, is within your control. It is your privilege to break the laws of Nature and be sick, or you may observe them and be well. Your duty to yourself and your country is clear, for the Nation needs healthy men and women in this crisis. Health, which is principally the effect of foods rightly used, will win.

In my new book *Curing Catarrh, Coughs and Colds* I have explained the true cause of these annoying troubles and have outlined a pleasant plan of living that cures these ills and prevents a return.

It costs nothing to put this splendid plan of living into practice. You don't have to buy medicines or special foods. You don't have to pay doctor bills or go to health resorts. Simply follow these common-sense instructions regarding the care of the body and the correct use of the *foods you like*. Don't take my word for the splendid results obtained, but prove it in your own case and in your own home.

**PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT:** So much nonsense has been written about health and foods that it is a relief to find a book which shows that the writer knows his subject from the ground up—knows it so well that he does not need to use a lot of so-called scientific expressions and technical terms to hide any want of knowledge. Dr. Alsaker is a regular medical graduate, a physician in active practice who has proved his knowledge in guiding the sick back to health. In reviewing Dr. Alsaker's works *The New York Tribune* says: "Written by a competent professional authority, they are fitted for the instruction of the laity; being simple, direct and non-technical. They contain no scientific disquisitions; they exploit no fads; they recommend no impossibilities." Dr. Alsaker is a new type of physician. He specializes in health, not disease. In *Curing Catarrh, Coughs and Colds* he tells you in plain English how to get rid of *Catarrh* and how to avoid "catching" coughs and colds. This is a new and broad idea—to teach the sick how to return to health and how to remain healthy. He says: "Health is the result of correct knowledge of living put into practice and it is the physician's duty to supply this knowledge." Send only two dollars for this book of health knowledge, with ten cents additional (coin or stamps) to cover postage and packing—Follow instructions for one month, then if you are not entirely satisfied with the improvement in your health return the book and your money will be refunded. *Curing Catarrh, Coughs and Colds* teaches the truth and nothing but the truth. I will show you how to live better for less money and how to have better health through better living. Frank E. Morrison, Publisher, (Estab. 1889), Dept. 109, 1133 Broadway, New York City.



# To Bankers, Lawyers, Corporations:

The demand for accurate, unquestionable means of identification, *inimitable and unchangeable from infancy to death*, becomes more insistent every day.

Finger print records are superior to any and all methods utilizing signatures, passwords, test questions, photographs or physical outline charts. Finger print identification systems are the most positive and reliable known today.

Finger print records are almost indispensable in handling transactions with persons at a distance, those seen only at long intervals of time, foreigners, illiterates, children, and those who lack business training.

With finger print identification coming into general use, it remains only to choose the best system offered.

The Bauder Inkless System of Identification is more than *safe and certain*. It is *clean and quick*. It requires no change in ordinary record and filing equipment of corporation or bank and can be used wherever positive identification is desired.

Banks can use the Bauder System for identification to avoid payment to wrong persons and to protect depositors as well as themselves. It is used for savings accounts, on letters of credit, checks and certificates of deposit.

Lawyers can use the Bauder System, with and without signature, on trust deeds, contracts, leases, wills and other documents.

Corporations can use the Bauder System for pay roll signatures, letters of recommendation, and identification cards.

Life Insurance Companies can use the Bauder System for comparing finger prints on applications for insurance when applicants appear for medical examination. Finger print records of the beneficiaries are often requested by the insured.

You will find our booklet, "Finger Prints for Bankers," contains information of interest to all men of affairs. It is promptly sent to any address on request.

## Thirty-Day Trial Free

Write us today on your firm's stationery that you want to make a test of the Bauder System and we will send you an outfit, by prepaid express, to try at our expense for 30 days. After two hours of study with the instruction chart, you will find the directions for use so simple that you can make, read and compare any and all finger prints so satisfactorily that you can identify the finger prints of different persons without doubt, hesitancy or mistake. If, at the end of 30 days, you are not satisfied, send the outfit back to us, express collect. The price of the outfit is \$50.

**Bauder Identification Company,**  
Sole Owners of Basic Patents of Inkless Finger Print  
Methods and Processes

Dept. C 712 Astor Trust Bldg., New York, N. Y.

## DIVIDENDS

# American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Tuesday, January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, December 31, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

# AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

## Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1918, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$418.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

characteristic flavors. They are all practically tasteless and colorless. The various vegetable and animal oils and fats have about the same digestibility, 98 per cent,\* and are all ordinarily completely utilized in the body, supplying it with two and a quarter times as much energy as any other food.

It does not follow, however, that there is no difference in the products. The margarin men accuse butter of harboring tuberculosis germs from which their product, because it has been heated or is made from vegetable fats, is free. The butter men retort that margarin is lacking in vitamins, those mysterious substances which in minute amounts are necessary for life and especially for growth. Both the claim and the objection lose a large part of their force where the margarin, as is customarily the case, is mixt with butter or churned up with milk to give it the familiar flavor. But the difficulty can be easily overcome. The milk used for either butter or margarin should be free or freed from disease germs. If margarin is altogether substituted for butter, the necessary vitamins will be sufficiently provided by milk, eggs and greens.

Owing to these new processes all the fatty substances of all lands have been brought into competition with each other. In such a contest the vegetable is likely to beat the animal and the southern to win over the northern zones. In Europe before the war the proportion of the various ingredients used to make butter substitutes was as follows:

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF EUROPEAN MARGARIN	
	Per Cent
Animal hard fats.....	25
Vegetable hard fats.....	35
Copra .....	29
Palm-kernel .....	6
Vegetable soft fats .....	26
Cottonseed .....	13
Peanut .....	6
Sesame .....	6
Soya-bean .....	1
Water, milk, salt .....	14
	100

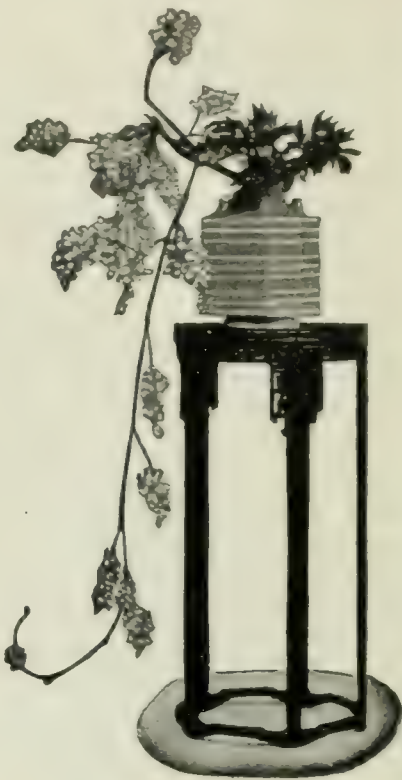
This is not the composition of any particular brand but the average of them all. The use of a certain amount of the oil of the sesame seed is required by the laws of Germany and Denmark because it can be easily detected by a chemical color test and so serves to prevent the margarin containing it from being sold as butter. "Open sesame!" is the password to these markets. Remembering that margarin originally was made up entirely of animal fats, soft and hard, we can see from the above figures how rapidly they are being displaced by the vegetable fats. The cottonseed and peanut oils have replaced the original oleo oil and the tropical oils from the coconut (copra) and African palm are crowding out the animal hard fats. Since now we can harden at will any of the vegetable oils it is possible to get along altogether without animal fats. Such vegetable margarins were originally prepared for sale in India, but proved unexpectedly popular in Europe, and are now being introduced into America. They are sold under various trade names suggesting their origin, such as "palmira," "palmona," "cocose," "coconut oleomargarin" and "nucoa nut margarin." The last named is stated to be made of coconut oil (for the hard fat) and peanut oil (for the soft fat), churned up with a culture of pasteurized milk (to impart the butter flavor).

Peanut butter has won its way into the American menu without any camouflage

\* United States Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 505.

# YAMANAKA

254 and 680 Fifth Avenue  
New York



A wide range of various  
vases and stands can be  
found in our galleries.

## Blondes or Brunets?

Blondes and Brunets possess certain characteristics, certain talents and weaknesses. If you understand these you will make more of your own abilities; you will read human character more intelligently and you will find your influence over others increased as well as your intercourse with people made easier. You should read "Blondes and Brunets"—a fascinating book by Dr. Katherine M. H. Blackford, recognized as one of the world's leading scientists in character analysis. It tells how the two types developed their place in history, their character, talents, and achievements; how they work, play, sin, grow ill, recover, love, hate, and fight; where they should live, what work they should do, what faults they should overcome. Brief, scientific, enthralling. Forty-eight pages, art-craft paper binding, 15c, cloth 25c. Send money or stamps. Postage will be prepaid.

**Henry Alden, Inc.**

Office 1921 50 E. 42nd Street, New York

## SAVE COAL

Maintain an  
EVEN INTERIOR  
TEMPERATURE  
in your home

# Tycos THERMOMETERS

Taylor Instrument Companies

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

There's a Tycos or Taylor Thermometer for Every Purpose



whatever, and as a salad oil it is almost equally frank about its lowly origin. This nut, which grows on a vine instead of a tree, and is dug from the ground like potatoes instead of being picked with a pole, goes by various names according to locality, peanuts, ground-nuts, monkey-nuts, arachides and goobers. As it takes the place of cotton oil in some of its products so it takes its place in the fields and oilmills of Texas left vacant by the bollweevil. The once despised peanut added some \$56,000,000 to the wealth of the South in 1916. The peanut is rich in the richest of foods, some 50 per cent of oil and 30 per cent of protein. The latter can be worked up into meat substitutes that will make the vegetarian cease to envy his omnivorous neighbor. And Hoover wants us to use one-quarter peanut meal in our war-bread. Thanks largely to the chemist who has opened these new fields of usefulness the peanut-raiser is getting \$1.25 a bushel this year instead of the 30 cents that he got four years ago.

I must not omit to mention, tho I have no time to discuss, the oil that is predestined from the germ of corn, now being advertised as "mazola."

So by means of these chemical discoveries waste products have been utilized, the world is better fed and the repertory of the kitchen has been enlarged.

#### QUESTIONS

Look up in the dictionary the derivation of such words as cotton, calico, muslin, hammock, and maize. What do you learn from this about the origin of these products?

What does it tell you of the history of the plant? Why do the Germans call cotton *Baumwolle*?

What was the effect of the invention of the spinning machine and cotton gin on the history of the world? What part did cotton play in the relations between England and America during the Civil War? Why are Germany and England now struggling for the mastery of Egypt and Turkey?

Why does the Lord Chancellor of England sit on a woolsack?

In what ways does the lack of internal cotton fields impair the power of Germany in the present war? In how far would coconut groves fill this lack?

Read what you can find on the cultivation and uses of cotton, peanuts, oil palm, sesame, soya bean and the manufacture of oleomargarin.

Sir John Maundeville in his "Voyages and Travels" says that he ate the vegetable lambs and he gives a picture of them growing on trees. Look up the passage and express your opinion of Maundeville.

#### READING REFERENCES

President Scherer's "Cotton as a World Power" (Stokes, 1916) is a fascinating volume that combines the history, science and politics of the plant and does not ignore the poetry and legend.

In the yearbook of the Department of Agriculture for 1916 will be found an interesting article by H. S. Bailey on "Some American Vegetable Oils" (sold separate for five cents). See also: Thompson's "Cottonseed Products and Their Competitors in Northern Europe" (Part I, Cake and Meal; Part II, Edible Oils, Department of Commerce, 10 cents each). "Cottonseed Meal for Feeding Cattle" (U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 655, free). "Cottonseed Industry in Foreign Countries," by T. H. Norton, 1915 (Department of Commerce, 10 cents). "Cottonseed Products" in *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*, July 16, 1917, and Baskerville's article in the same journal (1915, vol. 7, p. 277). Dunstan's "Oil Seeds and Feeding Cakes," a volume on British problems since the war. Ellis's "The Hydrogenation of Oils" (Van Nostrand, 1914). Copeland's "The Coconut" (Macmillan). Barrett's "The Philippine Coconut Industry" (Bulletin No. 25, Philippine Bureau of Agriculture). A court decision on the patent rights of hydrogenation is given in *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* for December, 1917. The standard work on the whole subject is Lewkowitsch's "Chemical Technology of Oils, Fats and Waxes" (3 vols., Macmillan, 1915).

General Pershing has made a demand for some one able to foretell the weather in French.

We'd be thankful over here for some one to foretell it in anything. — *Sunshine*.

1865



1918

## Annual Discount Sale

of

MANUFACTURED FURS

20% to 33½% Reduction

C. C. SHAYNE &amp; CO.

Importers and Manufacturers

STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS

126 West 42nd Street

New York City



## PINEHURST NORTH CAROLINA

Three Excellent Hotels—The Carolina—Now Open

**Golf** Three eighteen-hole courses and one of nine holes. All four courses at the highest standard of upkeep.

**Tennis** The clay tennis courts at Pinehurst are famous both among professionals and amateurs for their excellence. Frequent tournaments.

**Horse Racing** on an excellent track, weekly running and trotting races by horses from private stables.

**Excellent boarding school for boys near the village of Pinehurst. No Consumptives are received at Pinehurst.**

Through Pullman Service from New York via Seaboard Air Line Railway. Only one night from New York, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

Send for illustrated booklet, road maps, horse racing leaflet, schedule of golf and tennis tournaments and trap shooting programme.

Pinehurst Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

**Livery** The large stable of saddle and driving horses under the direction of the hotel management.

**Trap Shooting** Every facility provided for trap shooting, one of the largest equipments in America being located here.

**Rifle Range** under direct charge of Annie Oakley. Lessons given.

**Motoring** Good roads in every direction.

Or Leonard Tufts, 282 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

### THE SPA SANATORIUM

A. I. THAYER, M.D., Ballston Spa, N.Y., near Saratoga Springs. Refined homelike, well equipped. New bath houses, swimming pool. Electric and Nauheim baths. Booklets.

### HOTEL WEBSTER

Forty-fifth Street by Fifth Avenue  
40 West 45th Street NEW YORK  
Just off Fifth Avenue on one of the city's quietest streets

### THE WORD OF A FRIEND

Often helps to a decision

Call on the Countryside Shop when you want advice on any matters connected with countryside living. We will reply promptly giving you our best information.

**LEPAGE'S**  
CHINA  
CEMENT  
STANDS HOT AND COLD WATER





# WHO HANDLES YOUR FOOD?



BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE SERVICE

**B**EING an average human being, safely past the period of adolescence, you are reasonably careful about preserving such health as you have. You dress yourself against heat and cold and rain, maintain a proper standard of physical cleanliness; pursue the usual regimen governing diet, sleep, labor and amusement; avoid drafts and contagions and, in a general way, follow the usual course in trying to keep in good health. You are not one of those curious and amusing people who makes this the chief occupation in life, to be sure; in all things you are prudent and moderate. We all know, or think we do, since the discovery and general acceptance of the germ theory, that death lurks everywhere. It is in the air, the water, letters, kisses, old books: it comes to us in candy and other packed food products. It awaits us on the hand-rail of street cars, a balustrade in the City Library, the admission ticket to the theater. As a matter of fact, the destroyer is ubiquitous and we are not artful dodger enough to evade him. He bags us all at last.

We cannot be "finicky" about this matter. We may exercise but a reasonable degree of care in defending such health as we happen to possess (and none has all he needs), and then let it go at that.

There is one hazard we take which is little thought about by any except a few investigators and scientists with a passion for all that sort of thing. Did it ever occur to you that sound, wholesome health and clean bodies were indispensable in our cooks and waiters? It is not a pleasant thought: but imagine your meal prepared by a tuberculous cook or served by a waiter whose loose life has resulted in some repulsive ineradicable malady. The urban population of the United States are much given to eating in hotels and restaurants. It is essential, therefore, that the servitors in those places be and continue in sound physical condition. Until I read a pamphlet, "The Health of Food-Handlers," lately issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, I had never been so impressed with the importance of this subject. This report embodies the results of some investigations conducted jointly by the New York City Department of Health, the American Museum of Safety, and the statistical department of the Metropolitan Life.

In compliance with a new provision of the sanitary code, requiring food-handlers to obtain certificates showing freedom from infectious communicable diseases, physical examinations of all persons handling food-stuffs in hotels, restaurants and bakeries was begun in August, 1915, by the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Department of Health. Other places have made a start in the same direction. Chicago, the State of Indiana, and the Panama Canal Zone have tentatively inaugurated the plan, and a number of communities—Rochester, Washington, D. C., and Boston have it under consideration. The American Specialty Manufacturers' Association is advocating the plan for nation-wide adoption.

The present effort is the first that has been made to gather the facts, subject them to statistical analysis and apply them to the promotion not only of community health but in the interests of the food-handlers themselves. It is clearly obvious

that the practice of making such examinations is a protection to the patrons of restaurants, hotels, bakeries and all other places which prepare food for consumption; and it is equally clear that the system will safeguard the workers in such places who are subjected to the stress and strain of their occupations.

The analyses which follow embrace 1980 cases recorded at the Clinic of the Division of Industrial Hygiene for which complete records of intensive physical examinations were available out of 42,042 made by the Department of Health and 33,000 by private physicians, coöperating, under the supervision of the Department, during the year ending May 1, 1916. The records were tabulated by the statistical department of the Metropolitan Life and published by that company.

Of the 1980 records thus analyzed, 1604, or 81 per cent, relate to restaurant and hotel employees; 316, or 16 per cent, to workers in bakeries and confectioneries, and 60, or 3 per cent, to various other food-handlers.

The statistician states that the age distribution of the persons thus employed has an important bearing on the detailed findings, and he reports that of those registered in this study, 1587, or 80.2 per cent, were found to be between 20 and 44 years old—the main working period of adult life—only 6.8 per cent being under 20 years and 12.7 per cent, 45 or over.

By sexes, it was found that 1590 were males and 390 females.

**I**N collecting the facts for this study, the following routine was observed:

"A careful history of past and present personal illness, of sickness in the family, and of special occupational influence, was required in each case. Each patient was stripped to the waist for careful inspection, and for physical examination of the heart and lungs. An abdominal examination was also made, and the footwear was removed so that observations on the presence of flat foot and varicose veins could be recorded. Under reflected light an examination of the mouth, pharynx and nasal cavities was made in each case. . . . Whenever the history or clinical evidence caused a suspicion . . . blood was drawn for the Wassermann test."

Wherever it was possible urinalyses were made, "and when tuberculosis was suspected the applicants were made to return once and usually twice for physical re-examination and to record temperature. Every effort was made to obtain a specimen of sputum, tho without avail in a number of instances. All cases in which tuberculosis was diagnosed were examined by three physicians."

"The Talquist hemoglobinometer and the use of the eye test chart were required in each case. The average time of each examination was about forty minutes, exclusive of the time required for laboratory tests."

"The examiners were required to note only such defects as indicated a disease tendency resulting from occupational influences. A multiplicity of minute details that were wholly irrelevant from this viewpoint, . . . were omitted from these records. Admissions of personal illness were registered as subjective observations on the cards, but no statistical study was made of these complaints. Only the physician's findings are represented in this investigation. . . . The terms reported were classified in accordance with the accepted rules of the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals manual."

The computation shows a total of 2842 defects and disease among the 1980 men and women examined, of which 1837 were among the males and 1005 among the females. No illness or defect was found in 511 males and 52 females, that is to say, 32.1 per cent of the males and 13.3 per cent of the females were classed as negative cases, thus concentrating all the diseases and defects in the study on 1079

males and 338 females. The number of defects per male and female, respectively, for those having defects was 1.7 and 3.0.

It is to be observed that the food-handlers who underwent these examinations for the purpose of obtaining certificates felt reasonably certain that they were free of evidences of communicable diseases. This self-selection undoubtedly had the effect of keeping down the percentages found. As it is, 0.66 per cent of all the workers examined disclosed evidences of active and arrested tuberculosis, 0.63 among the males and 0.77 among the females. Nineteen active and 32 suspected cases of syphilis were found, and 79 Wassermann tests were made. "If the active and suspected cases be grouped together," runs the report, the rates are increased to 25.8 for males and 25.6 for females." Other diseases of interest were: 110 cases of colds, coryza and rhinitis, 3 cases of acute bronchitis, 104 cases of emphysema, 208 cases of pyorrhea, 202 cases of pharyngitis, 10 cases of tonsillitis and 144 cases of tonsillar hypertrophy.

There were 695 cases among waiters and 390 among waitresses available for study. Five active cases of tuberculosis and one arrested case is the record for waiters, a rate of 0.9 per cent, and one active, two suspected and one related to organs other than the lungs, among waitresses, a rate of nearly 0.10.

Of 278 male cooks, 72 showed no defects. One active, one arrested and two suspected cases of tuberculosis were disclosed. Three cases of alcoholism were noted. Eleven and a half per cent of the male cooks were found to be afflicted with organic heart disease. Only 11.8 per cent of the female cooks were free of defects. "Anemia was the commonest defect, being found in 52 cases, or in nearly half of those examined. There were 44 cases of varicose veins; 10 cases of pyorrhea, 22 cases of defective teeth and mouth conditions and 23 cases of flat foot."

**F**ROM the viewpoint of public health, the statistician making the report, Dr. Dublin, states that the examination of food-handlers seems thoroly justified. The exclusion of ten cases of active tuberculosis, 19 cases of syphilis and 6 of gonorrhea, is of value because it lessens appreciably the danger of transmission of these diseases by affected individuals. "Aside from this," he continues, "there were 15 cases of arrested and suspected tuberculosis and 32 cases of suspected syphilis which were put upon probation, a health certificate good for a period of one or two months being given them so as to compel their periodic return to the clinic for re-inspection and instruction."

This subject is one of vital interest to the whole public, as it is, of course, to life insurance, and an active interest should be begun for the enactment of laws in every state placing food-handlers of every description under the jurisdiction and supervision of local boards of health. More important than any other branch of our food supply, the public authorities should exercise a rigorous overlordship of the people who from cow to customer are engaged in furnishing milk and other dairy products to congested populations. The fountain is poisoned at its source when contaminated milk is fed to babies.



# Saving the Money That Slipped Through Their Fingers

## How an Investment of \$2.00 Grew to \$7,000 in Seven Years Without Speculation

BY ARTHUR H. PATTERSON

**M**R. AND MRS. B. live in Connecticut. He is a clerk in the office of a manufacturing plant. They have been married ten years and for the first three years of their married life they not only failed to save but actually went in debt over \$400. They now have two children, own a comfortable cottage home which is appraised at \$3,500 and is clear and free. They have savings-bank accounts of \$1,800 and \$1,700 invested in 7% preferred securities. And every dollar of this money has been saved from salary during the past seven years, an average of \$1,000 per year.

I am going to tell you their story, or rather let Mr. B. tell it as he related it to me. If you are facing the crisis in your affairs which the B.'s faced in those early days of married life, it may help you to meet it and come off victorious.

Listen to what Mr. B. says:

I am now 37 years of age; married and the Daddy of two children. When I was married I had exactly \$750 on hand in cash, inherited from my father's estate. Up to that time I never saved a nickel and if this money hadn't come as a windfall, we could not have been married. I held a good position and was earning \$2,000 a year. That was in 1907. For the next three years Jane and I just let things run along, living comfortably on my salary. The \$750 which I inherited went for furniture and home needs and we did manage to buy—on the spur of early married ambition, perhaps—\$300 more of furniture which we paid for out of my salary. But all the rest of it went for clothing, rent, food, amusement, books, cigars, etc. We spent it as it came and it was always a race between our cash and our bills to see which would be on top at the end of the month. Usually the cash lost. But the bills didn't press or worry me. I ran accounts with tradesmen who knew me and knew I was good for it. But gradually the bills distanced the cash and at the end of three years I was in a hole just \$400; and then the situation grew serious because we had a baby and in order to pay the emergency bills of the occasion, I had to let my other creditors wait and they became restless.

Jane and I had tried time and time again to live within my salary and save a few dollars, but it wasn't any use. We lacked the backbone somehow and didn't have the necessary system to help us see it through. One day I came across a remark made by James Hill, the railroad builder, and it set me thinking. It burned itself into my brain. It was this:

"If you want to know whether you are going to be a success or failure in life, you can easily find out. The test is simple and infallible. Are you able to save money? If not, drop out. You will fail as sure as you live. You may not think so, but you will. The seed of success is not in you."

I went home and that evening Jane and

I had a long heart-to-heart talk. We sat up until one o'clock, studying, planning, debating, wondering how we could change our shiftless, easy-going habits so that we could feel that we were going to be classified with the successful ones and not the failures.

We made up our minds that from that night on not a penny would be spent for other than bare necessities until every debt had been paid. We resolved to live on half my salary, reasoning that if other people whom we knew could live respectably on \$1,000, there was no reason why we shouldn't. Then Jane said: "We ought to keep a cash account and put down just where the money goes. We can't go by guesswork any longer. We've been living that way for three years. We'll begin now to keep a record of our money."

What Jane said brought to my mind an advertisement which I had seen only a few days before, about an Expense Book for family accounts. So I got the magazine and found the ad. It told about the Economy Expense Book for personal and household accounting. The description told me that it was exactly the thing we needed and before going to bed I wrote a letter ordering a copy. In a few days it came, and Jane and I had an interesting session studying it and entering the Cash and Expenditure Items which we had been keeping tab of since the midnight resolution.

That book taught us something about the science of home economics. We learned, for instance, that in a properly arranged budget a man earning the salary I did could save, without stinting, at least 30% of his salary. But we were beating that figure. We had raised the ante to 50%, and that without suffering for a single need. Of course, we had cut out the theatre, the cigars, the expensive lunches and we'd begun to get acquainted with some of our discarded clothes all over again. And I learned that rent consumed in the balanced budget 17½% (which was about our cost); food was 25% and we cut it to 21%; clothes 17% we chopped to 5% that first year, and it never rose over 10% the first four years.

We started on the new system in April, 1910. The following April when we balanced the books for the first year we found this result: Every single bill paid and \$653 in the savings bank! Glorious! We were out of the woods and for the first time in my entire business career I had visions of success on which I could actually stand without breaking through into the quicksands of despair. We celebrated that night in good style with a dinner and the theatre and that's become part of the program ever since—the annual dinner of the board of directors, Jane calls it.

The rest is easy. We were on the right track and once started nothing could turn us back.

We stuck right to the original program for three years, living on half my salary and saving the other half. Then I got a raise of \$250 and that made it quite a bit easier. A year ago I got another raise, bringing my salary up to \$2,700, where it now stands.

I've never had the least trouble, since starting on the first page of my first copy of Woolson's Economy Expense Book, in living within my income and saving money. That book brought us, not only independ-

ence, but it changed me from a worried, half-baked existence into a self-respecting, successful man. I am in a position, as the result of our joint efforts, where I need look to no man for favors; and further than that, my success has brought us into a circle of friends, both business and social, who value us because we are looked upon in our town as "worth while" and "the sort who are getting ahead."

\*\*\*\*\*

Woolson's Economy Expense Book is designed to keep track of the income and expenses of the average family in a systematic manner. Each book is made to contain the records of four consecutive years.

No knowledge of bookkeeping or accounting is necessary to properly keep a Woolson Book. The lifetime experience of an expert accountant is in the book. He devised it for his own household and planned it so his wife could keep it.

Two minutes daily is sufficient to keep it written up to date. At the end of each week and month and year you not only know where every penny went, but you will have an analysis and comparative table of all the various expenditures, showing just what it went for. Every detail of money management is provided for by a simple, easy-system that a 12-year-old child could handle.

This book has proved truly a godsend to thousands because it has taught them a sure way to manage their finances. With it you know every minute just where you are money-wise. It automatically shows every penny of income and outgo; just how much for groceries, dress, rent, medicine, amusement, car-fare, etc.—and all this instantly and plainly. It is not complicated or tiresome. In fact, once you have started keeping a Woolson Book you will find it fascinating as a game and a miser for saving money.

The publishers are desirous while the interest of the American public is fastened on the problem of high-cost-of-living, to distribute several hundred thousand copies of the new greatly improved edition and are doing it in this way:

Merely write to them and ask that a copy be sent you without cost for a five days' examination. If at the end of the time you decide to keep it, you send \$2.00 in payment, or if you wish to return it, you can do so without further obligation. Send no cash. Merely fill in the coupon, supply business reference, mail, and the book will be sent you immediately.

**GEORGE B. WOOLSON & COMPANY**  
120-N West 32nd Street  
New York City

George B. Woolson & Company  
120-N West 32nd Street  
New York City

Without obligation please send me, all charges prepaid, your book. I agree to send \$2.00 in five days or return the book.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Advt





*If you ever wake up to this,  
blame it on someone's inflammable roof*

**I**N THE LAST FEW YEARS thousands of people of Atlanta, Baltimore, Salem and Paris looked helplessly on just such a sight—stood powerless while their homes, workshops and landmarks were eaten alive by the red scourge.

So long as we are human, carelessness, oversight and combustibles will prevail. So will fire. And while a single burned home or gutted factory is a severe loss to the individuals involved, the community fire is a real catastrophe. And it isn't an accident. It is the price charged by ignorance for a lesson in fire safety.

All such fires start small and spread large over the Inflammable Roof Route. Your home's protection from the community fire depends on the material fastened to its rafters. Your factory's chance in a conflagration depends on its roof material.

The modern roof has outgrown its

function as a weather protection—it must be a fire preventative as well—and this is a specification for Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofings, resistant to heat, weather, and time. This modern roof is one of the biggest single contributions to fire-safe construction, and explains why slowly but surely the fire peril is lessened and the day comes nearer when it will flicker out.

Safeguard your property with one of these Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofings—Asbestos Built-Up Roofing, Asbestos Ready Roofing, Corrugated Asbestos Roofing, Colorblende and Transite Asbestos Shingles.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.  
NEW YORK CITY

10 Factories—Branches in 60 Large Cities



# JOHNS-MANVILLE

## Service in Fire Prevention



The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

THE COUNTRYSIDE

MAGAZINE AND SUBURBAN LIFE

Founded 1904

Incorporated with The Independent August 4, 1917

The Independent is owned and published weekly by the Independent Corporation, at 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, Karl V. S. Howland, president; Frederic E. Dickinson, treasurer; Hamilton Holt, editor; Harold Howland, associate editor; Edwin E. Slosson, literary editor. The price of The Independent is Ten Cents a copy; Four Dollars for one year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union, \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Writers who wish their articles returned should send stamped and address envelopes. No responsibility is assumed for the loss or non-return of manuscripts. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter. Copyright, 1917, by The Independent. Address all communications to The Independent, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY 19, 1918

Volume 93, Number 3607

EDITORIALS	
The United States Comes of Age..	89
Woodrow Wilson .....	89
Peace Terms Compared .....	89
The Bolshevik and Their Ism....	92
Cartoon Comment .....	90
THE STORY OF THE WEEK	
War Issues Defined .....	93
On the West Front .....	93
Aerial Warfare .....	93
On the Italian Front .....	93
The Huns at Work .....	93
Ravages of U-boats .....	94
Britain's War Balance Sheet.....	94
Russian Disintegration .....	94
Bolshevik and Boche .....	94
Balkans Seek Peace .....	94
Feud of Brazil and Argentina .....	94
The Turbulent Peninsula .....	94
New British Ambassador .....	94
The Serbian Mission .....	95
The Suffrage Amendment.....	95
Red Cross Progress .....	95
War Secretary Examined .....	95
The Morals of the Army .....	95
Libraries for Soldiers .....	95
Conscription Constitutional .....	95
Military Insurance .....	96
Problems of Coal and Oil.....	96
Food Crisis Acute .....	96
First State for Prohibition.....	96
Resources of the Banks .....	96
Government Industries .....	96
Tehuantepec Railroad .....	97
THE ALLIES' PEACE TERMS	
Premier Lloyd George .....	98
President Wilson .....	99
President Wilson Has Saved Russia..	102
By Isaac Don Levine	
Reading at the Front .....	103
By Eveline W. Brainerd	
C'est la Guerre .....	104
By Irving Bacheller	
Winter Apples (Verse) .....	104
By Joe Cone	
The Independent-Harper's Weekly	
News-Pictorial .....	105
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY	
Professions on a Business Basis...	109
By Edward Earle Purinton	
Is Your Study Up to Date?.....	111
Who Gets the Surplus? .....	112
By Malcolm Keir	
Touchstone—Mr. Gompers .....	113
By Donald Wilhelm	
Automobiles, Coal and Efficiency...	114
By Clarkson Lloyd	
Food Will Win the War.....	121
The New Books .....	128

HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. THE OCCASION

1. Write a short paragraph in which you summarize President Wilson's previous appearances before Congress. Tell what occasion suggested every appearance. Summarize, in a single sentence, the principal thought of every address.

2. In a single paragraph give the reasons that led to the present address.

3. Write a paragraph of comparison, or contrast, in which you show how the occasion of this address is like or unlike the occasions of other addresses.

SECTION II. THE MAN

1. Write a character sketch of President Wilson, basing all that you say upon evidence to be found in the address.

2. Write an article in which you present President Wilson's conception of democracy.

3. Write an oration in which you show that President Wilson is a noble example of patriotic American.

SECTION III. THE WORDS

1. Give the meaning and the derivation of every one of the following words: parleys, susceptible, vantage, conjecture, domination, imperialistic, Reichstag, candor, frankness, peradventure, to compound, aggrandizement, aggression, covenants, adequate, equitable, autonomous, rectifications, vindication, culminating.

2. Select from the address other words that you think members of your class may not understand. Learn their meanings, and then question your class, giving explanations whenever necessary.

3. Make a list of fifteen words in the address that contribute to dignity.

4. In any single paragraph find the proportion of words of Anglo-Saxon origin, and words of classical origin.

5. Find several sentences composed almost entirely of words of Anglo-Saxon origin. What is the purpose of such sentences?

SECTION IV. THE THOUGHT

1. Write a brief of the address, showing the progress of its thought.

2. What is the "evident principle" that runs thru the address?

3. Condense the thought of the address into one or two paragraphs.

4. Write a paragraph of contrast on "the more liberal statesmen of Germany" and "the military leaders."

5. What does President Wilson mean by the following expressions: fearless frankness; the grim power of Germany; they have refused to compound their ideals; the day of conquest and aggrandizement; open covenants of peace; economic barriers; adequate guarantees; equitable claims; unselfish sympathy; historically established lines; autonomous development; essential rectifications; pacific enterprise; the culminating and final war for human liberty.

6. Compare or contrast President Wilson's program of peace with the programs presented by other persons in authority.

SECTION V. THE LITERARY VALUE

1. Select from the address sentences that seem to you especially melodious in language.

2. Point out ways by which President Wilson has made the use of adjectives contribute strongly to literary effect.

3. Show how President Wilson employed balance and antithesis as means of producing striking effect.

4. Make a list of the striking rhetorical phrases President Wilson has employed in this address.

5. Show in what ways the noble spirit of the address gives it genuine literary value.

LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH

1. Give a talk in which you show in what ways Lloyd George's speech is like President Wilson's address, and in what ways it is different.

2. Write a précis of Lloyd George's speech, making the principal thought especially emphatic.

3. Point out, and explain, some of the most effective rhetorical phrases in Lloyd George's speech.

THE PEACE TERMS

1. Give a talk in which you explain the peace programs presented by the various nations, and comment on their respective merits.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

NOTE: We believe that one subject is of overwhelming importance this week. We have therefore confined our Lesson Plan to this one topic.

War Aims and Peace Terms of All Belligerents—"The United States Grows Up," "Peace Terms Compared," "Great Britain's Peace Terms," "The Peace Terms of the United States," "Bolsheviki Peace Terms," "The Austro-German Peace Terms," "The Speech of Lloyd George," "The President's Address," "President Wilson Has Saved Russia."

1. Review the circumstances which led the chief European belligerents to enter the war. What were the declared purposes of each?

2. Review the circumstances which led the United States to enter the war. What were the purposes of the nation as set forth in President Wilson's message of April 2, 1917?

3. Review the German peace proposals of December, 1916, the President's suggestions as set forth in his address to the Senate in January, 1917, and the answer made by the Allies at that time.

4. Review the suggestions made by the Pope in his letter of August 1, 1917, and the answer made by the President, August 27, 1917.

5. How do you account for the fact that thus far France and Italy have made practically no formal statements of their war aims?

6. "When the Bolshevik presented their peace terms . . . the press of England and America generally hooted," etc. (Editorial.) How do you account for this fact?

7. Why did Lloyd George "seize the occasion of a Trade Union Conference to deliver a declaration of the aims of the Allies"?

8. Transcribe from the documents appropriate quotations showing the attitude of (a) the President, (b) Lloyd George, (c) the Bolshevik, toward secret diplomacy.

9. "President Wilson puts second the historic American policy of absolute freedom of navigation," etc. (Editorial.) Quote the President's words. When did America first announce this as her policy? What is England's attitude toward this policy? Germany's?

10. Compare the declarations of Lloyd George and the President upon "the establishment of equal trade conditions." How far have the Allies modified their attitude since the Paris Conference of June 14, 1916?

11. Quote from the declarations of belligerents on both sides to prove that all parties are now agreed "as to the desirability of a reduction of the burdens of armaments."

12. Why does the editorial writer regard the question of the German colonies as a knotty one?

13. How do you account for the difference in the attitude of Lloyd George and the President toward Russian affairs?

14. Quote the portions of the two speeches which prove that Lloyd George and the President "agree on an independent Poland."

15. "As to the western boundary there are indications that the opposing parties are coming nearer together." (Editorial.) Give documentary proof of this statement.

16. "In regard to the subject races of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires the new terms of the Allies are very much more lenient," etc. (Editorial.) Trace the relation between this fact and (a) the establishment of the Russian Republic, (b) the defeat of the Italians.

17. "All parties have express approval of some sort of international organization," etc. (Editorial.) Quote extracts from the documents to prove that this is so.

18. Arrange the peace terms as summarized on pages 100, 101, with a view to emphasizing the subjects upon which the nations agree. Make a similar arrangement for subjects upon which they differ.

19. What proof does Mr. Levine give that "The President . . . has saved Russia, if not for the Allies, at least from the arms of Germany"?

20. Compare the President's analysis of internal conditions in Germany with that of Lloyd George.

21. Do you find any evidences in the two addresses that the President and Lloyd George were in consultation while they were preparing these addresses?



## Packard's hand is set to help win the war

Enlisted—in this *greatest* of human undertakings—are all the resources of our nation-wide organization.

Determined to do our utmost, there is a speeding up *all along the line*—that personal efficiency may be increased at least fifty per cent.

Every Packard man realizes that *multiplied* responsibility is his in this hour of unequalled stress.

Twelve thousand workers are here united in a *constructive auxiliary* to the forces that drive for victory.

By far the larger part of our factory facilities are today devoted to the production of motor equipment needed *directly* by the government.

More than a thousand of our engineers and skilled workers have already gone into the country's service—many of them at heavy personal sacrifice, to render voluntary aid in vital activities.

All of the pioneer and experimental work which we have done in *aviation motor* building—work to which three strenuous years and hundreds of thousands of dollars were devoted—has been given to the government to help win the war.

And we stand more than willing today to convert *all* our facilities *exclusively* to government work, if

wisdom determines that necessity.

In the meantime—the motor car is itself a *weapon of war*, directly and indirectly.

*Dependable transportation* is now tremendously more important than ever before. And to this *urgent* need Packard cars give substantial and *necessary* assistance.

Today the *automobile* is just as important as the *telephone*, the *passenger train* or the *motor truck*. Eliminate it and the world's transportation facilities would be *hopelessly* crippled.

*The motor car is a necessity!*

And as such we will continue its production so long as *all of our* facilities are not needed for more urgent government work.

One big way in which Packard is contributing to victory is in the production of a motor car of maximum efficiency and reliability—a *car which makes most economical use of gasoline and tires*. The newest type of fighting airplane motors are built on Twin Six principles.

This frank statement is now made that the public may understand—and more clearly appreciate why the *dependable* motor car is an important part of the *necessary* equipment that will help win the war.

---

*Packard Motor Car Company, its Branches and Dealers*



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## THE UNITED STATES COMES OF AGE

**T**HE United States has come of age. For nearly a century and a half it has been growing up. It passed safely thru the common ailments of childhood. It has suffered the disconcerting mysteries of adolescence. It has been racked by "growing pains." An almost mortal illness, safely weathered, left it stronger than before. It has put on bone and sinew and good solid flesh. It has grown in wisdom and stature.

Now, in God's good time, it has come to its majority. It has stepped out to take its place among its fellows on the earth. It has become a citizen of the world.

This is the deep and stirring significance of the President's address. The United States at a stroke assumes the rôle of a Great Power. It steps out of the Western Hemisphere into the world. It accepts its full share of responsibility for the world's peace and good order. It declares its right and duty and purpose to fight for justice, not only in the New World, but in the Old.

All this was implied in what we have already done. But it needed such a detailed and unequivocal statement to drive it home. Events have moved rapidly for us in the past year. It is no wonder that Europe had not realized how far we had come. It is no wonder that we ourselves were hardly conscious where we had arrived.

We are pledged to fight to the end to readjust the map of Europe. Our terms of peace include a free Poland, a return of Italia Irredenta, the freedom of Turkey's oppressed peoples, the redress of the crime of 1871 in Alsace-Lorraine, autonomy for parts of Austria-Hungary.

A strange undertaking for the American people. An astounding breaking with the past. But in the world we have lived in for three years now it hardly seems strange. The past is more shadowy than it has ever been before. Our eyes are on the future.

The future beckons the American nation to a mighty responsibility. The nation goes forward with a bound.

## WOODROW WILSON

**T**HERE can no longer be any doubt about it. Woodrow Wilson is today the acknowledged leader of the forces of democracy engaged in the overthrow of absolutism, and the great champion of liberalism on earth. This is not so much because he is the spokesman of the most powerful republic of the world. Nor is it because our brave Allies are far spent and in dire need of our support.

Our President stands today as the world's foremost democrat and statesman because he articulates the very conscience of the American people and because the American people are now bending their might solely to the establishment of the great moral principles of liberty and justice for all nations, friend and foe alike.

The moment Germany invaded Belgium the Allies' cause became the just cause, and right heroically have they maintained it from that day to this. Their courage and sacrifice have saved the day for us no less than for themselves. But victory tarried, and when Russia collapsed the Allies might have been forced into an unfavorable peace had not the United States entered the breach. That made the United States the umpire of the destinies of the world. Even then a lesser man might have failed. But the

American "schoolmaster," the college president who was kicked upstairs into politics, was man enough to rise to the greatness of the occasion. It was Woodrow Wilson who first announced that the United States wanted no territories or indemnities. Europe marveled. It was Woodrow Wilson who first detailed the plan for the establishment after the war of a league of free nations to enforce peace. Europe concurred. It was Woodrow Wilson who first drove the wedge in between the Hohenzollerns and the German people. That made democracy one of the aims of the war. And now it is Woodrow Wilson who, hand in hand with Lloyd George, lays down the explicit and inexorable terms of a just and lasting peace. This purges the Allied cause of whatever selfish aims still clung to it. It puts the guilt squarely upon Germany for the further shedding of blood. And, beyond all, it raises the war from a righteous war to a holy war.

No wonder autocracy and privilege curse him. No wonder the common people rally to his banner. Were the career of Woodrow Wilson to end today his fame is imperishable. Our President will rank in the hearts of his fellow countrymen with Washington and Lincoln.

## PEACE TERMS COMPARED

**W**HEN the Bolsheviks presented their peace terms to the world and demanded that the Allies do the same, the press of England and America very generally hooted at the idea as "a German trap," "a pacifist plot," and the like. But at the head of both Governments fortunately there are men of exceptional political sagacity, and what seemed to others an embarrassing

or futile request, they recognized as a great opportunity to make clear the unselfish aims for which the nations are fighting. Premier Lloyd George seized the occasion of a Trade Union conference to deliver a declaration of the aims of the Allies so temperate in its tone, moderate in its demands, concrete in its terms and high in its ideals that it cannot fail to have a good influence in friendly, neutral and



# CARTOON COMMENT

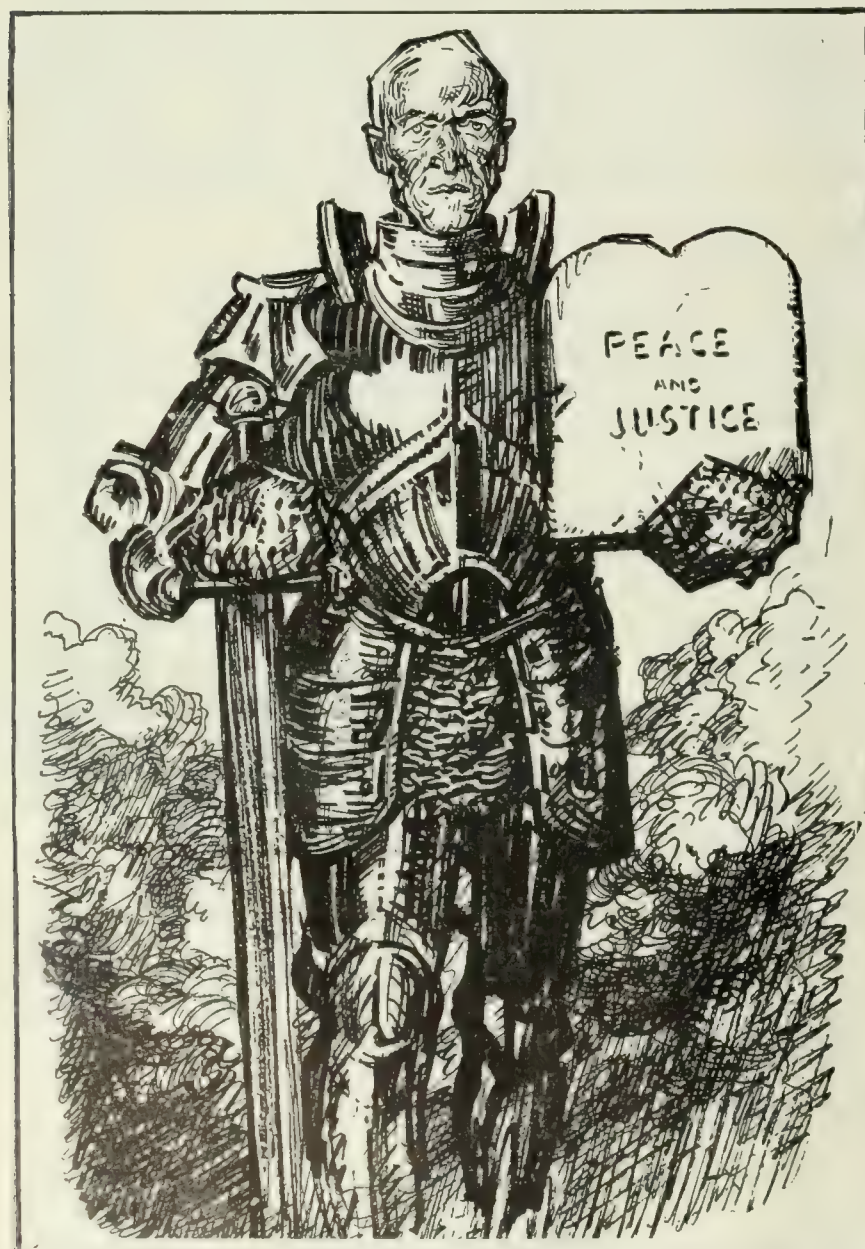
## THE PARTNERSHIP OF PEOPLES



### THIS WAY OUT

Democracy is urging Germania, spellbound by dark autocracy, to follow liberty to peace. Macauley in Charleston "Sunday News"

"Will he see the sign?" asks Kirby in the New York "World." The sign is leading the German people out of the maze of swords



### SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY

The standard-bearer of democracy, President Wilson, sets forth America's terms of peace. Cezare in New York "Evening World"

"The Gorgon's head comes off!" Carter in the New York "Sun" draws a forceful picture of Uncle Sam's triumph over autocracy



enemy countries. Three days later President Wilson called Congress to listen to an address no less eloquent and more remarkable, for it brought the United States as a world power into close alignment with the Allies.

We have, then, for the first time, clear, definite and authoritative statements from all the belligerents and various factions and can compare their terms. Let us consider the questions raised in these peace proposals, following the order of the President's program.

President Wilson puts first the demand for open diplomacy with no secret treaties or *ententes*. This is what the Bolsheviks want, and they are acting on their principle by publishing all the secret treaties they can get their hands on. The British and French radicals demanded it long before the war, and the Union for Democratic Control has been agitating for it during the war. Probably these Governments will accept it, but the rulers of Prussia, having gained their greatest victories in the present war as well as in the past by secret intrigue, will not renounce this weapon until they have to.

President Wilson puts second the historic American policy of absolute freedom of navigation on the high seas in peace and war. The Reichstag resolution of last July makes the same demand. Old Russia stood with the United States and Germany on the principle of "free ships make free goods" for over a hundred years, but the Bolsheviks apparently care nothing for such things. The British Government has recently announced that it will not even discuss or consider the question. Since the Declaration of London, which was the longest step taken in this direction by international agreement, has been abrogated by Great Britain and since Germany has violated this principle with unprecedented brutality, it will be more difficult than ever to secure the concurrence of other nations in such a policy.

The third plank in the President's platform, the establishment of equal trade conditions, is in accordance with the declarations of the Socialist and labor parties of all nations, of the Russian Bolsheviks, of Count Czernin, and of the Reichstag. It is contrary to the agreement of the eight Allied governments at the Paris conference of June, 1916. But it is rumored that even those who promoted the Paris agreement are now willing to drop it. Lloyd George in his speech before the Labor Convention reduced it to a possible preference in obtaining raw materials. An economic boycott after the war is what Germany dreads most, and it may well be used, as the President implies, as a threat to compel her to enter a peace league.

All parties and governments now agree as to the desirability of a reduction of the burden of armaments. Germany before the war opposed any limitations, defeated all such projects in The Hague conferences and refused the invitation of England to a mutual reduction of naval construction. But Germany and Austria-Hungary in their reply to the Pope put disarmament among their chief desires.

The question of the German colonies in Africa and the Pacific, now completely conquered by the Allies, is a knotty one. The Germans demand their restoration, giving the fact that the natives fought for them as evidence of their preference for German rule. But the world will rightly demand better evidence of German benevolence than the acts of a few thousand Askari conscripts. The Bolsheviks would apply their general rule of democratic choice, regardless of the absurdity of appealing to a referendum of African savages. The Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans say they will never give up their conquests, but they have no voice whatever in the government of the Empire, and besides when they were asked at the beginning of the war to take possession of the German colonies it was expressly stipulated that they should not annex them but hold them at the disposal of the London Government. The British Labor Party proposes that all tropical Africa should be put under the control of a League of Nations to secure native rights and equal access. The speeches of the Premier

and the President point the way to a settlement by proposing to leave the question of the colonies to an international conference to determine with special reference to native interests.

In their references to Russia the London and Washington speeches show the most marked contrast. Mr. Lloyd George is quite justified in complaining of Russia for having got France and England into the war for her defense and then deserting the cause; but in saying that Russia has only herself to blame and cannot expect any more help he is not so tactful as Mr. Wilson, who heartily welcomes Russia into the society of free nations and demands the evacuation of her territory by the Germans the same as for Belgium and France. The Germans, while pretending to accept the Bolshevik principle of no annexations, refuse to give up their hold on Poland, Courland and White Russia. The Bolsheviks are willing to leave the question of allegiance or independence to the people of the disputed territory, but only after the German troops have been withdrawn, so the vote may be free. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George agree on an independent Poland including the Polish population formerly under Russian, Austrian and Prussian sovereignty. The Austrian and German governments are said to have agreed to an "independent" Poland under an Austrian prince and comprising Russian and Austrian Poland with perhaps some parts of Prussian Poland. The President stipulates for Poland as for Serbia "a free and secure access to the sea." This very important condition of economic independence he has repeatedly insisted upon, tho it is generally ignored in other peace programs. It does not necessarily imply the actual possession of a seaport by every inland nation—a difficult geographical problem—but might be accomplished by special commercial rights.

As to the western boundary there are indications that the opposing parties are coming nearer together. The Pan-Germans demanded the annexation of Belgium and more of northern France than the German armies had ever occupied. On the other hand the French chauvinists demanded not only Alsace-Lorraine but all the German territory west of the Rhine. But both these extremist designs have now been repudiated by their respective Governments. Count Czernin states that the Central Powers have no intention of forcibly annexing the territories seized during the war [*i. e.*, France, Russia, Rumania] or of depriving of political independence those countries that have lost it during the war [*i. e.*, Serbia, Belgium, Albania]. But he refuses to admit of international interference in the case of nationalities who had not political independence [*i. e.*, Alsatians, Bohemians]. The Bolsheviks insist upon the right of all peoples to vote upon what countries they shall belong to. On the other hand the French Government by a unanimous vote of the Chamber of Deputies declares that it will never consent to submit the question of the "reannexation" of Alsace and Lorraine to the people of those provinces, and it refuses in advance to abide by any such plebiscite no matter how taken. It has been rumored that the German Government, if forced to it, might consent to a plebiscite, believing that since eight-ninths of the inhabitants speak German a majority would vote to stay in the German Empire. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson denounce the wrong done to France in 1871, the former saying that it should be "reconsidered," the latter that it should be "righted." Both want the question settled so as to secure the future peace of Europe, and such a settlement ought not to be impossible if Germany can be made to reopen the case.

The demand heard on all sides earlier in the war for indemnities to cover the expenses of military operations and to punish the enemy has now dropt out of consideration. The total cost of the war has become too enormous to be recovered from the defeated party under any circumstances and the continuation of the war even for a few weeks over the amount of indemnity would be unprofitable. The Bolsheviks declare against all contributions or indemni-



ties and would have the damages settled by an international fund to which each country shall contribute "on a proportional basis." The Germans want each country to pay its own costs and stand its own losses. The Allies and America insist that the invaders shall so far as possible restore, repair and compensate the invaded territory. Premier Lloyd George, remembering perhaps that the seamen's union upset the decision of the last labor conference to renounce indemnities, puts in a word for the compensation of seamen for the outrages they have suffered.

In regard to the subject races of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires the new terms of the Allies are very much more lenient than those they held a year ago to be an irreducible minimum. At that time the insistence of the Czar's Government on the possession of Constantinople and of the Italian Government on a considerable area of Slavic territory were causing considerable embarrassment to the Allies.

Now the Bolsheviki have renounced Constantinople and Italy has moderated her demands. The President and the Premier agree that Italy should extend her boundaries to include Italian populations, which would mean the Trentino and perhaps Triest and Zara. They disclaim any intention of breaking up Austria-Hungary, but they wish to see the various races guaranteed self-government and free development of their national life. This, since it stops short of complete independence, will be a disappointment to the Czechs and Slovaks who have hoped for a republic, and the Croats who have longed for reunion with their Serbian brethren, but perhaps it is the most we can do for them under the present circumstances.

Some of us, too, will be disappointed that the Turks are not to be expelled from Europe and Constantinople, and all the oppressed peoples enfranchised, as the Allies declared in their note of December 19, 1916, to President Wilson, but if, as Lloyd George says, Arabia, Armenia, Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia are recognized as nationalities, it would matter little if there should be retained a shadow of Turkish sovereignty such as covered Egypt up to the present war. The Turks in their negotiations with the Bolsheviki demand the evacuation and restitution of all the territory they have lost and they also put in a plea for the liberation of Persia from British and Russian control.

All parties have expressed approval of some sort of international organization, world court or league of nations, to maintain peace and settle disputes, altho they doubtless differ in their ideas of what such international control should be.

Such in brief are the views of the various belligerents on the chief issues of the war. Whatever we may think of the prospect of their coming soon to an agreement, it is decidedly encouraging to have their differences exposed and the fundamental questions publicly discussed.

## THE BOLSHEVIKI AND THEIR ISM

**N**OW that President Wilson has said a good word for the Bolsheviki it may be worth while to examine the grounds upon which it is possible to defend the proposition that they are "earnest" and "sincere" men who are acting "wisely" and "justly" in the "true spirit of modern democracy." Only a few Americans, we imagine, would so have described them. Practically the entire American people has shared the anger of our Allies at the amazing conduct of the Petrograd group which put Russia out of the war and entered upon separate peace parleys with the Potsdam highwayman.

But the President, in his profound sympathy with a world-wide democratic movement, evidently quite sincerely believes that essentially the Bolsheviki are true exponents of it.

Is he right in this assumption? We have no informa-

tion on the subject that other men do not possess, and therefore at the outset we must quite frankly admit that we do not know whether Lenine and Trotzky are honest men or crooks, German agents or patriots. Two or three things, however, are reasonably clear. They are democratic radicals of the extreme left wing. Their socialism is on the anarchistic order rather than a program of centralized organization. They believe that the class war is more fundamental and more important than any other war. To them the social revolution is the supreme human interest. They call for the expropriation of lands held by inheritance, and of capital amassed, owned and administered by a class which they describe as exploiters. They believe that the toilers, who hitherto have been wage-earners, are competent to carry on industry and to handle the decentralized governmental activities which may be necessary to correlate the activities of a purely democratic society. These activities, however, they think of as non-coercive. At all costs, men must be free to follow their own consciences and their own judgment. It is unethical to order them to fight. Even while the battle rages officers must consult the ranks. If the enemy is to be charged it must be after a vote is taken.

It would be unintelligent to deny that these ideas are regarded by millions of Russians as ethical in the highest degree, or that they are shared by thousands of educated men, not to be classed as fools, outside of Russia. For a generation they have been winning adherents all over the world. Men and women of pure character and unexceptional conduct see in them a practical realization of New Testament Christianity.

Their strong appeal to the Russian is easily understood by those who know something of Russian character and temperament. The Slav is not aggressive. There is in him none of the Prussian arrogance, nothing of the desire to advance or to aggrandize himself by a ruthless overriding and exploitation of fellow-men. He is friendly and fair-minded. It is hard for him to understand why anybody should be cruel or unjust. Above all things he is peaceful and wants to live in peace, following a simple life and satisfied with little if only he can feel safe and unmolested and free to follow the dictates of his own conscience.

These are admirable qualities, but until they are supplemented by energy and vision they achieve nothing. By these qualities alone no community could advance in civilization. No nation having these qualities highly developed, and these only, could take any considerable part in modern industrial and commercial development. It might contribute to knowledge and to art. Russia has intellectuals not to be despised. Indeed, she has given to the world a relatively large number of men of unquestioned genius. If man could live by bread alone, eked out by thought and kindly sympathy, the "ism" of the Bolsheviki might satisfy the world, once it had been made safe for democracy.

But for the present and probably for generations to come mankind must also possess itself of railroads and machinery, ships and aeroplanes, mills and marts; it must build cities and live in them; it must study efficiency. And these things lay upon society another necessity. It must organize governments that are competent and effective. This society cannot do if it assumes that all men are equally competent to legislate and to administer. The matters that can be handled only by men of great intellectual and moral power, specially trained for their work, are innumerable already, and are multiplying day by day. An apparently hopeless inability to see this truth is the fatal weakness of the "ism" of the Bolsheviki, of the Industrial Workers of the World, and of all the communistic anarchists. If the world is in fact to be made democratic, democracies, as Governor McCall so pertinently said, must be made safe for the world, and that can be accomplished only as we hold fast to the stubborn truth that men are not equally competent to organize and to govern.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

**January 4**—British and French aviators raid German lines and Italians repel an attack upon Padua.

**January 5**—Slight German gains near Bullecourt. Artillery duels along Italian front.

**January 6**—British retake ground near Bullecourt. Germans make slight gains against French.

**January 7**—Several German attacks repulsed by British and French. British active on Italian front.

**January 8**—Italian batteries repulse a strong Austro-German attack on the Asiago Plateau.

**January 9**—French pierce German lines and take prisoners in the St. Mihiel sector, near Verdun.

**January 10**—French repel German attacks. Heavy snows stop fighting on the Italian front.

## War Issues Defined

The most notable utterances of the week were the statements of the war aims and peace terms of the Allied Powers, which were made by Mr. Lloyd George on January 5 and by President Wilson three days later, and which are given fully elsewhere in these pages. The two were in substantial agreement, and were received with hearty approval thruout the Allied nations. Especially marked was the approval given to Mr. Wilson's statement by Mr. Arthur Henderson and the British Labor party, whose attitude toward the war had previously been somewhat uncertain. Their unreserved adherence to the President's policy of waging the war until Prussian militarism is thoroly defeated and the ends of democracy are attained caused unpleasant surprize in Germany. Measures were taken for the simultaneous publication of the President's address, as soon as it was delivered, in all the friendly capitals of the world, and it is hoped that in some way its substance, at least, will be disseminated thruout Germany.

## On the West Front

Many minor engagements with practically negligible net results make up the story of the week on the quadruplicate western battle front—Belgian, British, French and American. On January 4 the British destroyed eight German aeroplanes and lost five, and French aviators dropt tons of explosives on German railroad stations and supply centers. At dawn the next day the Germans attacked the British east of Bullecourt, and made slight gains, which on the following day were all retaken by the British. The Germans made slight gains against the French on January 6, tho an attack by the Crown Prince was repulsed, and the French disposed of six German aeroplanes. On January 7 German attacks upon both the British and French were repulsed, and substantially the same

record was made again the next day. A vigorous French attack south of Verdun on January 9 resulted in the piercing of the German lines and the taking of many prisoners, tho no ground was permanently held. The next day small German attacks were easily repulsed by the French. Heavy snow made more important actions impracticable.

**Aerial Warfare** In preparation for the great aerial attack upon Germany which is being planned by the Aviation Corps of the army, another large aviation school has been established by the American forces in France. Meantime American aviators are increasingly active on the battle front. It was reported on January 5 that several of them had flown over the German lines and had dropt bombs, in reprisal for the killing of two American woodcutters by German aviators. Documents found upon prisoners indicate that Germany is planning greatly to increase its aerial force, to meet the American attack.

## On the Italian Front

Italian aviators drove off another German raid on Padua on January 4, and the Germans bombarded Bassano, Mestre and Castelfranco instead, doing much harm. The French continued to harass the German lines

and took some prisoners. The next day's operations were confined to artillery duels along the Piave and at Asiago. On January 6 British patrols crost the Piave and disturbed the enemy. The Teutons made a violent attack on the Asiago Plateau on January 8, which was repelled by Italian artillery fire, and for the rest of the week operations were halted by heavy snows. The schools of Venice have been reopened in the belief that danger of German attack upon that city is past.

## The Huns at Work

Flagrant examples of German inhumanity have been reported during the week. At midnight of January 4 the British hospital ship "Rewa" was torpedoed and sunk, despite the fact that she carried all the lights and markings indicative of her character and also of the fact that she had not been within the German submarine "barred zone." Happily, all the wounded aboard were rescued, tho three members of the crew are missing. The torpedo struck the ship directly beneath the huge red cross painted on her side.

Authoritative reports from Belgium are to the effect that the Germans are stripping that country of all machinery, tools and other metal articles, apparently both to supply their own needs



Courtesy of the New York Tribune

## THE SHATTERED DREAM OF "MITTELEUROPA"

President Wilson's proclamation of the Allies' terms of peace destroys effectively Germany's scheme of a Central European Empire by conquest—to extend from the Baltic Sea to the Mediterranean, with a footing in Asia Minor. The shading over the Black on the map above shows what the President's peace terms take away from the German hopes. Notice how the freedom of Rumania and Serbia make a scar run thru the middle of the "Empire." Restoration of conquered territory will be its utter ruin.





© Committee on Public Information, International Film

Bain

## THE RED CROSS AT THE FRONT

Major James H. Perkins (right), former vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, has succeeded Major Grayson Murphy (left) as head of the American Red Cross in Europe. Major Murphy resigned to be transferred to active army duty. Major Perkins has been one of his assistants in the Red Cross work

and to destroy the industries of the conquered country. Innumerable private dwellings are being stripped of doors and windows, as well as of all furniture, so as to render them uninhabitable.

## Ravages of U-Boats

British losses from submarines and mines during the week were eighteen merchant ships of 1600 tons or more, three smaller vessels, and four fishing craft; substantially the same as in the preceding week. The increase in these two weeks over the records of some time before suggests that Germany is putting into commission many newly built U-boats and is resorting to more daring tactics, which incidentally result in heavier losses of submarines as well as of their victims.

## Britain's War Balance Sheet

Official returns state that during 1917 the British forces on all fronts captured 114,544 prisoners and 781 guns, and lost 28,379 prisoners and 166 guns. Nearly all the prisoners and all the guns were lost on the western front, and on the same front considerably more than half the prisoners and guns were taken from the enemy.

## Russian Disintegration

The disintegration of the former Russian Empire continues. It was announced from Petrograd on January 4 that the Russian authorities had decided to negotiate with the Ukrainian government for the recognition of the independence of the Ukrainian republic, provided the latter would agree not to interfere with Bolshevik movements against the Cossacks under General Kaledines. Two days later it was added that a compact to this effect had been made. It was also reported from Paris on January 7 that France would recognize Ukrainian independence.

The independence of the Republic of Finland was recognized, in fact and by right, by France on January 5, and on January 7 it was recognized by Germany after assurances that the Russian Government itself would grant such recognition; as it has now done.

## Bolsheviki and Boche

Negotiations between Russia and Germany have continued, tho their interest has been overshadowed by that of Mr. Lloyd George's and President Wilson's addresses. The German Chancellor strove to vindicate his course to the Reichstag Main Committee, and announced his refusal to let the negotiations be transferred to Stockholm. In consequence of the Russian request for that transfer the negotiations were on January 5 temporarily broken off. The Socialists in the Reichstag meantime strongly condemned the German annexationist policy. On January 9 the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk were renewed. As the Russian Foreign Minister, Mr. Trotzky, went thither, Russian soldiers urged him not to make a dishonorable peace. He replied: "We did not overthrow the Czar to bow to German imperialism."

It was reported that a compact had been made between Germany and Austria-Hungary whereby the latter agreed to support the former in holding on to Alsace-Lorraine, while Germany was to support Austria-Hungary in retaining the Czechs and southern Slavs and in annexing Serbia, Montenegro and Albania.

## Balkans Seek Peace

It has been disclosed that Turkey and Bulgaria strongly and Austria-Hungary mildly opposed the German proposals of peace terms at Brest-Litovsk. On January 5 Turkey made independent peace proposals to

Russia on the general basis of the *status quo ante bellum*, with the free opening of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles to Russian ships. These have not been accepted. Rumania made it clear that she would stand with the Allies to the end. The Bulgarian Prime Minister announced on January 10 that peace had been made between that country and Russia, with the assent of Bulgaria's allies.

## The Woes of Macedonia

The Greek Legation at Washington has reported to the State Department that since the occupation of Greek Macedonia by the Bulgars, between 30,000 and 40,000 Greeks have died there from starvation, largely because of ill-treatment by the conquerors. Appeal is therefore made to the Red Cross for succor for the wretched survivors.

## Feud of Brazil and Argentina

The war has caused some revival of the ancient animosity between Brazil and Argentina, so that there seems to be danger of impairment of the friendly relations which have for some years prevailed between them. Brazil has from the first openly favored the Allies, and followed the United States closely in severing relations with Germany, while the Government of Argentina has maintained neutrality, tho in some respects it has inclined toward being pro-German.

## The Turbulent Peninsula

The Iberian Peninsula is again the scene of political unrest and disorder. On January 5 a revolutionary conspiracy was detected in Spain, on account of which telegraph and telephone communications were suspended, and many non-commissioned officers were removed from the army for participating in "juntas of defense." Four days later mutinous members of the crew of a Portuguese warship bombarded a fortress at Lisbon, but later surrendered and were imprisoned. Apprehension of further trouble prevails in both countries.

## Guatemala Destroyed

Renewed earthquake shocks on January 4 practically destroyed all of Guatemala City that had been left by the disturbances of a few days before, with a larger loss of life than had been occasioned by the first shocks. Relief was promptly dispatched to the survivors from a Gulf port of the United States, and also from the Panama Canal Zone.

## New British Ambassador

The announcement was made on January 7 of the appointment of Lord Reading to be British High Commissioner and Special Ambassador in the United States, to take over the work of the British Embassy at Washington, hitherto conducted by Sir Cecil A. Spring-Rice, and also to have charge of the British War Mission in this country. Lord Reading is Lord Chief Justice of England, and it is understood that he will retain that office while serving as Special Ambassador to this country.



Formerly Mr. Rufus Daniel Isaacs, he is an interesting example of the increasing number of Englishmen who, by force of character and ability, rise from poverty and obscurity to the highest places in the state.

#### The Serbian Mission

The Serbian War Mission, led by Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, visited Washington and on January 5 was received with honors by the Senate; Dr. Vesnitch briefly addressing that body. The next day, accompanied by many representatives of the United States Government, its members visited Mount Vernon and placed a wreath upon the tomb of Washington, as a tribute from "a small and hardly known nation."

#### Enemy Alien Women

Legislation is being prepared by Congress for the extension of restrictions upon enemy aliens to German women as well as to men. It is expected that it will be enacted before February 4, so that the women can be included in the nation-wide registration of unnaturalized Germans which is then to be made.

#### The Suffrage Amendment

The resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the electoral franchise to women was reported favorably to the House of Representatives on January 8, by a vote of 8 to 3 of the committee having it in charge. The next day the President declared himself in favor of it and urged its adoption, and on January 10 it was adopted by the House by the vote of 274 to 136, just the necessary two-thirds majority. It now goes to the Senate,

where its passage is confidently anticipated. In its present form it contains no limit of time within which it must be ratified by the states, many lawyers having held that the seven years' limit originally inserted was unconstitutional and would invalidate it. The recently adopted resolution for a prohibition amendment contains, however, such a limitation.

#### Red Cross Progress

The highly successful results of the recent Red Cross membership campaign have given much satisfaction abroad, as an additional proof of American earnestness and devotion in the war. In return, the King of Italy has given the royal palace at Genoa to be the Italian headquarters of the American Red Cross. A fidelity bond for about \$4,500,000, said to be the largest ever written for a benevolent organization, has just been issued to cover the treasurers of the 3300 Red Cross chapters thruout the country. Major Grayson Murphy has resigned as head of the American Red Cross in Europe in order to engage in active army work, and is succeeded by Major James H. Perkins, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, who is now in France.

#### War Secretary Examined

The Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, was examined on January 10 by the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate concerning his department's conduct of the war. He testified that he had himself at first regarded it as unnecessary for this country to be directly concerned in a war 3000 miles away, that he had failed to act upon warnings of the American Ambassador to Germany because of German assurances to the contrary, and that there had been some delay in war preparations; but that this country had raised an army of nearly 1,500,000 men more quickly, and was caring for its comfort, health and well-being more thoroughly, than any other nation had ever done. The supply of clothing and rifles was, he said, now adequate. A striking feature of his testimony was that on January 1, 1918, the Aviation Section of the army contained 3900 officers and 82,120 men.

#### The Morals of the Army

A most unpleasant impression was created by the publication on January 7 of an arraignment of the American army in France for drunkenness and immorality, made by the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which it was declared that the conditions described imperiled the safety of the army. Prompt and emphatic denials were made by Government officials and army officers, and a concurrent report of the Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains attached to the army in France declared that "American soldiers in France are in less moral danger than they would be if in service in the United States. We have found moral conditions most satisfactory. The military authorities are vigilantly remov-



© Underwood & Underwood

#### A QUEEN INCOGNITO

There is a curious compromise here between the Russian hatred of royalty and the Russian love of art. When the revolution brought its sweeping destruction of all reminders of the former autocratic rule it met one stumbling block in the famous statue at Odessa of Queen Catherine III. It was too royal to be saved, too beautiful to be destroyed, so the people solved the dilemma by covering it up securely—and letting it stand

ing temptations. The men themselves are honestly trying, with the result that we have a clean army."

#### Libraries for Soldiers

"A million dollars for a million books for a million soldiers," the aim of the American Library Association in its campaign last fall, bids fair to be fulfilled. Already more than half a million volumes have been sent to the army, in the training camps and in France, and at every cantonment save one a commodious library building has been erected and a trained librarian has been placed in charge of it.

#### Conscription Constitutional

The Supreme Court of the United States unanimously concurred in a decision, handed down on January 7, affirming the constitutionality of the law under which the selective draft is held. The Constitution gives to Congress power "to raise and support armies," but the opponents of conscription held that that did not imply the power to compel men to serve in the



International Film

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF HAMPTON  
Dr. James E. Gregg, a minister in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has been appointed head of the pioneer negro industrial school in this country, Hampton Institute, founded in 1863 by General Armstrong, who led the negro troops in the Civil War





© Underwood & Underwood

#### ONE LUMP, OR TWO?

New York has established distribution stations to dole out coal as it comes in, to the long lines of people who find it a difficult problem these days to "keep the home fires burning." Ice in the harbor has slowed up the transportation of coal to the city, but enough is coming in for immediate needs and it is being equally distributed in small quantities

army. The Supreme Court held, however, that a power which depended for its exercise upon the sanction of those upon whom it was to be exerted was no real power at all, and that the power conferred by the Constitution must comprise the raising of armies by compulsion if compulsion is necessary.

**Military Insurance** The Secretary of the Treasury announces that more than three billion dollars' worth of insurance has been taken by American soldiers and sailors. This is in addition to the automatic insurance provided by the Government, which amounts to little more than \$4000 each, payable only to a wife, child or widowed mother, while the purchased insurance may go as high as \$10,000 and is payable to wife, child, grandchild, parent, sister or brother.

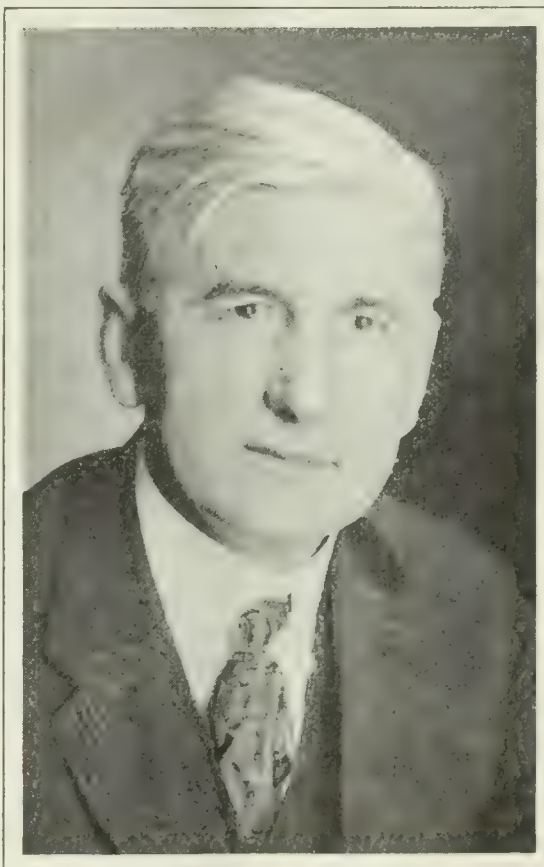
**Problems of Coal and Oil** The scarcity of coal, due apparently to lack of transportation facilities and perhaps to injudicious distribution, is causing great distress in New York, New Jersey and New England, and many business and industrial establishments are seriously embarrassed thereby. The Fuel Administrator announces that the coal export policy will this year be changed so as to limit exports strictly to the military needs of this country and its allies. This means that Great Britain will have to supply the domestic needs of France and Italy.

The output of petroleum was larger in 1917 than in any preceding year. The Fuel Administration, however, has now extended its jurisdiction and control over that industry, and will probably require refiners and wholesalers to be licensed.

**Food Crisis Acute** —It is conceded at Washington that the menace of famine is more serious in Great Britain, France and Italy now than it has been at any other time since the beginning of the war. Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller, cabled to the United States Food Administration on January 6: "I view the situation with extreme anxiety." Compulsory rationing has been established in Great Britain, and in France rations of bread have been reduced to seven

ounces daily. The Allies' food supply will be exhausted by the first of March, and thereafter they will be chiefly dependent upon the United States for sustenance. The question will then

every flour mill in the country for the needs of the army and navy and the Allies. In New York state the authorities are discussing proposals for the utilization of convict labor on farms for the increase of agricultural production.



Paul Thompson

#### TO HELP RUN THE RAILROADS

Director General McAdoo has chosen as his assistant Oscar A. Price, once a country editor in West Virginia and since in the Government service as auditor. He was publicity director of the second Liberty Loan

arise whether shipping enough can be mustered to carry the needed supplies and at the same time to transport the American soldiers who are sorely needed to reinforce the worn and wasted lines of the Allies. If not, preference will probably have to be given to food, since it would be unwise to send more men to a land where there is not sufficient food for those already there.

Meantime the food situation in this country is in an uncertain condition. Prices have fallen a little—they averaged one per cent less in November than in October—and large quantities of sugar are arriving from Cuba. The Government has decided to take not more than thirty per cent of the output of

**First State for Prohibition** Mississippi is the first state to ratify the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that action having been taken by the Legislature on January 8, with only eight dissenting votes, fifteen minutes after the receipt of the Governor's message suggesting it. This indicates that this one southern state, at least, is more intent upon prohibition than upon maintaining the doctrine of states rights.

**Resources of the Banks** A high-water mark of national prosperity is indicated in the reports of the national banks, just published, in response to the call of the Controller of the Currency for a statement of their resources on November 20 last. These show total resources of 7656 national banks amounting to \$18,553,000,000. This is by far the largest sum ever reported in the history of American banking, exceeding that of September 11, 1917, by more than two billions and that of November 17, 1916, by more than three billions.

**Government Industries** Immediately following the delivery of the President's address to Congress on January 4, on the Government's assumption of control of all railroads, bills were introduced for the enabling and regulatory legislation which he had requested. These provided the fiscal and other guarantees which the President had suggested, and also for the appropriation of \$500,000,000 for the immediate betterment of the roads. It was provided, too, that governmental control should continue for and during the period of the war "and until Congress shall hereafter order otherwise." This last provision is meeting with opposition and criticism, as tending toward permanent government control and ownership of the roads. Some objection has also arisen to the basing of compensation upon the aver-



age net operation receipts of the preceding three years, as unjust to the roads.

While this legislation was being introduced and discussed, the Director General entered into negotiations with the representatives of the railroad employees' brotherhoods, and it is believed that he succeeded in averting a threatened strike. Many economies were ordered, in the dropping of de luxe and extra fast trains and club cars. There was also a great reduction in the number of passenger trains, so as to make room and provide engines for a greater number of freight trains. On January 6 more than 250 daily trains on the railroads entering New York were thus abolished. In order to induce more speedy emptying of freight cars, the demurrage charges on all cars held for more than two days were considerably increased.

The taking of the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn was followed on January 4 by the similar taking of the Hudson River docks and water front in New York, from Forty-second street to Fifty-eighth street, for the period of the war.

In order to increase the industrial efficiency of the nation in directions needed by the Government, the mobilization of three million workers for agriculture, for shipbuilding and for the manufacture of war supplies, was on January 7 entrusted by the Department of Labor to the United States Employment Service. The latter agency was divorced from the Immigration Bureau and made a separate bureau of

the Labor Department. The purpose is not, at least for the present, to conscript labor, but to recruit it voluntarily, and to arrange its proper distribution thruout the country. By this means it is hoped soon to put 400,000 more men at work in shipbuilding plants.

In spite of this latter expectation, however, Homer L. Ferguson, the head of the great Newport News Shipbuilding Company, testified in the Senate's shipbuilding inquiry that he did not believe that more than 3,000,000 tons of shipping would be produced this year, instead of the 8,000,000 that have been promised. The chief obstacle to greater production, he said, was the lack of housing facilities for shipyard employees. The Shipping Board responded by at once appropriating \$1,200,000 for the construction of houses at Newport News.

In order to expedite the provision of war materials Major General George W. Goethals has been made director of transportation and storage for the whole War Department. His first acts in that capacity were the taking over of the Bush Terminal and the Hudson River docks, already mentioned, in order to increase transportation and storage facilities.

**Loyalty Week**

Another token of the aggressive loyalty of the overwhelming majority of organized labor is given in a proclamation by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and of

the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, designating the week containing Lincoln's Birthday, February 10 to 16, as Labor Loyalty Week, in which at least 500 mass meetings will be held thruout the country, to stimulate patriotism and to counteract enemy propaganda.

**Tehuantepec Railroad**

The industrial rehabilitation of Mexico seems to be indicated in the agreement which has just been made for the dissolution of the Tehuantepec National Railway Company, and the transfer of its immensely valuable and important property to the Mexican Government. That route was originally selected by Hernando Cortez, nearly four centuries ago, as one of the three or four available for interoceanic transit, and was repeatedly surveyed since his time with that end in view. Captain Eads, the builder of the St. Louis bridge and the Mississippi jetties, planned a ship railroad, which should carry ocean steamers across that isthmus overland. Finally the great British firm of S. Pearson & Son built an ordinary railroad across the isthmus and constructed a great harbor works at each end; all of which are now to pass from British to Mexican national ownership. The chief importance of the route is in its nearness to the United States and the consequent saving of distance by it between the two coasts of this country. From New Orleans to San Francisco by way of Tehuantepec is 1800 miles less than by Panama.



© N. Y. Herald, drawn by S. Ugo, for the London Sphere

**A MODERN MIRACLE OF MANNA**

This band of Italian Alpini, holding a mountain position surrounded by the enemy, were cut off from their supplies. But instead of surrendering they signaled and Italian aviators brought food and dropt it to them



# THE P E A C E

## Premier Lloyd George



**W**HEN the Government invites organized labor in this country to assist them to maintain the might of their armies in the field, its representatives are entitled to ask that any misgivings and doubts which any of them may have about the purpose to which this precious strength is to be applied should be definitely cleared. And what is true of organized labor is equally true of all citizens in this country, without regard to grade or avocation.

When men by the million are being called upon to suffer and die, and vast populations are being subjected to sufferings and privations of war on a scale unprecedented in the history of the world, they are entitled to know for what cause or causes they are making the sacrifice.

It is only the clearest, greatest, and justest of causes that can justify the continuance, even for one day, of this unspeakable agony of the nation, and we ought to be able to state clearly and definitely not only the principles for which we are fighting, but also their definite and concrete application to the war map of the world.

We have arrived at the most critical hour in this terrible conflict, and before any government takes a fateful decision as to the conditions under which it ought either to terminate or to continue the struggle, it ought to be satisfied that the conscience of the nation is behind these conditions, for nothing else can sustain the effort which is necessary to achieve a righteous end to this war.

I have, therefore, during the last few days, taken special pains to ascertain the view and attitude of representative

men of all sections of thought and opinion in the country.

Last week I had the privilege not merely of perusing the declared war aims of the Labor Party, but also of discussing in detail with labor leaders the meaning and intention of that declaration.

I have also had opportunity of discussing this same momentous question with Mr. Asquith and Viscount Grey. Had it not been that the Nationalist leaders are in Ireland, engaged in endeavoring to solve the tangled problem of Irish self-government, I should have been happy to exchange views with them, but Mr. Redmond, speaking on their behalf, has, with his usual lucidity and force, in many of his speeches made clear what his ideas are as to the object and purpose of the war. I have also had an opportunity of consulting certain representatives of the great dominions overseas.

I am glad to be able to say, as a result of all these discussions, that, altho the Government are alone responsible for the actual language I propose using, there is a national agreement as to the character and purpose of our war aims and peace conditions and in what I say to you today, and thru you to the world, I can venture to claim that I am speaking not merely the mind of the Government, but of the nation and of the empire as a whole.

We may begin by clearing away some misunderstandings and stating what we are not fighting for.

We are not fighting a war of aggression against the German people. Their leaders have persuaded them that they are fighting a war of self-defense against a league of rival nations, bent

on the destruction of Germany. That is not so. The destruction or disruption of Germany or the German people has never been a war aim with us from the first day of this war to this day.

Most reluctantly, and, indeed, quite unprepared for the dreadful ordeal, we were forced to join in this war, in self-defense of the violated public law of Europe and in vindication of the most solemn treaty obligations, on which the public system of Europe rested and on which Germany had ruthlessly trampled in her invasion of Belgium.

We had to join in the struggle or stand aside and see Europe go under and brute force triumph over public right and international justice.

**I**T was only the realization of that dreadful alternative that forced the British people into the war, and from that original attitude they have never swerved. They have never aimed at a break-up of the German people or the disintegration of their state or country. Germany has occupied a great position in the world. It is not our wish or intention to question or destroy that position for the future, but rather to turn her aside from hopes and schemes of military domination.

Nor did we enter this war merely to alter or destroy the imperial constitution of Germany, much as we consider that military and autocratic constitution a dangerous anachronism in the twentieth century. Our point of view is that the adoption of a really democratic constitution by Germany would be the most convincing evidence that her old spirit of military domination has, indeed, died in this war and would make it much easier for us to conclude a broad, democratic peace with her. But, after all, that is a question for the German people to decide.

We are not fighting to destroy Austria-Hungary or to deprive Turkey of its capital or the rich lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish.

It is now more than a year since the President of the United States, then neutral, addressed to the belligerents a suggestion that each side should state clearly the aims for which they were fighting.

We and our allies responded by the note of January 10, 1917. To the President's appeal the Central Empires made no reply and in spite of many adjurations, both from their opponents and from neutrals, they have maintained complete silence as to the objects for which they

[Continued on page 101]



# ALLIES' TERMS

## President Wilson

ONCE more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the Central Empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible basis of a general peace. Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between Russian representatives and representatives of the Central Powers to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement. The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite program of the concrete application of those principles. The representatives of the Central Powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific program of practical terms was added.

That program proposed no concessions at all, either to sovereignty of Russia, or to the preferences of the population with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the Central Empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power. It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement which they at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own people's thought and purpose, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the military leaders, who have no thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination.

The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the Central Empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective parliaments, or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and of the Balkan states, which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war? The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely, and in the true spirit of modern democracy



that the conferences they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed, doors, and all the world has been audience, as was desired. To whom have we been listening, then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German Reichstag of the 19th of July last, the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugations? Or are we listening, in fact, to both, unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

But whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the Central Empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory. There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to, and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once, but again and again we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definite terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them.

Within the last week, Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and Government of Great Brit-

ain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statement of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative, as he does.

THERE is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power, apparently, is shattered. And yet their soul is not subservient. They will not yield either in principle or in action. Their conviction of what is right, of what it is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind, and they have refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they them-



# PRESIDENT WILSON'S TERMS OF WORLD PEACE

selves may be safe. They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs, and I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness. Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open, and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments, and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world. It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view. We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in, and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world, as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us.

THE program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program, and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

5. A free, open minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia, as will secure the best and freest coöperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing, and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the gov-

ernment of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be [Continued on page 119]

## The Austro-German Peace Terms

*Forcible annexation of territories seized during the war does not enter into the intention of the allied powers.*

*It is not the intention of the allies to deprive of political independence those nations which lost it during the war.*

*The question of those nationalities who have not political independence cannot be solved internationally. It must be solved by each government, together with its peoples, in a manner established by the constitution.*

*The protection of the rights of minorities constitutes an essential component part of the constitutional rights of peoples to self-determination.*

*Both sides might renounce not only indemnification for war costs, but also indemnification for war damages. Every belligerent power would have only to make indemnification for expenditures for its nationals who have become prisoners of war, as well as for damage done in its own territory by illegal acts of force committed against civilian nationals belonging to the enemy.*

*The return of colonial territories forcibly seized during the war constitutes an essential part of German demands, which Germany cannot renounce under any circumstances.*

*No economic warfare after peace is concluded. No discrimination against the subjects, merchants, ships or goods of the other parties. The most favored nation clause to be granted for twenty years.*

*No demands for payment of war expenditures, damages or return of requisitions.*

*Germany to evacuate occupied territory as soon as Russian armies are demobilized.*

*Russia to take cognizance of the decisions of the people of Poland, Courland, Lithuania, Esthonia and Livonia for full independence and separation from Russian Empire, to be ratified by plebiscite without military pressure.*

## The Bolsheviki Peace Terms

*No compulsory annexation of territory taken during the war and speedy evacuation of such territory.*

*That political independence shall be restored to all nations deprived of independence by the fortunes of war.*

*That national groups not independent before the war shall decide by a referendum whether they shall become independent or give their allegiance to some power.*

*Where mixed nationalities occupy any territory the rights of the minority shall be defended by a separate law assuring educational freedom and administrative autonomy, if possible.*

*No belligerent country shall be required to pay contributions, and private persons shall be compensated for losses incurred thru the war from a special fund contributed by all the belligerents on a proportional basis. The same principles shall be applicable to colonies as to the parent countries.*

*No commercial boycotts.*



# THE PEACE SPEECH OF PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE

(Continued from page 98)

are fighting. Even on so crucial a matter as their intention with regard to Belgium they have uniformly declined to give any trustworthy indication.

On December 25, last, however, Count Czernin, speaking on behalf of Austria-Hungary and her allies, did make a pronouncement of a kind. It is, indeed, deplorably vague.

We are told that it is not the intention of the Central Powers to appropriate forcibly any occupied territories or to rob of its independence any nation which has lost its political independence during the war.

It is obvious that almost any scheme of conquest and annexation could be perpetrated within the literal interpretation of such a pledge. Does it mean that Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania will be as independent and as free to direct their own destinies as Germany or any other nation? Or does it mean that all manner of interferences and restrictions, political and eco-

nomical, incompatible with the status and dignity of free and self-respecting people, are to be imposed? If this is the intention, then there will be one kind of independence for the great nation and an inferior kind of independence for the small nation.

We must know what is meant, for equality of right among the nations, small as well as great, is one of the fundamental issues this country and her allies are fighting to establish in this war.

Reparation for the wanton damage inflicted on Belgian towns and villages and their inhabitants is emphatically repudiated. The rest of the so-called offer of the Central Powers is almost entirely a refusal of all concessions. All suggestions about the autonomy of subject nationalities are ruled out of the peace terms altogether. The question whether any form of self-government is to be given to the Arabs, Armenians or Syrians is declared to be entirely a matter for the Sublime Porte. A pious wish for the protection of minorities, "in so far as it is practically realizable," is the nearest approach to liberty which the Central statesmen venture to make.

On one point only are they perfectly clear and definite. Under no circumstances will the German demand for the

restoration of the whole of Germany's colonies be departed from. All principles of self-determination, or, as our earlier phrase goes, government by the consent of the governed, here vanish into thin air.

It is impossible to believe that any edifice of permanent peace could be erected on such a foundation as this. Mere lip-service to the formula of no annexations and no indemnities or the right of self-determination is useless. Before any negotiations can even be begun the Central Powers must realize the essential facts of the situation.

The days of the treaty of Vienna are long past. We can no longer submit the future of European civilization to the arbitrary decisions of a few negotiators, trying to secure by chicanery or persuasion the interests of this or that dynasty or nation.

**T**HE settlement of the new Europe must be based on such grounds of reason and justice as will give some promise of stability. Therefore it is that we feel that government with the consent of the governed must be the basis of any territorial settlement in this war. For that reason also, unless treaties be upheld, unless every nation is prepared at whatever sacrifices to honor the national signature, it is obvious that no treaty of peace can be worth the paper on which it is written.

The first requirement, therefore, always put forward by the British Government and their allies, has been the complete restoration, political, territorial, and economic, of independence of Belgium and such reparation as can be made for the devastation of its towns and provinces.

This is no demand for a war indemnity, such as that imposed on France by Germany in 1871. It is not an attempt to shift the cost of warlike operations from one belligerent to another, which may or may not be defensible. It is no more and no less than an insistence that before there can be any hope for stable peace, this great breach of the public law of Europe must be repudiated and so far as possible repaired.

Preparation means recognition. Unless international right is recognized by insistence on payment for injury, done in defiance of its canons, it can never be a reality.

Next comes the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro, and the occupied parts of France, Italy, and Rumania. The complete withdrawal of the allied (Teutonic) armies, and the reparation for injustice done is a fundamental condition of permanent peace.

We mean to stand by the French democracy to the death in the demand they make for a reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871, when, without any regard to the wishes of the population, two French provinces were torn from the side of

## The Peace Terms of the United States

*Open covenants of peace, no private international understandings. Absolute freedom of the seas in peace or war except as closed by international action.*

*Removal of all economic barriers and establishment of equal trade conditions among associated nations.*

*Reduction of armaments to lowest point consistent with domestic safety.*

*Impartial adjustment of colonial claims. Interests of the populations to have equal weight with claims of sovereignty.*

*Evacuation of all Russian territory. Coöperation and sympathy with Russians in their free development.*

*Evacuation and restoration of Belgium.*

*All French territory freed and restored. The matter of Alsace-Lorraine should be righted.*

*Readjustment of Italian frontiers along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.*

*Autonomy for Austro-Hungarian peoples.*

*Evacuation and restoration of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro. Serbia to have access to sea. International guarantee of independence of Balkan states.*

*Turkish portions of Ottoman Empire. Autonomy for other nationalities. Free Dardanelles.*

*Independent Polish state including territories of indisputably Polish population, with access to sea.*

*Association of nations guaranteeing political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.*

## Great Britain's Peace Terms

*Countries having control of raw materials will desire to help themselves and their friends first.*

*Limitation of the burden of armaments.*

*German colonies held at disposal of a conference to be placed under administration acceptable to natives. Restoration and reparation for Belgium.*

*Restoration of French territory. Reconsideration of the wrong of 1871 and restoration of healthy conditions.*

*Union of Italians with those of their own race and tongue.*

*Autonomy for Austro-Hungarian peoples.*

*Evacuation, restoration and reparation for wrong done to all invaded countries.*

*Turkish race to retain homelands including Constantinople and Thrace. Arabia, Armenia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia entitled to recognition as separate nationalities. Free Dardanelles.*

*Independent Poland, comprising all genuinely Polish elements who desire to form part of it.*

*International organization to limit the burden of armaments and diminish the probability of war.*

*Reparation for injuries done in violation of international law, especially outrages on seamen.*

(Continued on page 116)



# PRESIDENT WILSON HAS SAVED RUSSIA

BY ISAAC DON LEVINE

AUTHOR OF "THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION"

THE President, thru his momentous declaration to Congress last week, has saved Russia, if not for the Allies, at least from the arms of Germany. A separate peace between Russia and the Central Powers is now hardly conceivable. While a reunion of Russia and the Allies is yet remote, Woodrow Wilson has made the union which the Russians all along felt was morally in existence between the New Russia and America an accomplished fact. The United States has stretched to the agonized Russian democracy a hand of brotherhood and relief that spells salvation for the dying liberty of the great Slavic nation.

The practical achievements of the President's statement as regard Russia are twofold. First, it creates a Russian-American alliance. Second, it paves the way for a restoration of the alliance between Russia and the western European democracies. As regards the first, it should be borne in mind that never has any Russian party or faction favored a separate peace. Even the Bolsheviks, forced by the exhausted masses and army to initiate peace parleys, made every effort to secure a general peace conference. The moderate Russians have been urging the Allies in the last two months to heed the appeals of the Bolshevik government and at least answer its frequent invitations to participate in the armistice and peace negotiations by a reasoned and clear statement of their war aims. Up to the break in the Russo-Teuton peace conversations the Allies persisted in ignoring the pleas for such a statement, thus driving Russia into the arms of Germany. The cold and vindictive attitude of the Allies embittered the weary Russian people more than the cynical attitude of the German peace delegates. The latter, the Russians knew, were the agents of hated Prussianism. But in the former they had still retained a vestige of confidence. Deplorable as their situation was, the Russians at Brest-Litovsk still made an effort to safeguard the western front during the armistice and peace negotiations. But they were still considered by the Allies as traitors and German spies.

IF anything was calculated to complete Russia's march to suicide it was Lloyd George's recent utterances, in the course of which he plainly washed his hands of Russia, serving thereby notice on Germany that she can do whatever she chooses with the prostrate Russian democracy. Perhaps the American and even the English people will fail to see anything wrong in Lloyd George's stand. But to Russia it was an immense disaster, especially to those who clung to the last to the Allies and their cause. To Russia it meant that she was deserted by all, left alone in a world of imperialistic and selfish nations, a ready prey for Europe's hungry

beasts. Had Russia been powerful, she would probably have declared war against all western Europe. As it was, a heavy cloud of despair settled on her.

IT was at the height of this desperate moment that the friendly voice of America was heard. Its effect will be enormous. Just as Trotzky, the Foreign Minister, was proceeding to Brest-Litovsk to endeavor to persuade the Teutons to discuss on neutral soil the Russian terms, which were so generally vilified, President Wilson proclaimed that the "Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest" and that they "have insisted very justly, very wisely, and in the true spirit of modern democracy" that the peace parleys should be held in the open. This declaration of the President is equivalent to the sending of an American delegate along with the Russians, and his demand that all Russian territory be evacuated and Russia's political development be safeguarded by the general peace treaty is practically the creation of a Russian-American alliance.

There may be some extremists in Russia who will distort the President's words. But the Russian people will appreciate their full import. The Russian people always have had unbounded faith in America. Their confidence will now have been justified. The American peace terms will be incorporated in the Russian. And the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk will henceforth speak not only in the name of the Russian people but also in the name of the great American democracy. A separate Russian peace is therefore out of the question. The next consideration is the restoration of Russo-Allied unity.

From a certain Russian viewpoint the Allied cause won its greatest possible triumph when the Great War gave birth to a free Russia last March. Prussianism would have been doomed forever had even a general peace been concluded soon after the Russian revolution, for Kaiserism could not have existed long surrounded by a solid wall of democracies. Never was the Russian hatred for Prussianism greater than after the overthrow of Czarism. Never was the moment more opportune for the creation of an eternal union between the Russian and Allied democracies.

But the hatred of the Russian democracy for Prussianism was soon neutralized by a rising tide of resentment against the Allies in the ranks of revolutionary Russia. The latter was aglow with idealism, believing she had a world mission to perform. She met, however, with an icy reception at the hands of the Allies. The first question put to the New Russia by Great Britain and France was to what extent she was still capable of fighting. Her spiritual aspirations were ignored, derided, misinterpreted and vilified. Her message to the belligerent world, embodied in

the formula of "no annexations and no indemnities," struck no responsive chord in the Allied camp.

"To Russian revolutionists we always seemed the promised land of liberty," wrote the *Liberal Manchester Guardian* soon after the fall of Kerensky. "It was to this country that leading exiles resorted, and here that much of their propaganda work was done. But to the Revolution when accomplished England as a whole appeared deaf and blind. The official attitude was cold and repellent. No effort was made to maintain a common understanding about war aims or to assist the revolutionary Government in its dealings with extremists and pro-Germans. No sympathy was extended to them in their trials, their experiments, and their failures."

To an even greater extent was the attitude of republican France toward free Russia cold and critical. For six months now those Russians who have the cause of the Allies deep at their heart have been watching with ever-increasing alarm the growing chasm between Russia and the Allies. The negative attitude of the latter and the positive efforts of Prussia unwittingly but effectively cooperated in driving a wedge between the Russian and Allied democracies. It was naturally in the interests of autocratic Germany to divide the Allied camp, and they knew what to do, or rather what not to do, in order to achieve such a division. Similarly it was in the interests of the Allied democracies to create a new and living union between the New Russia and themselves, but they failed. If not for the United States, it is probable that a crisis in the Russo-Allied relations would have occurred months ago.

PRESIDENT WILSON has now indicated the way for a resumption of Russian-Allied friendship. There is talk of a joint Allied war aims conference. Balfour recently stated in the House of Commons that such a conference would be held. Were this conference to adopt President Wilson's sentiments and language, Russia might yet be restored to the Allied camp. Were England and France to change their diplomatic relations with free Russia, they might create yet a live union with her. Arthur Henderson as British ambassador and Albert Thomas as French ambassador to revolutionary Russia would alter the course of events at this turning-point in the history of humanity. It is a serious situation, but by no means hopeless. With the tremendous fortunes at stake, there is no reason why the Allied democracies should not radically change their attitude toward the New Russia. Indeed there is every reason for the immediate adoption by the Allies of a new foreign policy. Russia's suicidal march can and must be stopped.

New York City



# READING AT THE FRONT

BY EVELINE W. BRAINERD

"**H**E has a hard job," said the man in the steamer chair as he looked sympathetically down the deck after a fellow passenger. "He is going over to see to books for our soldiers. Soldiers don't want books. They won't read."

A bit skeptical, the listener appealed to the Major.

"Light stuff. Something exciting. Won't read anything else," was the instant decisive answer.

With these prophecies in mind we joined the work of the Book Department at the Paris headquarters of the Y. M. C. A. Books were few. Difficulties of transportation from England as well as America were in part the cause, for in war time there are things money cannot buy. But much of the situation was caused by an unavoidable ignorance of what books would be most wanted, how quickly and in what great numbers. But if the supply was short the demands from the field were plenty and it was at once plain that soldiers fail to read only when there is nothing they can read, and that was a state of affairs only too frequent. The Major proved a bit nearer the mark than the passenger, for light literature was certainly popular. Sentimental novels and books with deathbed endings were not in demand, but Oppenheim and Lincoln may feel they have not lived in vain.

However, when the fourth letter from the same camp came pleading for a life of Gordon, Tennyson's poems, a work on elementary law, one on electrical engineering, we began to think that majors, even United States majors, may not live on terms of complete intimacy with their men. Paris was scraped for English dictionaries, French-English dictionaries, for atlases, for travel, for Kipling and Seeger and Service and Wells, for "everything on the Battle of the Marne" and on international relations. Secretaries fresh from their huts and full of determination came into the Book Department, and the Book Department, popularly supposed to be slumbering under a cosy coverlet of red tape, would have wept, if it had the time, over the disappointments in store for the hopeful workers and the men back in the dull camps.

We, soldiers of the card file and the order sheet are still grateful to the gentleman who went promptly away, not stopping to watch the effect of his words. He had smiled at us genially from the door. "Just wanted to remind you, twenty-four books, twenty thousand men." That man had humor and sympathy even for headquarters. So had the gentleman who was taking care

*Miss Brainerd, who was formerly on the editorial staff of The Independent, sailed for France this fall to work with the Y. M. C. A. in Paris and behind the lines. Books for distribution to the soldiers in France or at the training camps in this country will be promptly forwarded to them if they are left at any public library in the United States. THE EDITOR*

of men in two huts with "very few books, and those about to perish of old age," but it was hard for headquarters, even, to view as droll the visitor, on his way back to fifteen hundred soldiers, who was thankful for a single armful of volumes from our closet.

Every man who came to the door asked for high school and college textbooks, from English grammar to the Greek testament.

Among the special requests comes often the call for "a whole Bible." Now an English Bible in Paris is both scarce and dear. When by happy chance some friend sends one along with odds and ends of novels, it is pounced on and tucked carefully away for the boy who is sure to turn up within a few days. And hymn-books with music! One of the American churches in Paris sent in a few well-worn copies of Hymns Ancient and Modern, and they are doled out to the hut leaders more carefully than the pension keepers dole out sugar, for we have two lumps each of that. "Song books with the old rollicking airs and college songs would be more use than two tons of American tobacco," explains one man, as tho the reasonableness of his contention would make it more possible to grant. From Algeria some understanding donor has sent his old librettos of Gilbert and Sullivan

operas, to the joy of the huts, and from the States have come a few precious packages of piano and band music. One worker in the Foyer du Soldat was found carefully picking out the stalest of the vaudeville songs, and when questioned on such an altruistic choice he explained "Our boys won't care for these, but my Frenchmen are delighted with any American music." What those same Frenchmen want, also, are pictures of the United States, to let them see what sort of a land these extraordinary new allies hail from.

In the American huts, on the contrary, the most popular wall decorations are the maps of France. Always so long as there is light enough to see there are groups around these. The region in which the camp is situated is worn white by earnest tracings, while Paris is literally nothing but a hole. Her new friends are more destructive to her than the enemy. The hope of every Sammy is to come to Paris. Every picture, railroad folder, postcard, photograph that can be found for the hut table is studied, and the call is constant for books on France, the history, the land, the people, but above all on the great city itself. "In our libraries please put at least twenty histories of France, and send us word how many more French histories you can supply," wrote one hopeful secretary. Before such requests the lack of such books as these on this side the water is tragic.

**SCANT** as the libraries at the front have been and still are, little as they hold of recent publications, they are yet circulating thousands of books and do fine service all of the daytime. But night falls early and lights are not plenty and then comes the need for something lively, and new to all. It is half-past five of a cloudy afternoon such as come so often in this damp land. Some four hundred men are packed close as they can crowd within a hut. Here and there a candle held by some willing hand picks out the darkness and before this eager audience stands the secretary, reading Empey's "Over the Top." Two soldiers hold pocket electric lamps to light the page, and comrades relieve each other now and then. The book is borrowed, the only copy probably in all the line of huts that, scattered miles apart, serve thousands of men. It must be sent on so soon as may be to the next secretary, and so along the line, until in every hut has been repeated this scene of the intent men sitting and standing in the shadows, the only brightness in the room that falling on the reader's hands.



International Film

From Greek testaments and French dictionaries to popular fiction and Broadway librettos, the men in the trenches are asking for books



# C'EST LA GUERRE

BY IRVING BACHELLER

I spent three days at a base hospital back of the British lines. It was one of the big hospitals—a little temporary city of tents and long low-built wooden huts—and some of the best British surgeons are on duty there, in operating theaters as completely equipt as any in London. The British take good care of the wounded and their visiting friends. If your son has been injured you receive a letter to this effect:

"Your son is dangerously wounded. If you wish to visit him apply at once to the Foreign Office for your passport and tickets. If you need money for the journey it will be supplied on application to your nearest police station."

When the friends of the wounded arrive in France a motor car meets them at the boat and conveys them to the hospital, where they are provided with food and shelter. At the big hospital where I was quartered there were numbers of mothers and fathers sitting by the bedsides of young men indoors and out, for the weather was warm and sunny. If the cases are not critical they read aloud to them or sit holding their hands and visiting.

I went there the day after the big drive near Ypres. That night the wounded were coming in, but I heard very little groaning or crying out. That stage has passed at the first aid hospital close to the battle line.

A physician said to me: "A screaming man is sometimes hard to manage, but there is always hope for him. I think it may be said that he generally gets better. It's a hopeful sign when one can feel his pain and has the strength to express it. When the shock has deadened his nerves and so weakened him that he cannot make a noise he is likely to be in great danger."

They brought in a young flying captain that night who had fallen at Ypres the evening before. His skull had been fractured and his face terribly clawed by shrapnel and both his legs had been broken by his fall. Next morning he was calmly sitting up in bed and smoking a cigaret. His forehead looked as if it had been raked by the claws of a tiger.

*Mr. Bacheller has just come back to this country from the battlefield in France, where he went as a guest of the British Government, and was given unusual facilities for observing and writing on every phase of the war, both in the trenches and behind the lines. Mr. Bacheller is the author of "Eben Holden," "Dri and I," "The Hand Made Gentleman" and "Keeping Up With Lizzie."—THE EDITOR*

He was a young Irishman. Toward night his nerves began to weaken and he was a bit inclined to hysteria, but thru it all one could see that he was trying to control himself. Generally he calmly sat up in bed without a murmur. They are game to the core—these soldier boys. In hospital they find the gentle, sympathetic ministry of the woman's hand. It is very grateful to these sturdy fellows who come in from the battlefields. Not many would find as tender care in their own homes, it is probable.

Women do most of the work in this little city of the stricken. There are one hundred and sixty of them who run the ambulances which convey the wounded from the trains to the hospital—good looking English girls of well to do families. I saw one handsome, blond-haired miss driving a hack. They are mostly girls who have lost their sweethearts or young husbands in the war. They keep their cars in order, change tires and do all but the heaviest repairing—these girls who but for the war would not be doing hard work.

I found one of them working with a monkey wrench under her car.

"How do you like this kind of work?" I asked.

"Well, you know, I'd rather be taking care of babies," she answered, "but *c'est la guerre!*"

Titled women sell candy and tobacco in the canteen. Among them are the Duchess of Albany and Lady Cholmondeley. They have a long hut in which concerts and variety shows are given for the entertainment of the workers and the convalescing.

They were very kind to me at the hospital. It was good will for America, I suppose. There was not an hour of the day in which some nurse or physician did not come to my door to make sure of my comfort. In the middle of a cold night some one came and spread an extra blanket on my bed.

The French women—even the richest of them—are at work. Of course there are many Lizzies in Paris who are too busy for work, but one sees hundreds of handsome young women who have taken the places of men on the railroads and in the workshops of the French metropolis. They have many women carpenters in France these days.

I went to Compiègne the other day and visited the hospital where soldiers who have been burned by liquid fire or powder explosions are treated. A French physician has discovered a remedy for burns which instantly relieves the pain they cause and hastens the process of healing. It is called ambrine. The wonderful thing about it is this: where the tissues are burned away, leaving the sinews bare, the skin and flesh return under this treatment true to type. By this I mean that if the tissues of a cheek and ear were destroyed, they would come back in exact match of the same features on the other side of the head.

I saw a very good-looking nurse dressing a man's head which had been seared in a powder explosion. She chatted in good English as she prepared the wound for another application of the remedy. I did not know until later that she was the Baroness de Rothschild, herself the founder of the hospital. When I dined at her château that evening she told me that she worked with the wounded every day from seven a. m. until one, when she went home to luncheon; that she returned to her task at four and quit at seven in the evening. It gave me a new sensation to hear this beautiful woman in evening dress and jewels, whose wealth it would be difficult to estimate, telling how she had become one of the working women of France. It was odd by the old standards, but *c'est la guerre*.

## WINTER APPLES

BY JOE CONE

I would sing of winter apples,  
Now the trees are bare and cold,  
Now Jack Frost has stripped the forest  
Of its raiment red and gold.  
Lonesome now the orchard monarchs,  
Bending to the wintry blast;  
Moaning for their swaying apples  
Which are gathered in at last.

I would sing of winter apples,  
In the cellars warm and snug;  
Apples poured in dusty barrels,  
Or, mayhap, the old stone jug!  
Apples stacked in bins or barrels,  
Apples crimson, green and gold,  
For the party, or the "parin"  
When the nights are long and cold.

I would sing of winter apples  
As the treasure of the farm;  
Sing of nights around the fireplace,  
Of the "wishing's" mystic charm.  
Apples russet, apples yellow,  
Apples blushing as a bride;  
I would sing of winter apples,  
Jewels of the countryside!



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



Central News

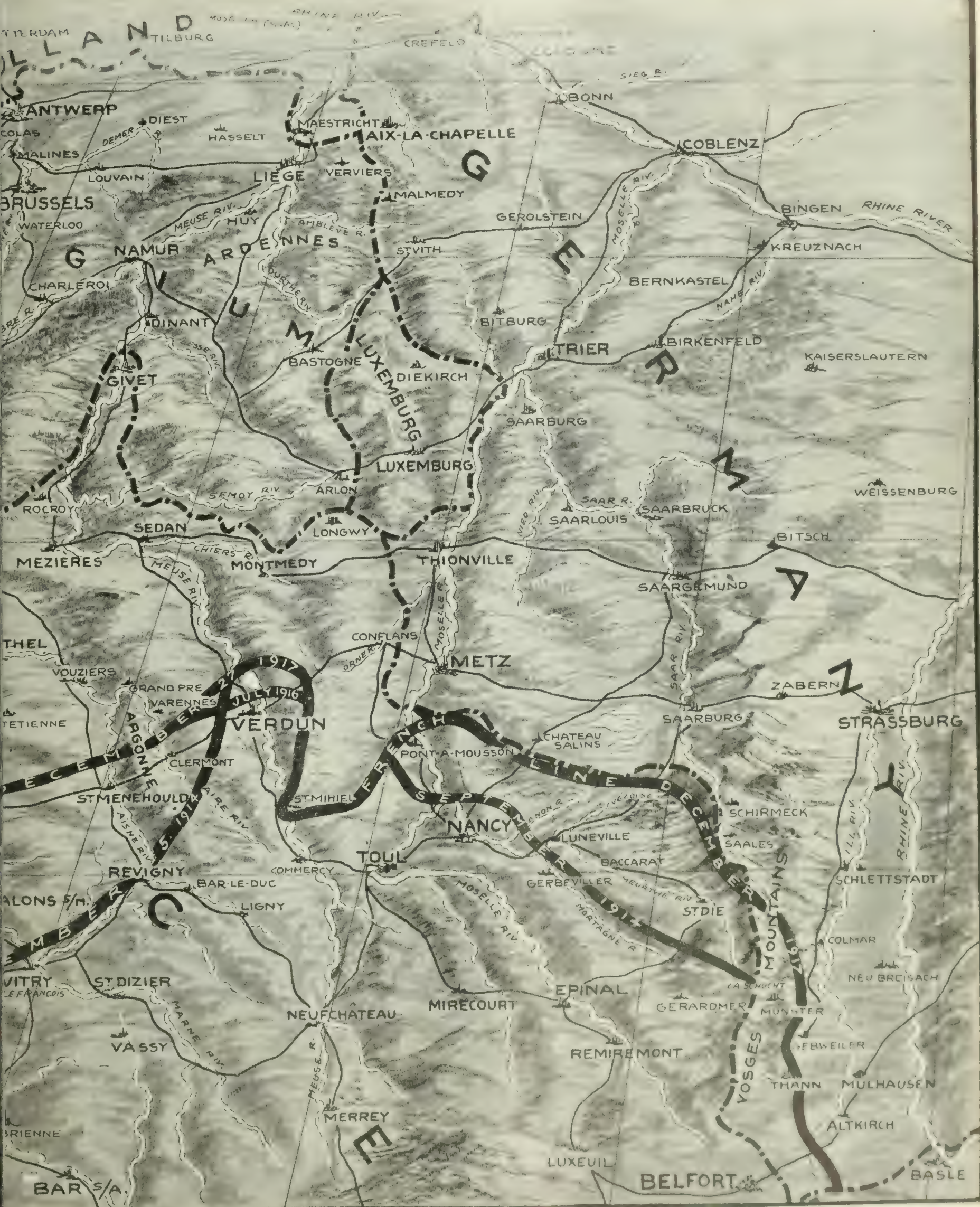
THE BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER TO AMERICA

Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain, has been appointed special ambassador to the United States. His position is of unique importance since he will combine under his control both the diplomatic service and all questions of justice and law for the States.









## IN THE WESTERN FRONT

French gains in the Somme fighting are shown, which resulted early last spring in the evacuation by Hindenburg's forces of the positions covering Bapaume and Peronne and the occupation of those two important towns and many others, together with much surrounding territory, by the Allies. The ground wrested from the Germans by General Haig's

victorious operations about Arras and later in Flanders is also shown, and local variations elsewhere. American troops in small numbers, have seen active service on two sectors. Infantry and artillery have been in the front line facing the Lorraine border southeast of Nancy. Engineers saw fighting with the British west of Cambrai several weeks ago.





### GETTING OUT THE COAL

Our production of coal—last year several million tons in excess of the total output in 1916—must be increased in even greater proportion in 1918 to meet our war demands. For tho the present “coal famine” is chiefly due to freight congestion there is also an actual shortage of 38,000,000 tons needed to fill the normal supply. And “the worst is yet to come,” announces Fuel Administrator Garfield. “Relief from the present fuel famine within sixty days is impossible. Every one must conserve and curtail the use of coal”



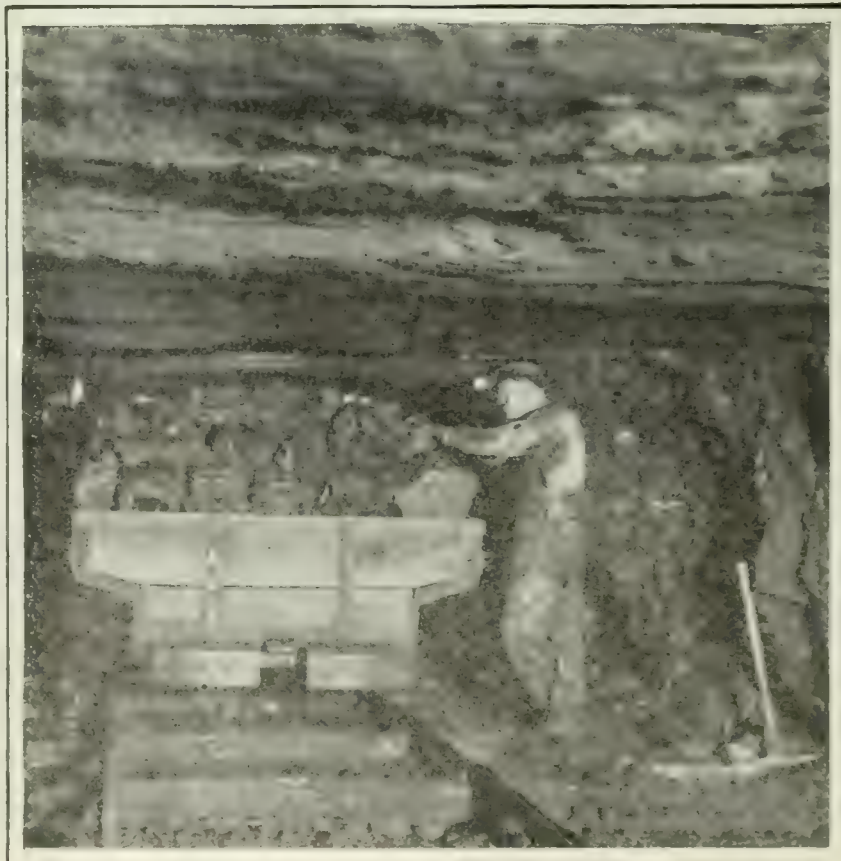
### FOUR VIEWS OF A MODERN MINE

The burro and pick that symbolize for most of us the workings of a coal mine are still used, but they matter little nowadays in comparison with the remarkable mechanical development that has brought efficiency to the modern mine and safety to its workers. The train of “empties” above, going into the mine, can bring out more coal in a day than the burros and lifts used to haul out in a week. The coal cutting machine at the left is making a face cut 6½ feet deep at the rate of 18 inches a minute



### CHECK AND WEIGH

An automatic scale does away with the old system of petty graft



### DOWN IN THE PIT

A couple of miners have just finished loading up a car



# NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO BUSINESS, PERSONAL AND NATIONAL EFFICIENCY, CONDUCTED IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EFFICIENCY AND THE EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

## PROFESSIONS ON A BUSINESS BASIS

**E**VERY business should be in motive a profession; and every profession should be in method a business.

The national recognition and adoption of these twin-truths would give America twice her present power as a nation.

Every business should be in motive a profession. The lofty standards of honor, duty, science and service that the professional man follows by temperament and tradition should lead the way in all commercial enterprise.

But, equally, every profession should be in method a business. The union of system, specialization, profit and promotion that the great merchant or manufacturer daily and hourly embodies should serve as a standing lesson in all humanitarian work.

The business man must learn subjective ideals from the professional man. But, even more, the professional man must learn objective measures from the business man. As a specialist in personal efficiency, I have learned twice as much from doctors, preachers and psychologists as I have from other efficiency engineers. But as a writer, I have learned ten times as much from business men as I have from other writers. The most valuable things any man knows were learned outside the beaten track of his trade. Whoever prides himself on merely knowing his job ought to ponder this statement.

**D**URING the past few years we have been consulted on efficiency problems by more than 3000 professional men—teachers, doctors, lawyers, ministers, writers, bankers, musicians, photographers, welfare workers and others. A broad survey of the professional field, based on a thorough study of individual problems, leads to general conclusions affecting the great body of professional men, and applying to them all, no matter what their particular work may be. Every teacher, doctor or preacher ought to be a good business man; if he is not, he cripples needlessly his powers, and cramps wrongfully his opportunities for genuine service on a practical, permanent basis. The object of this article is to emphasize the importance of business knowledge for the professional class.

I do not know of a single profession that has been standardized, modernized, maximized, on the efficiency principle and procedure that have made American stores, factories and corporations the leaders of the world. If a man of science and a man of business get the same salary, year after year, the man of science should probably receive twenty to fifty per cent more than the man of business. He earns it. Why should the man who serves be the man who starves? Faulty method is to blame—with faulty custom and opinion back of it.

The professional man today is handicapped by incomplete business training; by devitalized food; by wrong conception of the meaning and use of money; by vocational uncertainty and unfitness; by waste

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

of motion, time, energy; by neglect of commercial system; by ignorance of operating costs; by lack of suitable advertising; by tradition hide-bound and rut-embedded; by class prejudice; by the narrow mental horizon that marks industrial isolation; by absence of the incentive that rises in the friction of close competition; by unwillingness to learn from anybody outside the profession.

The time of a competent efficiency engineer is worth \$25 to \$100 a day. He is paid that by large corporations. But he could not earn \$25 a month if he looked to professional men as clients, with no other class of fees. Business men are glad to pay for expert criticism and vocational reform. Professional men are not. Here we have a condition that must be remedied not by efficiency experts, but by doctors, teachers and preachers with a broader, saner, clearer view of their own work and life. On this point let me quote a few examples of professional obtuseness and pigheadedness, revealed in the case records of certain efficiency counselors whom I know personally.

A remarkably fine teacher in a school that was running down had read efficiency books with a view to building up the school. He outlined a plan, which he submitted to a faculty meeting. Whereupon a great hubbub ensued. The "cultural" members of the faculty proclaimed efficiency petty and sordid; the "practical" members voted efficiency faddish and theoretical; none of the belligerents knew enough about efficiency to pass judgment on it, but all supposed that, being college professors, they were qualified to pass judgment on anything. The one real teacher of them, glad to escape with his life and his job, took his plan away, and buried it on his darkest shelf, along with the dust of his other great ideas.

A national association of a certain school of physicians had a president who knew how much the doctors needed businesslike methods. At his own expense, he retained a business counselor, to serve the members of the association. The expert diagnosed conditions, and prescribed certain remedies—financial, mechanical, psychological. How did the president's noble effort result? There weren't enough doctors in the whole association who valued business methods to warrant having the prescription made up for these financial invalids. And the overwhelming objection was, that the efficiency engineer, not being a doctor, must be incapable of advising doctors in any subject whatsoever!

A church organization had trouble raising money, keeping up attendance, and getting the members to work. An efficiency man, besought by a prominent church official on a friendly basis, prepared a technical report giving the right instructions,

and charged nothing for it. The good people were listening somewhat favorably, when, alas, a doubtful brother mentioned

mournfully that the business adviser was not a member of "our church," and was even suspected of being unorthodox, theologically. Immediately, everything was off! How could a man with a touch of heresy be a proper guide in efficiency?

A professional union of more than 10,000 photographers wanted an efficiency program, for reduction of costs, increase of business, improvement of the profession. A leading business analyst was consulted. He spent \$50 worth of time in going over the situation, believing the union was financially responsible; then he offered to construct a \$300 business plan for \$75, in view of a belated poverty plea by the union. This plan, if carried out, should have added \$100 a year or more to the income of each of the 10,000 photographers. But the union said they really couldn't afford to spend all of \$75 on efficiency; wherefore, they hired a cheap near-expert for only \$25; and thus, in saving \$50, they lost a possible yearly gain of \$1,000,000.

**T**HESE examples of childish professional folly are but a few that have come to my direct notice. Efficiency annals are full of them. We waste no time on protest or criticism. But we do wonder why the majority of professional men are dull-headed, slow-pursed and sour-hearted, when viewing their own best interests. Would it be unprofessional to be unprejudiced?

Last year a certain corporation put \$5,000,000 into the treasury by employing outsiders to tell the company how to run its own business! These outsiders were efficiency engineers. They knew little of the technical details of the industry, but were postgraduates in human nature, practical psychology, publicity, finance, economy, hygiene, employment and equipment. You won't begin to realize the possibilities in your trade or profession till you hire a general business expert to teach you the general business principles now applying equally to all trades and professions. All good work interleaves and overlaps with all other good work; and the best corporation president or the best master mechanic would be qualified to teach the average professional man a hundred points in the man's own profession!

You want clients—the business man wants customers. Well, what's the difference? The appeal to human nature that fills the aisles of a department store would fill the pews of a church, the halls of a college, the alcoves of a library, the seats of an auditorium, or the beds of a sanitarium. Progress demands publicity. Every great leader is a great advertiser. And it takes a better knowledge of the laws of advertising to sell sermons or prescriptions than to sell shoes or pianos.

Your day is long and tiresome, you lack energy, you need more help, more freedom.



more time for self-improvement. Why not utilize in your vacation the short cuts and easy ways of scientific management? Are you familiar with time and motion study, have you laid out your work on the quickest route, is your equipment and supply department mechanically perfect?

You find it hard to make collections, you often lose on bad debts. Business men formerly had the same trouble; they have developed means, however, to bring almost any bill-dodging creditor to book, and without offending or alienating him. Why should the slow-pay and no-pay customers be forced to be honest with their butcher and clothier but allowed to put off indefinitely their minister and doctor? A professional man is a benefactor treated like a beggar when his bill arrives. He must learn financial methods from the business man. If as many as ten per cent of your creditors pay behind-time or never, you should particularly study modern collection devices.

You are perhaps the occasional victim of brain fog, nerve exhaustion, irritability, poor sleep, low vitality, or other signs of approaching breakdown. Then your diet must be analyzed. The brain worker whose profession demands not only keen thought but nerve strain and moral responsibility cannot eat as the ordinary man does if he is going to reach the top and stay there. He must learn to reduce the heavy proteins and carbohydrates, but increase the pure albumins, phosphates and mineral salts; to regulate his meal hours according to his working day; to banish thoughts of work while he eats; to masticate and rest properly; to enjoy his food to the uttermost; to create and perpetuate real hunger by daily exercise; to solve, in short, the personal equation of the science of nutrition.

You may be handicapped by excess of competition. The average town or city of the United States has, by the reckoning of business ratio, from two to five times as many doctors, ministers, lawyers, bankers,

other professional men, as the local population requires. The law of demand and supply that keeps a level-headed grocer, druggist or haberdasher from opening a store in the same block with another store of the same kind should warn the professional man to avoid the similar blunder of settling where, already, competition is too keen. Perhaps, now or later, you should move to another field; or should outrun competition by the modern help of commercial psychology and vocational efficiency, united. How, exactly, would you do either of these things most effectively?

You are probably suffering enormous waste of personal resources by overproduction and underdistribution. A business man who produced as much comparatively, and sold as little, as you do, would go bankrupt in six months. The most valuable commercial substance is brain fiber. The great engineers, inventors, promoters, corporation presidents are paid \$50,000 or more a year for *thinking* so as to benefit large groups of people in a vital way. No matter how well or how much you think for a handful of clients, you are wasting nerve and brain force tremendously. Your problem is how to command retainers from large institutions; or how to resell, over and over, the original product or service that you now sell but once. An example of huge professional waste occurs in the pulpit. A preacher who serves a church twenty years has composed 2000 sermons or more—and buried each in his "barrel," upon delivering once. Why this utter loss? Two thousand pairs of high-grade shoes are worth at least \$10,000; if a clergyman should wear all these shoes only once and then discard them, what sort of names would he be called? Are his sermons of less value than his shoes?

You are subject, daily and hourly, to the annoyance and hindrance of poor help. Only the clerks and stenographers who have been trained to equal their maximum

output, of quality or quantity, by *some large company* even know what their maximum is. Four times out of five, the employee in a private office is a chronic slacker. Do you follow the methods of corporation heads in choosing, handling, equipping, educating, rewarding and promoting employees?

THE whole situation boils down to this: whatever you do, or should do, in your profession that a good business man also does, he most likely does better; so you should find a way to learn from him. A profession that is not fundamentally a business merely hides in classic verbiage the road to failure. Thousands of young lawyers, doctors, writers, teachers and preachers half starve, while the young business men who were their college mates prosper and grow fat. Why? Because the first thing a young business man has to do is learn the rules of the *business game*.

Billy Sunday made a hundred thousand penitent New Yorkers "hit the trail" not because he was a good preacher—there are plenty of earnest preachers, but because he was a master of business psychology. Edison, Bell, Burbank, Schwab, Hammond, the Wright Brothers, the Mayo Brothers, are a few examples out of hundreds where the height of professional skill joined to the breadth of business knowledge and the depth of business detail, produced national figures of achievement, service and renown. There is no professional work that would not be improved or enlarged by some business addition or affiliation.

How can you put business efficiency in your profession? We may note seven steps to take, as follows:

- 1. Prepare a list of everything you do, or may have to do, in your daily work. Check each item that a subordinate could not handle, or learn to handle, thus relieving you of all responsibility save that of the highest
- [Continued on page 124]

# PROFESSIONAL MAN'S EFFICIENCY TEST

FOR STANDARDIZING HIS WORK, LOCATING POSSIBLE ERRORS,  
AND INDICATING PROPER BUSINESS METHOD AND EQUIPMENT

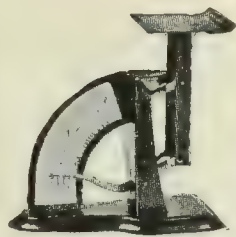
DIRECTIONS. First read Mr. Purinton's article "Efficiency in the Professions." Then answer the following questions. Where answer is Yes, write numeral 4 in space opposite. Where answer is No, leave space blank. Where answer is indeterminate, write numeral under 4 that seems honest. Add numerals for approximate grade in correlations and application of business principles to your profession. Please limit queries and problems to those having a direct bearing on your efficiency in war duty, as patriotic service no less than personal advancement must now be the aim of all Americans. Mail your questions to Mr. Purinton, care Independent Efficiency Service, 119 West 40th Street, New York.

- 1. Do you believe that every profession should be in *method* a business? .....
- 2. Are you studying efficiency from an expert outside your profession? .....
- 3. Have you standardized every mechanical and clerical operation in your work? .....
- 4. Does innovation appeal to you more than tradition? .....
- 5. Did you read, and apply to yourself, Mr. Purinton's Independent efficiency articles, February to August, 1917? .....
- 6. Has your national professional organization retained a business or efficiency counsel? .....
- 7. Do your rivals or competitors imitate your way of doing things? .....
- 8. Are you advertising your services regularly, scientifically, modestly but effectively? .....
- 9. Can you perform as much in eight hours as you formerly did in twelve? .....
- 10. Do at least eighty per cent of your debtors pay within thirty days? .....
- 11. Have you made a special study of modern business collection systems? .....
- 12. Are your eating habits regulated to suit your work, health, age, temperament? .....
- 13. Is your location sufficiently free of competition to afford real opportunity? .....
- 14. Have you escaped the chronic professional danger of overproduction and underdistribution? .....
- 15. Are all your brain products utilized fully by some large re-sale plan? .....
- 16. If you doubled your fees, do you think you could keep 80 per cent of your clients or patrons? .....
- 17. Are your employees chosen, trained, manager, promoted, by modern scientific principles? .....
- 18. Do you know the approved maximum day's work for every employee? .....
- 19. Is each employee following some line of professional or industrial education? .....
- 20. Have you consulted the Plan and Purchase Department of The Independent Efficiency Service? .....
- 21. Do you subscribe for at least two general business or efficiency magazines? .....
- 22. Are you a member of a national professional association, and of a national efficiency organization? .....
- 23. Have you a business library, in regular use by all employees? .....
- 24. Do you expect to be, in ten years, financially independent? .....
- 25. Are you following a detailed plan to reach the very top of your profession? .....

Total gives your approximate efficiency grade in your profession.  
Copyright, 1917, by Edward Earle Purinton



# Is Your Study Up to Date?



An especially useful lamp for the professional man. Its long shade and eye protector assure good light on the desk



This postal scale weighs your letters and packages—up to 2 lbs.—and tells the postage required, at 2 or 3 cent rate

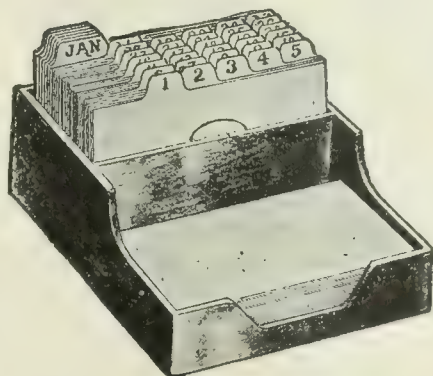


A telephone can be very much in the way on a desk. This device will help you to keep "the voice with a smile" on a busy morning when your desk is piled with work

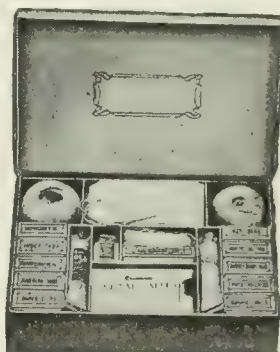
An efficient chair is important—it should be the right high and depth, fit the back acceptably, swing easily and noiselessly. This one was built for the President. \$15 up



Here is a binder clip that does away with the nuisance of loose papers. Easily attachable and firm. You can use it to hang up the sheaf of papers



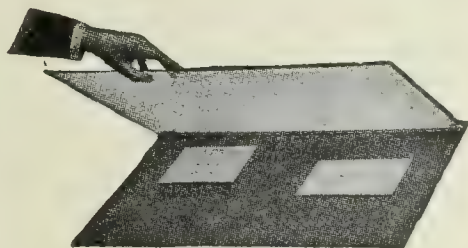
Memoranda sheets right at hand, with daily record of coming events, make this neat tray a real convenience



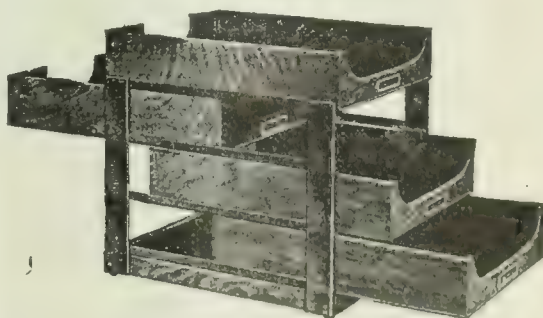
Do you know now where you can find string, mullage, tags, fasteners, labels, key tags? This handy box holds a good assortment of the very things you want. \$2 to \$5



This radium dial watch can stand on the desk during the day and by the bed at night. It has an alarm. \$14 to \$20

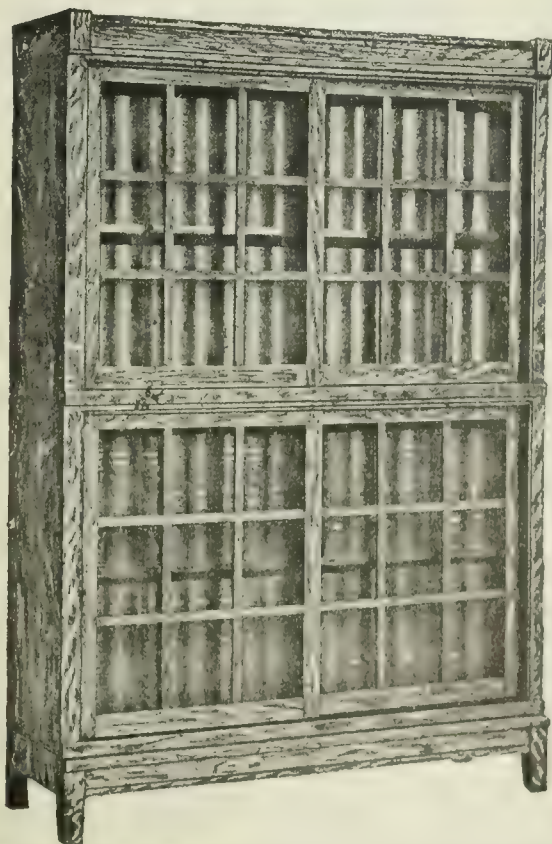


The glass desk-pad provides a safe place for memoranda frequently used. Always in sight, never crumpled or soiled. It costs \$4 to \$10

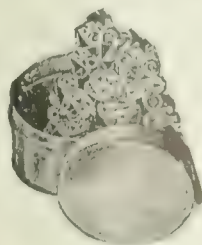


A set of neat wooden trays to hold letters and papers before final filing. It's an excellent remedy for a cluttered up desk

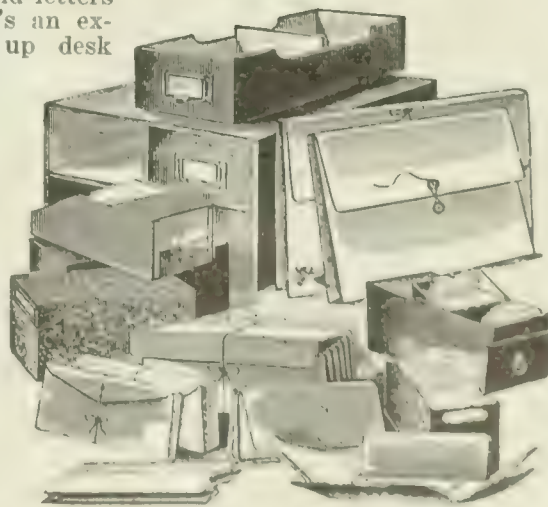
A handy numbering machine for bank checks, documents and various uses. Numbers from 1 to 999,999



At the left a dignified, expansible case for books or documents. It is made of oak or mahogany. \$30 up



Bright little brass fasteners to hold related papers together. Easily put on, they have a very good grip



Almost every kind of business papers can be filed in these boxes or envelopes





# WHO GETS THE SURPLUS?

BY MALCOLM KEIR

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF INDUSTRY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



At the noon hour I stood with a crowd of skilled mechanics listening to the passionate appeals of a union leader. "Who gave you the eight-hour day," he shouted. "Was it the capitalists? Who got decent working conditions for you? Was it the bosses? No, it was the union. The union fought for your good clothes and your half holidays. The union protects your wife and feeds your children. Have the capitalists ever done anything for you? Haven't they always waged war against every step you have made upward? Could you have gotten where you are without the union? Then stick by it now! The capitalists have a new trick up their sleeves. They call it 'Scientific Management.' They offer you high wages, higher even than the union rate. Men, don't be fooled! High wages are a dodge. The bosses pay them in order to get you to work harder. They intend to speed you up to the limit, to make machines out of you, and to smash the union. When the union is gone wages will be cut. Then where will you be—drudges working like slaves for a pitiful hand out. Scientific Management is capitalistic greed in a new camouflage. I tell you—"

But the noon whistle interrupted the speaker and his crowd melted away in the direction of the time clock. I passed on to the factory office where I had an engagement for an interview with the man who was installing scientific management in the plant. I told him about the speech I had just heard, and asked him what he thought about it. He smiled tolerantly and said: "Oh, the unions don't worry us much. They are 'has-beens.' There was a time when they were necessary. When factories were split into two hostile camps the employers on the one side, and the men on the other, the only way either side could get any concessions was by force. But we have done away with all that. We substitute harmony for conflict. What have the unions fought for? Wasn't it higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions? Well we pay from thirty per cent to a hundred per cent higher wages than the unions demand. We put in an eight-hour day in the whole plant, not just the machine shop where the union is strong, and we have standardized working conditions. You see there isn't much left for the union to contest. We have nothing against the unions. They can continue if they want to, taking care of educational and welfare work. But the collective bargain must go. There isn't any place for it and it is fundamentally wrong anyhow. Men ought to be treated and rewarded as individuals, not as members of a group. The only efficient way to pay a man is for what he does, not because he belongs to a union."

THESE two views—the labor leader's and the scientific manager's—are typical of their groups. Yet they are both wrong. They infer that there can be no common ground concerning vital issues where the unions and scientific management may meet. The most vital issue between employers and employees is wages. Scientific management has not solved the wage problem, and consequently there is a basis for bargain between workmen and employers.

The wage question has been summed up in the phrase, "A fair day's work for a fair day's pay." That was a glittering oratorical generality that meant nothing because no man knew what constituted a fair day's work, and much less was he informed

as to what was a fair day's pay. Since both sides of the equation were doubtful quantities, the only just way to arrive at a conclusion was by collective bargain.

Then came Scientific Management, which claimed to solve the difficulty accurately and mathematically. The new managers first tried to discover scientifically what was a fair day's work. By motion study, time study, and fatigue study they accomplished their desire. They have found out with astonishing accuracy what a fair day's work really is. But what about the other side of the equation—a fair day's pay?

The followers of F. W. Taylor, the founder of Scientific Management, point with pride to Taylor's experiments with wages. Taylor learned by the trial and error method that work may be divided into four classes, as follows:

1. That requiring little brain and small brawn.
2. That requiring brawn but little brain.
3. That requiring brain but little brawn.
4. That requiring both brain and brawn.

Also by the method of trial and error Taylor found that men in each class could be induced to work at their best pace for the following increases in pay:

Class 1—	30-50%
" 2—	50-70%
" 3—	70-80%
" 4—	85-100%

Since these percentages were obtained by experiment the disciples of Taylor claim that they are scientific and accurate. Thus they say: "We have now a scientific determination of a day's work and also a scientific wage rate." Are they right?

THE wage under scientific management is made up of two parts, a base rate plus a bonus. The base rate is always taken as the regular rate of wages in the community where the plant operates. For example, if day labor is paid \$1.75 per day ordinarily in that town, scientific management accepts this as a starting point for rewarding the day labor performed for them. In other words, scientific management makes no effort to ascertain a scientific base rate, but accepts the current one. This average rate may be set by a variety of causes such as mere subsistence, custom, supply and demand of labor, and union agreements.

Inasmuch as the current wage is not scientific and since scientific management does not try to find a more scientific substitute for it, it is a fair question for debate as to what this base rate shall be. In normal times employers have an advantage over individual workmen in all disputes in regard to wages. Hence, a fair base rate cannot be set by agreement between an individual worker and the firm that hires him. Therefore there is room for labor unions even under scientific management. The unions and managers can come together and by collective bargain ascertain what the base rate shall be. Because it cannot be set by any accurate method now known it should be established by the co-operation of both parties to it.

The base rate, however, is not the essential feature of scientific management's wage system; its distinguishing mark is the bonus that is paid in addition to the base. What is the source of this bonus?

The success of scientific management rests upon the difference in amount of work that a good man can turn out when exerting himself at his best, and the amount produced by the average employee. The average, say, turns out ten pieces as a day's task, while the good man at his best pace

may reach as high as thirty pieces. Under present conditions the first-class man never attains this high mark because he fears a cut in rates if he does. So the factory jogs along with a product of ten pieces per day per man. When scientific management gets in control it guarantees never to cut rates as long as the job remains unchanged, and in addition it promises to pay in proportion to output. This offers a strong inducement for the worker to make thirty pieces instead of ten. The cost per unit is therefore much reduced.

Meanwhile the selling price continues where it was, because it is fixed by the cost of production in the average plant rather than that in the factory run by the new kind of management. There is a gap between cost of production and selling price that is wider in a business under scientific management than in any of its competitors. That is to say, the scientifically managed plants earn the largest profits.

INCREASED production as a result means a surplus profit. The question arises, how shall the surplus be divided? The consumer may get his share in a selling price slightly lower than the average, but there still exists a goodly sum to be divided between employer and employee.

The workmen say that the whole surplus is due to their increased activity. They have increased output 300 per cent; therefore they deserve a 300 per cent raise in wages. The employer replies that it is impossible for the workman alone to enhance the output. The management has made expensive, extensive, studies of motions, times and fatigue; it has standardized machines, tools and appliances; it has improved working conditions and relieved the worker of all tasks not directly related to his job. Therefore the managers justly assert that the worker is not entitled to all the surplus profit. Furthermore, merely from the standpoint of expediency the management must get a generous share of the profit, for otherwise it will now go to the trouble of installing and maintaining the new system by which the laborers get more money. On the other hand the management knows that it cannot take all the surplus because if it did the workers would refuse to increase production. Here is the dilemma.

There is no way of measuring just how much the workers and managers each contribute toward the greater production that makes a surplus possible. The employers by their strategic position could, if they were unchecked, lay down the apportionment of the surplus without consulting the laborers.

This is the opportunity for unions. The workmen ought to have some voice in deciding how the gains of scientific management shall be distributed. Inasmuch as no individual worker can hope to make his voice heard, then it is only by coördinate effort that the end may be accomplished. Since the union organization is already in existence for just this purpose, it ought to be retained.

Therefore there are two fields for the work of collective bargaining. By joint agreement between unions and managers a basic wage can be set up. When this is established, then again by coöperative action and division of the surplus arising from the greater production under scientific management may be made the matter of arbitration between labor as a group and the managers.

Philadelphia



# TOUCHSTONE—MR. GOMPERS

## A Master of Efficiency

BY DONALD WILHELM

**T**HEY used to test the fineness of gold by the color of the mark it left on a touchstone," averred a new Congressman in a speech in Gus Buckholtz's restaurant in Washington.

And then he referred to that "leader of the American Socialists, Mr. Gompers."

Now, Mr. Jasper, as one might call this Congressman, tho scratching the surface of things very lightly, and remembering advisedly that Touchstone is the witty clown in "As You Like It," caused two colleagues to look upon him with frowns.

One inquired, "Who's wrong on facts now?"

The other pointed out that of course the leader of the two million skilled and disciplined members of the American Federation of Labor is not a Socialist, no matter what one take that much-confounded word to mean.

And then all three fell to discussing Mr. Gompers, and it was discernible that they represented three distinctive points of view, each illuminative of a large class of Americans.

One point of view was demonstrated by Mr. Jasper, who had seen Mr. Gompers in the news photos of papers and of movies but never had been measured personally against him. Mr. Gompers wasn't built for the movies—he is too short, too heavy, his back is too stiff. He wasn't built for bowing and inviting; rather for force, relentlessness, patience, strategy. Nevertheless Congressman Jasper had decided notions about this little general and much-misunderstood man. And millions of others have similar opinions formulated in a similar way. Audiences laugh at Touchstone Gompers and by that act one may judge them no less than the little man with the ponderous heavy face, heavy under the eyes, and the short, heavy body as startling in its bulk as Dr. Steinmetz's, and his air of bustling and insistent determination reflected even in his determined jerky stride.

And there is another class of Americans—a second class—who watch the strokes rather than the appearance of this epochal man. They know him as a hard-fisted relentless and incorruptible leader, the master strategist and tuning fork extraordinary for that chain of many links strung round the earth, Labor.

This second class, in short, is made up of employers.

And there is a third class—the vast caravansary of organized workers, raw material, as it were, in every manufacturing plant in America—who love this Don Quixote, as others sometimes have called him—who really love him! And ask permission to erect statues of him and hear his kindly, characteristic "Go-go-go-go!"

After all, thus, we see that, in fair measure, we can judge a neighbor by his judgment of Touchstone Gompers—our industrial problem is that big and the leader of the American Federation army has a part that important in it. But, in justice to neighbors such as Mr. Jasper who know nothing about the labor situation in America and little about Mr. Gompers therefore, and less about the question of all questions, the industrial question, let us add that any neighbor discovering much of personal beauty in this strong-hearted oak of a man suffers, surely, from that insomnia called an excess of enthusiasm over judgment.

But in a man personal beauty is casual after all. Lincoln wasn't beautiful—even

across all the distance and change of half a century. And those of the public who know anything about Mr. Gompers and see him otherwise than in news movies, and historians and employers, are not concerned much about the personal appearance of the man. The public, and historians and employers, measure him about as the whole world comes more and more to measure every one—as great only in measure that his achievement and its influence are extensive and operative in the betterment of human kind. And how could the influence of a labor leader be much greater when it is he who has, with the devotion of a votary, brought American labor up out of the helplessness that he looked upon long back, a boy on London's East Side, when he saw in Spittelsfield, the silk district, thousands of weavers thrown out of trades that were traditional and handed down like heirlooms from father to son, marching in thousands, bearing signs, "We are starving." Machinery and the industrial revolution had come! It was little understood then, and less understood by these helpless workers. That spectacle was the A B C of his schooling. He started with that—started on that long march of his, with those short legs of his and determined, dogged head, and all his struggle and devotion taught him things undiscoverable by others, brought him to America to give his full life to the building of an edifice which he refers to as "a bulwark of democracy"—an edifice in which he has been the center pillar for many years

and the builder, too, an edifice impossible until he had demonstrated it.

Then war came and he—a pacifist—was discovered suddenly to be—we must alter the figure!—a little man with the stars and stripes wrapt about him, making a speech for Uncle Sam. He "warmed up" in the course of that speech and said in an interview a little later, "We have heard the claim that democracy is not and cannot be efficient." And then he averred that labor would help America show herself to be efficient in war as in peace. And, in fact, he was already helping, and he since has helped so efficaciously that it is literally no exaggeration to say that his office has been more referred to, more influential, more important vastly in the conduct of the war than the office of the Secretary of Labor—a literal striking truth! The only governmental agency for dealing with labor disputes in war time production was the Department of Labor. In the ensuing months quite new machinery for dealing with them was devised, and Mr. Gompers was the touchstone on which this machinery for the War and Navy Departments and the Shipping Board operated. He is a member of the Cabinet in all but name. It is no wonder the President went to Buffalo in order to make a speech and extol "his patriotic courage, his large vision, his statesmanlike sense and mind that knows how to pull—in harness . . . more reasonable in a larger number of cases than the capitalists."

**M**R. GOMPERS was a pacifist. Labor, rather generally, in America and in Europe, was averse to war—a fact that may have great promise in the days of Reconstruction. Now he is the patriot of all patriots in the Capitol. He was less a pacifist, perhaps, than he might have been if, in London, a boy of barely ten years working at a cigar-maker's bench, he had not listened and felt the back currents of our Civil War against masters; and more a pacifist, perhaps, because his fine Jewish idealism shrinks at thought of any expenditure of blood. It was not ever that he was weak-kneed in his resolutions.

He is a fighter, the scarred and wilful old "vet" of literally hundreds of industrial wars, master strategist of them all; yet when he went to a summer camp a few summers ago "for rest and sport"—comforts he has seldom indulged—and had a gun, a dog, an opportunity to kill a bird, he couldn't muster the courage. "I'll read and smoke instead," he said.

Then he took out one of his excellent cigars and rolled it between his heavy hands. One of the others watched and smiled. He rolled it along the edge of a porch railing; and again the others smiled.

"Mr. Gompers, you must have been a cigar maker!" some one said.

Mr. Gompers nodded, smiling.

It is easy to tell, in other ways, that he came from that trade of students and thinkers.

He was a very efficient cigar maker. It is said, even when a boy the son of thirty Hollanders. Certainly he brought a knack for efficiency to America's East Side with him when he came here, the eldest son and thirteen, for it was not very long afterward that he became No. 1, the first charter member—a fact he is proud of, and the chief in proof of which he carries to this day—of his cigar maker's. [Continued on page 126]



© International Film

Mr. Gompers (at the right) talking with Secretary at Labor Wilson



# AUTOMOBILES, COAL AND EFFICIENCY

BY CLARKSON LLOYD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR EFFICIENCY SERVICE

**H**AVE you enjoyed a certain deficit in your coal cellar this winter? Unless you are one upon whom the gods habitually smile, it is probable that you have. It is probable, also, that, in the course of your search for the precious commodity and your inquiries into the reasons for its unpleasant scarcity, you have discovered the chief root of the evil to be—transportation trouble.

The transportation problem just now is the cynosure of all cynics. Conversation, in office and dining room, is centered on the railroads. In a few short weeks freight congestion and mail train vagaries have become a sort of national excuse for individual delinquencies. If my answer to your letter does not arrive I shift responsibility in the case on to the railroads, even if my answer is as yet unwritten. And so it goes.

I mention this because it is true that for anything to become a household word it must be either very frivolous or very serious. And I want to emphasize the seriousness of the transportation problem because, when you analyze it, you can at once see how much more serious it would be without the passenger automobile.

For the following interesting survey I am indebted to an article in the *New York American*, by F. E. Moskovics, of the Nordyke and Marmon Company:

"Few, even of those most closely identified with the motor car industry, comprehend how miraculously the passenger car has conserved vast mountains of coal for America in this year of her first fuel famine.

"Without our cars and the useful work they have done, this coal would have been consumed in transportation work by steam roads and by electrically driven trolley and interurban cars thruout the land. Facing the peril of international coal famine, the work of the motor car in saving coal thru consumption of gasoline for transportation work has been of stupendous value to humanity.

"There are now more than four million passenger cars in America, to say nothing of half a million trucks. Each one of these cars we know will average 4000 miles a year—most of them will run 6000 to 8000 miles, but let's use the conservative 4000 mile figure. On a conservative estimate the average car carries three passengers for practically every mile it travels.

"This means that our passenger motor vehicles have transported twelve million passengers—sixteen billion miles this last year. All the coal the steam roads, the city trolley cars and the interurban cars would have consumed in transporting these passengers has been saved for America and our allies and friends overseas.

"Take it another way. Suppose those twelve million passengers which were carried by motor car had ridden entirely by railroad train—fifty passengers to a car. It would mean 240,000 loaded steam passenger cars going clear across the continent with twelve million passengers.

"Such a colossal and stupendous emigration of a city nearly three times as large as New York has never occurred in the world's history. Think of the coal it would take to haul 240,000 railroad cars from New York to San Francisco. A railroad official tells us it would require at least 100,000,000 tons."

The Independent has already stated, thru this department, a fact which it would be

well for every one to remember and cherish, namely: that the total annual traffic carried by passenger automobiles far exceeds the total annual passenger traffic carried by all our railroads combined. With this fact in mind, imagine, for a moment, what our condition would be if all the passenger automobiles in America were to be wiped out overnight. The railroads are congested now. Passenger trains are being removed from schedules because the coal they consume and the crews they require and the engines that draw them are needed urgently for the transportation of freight. Figure the chaos which would result from banishing our motor cars and suddenly dumping their twelve million passengers upon the railroads.

Yet there are some people who believe that the use of passenger automobiles should be curtailed if not prohibited for the duration of the war.

Why not look at it like this: Since the passenger automobiles now in use take a burden off the railroads and save enormous quantities of much needed coal, should we not increase and encourage the use of passenger automobiles so as to relieve the railroads still further and save still greater quantities of coal?

**T**HERE are people who urge the discontinuance of all industry and business which is not directly related to the production of foodstuffs and military supplies. They would not make any motor cars not actually needed by the Government. In this connection I submit three paragraphs from Rabson's:

"Giving to the cause impoverishes our business and hence impoverishes the nation. An impoverished nation can't win wars.

"Earning for the cause, by increasing production and reducing costs, strengthens our business and hence strengthens the nation.

"Nations whose business men first get this point of view, and put it into practise, will be the real winners in the present conflict."

I am going to quote another automobile manufacturer on this subject. And lest you should be inclined to discount his remarks as biased, I want to remind you of the whole-hearted way in which the entire motor industry has coöperated with the Government from the very beginning. John N. Willys says:

"Is it not wisest for us to follow the policy of filling the Government contracts with the utmost speed and keep the rest of our productivity going in accord with public demand, so that the vast army of American people at home are in a position to support the Government with a spirit of optimism, and also with enough money to help market the bond issues which are coming up from time to time?"

*Ask the Director anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give in this department an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is always ready to give full and impartial information about any individual product.*

"I refer now to the broad interests of all American industry. The automobile industry is so firmly entrenched as a part of the great transportation system of this country that those who know the part it plays consider it one of the fundamental essentials of this country today. But there are other industries which have been classed by unthinking people as non-essentials. I believe such classifications are pernicious and dangerous.

"What is essential to me may not be to you. As a matter of fact you may say that even the clothes you have on your back and the boots you wear are non-essential, because the North American Indians lived here in the same climate for thousands of years without them. Similar comment might be made concerning many industries.

"I believe the public is capable of deciding what is essential to them and we should, after war needs are properly supported, let the people alone to make their own choice of their requirements.

"To illustrate how impossible it is for any man to determine his neighbor's requirements, I was talking the other day to a man who was inclined to refer to motor cars as a non-essential, while he regarded the railroad as a necessity.

"That man did not know that several of his neighbors were saving dollars every year by traveling to town in their cars instead of by railroad.

"He did not know that the motor car is taking an even greater part in the pioneer development of the country than is the railroad. Nor did he know that the seating capacity of automobiles in this country is greater than that of the railroads. He had not been informed that the pleasure driving of automobiles is less than 15 per cent—probably less than the pleasure riding on trains and trolleys.

"He had not considered that every automobile parked down town in our cities represents a man or woman on some time saving business event, or that the 2,700,000 automobiles in rural communities are transporting millions of pounds of produce daily, bringing farms nearer to town and saving millions of hours for productive time to farmers who formerly had to use horses.

"He did not know that salesmen today are saving 10 to 50 per cent of their time with the automobile—leaving that much extra power for Uncle Sam.

"He did not even know that Paris was saved in the battle of the Marne with taxicabs; that nearly half a million automobiles made possible the sale of the last Liberty Loan to 900,000 people.

"I asked him how we would have progressed with the Red Cross campaign, with the war camp campaign, with the building of our cantonments if we had eliminated the motor cars? I asked him how we could go back to the old methods even if we could accept again the slow horse transportation used by our fathers—with the supply of horses now so greatly reduced.

"I asked him if he knew how much foodstuff would be required to feed the horses that would be required to do the work now being done by the automobile. He did not know.

"I point out these things about my business just to show you how mistaken a man may be in his opinion about the necessity of any industry. Above all times, this is a good time for every man to weigh his remarks and stick to those things he knows."



# Why You Are Not Paying 30 Cents for Sugar

In April 1917 the cables told of a plan proposed by Herbert C. Hoover, then in London, which he described as "a plan by which the Allies can consolidate under one head the whole purchasing of food staples from our market, and not only will competitive bidding be abolished, but by co-operative buying on our side we can arrange the proper balance between the rights of producers and consumers."

This plan was favorably received by the sugar refining industry which has been on a war basis almost from the beginning of the European War.

The war had brought the Allies into the Cuban market, resulting in severe domestic and international competition with no increased supplies. Naturally, prices of refined sugar, both to the American public and to the Allies rose under this forced draft.

Domestic sugar refiners, since the outbreak of the European War not only have safeguarded the United States supply but have maintained the lowest sugar prices in the world. This brilliant record is due largely to the fact that sugar refining is in the hands of large business units, with an excess of refining capacity sufficient to supply all domestic needs, and so far all demands of foreign countries.

In the spring of 1917 there was a serious attempt at the disorganization of the sugar refining industry, following a long series of attempts at destruction of sugar ships.

Accompanying these incidents were widely circulated sensational reports predicting a sugar famine and sugar shortage, causing widespread apprehension. At that time, even with the assurance of ample supplies on hand, retail sugar prices rose in some sections to 20 and 25 cents a pound.

The efforts of the American Sugar Refining Company to allay public alarm, to check hoarding, to accept a price less than that which it could easily have secured, and to distribute its product fairly and evenly among the trade, were of real public service.

While there were great supplies of sugar in far-away Java which ordinarily would have gone to Europe, yet the necessity for saving ships became so great that Europe turned to Cuba for even larger supplies than previously.

It takes a cargo ship 150 days to make a round trip between England and Java, while a round trip between England and Cuba can be made in 50 days. Under these

circumstances and seemingly to avoid paying proposed United States war taxes on refined sugar the European Allies purchased in Cuba the sugar which ordinarily would have come to the United States in the fall months.

These conditions and especially the necessity of saving ships, led the United States and the Allied Nations to urge upon the sugar industry the adoption by voluntary agreement of the original Hoover plan, under the authority of the Food Control Act passed August 10, 1917.

The cane sugar refiners and the beet sugar producers unanimously agreed to the Hoover plan as a patriotic act in the interest of the American people as an aid to the Allies.

This is the significance of the appointment by the United

States Food Administration of the International Sugar Committee to which the Allies send representatives for England, France, Italy and Canada, and to which the United States contributes three members.

Upon the success of the operation of the International Sugar Committee under the direction of the Allied Governments, acting for practically half the civilized world, will depend the readjustment of the world's sugar

markets. This plan is full of promise to all the nations party to the convention. It is an assurance that sugar, although comparatively cheap in view of war conditions, will not by reason either of competitive or speculative activity be increased in wholesale price.

Sugars will become stabilized in price with sufficient profit to producers, refiners and merchants to maintain and stimulate production and to cover the cost of refining and of distribution.

The marketing of Domino Cane Sugars in cartons and small cotton bags by this Company has helped amazingly during the pinch of the fall months, in giving a wide distribution among the retailers of the reduced sugar supply.

It will be necessary for grocers and consumers to watch carefully their distribution and purchases during the approaching period of readjustment. The refineries are now starting up and supplies of raw sugar coming forward but it will take weeks, and possibly months, for the return of normal conditions.

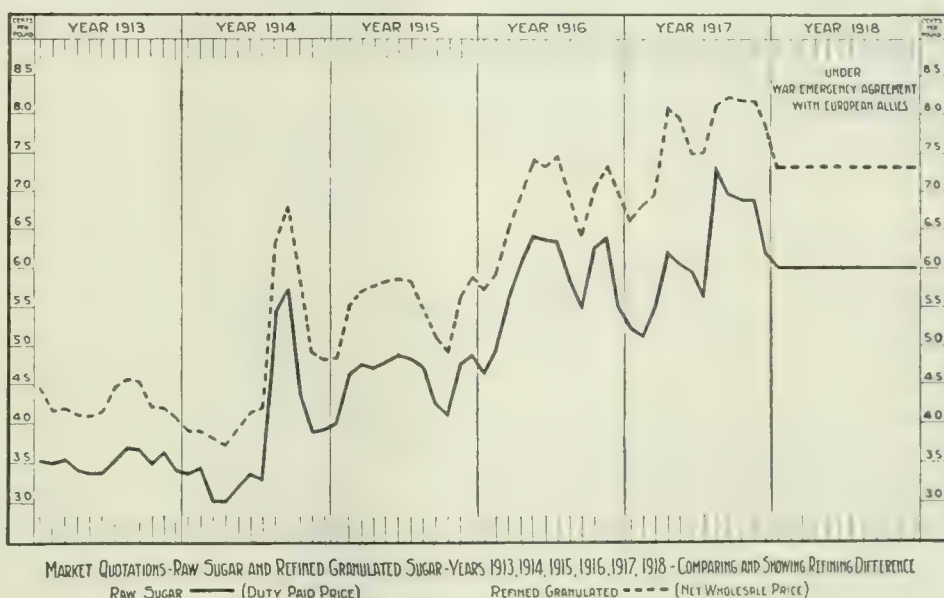
Housewives can aid in conserving the sugar supply by buying these package sugars.

In war times and at all times it is our aim to safeguard the interests of the public we serve.

## American Sugar Refining Company

*"Sweeten it with Domino"*

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown





# Porto Rico

**T**WO days of restful voyaging and you are in the midst of the Gulf Stream, with flying fishes darting about the ship. The warmth of Spring is borne to you from the south.

Two days more and the gleaming shores and palm-clothed hills of Porto Rico welcome you to a land of perpetual summer. You enter a world that is unique—a fascinating combination of the romance and colorful life of old Spain with the conveniences of today. Each picturesque harbor holds a new surprise, each moss-gray fortress stirs your imagination to new heights.

## 16-DAY CRUISE

ALL EXPENSES **\$94.50** AND UP

You make the voyage in a luxurious 10,000-ton steamer, using the vessel as your hotel for the entire trip from New York to and around Porto Rico, stopping at principal ports and return. All necessary expenses included in the fare. Splendid stateroom accommodations and cuisine. Write for booklet—"Through Tropic Seas." Address

Passenger Department

**PORTO RICO LINE**  
11 BROADWAY NEW YORK



## THE PEACE SPEECH OF PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE

(Continued from page 101)

France and incorporated in the German Empire.

This sore has poisoned the peace of Europe for half a century, and, until it is cured, healthy conditions will not have been restored. There can be no better illustration of the folly and wickedness of using a transient military success to violate national right.

I will not attempt to deal with the question of the Russian territories, now in German occupation. The Russian policy since the revolution has passed so rapidly through so many phases that it is difficult to speak without some suspension of judgment as to what the situation will be when the final terms of European peace come to be discussed.

Russia accepted war with all its horrors because, true to her traditional guardianship of the weaker communities of her race, she stepped in to protect Serbia from a plot against her independence. It is this honorable sacrifice which not merely brought Russia into the war, but France as well.

France, true to the conditions of her treaty with Russia, stood by her ally in a quarrel which was not her own. Her chivalrous respect for her treaty led to the wanton invasion of Belgium and the treaty obligations of Great Britain to that little land brought us into the war.

The present rulers of Russia are now engaged, without any reference to the countries whom Russia brought into the war, in separate negotiations with their common enemy. I am indulging in no reproaches. I am merely stating the facts with a view to making it clear why Great Britain cannot be held accountable for decisions, taken in her absence, and concerning which she has not been consulted or her aid invoked.

No one who knows Prussia and her designs upon Russia can for a moment doubt her ultimate intention. Whatever phrases she may use to delude Russia, she does not mean to surrender one of the fair provinces or cities of Russia now occupied by her forces. Under one name or another (and the name hardly matters) those Russian provinces will henceforth be in reality a part of the dominions of Prussia. They will be ruled by the Prussian sword in the interests of the Prussian autocracy, and the rest of the people of Russia will be partly enticed by specious phrases and partly bullied by the threat of continued war against an impotent army into a condition of complete economic and ultimate political enslavement to Germany.

We all deplore the prospect. The democracy of this country means to stand to the last by the democracies of France and Italy and all our other allies. We shall be proud to stand side by side by the new democracy of Russia. So will America and so will France and Italy. But if the present rulers of Russia take action, which is independent of their allies, we have no means of intervening to arrest the catastrophe which is assuredly befalling their country. Russia can only be saved by her own people.

We believe, however, that an independent Poland, comprising all those genuinely Polish elements who desire to form a part of it, is an urgent necessity for the stability of Western Europe.

Similarly, tho we agree with President Wilson that a break-up of Austria-Hungary is no part of our war aims, we feel that unless genuine self-government on true democratic principles is granted to those Austro-Hungarian nationalities who have

## How to Use the Countryside Shop

I.—Write for our free Requisition Chart. Read the list of interesting items it brings you.

II.—Check the items you expect to buy and about which you want information.

III.—Write on the blank pages all details and questions. Mail to us.

IV.—As promptly as possible, we will make reply, drawing upon our files of information and the experience of our Expert Counsellors to give you helpful suggestions.

## THE COUNTRYSIDE SHOP

The Independent Corporation  
119 West 40th St., New York City

**Stewart's**  
IRON FENCE  
STANDARD OF THE WORLD



Residence of C. D. MacLennan, Esq., Astoria, N.Y.

**IRON FENCE AND ENTRANCE GATES OF ALL DESIGNS AND FOR ALL PURPOSES.**

WE INVITE CORRESPONDENCE WITH THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED.  
**The Stewart Iron Works Co., Inc.**  
The World's Greatest Iron Fence Builders  
685 Stewart Block Cincinnati, Ohio

WRITE FOR BOOK OF DESIGNS



long desired it, it is impossible to hope for a removal of those causes of unrest in that part of Europe which have so long threatened the general peace.

On the same grounds we regard as vital the satisfaction of the legitimate claims of the Italians for union with those of their own race and tongue. We also mean to press that justice be done to the men of Rumanian blood and speech in their legitimate aspirations. If these conditions are fulfilled, Austria-Hungary would become a power whose strength would conduce to the permanent peace and freedom of Europe instead of being merely an instrument to the pernicious military autocracy of Prussia that uses the resources of its allies for the furtherance of its own sinister purposes.

Outside of Europe we believe that the same principles should be applied. While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homelands of the Turkish race with its capital at Constantinople, the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea being internationalized and neutralized, Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine are, in our judgment, entitled to a recognition of their separate national conditions.

What the exact form of that recognition in each particular case should be need not here be discussed beyond stating that it would be impossible to restore to their former sovereignty the territories to which I have already referred.

Much has been said about the arrangements we have entered into with our allies on this and other subjects. I can only say that as the new circumstances, like the Russian collapse and the separate negotiations, have changed the conditions under which those arrangements were made, we are, and always have been, perfectly ready to discuss them with our allies.

With regard to the German colonies, I have repeatedly declared that they are held at the disposal of a conference whose decision must have primary regard to the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants of such colonies. None of those territories are inhabited by Europeans. The governing consideration, therefore, must be that the inhabitants should be placed under the control of an administration acceptable to themselves, one of whose main purposes will be to prevent their exploitation for the benefit of European capitalists or Governments.

The natives live in their various tribal organizations under chiefs and councils who are competent to consult and speak for their tribes and members and thus to represent their wishes and interests in regard to their disposal. The general principle of national self-determination is, therefore, as applicable in their cases as in those of the occupied European territories.

The German declaration that the natives of the German colonies have thru their military fidelity in war shown their attachment and resolve under all circumstances to remain with Germany is applicable, not to the German colonies generally, but only to one of them, and in that case, German East Africa, the German authorities secured the attachment, not of the native population as a whole, which is and remains profoundly anti-German, but only of a small warlike class, from whom their askaris, or soldiers, were selected. These they attached to themselves by conferring on them a highly privileged position as against the bulk of the native population, which enabled these askaris to assume a lordly and oppressive superiority over the rest of the natives.

By this and other means they secured the attachments of a very small and insignificant minority, whose interests were



## Meat Costs 8 Times as Much As Luscious Quaker Oats

Meats, chicken, fish and eggs average eight times the cost of Quaker Oats per unit of nutrition. So every dollar's worth used in displacing meat saves an average of \$7.

One reason lies in oats' unique food value. Quaker Oats yield 1810 calories of energy per pound.

Eggs Yield, 720	Potatoes, 385
Round Steak, 875	Bread, 1205
(All in calories per pound)	

Another reason is the low oat cost. While other foods are scarce and high, oats are plentiful and cheap.

Yet oats are Nature's master food. Among all grain foods oats stand first in flavor and nutrition. As a vim-food and a food for growth they have an age-old fame.

You can serve five dishes for the cost of a single egg. Or the cost of two ounces of meat.

Make Quaker Oats your entire breakfast, not a mere side dainty. It supplies every needed element.

Mix Quaker Oats in your flour foods. They add delightful flavor. And the wheat you save means more bread for our allies.

# Quaker Oats

## Flaked from Queen Grains Only

In Quaker Oats we use only the rich, plump, flavorful grains. All little grains, starved and insipid, are discarded from this brand.

We get for you a pound of Quaker Oats from a barrel. The result is a flour which has won the world. Yet you get it for the asking. It costs no extra price.

12c and 30c per package in United States and Canada, except in Far West and South where high freights may prohibit



# Speedy Building

## With Stock Sizes of UNITED STEEL SASH

You not only can secure the best sash on the market but you can get them on short notice—by specifying stock units of **United Steel Sash**. Thus you will save days in building and economize in construction cost. These stock sash are carried in many sizes so as to meet practically all requirements of window openings.

Stock units have all the high quality features of **United Steel Sash**—superiority in design, material and workmanship; extra weight and exceptional strength; rigid ventilators with double contact weathering; improved method of glazing; special hardware of our own manufacture.

**United Steel Sash** are also furnished in semi-stock and to-order units, and include everything in pivoted and sliding sash, continuous sash, partitions, doors, casements, etc.

If you intend to build, look into **United Steel Sash**. We can meet your requirements fully, economically and promptly. Write for Sash Book.

### Trussed Concrete Steel Co.

Dept. S-24

Youngstown, Ohio

Warehouses in Boston, New York,  
Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago.

Kahn Building Products for modern permanent construction cover **Reinforced Concrete** in all its phases; **Steel Window Sash** of every type; **Metal Lath** for plaster and stucco; **Pressed Steel joists** and studs; **All-Steel Buildings** of panel units, etc.



# ANDIRONS

## MARBLE, STONE and WOOD MANTELS

### Wm. H. Jackson Company

2 West 47th Street

New York City



directly opposed to those of the rest of the population and for whom they have no right to speak. The German treatment of the native populations in their colonies has been such as amply to justify their fear of submitting the future of those colonies to the wishes of the natives themselves.

Finally, there must be reparation for the injuries done in violation of international law. The peace conference must not forget our seamen and the services they have rendered to and the outrages they have suffered for the common cause of freedom.

One omission we notice in the proposal of the Central Powers which seems to us especially regrettable. It is desirable and essential that the settlement after this war shall be one which does not in itself bear the seed of future war. But that is not enough. However wisely and well we may make territorial and other arrangements, there will still be many subjects of international controversy. Some, indeed, are inevitable.

Economic conditions at the end of the war will be in the highest degree difficult owing to the diversion of human effort to warlike pursuits. There must follow a world shortage of raw materials, which will increase the longer the war lasts, and it is inevitable that those countries which have control of raw materials will desire to help themselves and their friends first. Apart from this, whatever settlement is made will be suitable only to the circumstances under which it is made, and as those circumstances change, changes in the settlement will be called for.

So long as the possibility of a dispute between nations continues—that is to say, so long as men and women are dominated by impassioned ambition and war is the only means of settling a dispute—all nations must live under a burden, not only of having from time to time to engage in it, but of being compelled to prepare for its possible outbreak.

The crushing weight of modern armaments, the increasing evil of compulsory military service, the vast waste of wealth and effort involved in warlike preparation—these are blots on our civilization, of which every thinking individual must be ashamed. For these and other similar reasons we are confident that a great attempt must be made to establish, by some international organization, an alternative to war as a means of settling international disputes.

After all, war is a relic of barbarism, and, just as law has succeeded violence as a means of settling disputes between individuals, so we believe that it is destined ultimately to take the place of war in the settlement of controversies between nations.

If, then, we are asked what we are fighting for, we reply, as we have often replied, We are fighting for a just and a lasting peace, and we believe that before permanent peace can be hoped for three conditions must be fulfilled: First, the sanctity of treaties must be reestablished; secondly, a territorial settlement must be secured, based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; and, lastly, we must seek, by the creation of some international organization, to limit the burden of armaments and diminish the probability of war. On these conditions its peoples are prepared to make even greater sacrifices than those they have yet endured.

#### A REASONABLE REQUEST

At the railway station a father and an eight-year-old were purchasing some fruit. "Father," said the youngster, persuasively, "if I were twins, would you buy the other boy an orange, too?"

"Certainly, my son."

"Well, father, you surely are not going to cheat me out of another orange just because I am all in one piece!"—*Harper's*.



## PRESIDENT WILSON'S TERMS OF WORLD PEACE

(Continued from page 100)

effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

11. Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated, occupied territories restored, Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality, and international guarantee of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

13. An independent Polish state should be erected, which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right, we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the Governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved, but only because we wish the right to prevail, and desire a just and stable peace, such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this program does remove. We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction or learning or of pacific enterprise, such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her, or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade, if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery.

Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the military party, and the men whose creed is imperial domination.

We have spoken now, surely in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt



## Let Art Metal experts smooth out your office routine

Your phone rings.

A customer wants information, quick!

Your stenographer hunts—everybody hunts—but the paper is missing. You lose your temper, and perhaps a customer.

—and you'll probably lose more papers, and more customers, if you don't remedy the cause.

Art Metal experts have solved your filing problem. They tell you in our new book (which is yours for the asking) the best, safest and simplest way to file every record.

### Send for Free Business Book

Just out! 1918 edition of "The Book of Better Business." 104 pages crammed full of valuable office information. A simple index shows at a glance where to file any size paper. More than 400 different businesses analyzed. Describes with photographs many styles of Art Metal Steel Office Furniture and Files. Write for your free copy now.

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Inc.  
64 J & C Ave., Jamestown, N. Y.

An endless variety of cases like this can be built from stock Art Metal units shown in new free book.



# Art Metal

FOR THE SAKE OF BETTER  
BUSINESS ASK US FOR THE  
ADDRESS OF YOUR LOCAL  
Art Metal Store

STEEL  
OFFICE FURNITURE  
SAFES & FILES

STANDARDIZE YOUR OFFICE  
WITH STOCK OR BUILT-TO-ORDER  
STEEL EQUIPMENT FROM THE  
Art Metal Line



"BEGINNER'S."

Now is the time to replenish your Sketching Outfit.

Easels, Camp Stools, Umbrellas, Canvas, Academy Boards, Colors, Brushes, etc.

The Beginner's Box, as illustrated, \$1.75. Full line of boxes of Oil, Water Color and China Painting, Pastel and Crayon Drawing.

Catalogue sent on request

DEVOE & RAYNOLDS CO.

101 Fulton Street, New York



# DURAND Steel Racks



**GOVERNMENT** contracts on cost-plus basis require exact cost accounting.

An installation of Durand Steel Racks, adapted to your particular requirements will soon pay for itself by reducing handling costs, eliminating wastes and losses and facilitating speedy and accurate inventory.

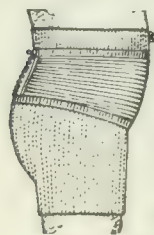
Write today for our new catalogue.

*We are also manufacturers of Durand Steel Lockers, designed to meet the most exacting locker requirements.*

## DURAND STEEL LOCKER CO.

1572 Ft. Dearborn Bk. Bldg.  
Chicago

972 Vanderbilt Bldg.  
New York



### Protect Your Abdomen

A real successful abdominal Protector, (patented.) Does not roll down from top or up from bottom. Same price as any good Supporter.

Anatomical Chart, Pictures and Particulars.... **Free**

**GOODFORM MFG. CO.,**  
895 Mills Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

or question. An evident principle runs thru the whole program I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation, no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The peoples of the United States could act upon no other principle, and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor, and everything that they possess.

The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for human liberty, has come, and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test.

## Words of the Week

**HELGOLAND**—The fortified island off the northwestern coast of Germany which guards the North Sea ports of the Empire from attack. Helgoland (also spelled Heligoland) was at one time British but was ceded to Germany in exchange for advantages in Africa.

**POILU**—A French nick-name for the private soldier in the regular army. The name means "hairy" and may refer either to the difficulties of getting shaved when on active service or to the shaggy headgear which at one time were worn by certain French regiments. If you translate the word "rough neck" you come close to the underlying idea.

**SABOTAGE**—A French word, supposed to be derived from "sabot" or wooden shoe, perhaps from the fact that striking workmen would sometimes smash machinery with their heavy wooden shoes. Sabotage is now used for any destruction of machinery or manufacturing equipment or for any injury to the goods produced by manufacture with the purpose of bringing loss upon the employer.

**NORTHCLIFFE**—Lord Northcliffe, who has just returned to England from a special war mission to the United States, was not born a member of the nobility. His "real" name is Alfred Harmsworth, but the British Government conferred on him his present title of Baron Northcliffe. He owns a string of popular newspapers of which the most important are *The Times* and the *Daily Mail*. By means of these newspapers Lord Northcliffe has made himself one of the most influential leaders in British politics. Altho he belongs to the Conservative party, he has always taken an independent position on current issues and he has played a part in making and wrecking cabinets similar to that of Premier Clémenceau in France.

**SINN FEIN**—Gaelic for "Ourselves Alone," pronounced Shin Fane, is the name of the organization now agitating for an independent Irish republic. An attempt to throw off British rule was made at Easter, 1916, but the German ship conveying munitions to the rebels was sunk, Sir Roger Casement, who had been brought to Ireland to lead the movement, was captured and the outbreak in Dublin was put down in a few days after 300 of the Irish and 521 of the British soldiers had been killed. Fifteen of the Sinn Fein leaders were tried by court-martial and shot. But this stimulated rather than discouraged the Sinn Fein movement and the Nationalists who want merely Home Rule have been beaten in recent elections by Sinn Fein candidates who, however, all refuse to sit in Parliament.

## QUIT!



Pills, laxatives, saline waters and purgatives will not cure that constipated habit—you ought to know it by this time. Be sensible—you have been whipping your bowels shamelessly into action, and weakening their natural functioning more and more. Now you are full of ailments, your system is upset, your blood is poisoned—you are sluggish and dull witted—your food will not digest well—you lack stamina—you are nervous, listless, lack ambition, have no energy, no vitality—you are failing in manhood—it's all your own fault—you can

### BE A LIVE WIRE

Splendidly, strong, healthy and virile—you can put a sparkle in your eye and a spring in your step—you can be in frisky mettle and keep yourself tuned up to the demand of life in its active aggressive form

No matter what your condition or ailment may be—under my method of Physical and Health upbuilding, known as

### STRONGFERTISM

you can be restored in vigor and vitality and be entirely free from constipation or any other ailment or disorder—let it be what it may—whether you suffer from early excesses, induced by pernicious habits, or whether losses weaken you, or you feel your vitality waning—Strongfortism will restore, rejuvenate. Tell me your trouble—and send me 6 cents in stamps to cover mail expenses, and I will send you a practical talk on that subject and my book, "INTELLIGENCE IN PHYSICAL AND HEALTH CULTURE"—Read this book—it is for your interest and welfare.

### LIONEL STRONGFORT

Master Physical and Health Instructor  
461 Park Building Newark, N. J.

## Remember SANFORD'S INK?



—You learned to write with Sanford's Ink.

Remember

## SANFORD'S INK

—in Your Business Today

Sold Everywhere

Also

Sanford's Library Paste

In the Utopian Jar



Vaudeville Sketches, Monologs, Dialogs, Recitations, Musical Pieces, Minstrel Material, Make-up Goods, Large Catalog Free. T. S. DENISON & CO., Dept. 3 Chicago

## PLAYS

Entertainments, Pantomimes, Tableaux, Drills,

## RUN IT AS A UNIT

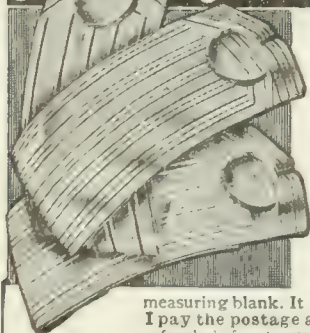
not as several semi-related sections. You can save time, labor, expense and worry by thinking out and adopting a plan which will coördinate all branches of your business. Perhaps information on what others have done in this line will help you to find your path to improvement.

Write for our free Check List.

Independent Efficiency Service  
Plan and Purchase Department

119 West 40th Street New York City

## 3 FOR \$5.00 MADE TO MEASURE



I will make to your measure shirts of perfect fit, smooth around the neck, no wrinkles and of correct sleeve length. These shirts will stand more trips to the laundry and give better service than any ready-made shirt you ever bought. Made plain front, with ocean pearl buttons and cuffs attached. Send for 200 samples of 1918 designs, with colors that will not fade, and self measuring blank. It is easy to fill in—at my risk. I pay the postage and insure delivery. Money refunded if not satisfied. No agents.

C. G. CLEMINSHAW

171 River Street

Troy, N. Y.



## Food Will Win the War

Lessons in America's Part in the World's Food Problem, Prepared By the United States Food Administration for The Independent

**W**E began our discussion of what the Allies are doing for food conservation by studying last week the measures that have been taken in Belgium and Italy. In this lesson we will go on and see what the situation is in Great Britain and in France.

### GREAT BRITAIN

Up to July, 1916, Great Britain had enough food to provide about 5 per cent more than the lowest level demanded for growth and energy. But conservation was necessary, for "the right little, tight little island" is dependent on foreign countries for most of her food supply. With U-boats active it is unwise to count on normal imports. England, therefore, began trying three ways of saving food: 1, by eating less; 2, by eliminating waste; 3, by using food to the best advantage. As examples of this last they undertook to get more flour out of the milling; to limit the use of grain for brewing; to remove much foodstuff from cattle feed and industry to direct human use.

At the same time the public was told how and why to save. Domestic science lessons were given in the press, in leaflets, and in lectures. The Food Ministry itself started a model kitchen on May 31, 1917, and showed right there how to prepare and cook food, and how by coöperation many can be well fed for comparatively little.

There are fifteen divisional food commissioners in Great Britain, and there are local food controllers and local boards. If more than four traders in foodstuffs, or if no woman or no labor representative is appointed to a local board, the matter is taken up with the divisional commissioner and changes are made. Regulations can be enforced by the police, by local authorities, inspectors of weights and measures and by the Food Ministry's own inspectors. A great deal, however, is left to the people. They are asked to coöperate. It is different in tone from Germany, where the people are told what to do. In England the people are "appealed" to, and "exhorted."

Grain is controlled by the Wheat Commission. This body looks after all the imports and sees that they are distributed thru trade channels at a fixed rate of commission. On the second of last May the King issued a proclamation exhorting the people to save grain. Wheat flour must be mixed with 20 per cent of some other cereal. The bread ration is from 3½ to 8 pounds a week, according to the kind of labor performed by each person. At the rate of 3½ pounds a week, the consumption of flour would be cut to less than half the normal amount.

Oils and fats are controlled so that there may be enough for glycerine, soap, margarine, and cattle feed. Butter is very scarce, and every attempt is made to substitute margarine until butter can be obtained from Australia and Argentina.

Sugar has also become a rare commodity. Before the war over half of the sugar was brought from countries now enemies. It now has to be doled out in rations, and consumers must register with some one retailer. Only one-half pound a week is allowed to each person.

# One Rotospeed will do the work of 50 Typists

If you use form letters, from 20 to 1,000 copies at a time—if you use office forms, ruled factory forms, price lists, bulletins, notices or similar printed matter in quantities of 20 or more—then a Rotospeed Stencil Duplicator will pay you an enormous profit on your investment. Through the use of this machine retailers are increasing their sales and collecting their past due accounts. Many have doubled and trebled their profits. It is the ideal method of printing sales letters and store papers. Manufacturers are saving 92% on form letter work and hundreds of printing bills. The use of one Rotospeed has saved one manufacturer more than \$1,000 in one year.

Price  
\$35  
Complete

## Perfect Form Letters—20c per Thousand

Better form letters than you ever thought possible—letters with the clean-cut appearance of neatly typed originals that *exactly* duplicate the typewriter type, can be printed at the rate of 75 per minute on the Rotospeed.

written so that a completely typewritten, illustrated and signed letter will be printed at one operation.

### Only One Model— Price \$35 Complete

This one machine does everything that a stencil duplicator can do. There are no accessories or higher priced models. The price includes full equipment and sufficient supplies for printing a thousand copies each of twenty-five different forms. The saving on this much work will pay the entire cost of the Rotospeed.

### Free Trial at Our Risk

We offer to place the Rotospeed in your office on trial. We do not employ salesmen. The machine must sell itself. Write for our proposition and the Rotospeed booklet. Let us show you how others in your line of business are increasing their profits and saving expense the Rotospeed way. Just sign and mail the coupon, or pin it to your letterhead.

## Free Trial Coupon

THE ROTOSPEED CO.  
589 W. 5th St., Dayton, Ohio

Gentlemen: Please send full information about the Rotospeed, samples of work and your free trial offer.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

## No Type, Trouble or Muss

The Rotospeed stencil is prepared quickly and easily. No type is set. Typewrite your letters on a sheet of stencil paper. Attach the stencil paper to the Rotospeed and turn the handle. That's all. A child can do it. The Rotospeed has a semi-automatic feed—self-adjusting impression roll, an unlimited head-spacing device and improved receiving tray—all these exclusive advantages—yet it's the simplest stencil duplicator in the world.

## Ruled Forms Easily Printed

Ruled forms of all sizes from 3 x 5 inch cards to 8½ x 16 inch sheets are printed on the Rotospeed just as easily as form letters and at a cost of a few cents per thousand.

### Illustrations and Signatures Quickly Reproduced

Sketches can be copied or traced on the stencil paper and the signature

**This FREE Shoe Book**  
is crowded with photographs and descriptions of **Ezwear** shoes for Men, Women and Children. Ezwear shoes are sent postpaid, guaranteed to combine comfort, style and quality to fit perfectly or money back. Amazingly low prices. **THE EN Simon Shoe** 1589 BROADWAY BROOKLYN, N.Y.

**LEPAGE'S**  
**GLUE** HANDY TUBES  
A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

## What 15c Will Bring You from the Nation's Capital

Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

which is sincere, reliable, and... 15c to show that we might as well have our money... The Pathfinder, Box 39, Washington, D. C.



# This 160-Page Book - FREE

With  
Reproductions of  
Forms for Keeping Accounts  
and Records for Every Kind of Business

IF YOU keep accounts or written records of any kind, you need this book. It will show you how you can simplify and facilitate the handling of business records—how you can save time—duplication—drudgery and brain-fag—make your records instantly available and save 50 per cent of the cost of keeping them.

WRITE NOW FOR YOUR FREE COPY OF MOORE'S MODERN METHODS

It May be Worth Hundreds of Dollars to You

JOHN C. MOORE CORPORATION - 994 Stone Street, Rochester, N. Y.



1865

1918

Established Over Half a Century

## C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers of

### STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS

## ANNUAL SALE

We are offering our entire stock of manufactured furs

at

### 20% to 33 1/3% Discount

Special Reductions in  
Men's Fur and Fur-Lined Coats

126 West 42nd Street

New York City

## UP-TO-DATE METHODS AND MODERN APPLIANCES

Should be installed in every department of your business organization. Are you acquainted with the ingenious devices which fit the exact needs of the business office of today? Are you using modern methods? If you want information write for our free Check List.

**INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE**

Plan and Purchase Department 119 W. 40th St., New York City

There is no compulsory rationing of the public, but there is a voluntary weekly ration as follows:

Bread	3 1/2 lbs. to 8 lbs.
(according to class of worker)	
Other cereals	12 oz.
Meat	2 lbs.
Fats	10 oz.
Sugar	8 oz.

### FRANCE

Germans worship government; Frenchmen are rather suspicious of it. In France it has not been easy to fix taxes, prices, and rations.

A sugar card has been issued. The allowance is 13 pounds per person a year. Our consumption is from 85 to 90 pounds a year. A striking difference!

The meat shortage is serious. To make up for lack of other foods the people have eaten more beef, mutton and pork. Moreover, in the beginning of the war the French had to feed millions of French and Belgian refugees. Herds were also seized by the Germans. From almost 15,000,000 cattle at the beginning of the war the herd had been reduced to less than 12,500,000 by July, 1917. Hogs were reduced from 7,000,000 to 4,200,000; and sheep from 16,000,000 to 10,500,000. The Government now limits meat to one meal a day. In order to meet the shortage they have had to cut down the soldier's ration. You do not need to be told how serious that is.

France used to consume 9,400,000 tons of wheat. It is estimated that she is facing a deficit of 5,000,000 tons over the period from September 1, 1917, to September 1, 1918. America must send wheat! Bread is the staple food in France, the keystone of her arch of nutrition. There is no national bread card, but in some communities there are local regulations. The law requires that 30 per cent of some other grain than wheat be mixt with the flour. The wheat flour is milled so that 85 per cent of the grain is extracted. To extract up to 77 per cent is considered as far as one can go and keep the best food value. If more is extracted it means keeping in chaff and particles which have no food value, and which are often harmful to health. The bread ration is now one-half pound a day.

As matters stand now the monthly consumption of food for each person is:

Wheat	20.5 lbs.
Meat	8.5 "
Fats	3.1 "
Sugar	1.1 "

Perhaps this table summing up the amount of food consumed per person by four different countries will make it more vivid to us that we still have an abundance out of which it is our duty and honor to save for democracy's sake. Here are the number of pounds consumed per person each month in four countries:

	U. S.	England	France	Germany
Wheat	25.7	28.7	20.5*	18.97*
Meat	12.5	10.5	8.5	2.2 *
Fat	3.4	2.2	3.1	1.4 *
Sugar	7.1	4.6	1.1*	.77*

\*Present rations.

Is not our lesson clear? We must send wheat, meat, fats and sugar to our comrades in the war lest liberty perish.

Next week we shall see what America is doing for the cause of conservation.

### IGNORANCE IS BLISS

She was a very newly fledged baroness or duchess, or something like that, and somehow or other she was invited to come to the observatory to see the eclipse.

She arrived about two hours late. "I've come to see the eclipse," she told the professor's assistant.

"I'm sorry, but the whole thing was over an hour ago," said the assistant, contritely. "Then," said the dignified dame, "I will wait for the next."—Exchange.



## Remarkable Remarks

EMPEROR WILLIAM—Bear everything.

INA CLAIRE—I haven't one domestic inclination.

GLEN BUCK—There is too much bunk in advertising.

SECRETARY MCADOO—What do we care about waste.

MARIAN WEINSTEIN—American men are love slackers.

MAXIMILLIAN HARDEN—Only a miracle can bring peace.

RUTH RICHARDS—One \* must powder one's nose or be silly.

IRVIN S. COBB—You never need an alarm clock if you keep chickens.

JOHN BURROUGHS—The Turk is a gentleman beside the German.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—There is never a break in God's love.

NOEL BUXTON, M.D.—In God's name let America take charge of the war.

GENERAL PERSHING—Tell everybody you meet of our determination to win.

GENERAL BELL, JR.—I will judge every officer on his ability to handle men.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—This is no time for pacifists to be running loose.

REV. W. T. McELWEEN—New York is the hottest salient in the United States.

THE POPE—It is a good thing that Jerusalem fell into the hands of the British.

DR. FRANK CRANE—My favorite paper was The Independent before they improved it.

CARL HERMAN TORGES—Good morals are only what the upper classes of society approve.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP—War Saving Stamps are a security everybody can invest in.

JOHN J. DILLON—There is not a single representative farmer on the food commissions.

PROF. T. J. LAWRENCE—If civilization cannot destroy war, war will destroy civilization.

SECRETARY BAKER—I have often asked myself, "What does this war mean to women?"

ED HOWE—I care nothing for Anna Shaw, Jane Addams, Sarah Bernhardt or Joan of Arc.

GABRIELLE D'ANNUNZIO—The stars of the American Republic are our constellation of hope.

EMPEROR CHARLES—The glorious successes of our victorious army fill us with patriotic pride.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ—I regret that we did not remain firm in the face of President Wilson's threats.

DON MARQUIS—The Hohenzollerns are not playing the "Holy City" on their violas these days.

G. K. CHESTERTON—Even good government was not good enough to know God among the thieves.

EX-AMBASSADOR GERARD—The Germans are wonderful judges of wine, and at any formal dinner use as many as eight varieties.

COL. E. M. HOUSE—Ever since our Government was founded there has been a bond of interest and sympathy between France and America.

POETESS LOUISE E. CANN—I feel at each moment that my life is just beginning, tho paradoxically and by the same exercise I feel that it began before time.

LADY DUFF-GORDON—The sartorial artist no less than the sculptor, the painter and musician dreams of creations that will awaken a response in the soul of the world.

GEN. J. C. SMUTS—I shall not be surprised to see the time when our royal princes instead of getting their consorts among the princelings of Central Europe will go to the dominions of the outlying portions of the British Empire.



Illustration shows Efficiency Desks (equipped with complete special systems for the user), Desk Trays, and row of No. 800 line Sectional Cabinets in Super-Wood—for correspondence, bills, storage, card records, and documents. Styles and designs are made for everything that is filed.

## The Desk That Helps One Man Do The Work of Two

It seems as though "Y and E" Efficiency Desks must have been designed to help American business men cope with war-time conditions.



HERE is a desk that both helps and serves. It is a complete business system in itself, built like a desk, used as a desk, called a desk, but in reality a filing cabinet containing the records and simplified filing systems essential to each user.

In a "Y and E" Efficiency Desk you get a high-grade desk and filing cabinet combined, at the price of a desk alone—with adjustable filing drawers for all standard-size records.

The man who installs a "Y and E" Efficiency Desk now will find that he can

do his work easier and in less time. He will be in a better position to help out on the work of men who have gone to the war.

Conditions being what they are, you must expect to make certain vital readjustments. New methods and good systems are necessary now as never before. For this reason, and without accepting fees, we maintain a representative in every territorial district, engaged upon *System Service*.

We invite everybody to use this service, all the time; whether it be for laying out a set of systems for an Efficiency Desk or the complete renovating of cost, purchase, accounting or filing systems, or ask at the "Y and E" store in your city. Check coupon and mail for complete information.

Y and E  
Rochester  
N.Y.

Without charge or obligation, send information about the following records:

## YAWMAN AND ERBE MFG. CO.

190 ST. PAUL ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
Makers of "Y and E" Filing Devices and Office Systems

Branch Offices: Boston, Springfield, Mass., New York, Albany, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles. Agents and Dealers in more than 1200 other cities. In Canada: The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont.

For information about any equipment, check items of interest: ☐ "Fire Wall" Steel Cabinets; ☐ Super Wood Filing Cabinets; ☐ Machine Accounting Equipment; ☐ Blueprint Files; ☐ Safe; ☐ Transfer Cases; ☐ Index Tabs; ☐ Filing Systems; ☐ Steel Shelving Systems; ☐ Efficiency Desks; ☐ Shannon Files and Supplies; ☐ Card Records; ☐ System Service. Write name and address in margin, attach to letterhead and mail

"The most sensational book of the war"

## THE BOLSHEVIKI AND WORLD PEACE

BY

## LEON TROTSKY

opening the eyes of the world to the fact that the

## Bolsheviki are really Anti-Hohenzollern

As remarkable and unexpected as the man who wrote it.

Six months ago he lived in a Bronx Tenement—Today

## he is dictating to the Kaiser

Introduction by Lincoln Steffens, the man who knows him

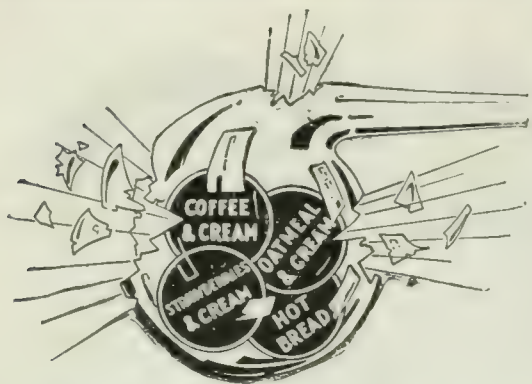
\$1.50 net

BONI & LIVERIGHT

Wherever Books Are Sold

105 West 40th Street, New York City





## Why Some Foods Explode!

The combinations of food that most people eat three times a day inflict nothing less than a crime against their health and are the direct cause of 90 per cent of all sickness.

According to Eugene Christian, the great food specialist, we eat without any thought of the relation which one food has to another when eaten at the same time. The result is that often we combine two foods each of great value in itself, but which when combined in the stomach literally explode, liberating toxins which are absorbed by the blood and form the root of nearly all sickness, the first indications of which are acidity, fermentation, gas, constipation and many sympathetic ills.

All of this can be avoided if we would only pay a little attention to the selection of our daily menu instead of eating without regard for the consequences.

This does not mean that it is necessary to eat foods we don't like; instead Christian prescribes meals which are twice as delicious as those to which we are accustomed and the results which have been accomplished through diet alone are literally amazing.

## Eat Yourself Well

Men and women who had traveled all over the world seeking relief from stomach and intestinal disorders without result—others who had actually been given up to die—not just a few but hundreds—have recovered their full health and strength by following this great food specialist's advice and without the use of medicines, drugs or strenuous exercises—merely through learning what to eat and what not to eat.

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a course of little lessons which tell you exactly what to eat for health, strength and efficiency. Over 100,000 sets of these lessons have already been sold.

These lessons, there are twenty-four of them, contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for all occupations, climates and seasons.

## Send No Money

To examine these twenty-four Little Lessons in Corrective Eating, it is not necessary to enclose any money. Merely clip the coupon or write a letter and the lessons will be sent prepaid. Quick action is necessary, however, as the price of the lessons is to be advanced shortly. Mail the coupon now or write a letter to

Corrective Eating  
Society, Inc.,  
Dept. 41B  
443

Fourth Ave.  
N. Y. City

Corrective  
Eating  
Society, Inc.,  
Dept. 41B

443 Fourth Ave.,  
New York City

You may send me  
prepaid a copy of Cor-  
rective Eating in 24 Les-  
sons. I will either remail  
them to you within five days  
after receipt or send you \$3.00.

Name .....

Address .....

## DARDS, INC.

Established 1874

### CHOICE FRESH FLOWERS

Hardy Plants for House Decoration  
Hotels Supplied on Contract

Orders filled in any part of the United States and transferred by Cable Code through our own correspondents in Europe and the British Colonies.

N. E. Corner 44th Street and Madison Avenue  
NEW YORK

We should all strictly adhere to the request of the United States Food Administration.

## PROFESSIONS ON A BUSINESS BASIS

(Continued from page 110)

professional skill. Have each employee prepare a similar list of his or her daily duties, with all those checked that might be performed by a less expensive worker. On some list, every operation should appear.

2. Subscribe for at least two of the best magazines on business method or general efficiency. (Obtain sample copies first, from your newsdealer or bookseller.)

3. Let every employee, work list in hand, go thru each magazine as received, both editorial and advertising sections, for plans, ideas, methods or devices aiming to increase output, decrease cost, or improve character of his or her special group of activities. Let the employee answer advertisements that appeal, but spend no money save postage without consulting you. Appoint a monthly or weekly conference, to look over the descriptive matter thus obtained, authorize expenditures, discuss reports from each department, receive suggestions, map out improvements, award merit marks, bonuses or prizes. If an employee wants a book or mail course that should result in mutual advantage, pay a third or a half the cost.

4. Make your special study that of delegating your work to employees. The average professional man could train subordinates to carry 30 or 40 per cent of his routine duties. He must do this, before he can reach a high place in his profession.

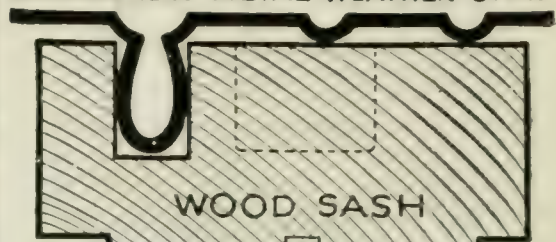
5. Compile a catalog of equipment, noting each tool, implement, machine, material or supply that your work demands. Then write for the Check List of Office Equipment furnished by the Plan and Purchase Department of the Independent Efficiency Service, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York. See how you measure up, on each item. Investigate new possibilities, to aid economy, speed, accuracy, publicity, emulation, satisfaction.

6. Found a business library, and work it to the limit. You are proud of owning a professional library; but a professional library without a business library is like a letter without a stamp—it doesn't carry far, no matter how good it may be. You should know, or have an employee who knows, the business principles of production, distribution, conservation, organization, coöperation, promotion, publicity, advertising and selling, finance, correspondence, filing systems, office machines, employees' education, welfare work, health, sanitation, psychology, personal efficiency, home surroundings, optimism and incentive.

7. Join at least two of the great national efficiency organizations, to keep in touch with new developments. Among the best known are the National Institute of Efficiency, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; The Efficiency Society, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York; the United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.; the Rotary Clubs (find local branch in directory of large city nearest you); the National Association of Corporation Schools, Irving Place, New York; The National Civic Federation, Metropolitan Tower, New York.

You can be master of ideals only when you are master of details. The broader your business base, the higher may be your professional attainment. The finer your system, the fuller your service. You must save yourself that you may give more to the world. You must have money that you may be free of worry. You must learn to handle men that they may learn to help your work for humanity. You must gain leadership by letting go all that is less than leadership.

## CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIP



## METAL AGAINST WOOD—NO WEAR

13 years ago metal-against-metal strip proved itself short-lived. Warping or shrinking sash also affected it.

Time has shown that only wood-against-metal, with metal tongue shaped as above, and metal bearing rails, is proof against wear, sticking or binding. Likewise it alone insures a weather-proof fit always. That is why you should

Buy

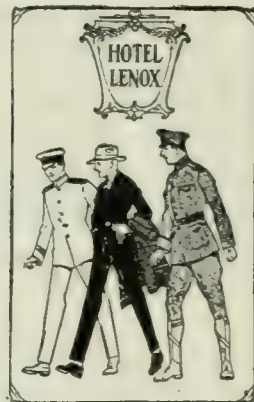
**CHAMBERLIN**  
**METAL WEATHER STRIPS**

"THE STANDARD FOR 25 YEARS"

are Guaranteed 10 Years—but outlast your building. We equip windows, doors, casements or transoms—wood or metal—in new or old buildings.

WRITE for illustrated, descriptive book and list of users in your vicinity.  
CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIP CO.  
Headquarters: 119 Dinan Building, Detroit, Mich.

## BOSTON HOTEL LENOX



Almost the first thing you see is the welcoming sign of The Lenox, Boston's social center. Near everything worth while.

Three minutes' walk from the Back Bay stations and convenient to all theaters.

Home-Like Rooms—Choice Cuisine  
L. C. Prior, Managing Director  
Hotel Brunswick Same Management

## Efficient Living

By Edward Earle Purinton

is more than an extraordinary book—it is a course in Personal Efficiency. Every red-blooded man, from sixteen to sixty, needs this book as it will make him of more value to himself, his firm, his family and his community. Price \$1.35, postpaid.

## THE INDEPENDENT

119 West 40th St., New York





## ONE MOMENT!!!

**WHY REMAIN AN AVERAGE MAN ???  
AVERAGE MEN ARE AVERAGE WAGE  
EARNERS—NO MORE. LISTEN!!!**

Provided we can lay before you a plan that will increase your salary or your earnings, perhaps to double or treble what you now make, will you pay us 10% only on your increased salary or earnings, *after* you have received this increase—not before?

**We train you for a higher salary—for reliable 365 day per year health—for stern business power.**

Every one who is ambitious enough to train for a Big and Substantial Increase in their Salary or Earnings, **MUST** be possessed of three things, that is:

### ENERGY

That uplifting mental and physical Energy that pulsates living fire through the person's being—Energy Abounding.

### HEALTH

That Reliable Health, Overflowing, and Buoyant, that swings life's pendulum pleasantly and successfully.

### BUSINESS POWER

That overwhelming Business Power that is Limitless because it operates according to the hidden laws of Mind-Science and attracts business people to you.

These three Pillars form the fundamental basis upon which our Course of Instruction is Built.

## YOU, YOU NEED THIS COURSE

You will readily understand that in offering our \$100 year's course of training on such terms as stated above, we have a very large number of applications to select from, so that it is necessary to enroll at once to save disappointment.

Our guidance in personal and in business affairs, is, to a large degree, based upon the student's own particular private needs and business necessities, as told to us by himself and as expressed in the "SELF ANALYSIS CHART," which he must completely fill in before we accept him as a student. In every instance a "SELF ANALYSIS CHART" is mailed free.

This advertisement clearly tells you what the Course is capable of doing for you, that it is a 12 months training sold at \$100, *but* that if you enroll now and get your textbook from the publishers as explained upon the attached Enrollment, we will take you right through the training, supply the 26 lessons, References, Chart; 18 Sections of Body, Brain and Energy Lessons, as clearly outlined below, for 10% only of your increased earnings for twelve months commencing three months after Enrollment. You may retain this advertisement as our undertaking with you. Nothing can be fairer.

Have you reached that period in your life when you begin to feel impatient about your future prospects. **SUCCESS** has not yet crowned your efforts—the fact is, you have reached a **VERY IMPORTANT MOMENT OF YOUR LIFE**. Let us show you how to step to the road of **SAFETY, HEALTH** and **PROSPERITY**. Why attract negative things which lead to poverty and failure—let **THIS OPPORTUNITY** be the **DAWN OF YOUR SUCCESS** by adopting psychological laws that lead you there.

There is a separate Service for Students wishing to take up special branches of study on their own account, or those who are backward, or wish to study with the object of changing their vocation; particulars sent upon request.

The Health and Body-Building Section is most thorough and complete, it is well to keep in mind that as costly as doctors' bills are, a weakly, sickly body hampers progress, and is far more costly even than doctors' fees.

Address  
American Institute of Business  
Psychology,

175 Fifth Avenue  
New York City

**TO SAVE DELAY**  
**THIS "COUPON-ENROLLMENT" entitles you to IMMEDIATE Enrollment (without obligation)**

### WHAT WE DO IF YOU ARE DRAFTED

If after enrolling you should be drafted into active service, upon furnishing us with proof of draft, we will complete the training and cancel our 10% reimbursement, thus you get our service free.

As explained above, other than the 10% of your **INCREASED EARNINGS** which you pay us **AFTER** you have **RECEIVED THAT INCREASE**, there is no cost whatever for the year's training. For housewives and women where opportunities arise for increased **SAVINGS** through economy and creative thought, it is **INCREASED SAVINGS** instead of **EARNINGS**.

If the words "ENROLL ME" are not filled in below we cannot accept this coupon as an enrollment and will treat it simply as an application for our Booklet and Analysis Chart.

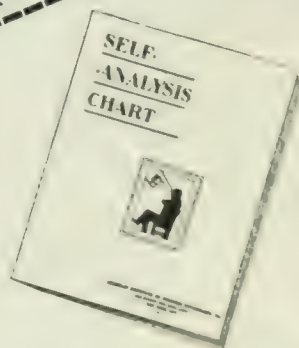
Name .....

Address .....

### NOTICE

This advertisement tells the **FULL STORY** how you can rise from the mediocre rut to Wealth, Success, Health and Happiness and you only pay us 10% on your **INCREASED EARNINGS** for one year for the full Course and service we render you. **IF YOU WISH TO ENROLL AT ONCE SO AS TO SAVE DELAY PUT THE WORDS "ENROLL ME" THERE**, on that line.

Address, **AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BUSINESS PSYCHOLOGY,**



Learn what your Character, Abilities, Talents and Powers are. This **SELF ANALYSIS** sent **FREE**.

### DIRECTIONS FOR ENROLLMENT

To avoid delay I wish you to enroll me at once for your one year's Course of Training as sold at \$100, which includes 26 Mental, Business, Health and Energy Lessons, 18 Individual Monthly Lecture References, 18 Sections of Six Lessons on Body, Brain and Energy Building—Self Analysis Chart, Review letters and Progress Reports. For this full and complete year's training I am to pay you **ONLY 10%** on my **INCREASED SALARY** or **EARNINGS** for one year, commencing three months after the training starts. I will retain my Encyclopedia Text Book, sent from the publisher and arrange to pay them \$1.00 and to monthly immediately upon receipt of your bill, giving me three dollars.

175 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK CITY



## Every Day is Cleaning Day

The use  
of a Bissell's  
Vacuum Sweeper  
prevents dust and dirt  
from accumulating in your  
rugs. It cleans so much  
better than any other method  
that every day is actually clean-  
ing day—minus the heavy, back-  
breaking work. You would be sur-  
prised to see how much dirt a

### BISSELL'S Vacuum Sweeper

will take out of a rug even after it  
has been carefully swept by the old  
broom method.

Even though hand operated, the  
Bissell Vacuum Sweeper creates  
sufficient suction to remove the fine  
dust which the broom simply forces  
deeper into the carpet—or at best  
only stirs up.

And the Bissell Vacuum Sweeper  
is so easy to operate. After it is  
once in use, the drudgery which it  
takes out of housekeeping is just as  
noticeable as the extra amount of  
dirt that it takes out of carpets  
and rugs.

Priced at \$6.00 to \$12.50; Cyco  
Ball-Bearing Carpet Sweepers, \$3.25  
to \$6.25 depending on style and lo-  
cality. At dealers' everywhere.

Booklet on request. (343)

**Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co.**  
Oldest and Largest Sweeper Makers  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Made in Canada, too



**6% NET**  
For 36 years we have been paying our customers  
the highest returns consistent with conservative  
methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up  
which we can recommend after the most thorough  
personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710  
\$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.  
**PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans**

### DIVIDENDS

#### WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent.  
(87½ cents per share) on the COMMON stock of  
this Company for the quarter ending Dec. 31,  
1917, will be paid Jan. 31, 1918, to stockholders  
of record as of Dec. 31, 1917.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.  
New York, December 21, 1917.

#### American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A dividend of Two Dollars per share  
will be paid on Tuesday, January 15, 1918,  
to stockholders of record at the close of  
business on Monday, December 31, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

#### DIVIDEND NOTICE OF THE AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY

The Board of Directors of the above Company,  
at a meeting held January 2nd, 1918, declared a  
CASH dividend of 1½ Per Cent. on the Preferred  
Stock, a CASH dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the  
Common Stock, and a dividend at the rate  
of 2½ shares of Common Stock on every one  
hundred (100) shares of Common Stock outstand-  
ing, all payable February 1st, 1918.

The Transfer Books will close at 3:00 o'clock  
P. M. January 10th, 1918, and will reopen at  
10:00 o'clock A. M. on January 28th, 1918.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

## TOUCHSTONE MR. GOMPERS

(Continued from page 113)

union. And there is something significant,  
too, in the habit he had of reading, even in  
those early days when he was a boy hidden  
away deep in a vast and populated plain of  
tenements; and in his habit of setting up  
on the clear space on his work-bench some-  
thing to read, whenever his finished work  
was out of the way. "I used to forget  
whether I had eaten my lunch," he told me.

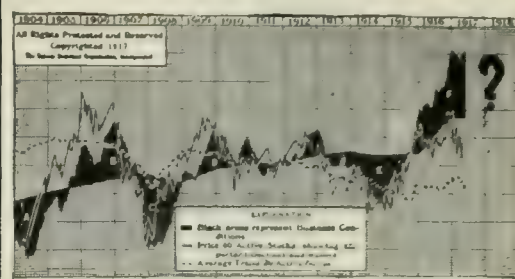
He got his powers of concentration, he  
got his rare knowledge of the masters of  
literature in three languages other than  
English, by reading. It seems that of all  
our major Americans he is, thus, most  
strictly self-made; for there was no mere  
opportunity he needed to prepare for, no  
chance, no favoritism, for the American  
Federation of Labor was an impossibility  
until he conceived and developed it, and  
now, without doubt, it is the most power-  
ful single force in the affairs of the United  
States.

Sometimes he is to be found working  
shortly after dawn; sometimes, in the stress  
of conventions or his work in Washington,  
he is "at it" before dawn; he is ready to  
work before dawn, in fact, almost any day  
in the year, except the 27th of January.

The 27th of January is his birthday—the  
day of all days for him and his family and  
their friends.

Hardly any description of his home and  
of the large family of sons and daughters  
grown there could be quite adequate, for it  
is the spirit, not the tint and texture and  
vesture, that are important there. It is not  
a rich home. Mr. Gompers received, as  
president of the American Federation of  
Labor, nothing; not an office even, in the  
first four years of his work, then for five  
years only \$1200, then for five more  
only \$1500; and tho that salary has been  
increased to \$7000, still the increase  
simply reminds this hard-fisted pro-  
tagonist that what he has, other union men  
have an equal right to. In other words he  
gives away a great deal of money. It has  
been said that there has never been a union  
man refused aid by him, if really in want;  
and it is also said by individuals who have  
known him and his family for years that  
in days gone he has actually caused his  
family privation by giving freely while un-  
derestimating his own family needs. Some-  
times they were very poor; sometimes his  
generosity made them unexpectedly poorer;  
but they were all in love with a central  
loyalty. That central loyalty was organized  
labor, the chain whose links constitute  
much of our modern industrial civilization.  
Before he was made president of the  
American Federation, while still in New  
York, Governor Hill offered to lessen his  
poverty by making him Commissioner of  
Arbitration at \$3000 a year, tho he was  
earning hardly \$20 a week. He "talked it  
over with his wife" and refused. The Demo-  
crats and Republicans got together and  
nominated him for the New York Senate.  
He went home and talked it over—and re-  
fused! Then a nomination to Congress was  
offered him. He refused. President McKin-  
ley offered him a place on the Industrial  
Commission. He refused. And then, one  
day, rather surreptitiously but straight  
across table, "the other side"—i. e. one of  
the manufacturing associations, as its rec-  
ords later displayed—offered him \$45,000  
in cash and life tenure of a sinecure—  
and he refused. "Life is just struggle and  
burden-bearing," he said, turning, glad, to  
his central loyalty again.

"Life is struggle," he has said over and



## What's Coming?

Babson's investment bulletin,  
which will be off the press about  
January 1, will carefully analyze

**"The Outlook for 1918"**

It will discuss the extraordinary  
conditions of the stock and bond  
market here and abroad.

This bulletin is of vital interest to  
investors and bankers, to whom  
it will be sent free.

Write at once to insure getting a copy.

Address Dept. 1-13 of

**Babson's Statistical Organization**

Service Offices

Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Largest Organization of its Character in the World

## MAXIMUM PROFIT MINIMUM RISK

*require diversified investing*

Our library on diversified investments  
is universally recognized by successful  
investors of prominence in all matters  
pertaining to stocks and bonds. Any of  
the following books sent free upon re-  
quest for 54-IN, stating numbers:

1. Investor's Pocket Manual
2. Standard Oil Blue Book
3. Independent Oil Book
4. Sugar Stocks Handbook
5. Copper Stocks Handbook
6. Motor Stocks Handbook
7. Silver Stocks Handbook
8. Tobacco Stocks Handbook
9. Steel Stocks Handbook
20. Twenty Payment Booklet.

Free service is continued fortnightly  
by mailing our publication,

**"Investment Opportunities"**

also by correspondence in reply to all inquiries  
made of our Statistical Department.

**SLATTERY & CO.**  
(Inc.)  
Investment Securities

(Founded 1908)

40 Exchange Place New York

### CLOSE OF TRANSFER BOOKS

**LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY**  
St. Louis, Mo., JANUARY 2nd, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Registered 5% bonds  
of LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY  
will close at 3 o'clock P. M., January 15th, 1918,  
for the payment of interest on said bonds, due  
February 1st, 1918, and will re-open at 10 o'clock  
A. M. February 2nd, 1918.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

## INSURANCE Service of The Independent

A constantly increasing number of read-  
ers are securing valuable information  
through the Insurance Service Department  
conducted by W. E. Underwood, Director.



over. And one day he cautioned a convention: "Life is a struggle, but remember, impatience to win all, loses all!"

His philosophy is that of struggle. "Always a little more, always a little more," he has urged; but never "All." He is willing to strike in peace for better hours, wages, working conditions, but he never strikes in order to bring about a revolution or a reversal in conditions. The I. W. W. are confident that there is class relationship in America and that one class must be disestablished to give place to the other, but Mr. Gompers is quite willing that there shall be "the two sides" so long as his workers have "good wages, hours and working conditions." . . . "There would not have to be labor unions," he said, "if all employers were like Henry Ford." He thinks of democracy as the condition in which there are no bonds laid on the happiness of any class, and his faith is that labor organizations thwarts such bonds. That is why he told me, there in his office, behind his flat desk, "Labor organization is the bulwark of democracy." That is his faith.

He looks with satisfaction on the fulfillment of the promise of organization, of course. But he looks far beyond the far limits of his old time dreams now. All the satisfactions he has won—international honors and representations, this perfection in the use of the English language, this rare ability as a pamphleteer, this knack of lecturing and being called "professor" at such erudite places as Harvard, Cornell, Michigan, Wisconsin, and this honor of having the busy President of the United States take a week-end to immortalize him—all these honors are gratifying and satisfying, of course. But they have not made him much the more ready to talk about himself, save in the intimate warmth of that hospitable home of his. He is satisfied. His smile says so. But alert, too.

For the President's speech has demonstrated him to be a strategist of a high order in the industrial warfare that continues in America despite the bonds of war—a strategist and a statesman, too. "I realize that the millenium is far off," he said, some time before the Buffalo convention—the most significant of all conventions in the long thirty-one years of his reign. And he adds: "I am looking ahead to tomorrow and tomorrow's morrow. I want to see every workingman have his own house, his own little plot of ground!" Then he smiles. He knows that is anticlimactic. He knows that in the depths of that powerful brain of his are plans far greater and more comprehensive than any discerned so far.

"Labor represents no sectionalism, no creed, or title," he says. "It represents one of the very bulwarks of democracy therefore." And he remembers that for the first time in the history of the world the days of Reconstruction will suffer a universal shortage of able-bodied men—"a thing that may reverse the relative positions of employer and employee," Dr. Frederick P. Howe has said.

"Labor has had a rough road," this little mighty man, this Titan in the affairs of his nation, told me. "But its struggle has only made it the more worthy."

He has lived a long life. As if but to crown it, as if but to reward him historically, the war, the last struggle against the bondsmen, has come. He, like the true leaders, was ready for it.

And now the day of his fullest work is at hand.

Washington, D. C.

*IN other seasons, perhaps, you could waste some money experimenting on your house, your garden. Not now! This year you must get every penny of value from every dollar you spend. Save yourself money; insure yourself against costly mistakes, by consulting the experts of House & Garden.*



*Illustration from House & Garden. Such charming house fittings as these are shown in every issue, and, if you wish, may actually be bought for your own home.*

# House & Garden

What Vogue has done for women of taste and discernment in matters of dress and accessories, House & Garden will do for you in matters of interior decoration, architecture, and the planning of your garden and grounds in a decorative yet thoroughly practical way.

Everything that goes into a garden is in House & Garden; its Spring Gardening, Spring Furnishing, and Garden Furnishing

Numbers start the summer's work for you.

Everything that goes into the gracious and charming home is also in House & Garden; its New Furniture, House Building, and Interior Decoration Numbers show you just what to do, how to do it, and—best of all, perhaps—just how it looks in other charming homes where it has been done.

**H**OUSE & GARDEN is a practical help to the home maker, a scientific economist on house expenditures, a final authority on the thousand and one problems of house building, furnishing, gardening, sanitation and the like, which at one time or another puzzle the owner of every house.

**\$2 Invested in House & Garden**  
A tiny fraction of your loss on a single ill-chosen chair  
**Will Save You \$200**

House mistakes are often very costly. You need the advice of experts in every important house expenditure. Hundreds of dollars—often thousands—may depend on a single decision and expert advice will be invaluable. May we, therefore, suggest that you take advantage of our special offer and plan your home expenditure this year with the help of House & Garden.

**Special Offer—Nine Issues for \$2**  
*Ten if you respond promptly*

If you care to make your own house smart, distinguished, and representative of your personal tastes, you will want to take advantage of our special offer of nine issues of House & Garden for \$2—ten, if you mail the coupon now. Send no money now unless you wish to—just mail the coupon today.

**HOUSE & GARDEN, 19 West 44th St., New York City**  
Send me NINE numbers of House & Garden, beginning with the current issue, at the underlined price. I will send you promptly, you will send an additional number, making TEN in all. I enclose \$2 herewith. (Or I will remit \$2 on receipt of bill. (Canadian \$2.50))  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_  
Independent 1-19-18



# THE NEW BOOKS

## Chestertonian History

GILBERT K. CHESTERTON has rarely done a better piece of work than *A Short History of England*, decidedly his most important book in the field of history or political theory, but the reader must prepare to be disappointed if he does not make allowance in advance for three facts. In the first place the book is not a history at all, in the sense of a sustained chronicle of dates and events, but a running commentary on English history and a personal interpretation of facts with which the reader is understood to be familiar. In the second place it is essentially a history of medieval England; the few chapters devoted to the last three centuries are of inferior workmanship to the remarkable descriptions of the rise of the yeoman class and the craftsman's guilds in the days of the Plantagenets and the ruin of both under the Tudors. Finally, Chesterton is unable to make his book wholly impartial; it is a partisan history; as bitter against the aristocracy as Macaulay was against the Stuarts and as pro-Catholic as Froude was anti-Catholic. Chesterton makes a partial admission of this disproportion when he says: "There are paradoxes permissible for the redressing of a bad balance in criticism, and which may safely even be emphasized so long as they are not isolated."

Chesterton is at his best as a historian when he sums up for us the general "atmosphere" of an age or an institution; as in the sound and subtle distinctions he draws between the cynical lust for plunder which destroyed the monasteries in the name of reform under Henry VIII and the sincere Protestant fanaticism which broke church ornaments during the Commonwealth: "It was the story of a father and a son, dragging down the same golden image, but the younger really from hatred of idolatry, and the older solely from love of gold." How exactly he places his finger on the difference between medieval and modern local government, and between the gild "master" and the modern "employer":

Modern local government always comes from above; it is at best granted; it is more often merely imposed. The modern English oligarchy, the modern German Empire, are necessarily more efficient in making municipalities upon a plan, or rather a pattern. The medievals not only had self-government but their self-government was self-made. They did, indeed, as the central powers of the national monarchies grew stronger, seek and procure the stamp of state approval; but it was approval of a popular fact already in existence. Men banded together in gilds and parishes long before Local Government Acts were dreamed of. Like charity, which was worked in the same way, their Home Rule began at home.

A gild was, very broadly speaking, a trades union in which every man was his own employer. That is, a man could not work at any trade unless he would join the league and accept the laws of that trade; but he worked in his own shop with his own tools, and the whole profit went to himself. But the word "employer" marks a modern deficiency which makes the modern use of the word "master" quite inexact. A master meant something quite other and greater than a "boss." It meant a master of the work, where it now means only a master of the workmen.

To Chesterton the turning point of English history was Wat Tyler's rebellion: "It very nearly succeeded; and I need not conceal the conviction that it would have been the best possible thing for all of us if it had entirely succeeded." The liberties enjoyed in that age by the yeomen in the country and the gildsmen in the towns

were, according to Mr. Chesterton, greater than the liberties of the laboring man in modern England, but they lacked sufficient recognition by the law, the peasant rebellion to obtain this recognition was crushed and reaction set in. This reaction reached its worst in Tudor times when:

Lawyers and lackeys and money-lenders, the meanest of lucky men, looted the art and economics of the Middle Ages like thieves robbing a church. Their names (when they did not change them) became the names of the great dukes and marquises of our own day.

Since that evil time the British aristocracy has become more humane and public spirited but it has not ceased to rule the destinies of England; the day of democracy is yet to come.

A few more of Chesterton's snapshots of the fleeting ages will show the reader something of the character of the book, whether he will agree with the author and wish to buy his book or disagree with him (and wish to buy it!).

### The Wars of the Roses:

The spell of an undethronable thing seated out of reach was broken, and for three unhappy generations adventurers strove and stumbled on a stairway slippery with blood, above which was something new in the medieval imagination, an empty throne.

### Joan of Arc:

She was in her own living loneliness a French Revolution.

Religious differences accentuating nationalism:

The English would cry in battle on St. George and the French on St. Denis; but they did not seriously believe that St. George hated St. Denis or even those who cried upon St. Denis. Now with the religious schism a deeper and more inhuman division appeared. . . . There entered with the religious wars the idea which modern science applies to racial wars; the idea of natural wars not arising from a special quarrel but from the nature of the people quarreling.

### The American Revolution:

Roughly and frankly speaking we may say that America forced the quarrel. She wished to be separate, which was to her but another phrase for wishing to be free. She was not thinking of her wrongs as a colony, but already of her rights as a republic. . . . The real case for the colonists is that they felt they could be something, which they also felt, and justly, that England would never help them to be. England would probably have allowed the colonists all sorts of concessions and constitutional privileges; but England could not allow the colonists equality: I do not mean equality with her, but even with each other.

### The French Revolution:

The French Revolution was a riot that broke up the very formal funeral of Christianity; and was followed by various other complications, including the corpse coming to life.

*A Short History of England*, by Gilbert K. Chesterton. New York: John Lane Company. \$1.50.

## War Stories

STILL, as time passes and the Great War does not end, personal narratives of life at the front are written and published. And still the stay-at-homes read them to find out what is happening "over there." Two new books that have to do with the experiences of our neighbors, the Canadians, are *Private Peat*, written by Harold R. Peat, and *The First Canadians in France*, by F. McKelvey Bell. Both of these books describe the life of Canadians in camp and in the trenches in the early days of the war, days when discipline was a new and strange thing to these loyal and independently sturdy allies from the western country whose love for Mother England took them to France: days, too, when

ammunition was scarce in England and in France and plentiful in Germany. Both books are cheerfully written and give many interesting bits of information about the life of the Tommy, the life of the *poulu*. "Private Peat" pays the English Tommy and the Indian Ghurka lavish compliments. Another war book is *All in It*, by Major Ian Hay Beith, whose first book, "The First Hundred Thousand," achieved an unusual popularity in this country. Major Beith continues in the new book his narrative of the exploits of K1. Those who love "broad Scots" will naturally enjoy this book most. In quite another vein is *Bottled Up in Belgium*, by Arthur B. Maurice, formerly editor of *The Bookman*. In it Mr. Maurice tells the story of the adventures of the members of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, and of their escape from Belgium after our declaration of war with Germany. One particularly amusing chapter in Mr. Maurice's book is written in praise of slang—this from the editor of *The Bookman*! It seems that at one time a rumor reached one member of the commission to the effect that a German in the United States had attempted the life of our President. He thought it necessary to communicate this fact to another member of the commission and was obliged to speak in front of German officers or not at all—and casually. This is what he said:

Nix on any of these spangled Delicatessens getting wise, but if there were any wully entrees in this burg, they'd be scare heading about a Heinie who has just tried to put over a Czolgos on the Main Squeeze.

Slang has its uses after all!

*Private Peat*, by Harold R. Peat. Bobbs-Merrill. *The First Canadians in France*, by F. McKelvey Bell. George H. Doran. \$1.35. *All in It*, by Major Ian Hay Beith. Houghton Mifflin. \$1.50. *Bottled Up in Belgium*, by Arthur B. Maurice, Moffat, Yard & Co. \$1.25.

## A Boy of Antwerp

THE NEW CARTHAGE, by Georges Eekhoud, translated into English by Lloyd R. Morris, is a novel that has to do with the civilization and culture of the city of Antwerp and with the problem of capital and labor as it is presented there. In outline it is the story of the tragic life of a young boy sent to live with well-to-do but crudely ungracious relatives when the death of his father deprives him of a home. How life conspired with these disagreeable relatives to cheat him of the ways of expression and happiness which his nature demanded and to repress in a very sensitive nature the normal interests and affections that make life worth while—that is the personal side of the story, told with a robust emotionalism that staid persons will find a bit intense and overpowering. But the following paragraph tells what Georges Eekhoud tried to do:

To paint Antwerp its life, its harbor, its river, its sailors, its dockers, its luxuriant women, its rosy and chubby children whom Rubens, in other days, had thought sufficiently plastic and appetizing to populate his heavens and Olympuses; to paint this human mob in its own ways, its costume and surroundings, with the most cherishing care for its special customs and morals, without neglecting the correlations which accentuate and characterize it; to interpret the very soul of the city of Rubens with a sympathy bordering upon assimilation—what a program and what an objective!

This novel has been crowned by the Belgian Academy.

*The New Carthage*, by George Eekhoud. Duffield & Co.



# The Independent

Founded 1848  
HARPER'S WEEKLY  
Founded 1857  
Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916  
THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
Founded 1880  
Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914  
THE COUNTRYSIDE  
MAGAZINE AND SUBURBAN LIFE  
Founded 1904  
Incorporated with The Independent August 4, 1917

The Independent is owned and published weekly by the Independent Corporation, at 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, Karl V. S. Howland, president; Frederic E. Dickinson, treasurer; Hamilton Holt, editor; Harold Howland, associate editor; Edwin E. Slosson, literary editor. The price of The Independent is Ten Cents a copy; Four Dollars for one year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union, \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Writers who wish their articles returned should send stamped and address envelopes. No responsibility is assumed for the loss or non-return of manuscripts. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter. Copyright, 1917, by The Independent. Address all communications to The Independent, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

## CONTENTS FOR JANUARY 26, 1918

Volume 93, Number 3608

Down on the Farm (Picture).....	130
EDITORIALS	
The Amazing Order .....	131
That Means You .....	133
A Revolution in Traffic .....	133
Hun News .....	133
Demos or Proletariat .....	133
If We Were Germany .....	134
Cartoon Comment .....	132
THE STORY OF THE WEEK	
The Crisis in Industry .....	135
Further Food Conservation.....	135
The Fate of the Railroads .....	136
Shipbuilding Progress .....	136
Agricultural Consumption .....	136
The Anti-Draft Convictions.....	136
Investigating Army Health .....	136
American Dyes .....	137
The U-boat Record .....	137
Raids in Sea and Air .....	137
The Great War (Chronology).....	137
On the West Front .....	137
On the Italian Front .....	137
Negotiations for Peace .....	137
Dissensions in Germany .....	138
The Bolsheviki Abroad .....	138
The Troubles of Russia .....	138
Will Russia Repudiate? .....	138
Belgium's Army .....	138
That "Contemptible Little Army" ..	139
Chaplains of Many Faiths .....	139
War Costs and Losses .....	139
To Boycott Militarism .....	139
German Spies .....	139
The Intrigues of M. Caillaux.....	140
Reforms in China .....	140
The United Nations .....	141
The Sleeper Wakes .....	142
By Harold Howland	
The Merry Jest of the Airman.....	143
By Irving Bacheller	
Why Our Town Went Dry.....	144
By Charles E. Hesselgrave	
E Pluribus Unum (Verse) .....	144
By John Kendrick Bangs	
The Independent-Harper's Weekly News-Pictorial .....	145
Bill Shows His Folks 'Round Camp..	148
By Paul Adams	
THE NEW BOOKS	
Philosophy in the Making .....	150
Russian Fiction .....	150
Revolutionists and People .....	151
Food Will Win the War .....	158
Remarkable Remarks .....	159
A Number of Things .....	160
By Edwin E. Slosson	

## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION		HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS	
BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.		BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.	
HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY		PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY	
SECTION I. COMPOSITION.			
The Story of the Week.			
1. Give a short talk in which you summarize the war news of the week. Use a map, or draw hasty blackboard sketches to illustrate your talk.			
2. From all the articles in "The Story of the Week" draw material for a talk on "How the United States Government Is Aiding and Protecting Its People."			
3. Give a talk on the most important matters of interest in foreign lands, not directly connected with the war.			
4. Which article in "The Story of the Week" most awakens your interest? Write a full report of the matter, telling why you are interested, and giving your own opinion on the subject.			
Editorial Articles.			
1. Write a paragraph in which you show that the spirit of the leading editorial article is entirely patriotic.			
2. Find in some daily paper of last week an editorial article on the Fuel Administrator's orders. Show in what ways The Independent's article on the same subject is superior or inferior. What are the characteristics of a good editorial article? How important are editorial articles? How should the type of editorial article in a paper affect your reading?			
3. Point out and explain the various bits of satire in "If We Were Germany." What is the advantage of satire? What celebrated English authors used satire with great effect?			
4. Read "A Revolution in Traffic." Write an advertisement for a manufacturer of motor trucks.			
5. Give a patriotic talk in which you uphold the American view of government as presented in "Demos or Proletariat."			
6. Memorize "That Means You," and give it, with proper spirit and emphasis, in the assembly of your school.			
The United Nations.			
1. Write a graduating oration in which you show that "The United Nations" suggests a great step toward lasting world peace.			
2. You wish the suggestions in "The United Nations" to go into effect. Make a speech to the voters of your district explaining the proposals, and urging support for them.			
3. Apply the suggestions to the situation at the beginning of the Great War. How would they have affected events?			
The Merry Jest of the Airman. By Irving Bacheller.			
1. What is the advantage of telling the story in the first person instead of in the third person? Show that the story has characterization, suspense, and climax.			
Bill Shows His Folks 'Round Camp. By Lieut. Paul Adams.			
1. By what means does the author of the article show the advantages of life at a training camp?			
2. By what means does he show how the Government cares for the health of the soldiers?			
3. Write a somewhat similar article concerning school life.			
Why Our Town Went Dry. By Charles E. Hesselgrave.			
1. Write a brief that will show the methods employed in working for prohibition.			
SECTION II. LITERATURE.			
E Pluribus Unum. By John Kendrick Bangs.			
1. What is the principal thought of the poem? Explain the following expressions: wounding gibes and jeers, futile sneers, trustful Brotherhood, the frowning Beast, an Ogre's feast, this grim hour, our High Cause, Righteous Peace.			
The Sleeper Wakes. By Harold Howland.			
1. What entitles this article to be classed under the head of "literature"?			
2. Whom does the principal character represent? What is the advantage of personification?			
3. Prove that the article rises to a powerful climax.			
4. Show how the article clears our own thought and helps to increase our admiration of the United States.			
SECTION III. WORD STUDY.			
1. Select any page of The Independent. Make certain that you understand the meaning of every word. Challenge your class to puzzle you concerning the meaning of any word on the page.			
1. The Fuel Crisis—"The Amazing Order," "The Crisis in Industry."			
1. Trace the history of the coal crisis which led to the promulgation of Dr. Garfield's order of January 16. Give instances of the effect of the coal shortage which have come under your own observation.			
2. "We must judge such an act not in terms of what it does to capital . . . but in terms of what it does to the war." Assuming that this is true, was the order of the Coal Administrator wise?			
3. What have been the chief objections, political and economic, that have been urged against the promulgation of the order?			
4. Have you seen any other course of action suggested that in your judgment would have accomplished the desired results in a better way?			
5. "The American people will do whatever is necessary to win the war. . . . But they must not be asked to do it blindfold." What led the editorial writer to make this statement? Have the facts revealed since January 16 justified Dr. Garfield's action of that date?			
II. The Movement for International Peace—"The United Nations."			
1. Look up the history of the events which led to the holding of the two Hague Conferences. Summarize the accomplishments of the two meetings.			
2. Who were the men who took part in the Philadelphia Conference in June, 1915? What were their purposes and their plans?			
3. Under the headings indicated in the draft constitution, outline the proposed organization, functions and powers of the League of Nations which these men had in mind.			
4. Do you discover in the proposed constitution any similarities to the Constitution of the United States? Any similarities to the constitution of any other nation?			
5. What legislative and executive functions, if any, are proposed for the League of Nations?			
III. The New International Policy of the United States—"The Sleeper Wakes."			
1. What purpose had the author in mind when he wrote this article? What purpose was he trying to serve in the first two paragraphs?			
2. Why are the two phrases "splendid isolation" and "entangling alliances" in the second column put in quotation marks?			
3. Why did the phrases quoted in the paragraph beginning, "His eyes moved down the column," cause Mr. Knickerbocker amazement?			
4. What are the things that finally reconciled him to the new internationalism enunciated in the President's message?			
IV. The Training of American Soldiers—"Bill Shows His Folks 'Round Camp."			
1. What, according to this article, is the result of army life upon the personal appearance and the personal habits of the men? Can you give any information based upon your own observation which justifies the statements of the author?			
2. Have you any additional information to add concerning the barrack life of the soldiers in the new National Army?			
3. Justify Bill's statement: "The Government takes better care of my health than it does of yours."			
4. "The idea is to give us all the clean, vigorous outdoor exercise possible." What has this exercise to do with the training of a soldier?			
V. The German Social and Political System—"If We Were Germany."			
1. This editorial is an ironic satire. Give one or more sentences from the editorial which prove that this is so.			
2. Rewrite the second paragraph of the editorial, substituting the actual facts for those which are assumed to be true.			
VI. Production, Distribution and Consumption of Food—"Further Conservation of Food," "America and Conservation."			
1. What new things have been done to increase the conservation of food during the period of the war?			
2. What things have interfered with an increase in the production of food during the period of the war?			
3. "Agriculture, the world over, is deteriorating in efficiency." Was this true before the beginning of the war?			
4. What remedies are suggested by the Food Administration to improve the present state of the food market?			





Photograph by Habel

DOWN ON THE FARM



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## THE AMAZING ORDER

**T**HE order of the Fuel Administrator shutting down all industry east of the Mississippi River for five days, with recurrent shutdowns once a week for nine weeks, was a bold stroke. But whether it was the boldness of reckless desperation or the boldness of inspired genius remains to be proved. It could not be justified except as the only way to avoid a great calamity. The order means that during two months and a quarter the producing time of the industries of much more than one-half of the United States is to be reduced more than one-fifth. It is difficult to characterize the severity of such an act in reasonable language. The verdict as to its wisdom is involved not in the answer to the question, What will it do to us? but in the answer to the question, What would have happened to us without it?

We must judge such an act not in terms of what it does to capital, or what it does to labor, or what it does to human comfort and well-being, but in terms of what it does to the war. The American nation has one absorbing necessity before it. It must win the war. Unless it does that neither capital nor labor nor human comfort and welfare will be worth talking about.

Will the order of the Fuel Administrator help to win the war and to win it more quickly? That is the one, the vital question.

The explanation of Fuel Administrator Garfield before the Senate committee throws not light but obscurity upon the matter. Everybody knew that the country was short of coal for all purposes—that the people were suffering, industries working at low speed or not at all, freight piling up that ought to be speeding to its destination, ships lying in harbor that should be sailing the seas.

The need was matter of common knowledge. But the wisdom of the remedy proposed demands better explanation than Mr. Garfield has given. He has decreed that industries which have coal on hand shall be compelled to stand idle because other industries have none. His defense of the decree is that by permitting any factories that can continue to keep going "you enable the factories that have stocked themselves fully with coal to keep on operating whereas their competitors by action of the Government are thrown out of competition because they cannot get the coal. By action of the Government you produce an unequal competition." Does he mean to say that the interest of the owners of and the workers in certain factories that cannot get coal are to be rated as of more importance than the uninterrupted production of goods to help win the war?

Mr. Garfield has evolved a new version of the parable of the wise and the foolish virgins. The marriage feast was ready. The virgins whose ceremonial presence was essential to the occasion were at the door. But only half of them, more fortunate or more far sighted than their sisters, had fuel for their lamps. So the marriage was postponed, lest

the less fortunate virgins should consider themselves ill treated.

He further declares that production must be suspended because the goods cannot be transported from the producing point. His words are, "To aid effectually in stopping this congestion, we want to stop putting more produce on the tracks and in the cars during this period." He asserts that we must stop "this piling up at the seaboard of those things essential to go abroad in ships." Does he seriously propose to stop the production of things that are needed on the firing line in France and by the armies and peoples of our allies and compel producing plants with coal in their bins to stand idle just because the ships that must carry them across the seas have empty bunkers?

The explanation is puerile.

Assuming that the order is to be carried out as given—and the American people will carry it out loyally while it stands—the President has two great obligations to perform.

He must tell the people frankly and fully just why the order was necessary. He must without delay explain in practical detail exactly what are the conditions which have made such a sacrifice of producing power unavoidable.

The President must take the people into his confidence. He must spread the facts before them. No matter if the facts would delight the enemy. The seeds of defeat will not be in the enemy's knowledge of our extremity, but in the extremity itself. The wild surmises now current as to the reason of this mysterious order are more likely to afford a false encouragement to Germany than a frank exposure of the difficulties of the situation. No matter if the facts would dismay ourselves. We are not children to be saved from panic by being led blindfold past terrors. We are men and women, able to look the truth in the face and to steel our resolution to meet the crisis.

The American people will do whatever is necessary to win the war, no matter what the cost to themselves. But they must not be asked to do it blindfold.

He must explain without reserve, why this plan was believed to be the best that could be devised. The final responsibility is his. Mr. Garfield is responsible to the President; but the President is responsible to the people. When they are asked to make such a tremendous sacrifice as this, they must not be expected to be satisfied with an explanation from a subordinate. The President himself must speak.

He must also cause to be made a vigorous investigation of the administrative acts and omissions which have failed to solve the problem without resort to this drastic remedy. He must do so not in order to condemn, or to punish, but, in order, if fault of commission or omission there was, to put the administration of the fuel situation into other hands.

One reason advanced by Mr. Garfield for his revolutionary order is that there has been a deficit in the year's production of bituminous coal of 50,000,000 tons, and half the



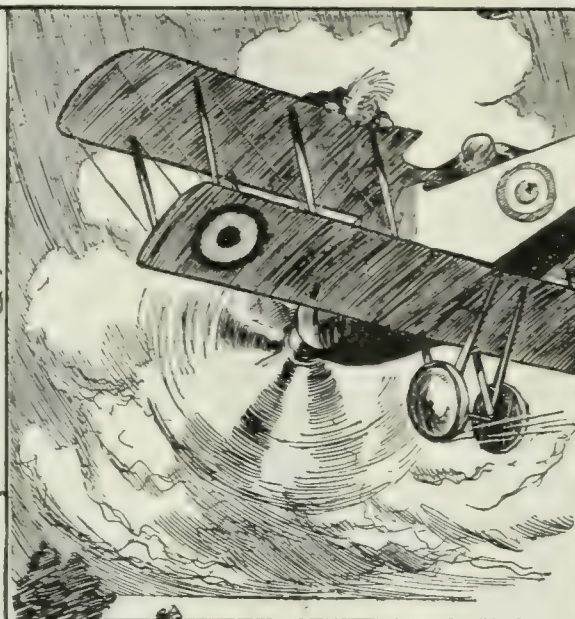
# CARTOON COMMENT

PUTTING A SMILE IN THE WAR

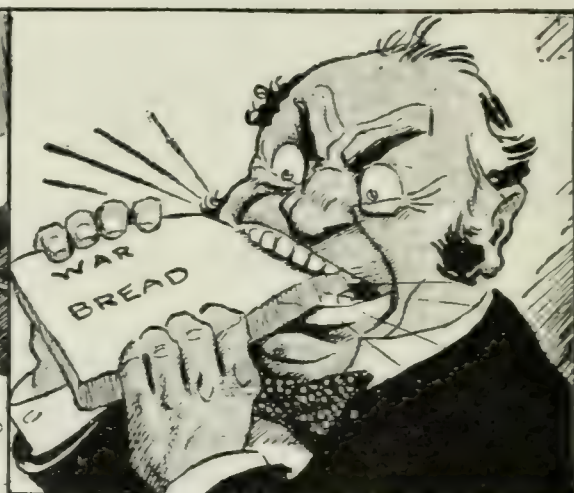


## NO MORE NEW CLOTHES

The London "Sunday Pictorial" foresees the day when every one will have to wear old clothes, and that without much choice as to their style or fit. The ladies are funny enough in their return to discarded hoops and hobbles. Father is rather sad; but we're sorriest of all for Sonny

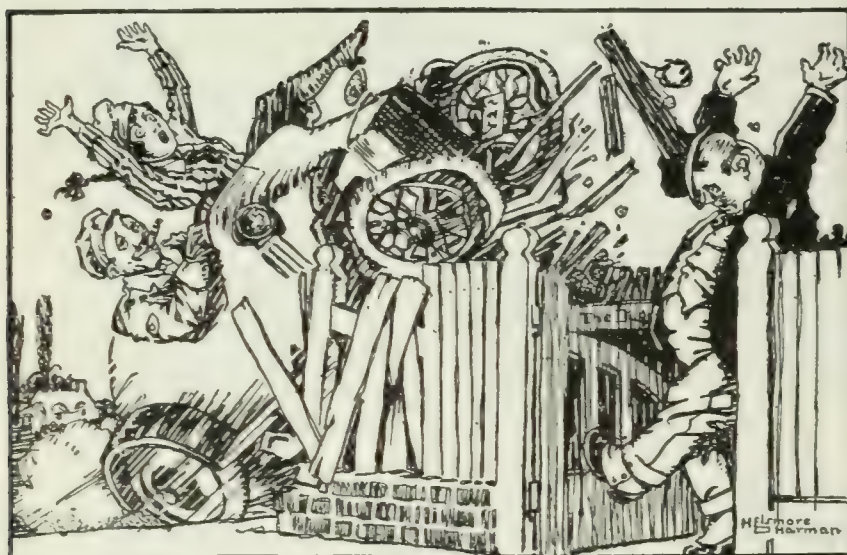


## THE FIRST KID ON BEHIND AN AEROPLANE



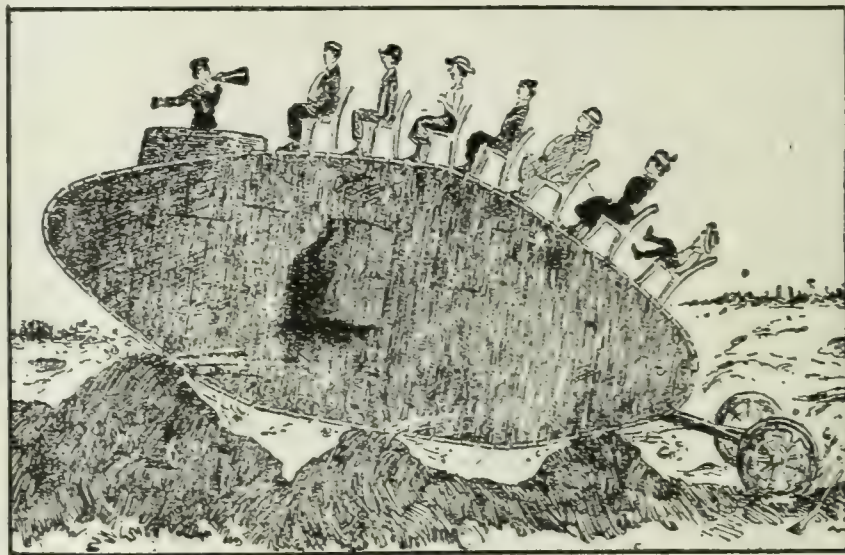
## "BITING ON GRANITE"

"The Kaiser spoke the truth that time," says the "Manchester Dispatch," England, referring to Emperor William's speech to the German people in which he said, "Our enemies are biting on granite." John Bull's expression as he grapples with the big hunk of war bread is convincing



## THE RAMIFICATIONS OF TANK TACTICS

By force of habit a tank commander on leave absent-mindedly attempts one of his war stunts. The results are a bit surprising to civilians. Drawn by Harman for "London Opinion"



Sight-seeing after the war. The tanks will go over the ground of their great battles again while the man behind the megaphone keeps the spectators breathless by his force of eloquence



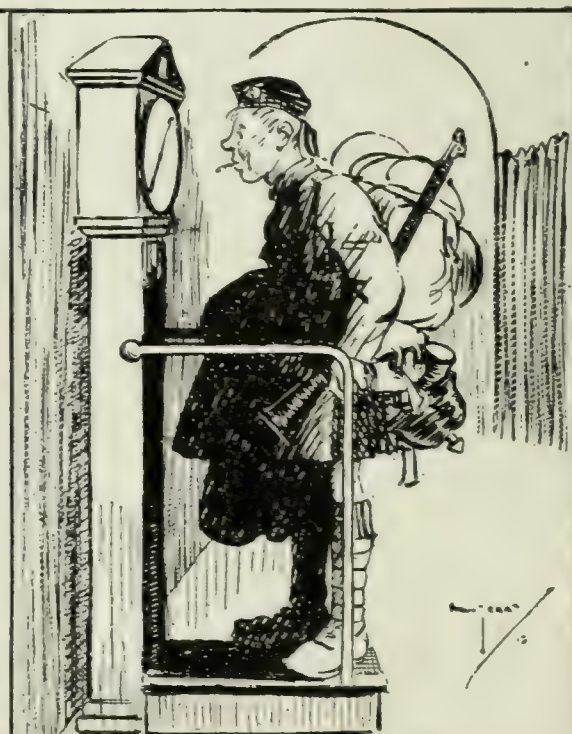
## FATIGUE DUTY ON LEAVE

"How long?" murmurs the officer sadly as he returns the unending salutes



## DEGREES OF GREATNESS

From left to right: the man who has been out, the man who hasn't, the civilian



## "I'VE PUT ON A LOT OF WEIGHT"

The Highlander on the penny-slot machine congratulates himself on gaining weight



country must stop using coal for fourteen days in order to catch up. The cause of three-quarters of this deficiency in production, according to Mr. Garfield, is "car shortage." We do not understand the explanation. Cars carry coal, they do not mine it. Have the miners ceased mining and the hoisting engines ceased lifting it out of the mines simply because there were no cars to carry it away? What was the Fuel Administrator thinking of to permit such a deficiency in production to exist? What was he doing to prevent it? The President must find out. He must have a Fuel Administrator who will not permit such a thing to happen again. To make a mistake is human, to make the same mistake twice is criminal.

## THAT MEANS YOU

IT is variously asserted, with vigor and emphasis, that the war will be won by ships, by munitions, by food, by money, by soldiers. Some say one thing, some another. None of them is wrong—but no one of them is right.

The war will be won by the spirit, by vision and courage and sacrifice. In proportion as the peoples united against German barbarism see clearly, act fearlessly and give themselves generously, will the victory for humanity and the world come quickly.

Ships and munitions and food and money and men are indispensable. But unless the spirit of devotion and sacrifice infuse itself thru every part of the nations that must provide them all their providing will be of no avail.

The peoples of our Allies have learned this truth in bitterness and travail. It has been burned into their souls with the searing iron of frightfulness. We Americans are the quick ones, the ready ones, the "hustling" ones. We have gone rapidly along the appointed road that leads against the enemy's lines once we set our foot upon it. But this vital truth we have not yet learned in fullness and "by heart." It is thus that we must learn it. It must come to glow with a quenchless fire in a hundred million hearts if the nation that is theirs is to take its full part in the salvation of the world for the ideals that are theirs.

The war, so far as we are concerned in it, will not be won by ships or troops or guns or supplies or dollars, tho it might be lost for the want of them. It will be won by the man in the street and the woman in the home. It will be won by you and your like, by yourself and your family, your friends, your neighbors, your associates, your fellow-workers.

Is this your war? Do you feel it yours, believe it yours, know it yours? Have you done something to make it yours—something definite, something real, something that hurts?

This is democracy's war. It is waged for democracy; it must be won by democracy.

Democracy—that means you.

## A REVOLUTION IN TRAFFIC

MOTOR trucking is making so much progress in the movement of local freight in connection with railway congestion as to constitute an entirely new factor in the evolution of commerce. As a substitute for railroads the motor truck proved its capacity behind the lines in Belgium and France early in the European war. The new army truck, whose standardization was triumphantly proclaimed only a month ago, will no doubt figure in the traffic demands of peace. At any rate, there is no end of evidence that commercial centers are resorting increasingly to these agencies to get goods delivered. Not only is this so in the case of the hundreds of lines between such centers as New York and the numerous suburban communities; it is the case between the large centers themselves lying within a hundred or more miles of each other, that they are evolving systematic motor lines running more regularly than the railroads themselves.

Here are some thought-provoking instances. A Philadelphia contractor is operating a delivery of haberdashery from a Quaker City factory to a New York firm three times a week. Both the manufacturer and the motorist are making money thereby, to say nothing of merchandise which the latter brings back from New York on every trip. This return trip traffic is making long distance shipments of household goods a not infrequent reality within a radius of hundreds of miles. Similar arrangements are developing on broader and more secure lines every week. Of still longer distance is the operation of a fleet of motor trucks between Akron, Ohio, and Boston, by one of the leading rubber tire makers of Ohio. More recent is the plan of the Council of National Defense to run 10,000 army trucks loaded, from the Middle West to the Atlantic seaboard for shipment to France, using the highways for the inland end of the trip in trains of 27 trucks each. The invitation of the Postmaster General for bids to carry mails between Hartford and New York by automotive vehicles affords another phase of a development that is truly revolutionary in its effect on our ideas of what may be impending in the field of transportation.

What are some of the possibilities? Several of the railroads are already using trucks for short-haul delivery of freight, thus keeping thousands of freight cars out of the pocketing terminals. For want of some such adjustment most roads are losing thousands of dollars daily by idle crews and choked up lines on the Jersey meadows, waiting to get into their Hudson River yards. Pennsylvania is one of the best supplied railroad states, yet the Superintendent of Highways reported last month that more than two hundred motor cars a day were being brought into that state from other states. They are serving industry and trade to overcome congestion. Not a few of these were hauling coal from mine to consumer at a handsome profit. Atlantic City has been breaking a milk monopoly by the resort to motor routes of supply, connecting farmer and consumer by daily service without middleman. Will the auto truck halt the steam railroad at the gates of the city, taking the burden of terminal distribution upon its young shoulders? And, suppose the city itself should step in and say, "We'll do the trucking between the roads' terminal and the public markets"—what would then happen to prices, etc.? We may be experiencing, right around us, an actual revolution in our mode of handling traffic.

## HUN NEWS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, which keeps tab on the lynchings in the United States, informs us that during 1917 there were thirty-eight persons lynched in our southern and western states, of whom thirty-six were negroes and two were whites. Thirty-seven were males and one a female. Georgia and Texas lead the roll of dishonor with six lynchings each, Louisiana has five, Alabama and Arkansas four, Tennessee three, Kentucky two, and Arizona, Florida, Mississippi, Montana, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Virginia and Wyoming one each.

German papers will please not copy.

## DEMOS OR PROLETARIAT?

THERE are two views of democracy, confused in practice but opposite in principle. One, the traditional American view, conceives democracy to mean rule by representatives of the "demos"; that is, of the whole community. This is what Lincoln meant by "government of the people, by the people and for the people." The opposite view is based on the class struggle theory formulated by Karl Marx; that democracy means the rule of other social classes by the proletariat. Thus we find the Bolsheviki in Russia boasting of the purity of their democracy on the ground that the government which they have established in Petrograd "contains no bourgeois elements"; or, in other words, that a large proportion of the community is wholly



unrepresented. To say that the majority has the right to rule is evidently not at all the same thing as to declare that it has the right to transform itself into a permanent ruling caste and disfranchise the minority. The very idea of democracy, in the sense of community self-government, demands a certain patriotism and common public spirit underlying all parties and classes; the minority must accept the decision of the majority and the majority must not attempt to outlaw the minority.

## IF WE WERE GERMANY

**N**EARLY three and a half years have passed since Kaiser Woodrow flung his sword on the table of the council chamber and said to his assembled military lords: "If you will have it so; then war!" How bold and confident the spirit of America in those glorious days! From the Amerikanischer Kaiser in the White Palace to the humblest peasant woman of Dakota, plowing the fields in double harness with her faithful dog, a thrill of patriotic exultation ran thru the nation. Amerika über Alles! While the learned professors of Harvard and Cornell were drawing up their manifestoes of hate, while the cannon factories of Pittsburg were turning out their giant siege guns, while His Imperial Highness Crown Prince McAdoo, King Badenhause Johann of Illinois and Archduke Anheuser Busch of St. Louis were riding thru the cheering streets, the American Death's Head Rough Riders crost the frontiers of Canada and Mexico and war was upon the world. Onward with God!

Alas, how different the picture today! On the surface all has been victory. Have we not built an impregnable line of trenches on the hostile soil of Canada, removed machinery from Toronto factories to our industrial centers, levied ruinous fines on the merchants of Vancouver, shot as hostages hundreds of town officials in Ontario and village priests in Quebec? Have we not deported laborers—yes, and young girls too—from Canada to starve and slave by the thousands in Massachusetts mills and Montana mines? Have we not made Cuba a desert with a scientific ruthlessness unequaled by the old Spanish conquistadors? Is not Mexico now an American province? The Philippines, it is true, have been sacrificed to our failure to gain command of the sea; but how small a loss this is to balance with these mighty gains. On the map we have won the war. But with true American candor we must confess that the war is still going on. Our necessary policy of sinking "without leaving a trace" every neutral or belligerent merchant vessel that dared to enter the Atlantic has multiplied enemies against us. We have no friends; and the only neutral states are the tiny republics of Central America that lie under our very guns.

How nobly we have striven by every means to redress this unfavorable balance of power which jeopardizes our hopes of victory! The famous "shock troops" of General Theodor von Rosenfeldt have left desolation in their wake like an army of locusts. Edison and Steinmetz, and others of our greatest scientists have excelled themselves in compounding new poisonous gases and in making germ cultures to infect the cattle of Argentina. Such cultured diplomats as Brandt Whitlock and von Dyke have carried bombs to every neutral that dared to trade with our enemies, caused incendiary fires in munitions factories, subsidized pacifist newspapers and bought up venal politicians. Orville Wright and von Curtiss have bombed enemy capitals and attained exceptional skill in slaying school children. But all in vain. The iron ring that encloses us by land and sea is still unbroken.

But we can still fight our foes beyond the border. Within America lies the peril. Victories cannot forever make sweet a diet of potato-bread and we have had bread riots in New York and mutinies among the naval crews blockaded in Hampton Roads by the cruisers of the enemy. Doubtless these are but the murmurings of a very distant storm; the

famous American discipline which trains the very mind and soul to goose step has prevented any general revolution or any serious breakdown of the military machine. But the structure of our glorious constitution, which so exalts the high-well-born and so abases the common swine, makes us fear that when revolution does come it will shatter the very structure of our institutions. The image of national sovereignty is, of course, our noble Kaiser Woodrow, whose magniloquent speeches about "rule by divine right" and "the mailed fist" are known to every schoolboy and whose advice to the army to act like "the Huns of Attila" is the watchword of every West Point graduate. All officers of the Government are his personal appointees and subject to dismissal at his imperial whim. The Senate represents the various hereditary princes, from the powerful King Heinrich Kabot of Massachusetts down to Duchess Rankin of the Free City of Missoula. The House of Representatives is elective, and about a third of it Socialist, but, after all, it can do little but approve the measures submitted to it by the Crown. Meyer Berlin, the Socialist leader in the House, is at present serving a term in the Federal Prison of Atlanta for daring to criticize the policies of the Kaiser.

Our state constitutions are even more to be admired than the Federal Government, since they contain so little of the poison of democracy. In New York, for example, the votes of a hundred thousand citizens on the East Side are outweighed by those of four wealthy magnates in Wall Street: Theodor Schontz, Elbert von Gary, Cornelius von der Bilt and August Schönberg. Yet the rich do not really govern in the highest matters of state; these are determined by military men of noble family, such as Theodor von Rosenfeldt, Field Marshal Schwarzjack von Persching (in whose honor our artists erected a huge wooden statue into which his admirers could drive silver nails), and Admiral Schrecklichkeit von Daniels, the great advocate of unrestricted submarine warfare. The power of the nobility rests largely upon their vast landed estates. The Graf von Rockenfeller owns two-thirds of Oklahoma and the Archduke Morgan von Geldhaber is overlord of the rice fields of Texas and all the forests of Idaho.

Of course, we have no use for personal liberty inconsistent with the strictest social discipline. A civilian who refuses to step into the gutter when an army officer approaches is properly liable to have his head sliced open by a saber. To walk on the grass in the parks or get off from the wrong end of a trolley car is a matter of two years' imprisonment. To speak any language but English is, in many parts of the country, a highly punishable offense and many private associations exist for rooting out of the language all words of French or Latin origin.

Yet life in America—at least in times of peace—has compensations even for the common man. He can find in our symphony concerts, in social etiquette, in beer, in books, in domestic happiness and in dreams of national greatness enough fulness of life to persuade him that participation in the tasks of government is a right that he can afford to do without. Certain scholars may chafe at the stifling of civic freedom, but, on the other hand, in no country is the Herr Professor more greatly honored. At court President Nicholas Murray Butler and Professor G. J. McKeen Cattell walk in together ahead of the richest merchants and only just behind the most imbecile nobles. Salaries are low, but the university professor who attains any standing in his science can always reckon on getting at least the Golden Triple Eagle of Delaware or the Pink Ribbon of Missouri. The learned author of "First Principles of the Foundations of America's World Destiny from the Ethno-psychohistorico-sociological Standpoint Expounded" was rewarded by being made Bürgermeister of Detroit in succession to Heinrich Ford, the munitions magnate. After all is said, there is nothing in the world equal to our American Kultur and it should be no matter of amazement that other nations are consumed with envy and leagued against us.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Crisis in Industry

An unexampled industrial and commercial crisis has been brought upon the country by the inability of the transportation system, under Government control, to keep the cities of the Eastern states supplied with fuel and to handle the volume of freight passing from the West to the Atlantic coast ports. These conditions were much aggravated by the severity of the weather, which increased the demand for fuel and at the same time blocked the railroads with snow and the rivers and harbors with ice. The spectacle was witnessed of New York City suffering severely for lack of the fuel necessary for household warmth and for the conduct of business and operation of industries, and perhaps a million tons of urgently-needed shipping lying idle for the same cause, while within sight, or at most within a few miles, on the New Jersey side, were abundant supplies of coal awaiting transportation across the ice-locked waters of the harbor. Many industries in many Eastern cities were seriously crippled, and hundreds of establishments were compelled to stop work. Vast quantities of valuable freight, including munitions and costly machinery for use in the war, unable to secure prompt shipment, were dumped in the open air at the terminals, to be damaged or ruined by exposure to the elements, while scores of thousands of carloads more were struggling eastward over the congested and snow-blocked railroads.

In such circumstances various expedients for relief were discussed, culminating on January 17 in the sudden issuance by the Fuel Administrator, with the approval of the President, of the most extraordinary decree ever known in this country, and the most extreme order of the kind issued in any country during the present war. This was an order that, beginning with January 18, in all states east of the Mississippi River, including all of Minnesota and Louisiana, there should be a complete cessation of industries, save for a few specified exceptions, for the period of five days, and that thereafter, until and including March 25, there should be a similar compulsory suspension of industry on every Monday. The exceptions, which might continue to use fuel, were such establishments as from their nature must be continuously operated to avoid serious injury to the plant or its contents, manufacturers of perishable food and to some extent of other foods, and newspaper and other periodical publishers to a limited extent. On the specified Mondays all business and professional offices except those of Government functionaries, transportation companies, banks and trust companies, and physicians and dentists; all wholesale stores, except those of food and drugs; and all thea-

ters and other places of amusement, and rooms or buildings in which liquor is sold, were to be denied the use of fuel; and local transportation lines were to be restricted to Sunday schedules. At all times preference was to be given, in selling fuel, to railroads, domestic consumers, hospitals and asylums, army cantonments, public utilities, ships, Governmental purposes, and manufacturers of food for immediate consumption; and no other customers were to be served until all these had been supplied.

The unexpected issuance of this drastic order, at only thirty-six hours' notice, caused great surprise and innumerable protests and demands for its recall. It was pointed out that it would affect twenty-seven states, with a population of nearly 65,000,000; that it would affect the employment of more than 21,000,000 working people, and would inflict upon them a daily loss in wages of more than \$48,000,000, or an aggregate loss of more than \$730,000,000 in the fifteen days of enforced idleness. There was no inclination to demur at any sacrifice that might be necessary for the welfare of the nation, but there was widespread doubt of the necessity of so extraordinary a measure.

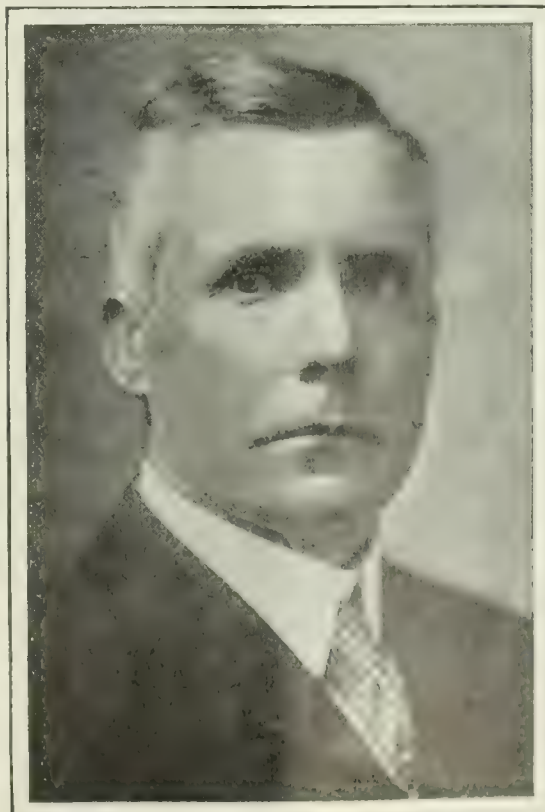
As soon as practicable after the intention to issue this order became known, in the afternoon of January 17, a sub-committee of the Senate called the Fuel Administrator, Dr. Garfield, before it and for more than an hour sub-

jected him to a searching examination as to the reasons for the order and the ends which he expected to gain by it. The Administrator did not succeed in convincing all members of the committee of the necessity or wisdom of his course, but he spoke plainly, unhesitatingly and lucidly in defense of his course. The three basic reasons for the order were: To alleviate human suffering from lack of coal; to enable waiting ships to receive bunker coal and go their way to carry supplies to the Allies; and to relieve the congested condition of the railroads and terminals and to move fuel and food to points where they were urgently needed. In amplification of these reasons and purposes, he issued a detailed statement, describing the congestion of traffic and paralysis of industry and arguing the need of an immediate clearance of lines and terminals and release of harbor-bound shipping. A few hours later the same day the Senate, after a prolonged and somewhat acrimonious debate, by a vote of 50 to 19 adopted a resolution requesting a suspension of the order for five days, for reconsideration; but before this action was taken Dr. Garfield had signed the order.

## Further Food Conservation

The National Food Administration announced on January 11 a drastic enforcement of the law which prescribes for the crime of hoarding food a penalty of \$5000 fine or two years' imprisonment, or both. "Hoarding" is defined as meaning the holding of or contracting for necessities of life in quantities in excess of reasonable requirements for a reasonable time. By "reasonable time" Mr. Hoover means thirty days, and by "reasonable requirements" the average amount used in such a period last year. The law applies to wholesale and retail dealers, and also to consumers; so that a householder who should purchase or possess at one time food supplies exceeding the quantity which a year ago was sufficient for the needs of his family for thirty days would be liable to the penalty named. At the same time the administration promised that there should not be exported more food than the quantity actually saved by the people of the United States; tho it was compelled to add that unless the quantity thus saved and exported were increased materially over the average of the last six months, there would be so serious a deficiency abroad that the Allies would have to reduce the amount of food apportioned under their present rationing rules. In the last five months less than 50,000,000 bushels of wheat have been saved, but it is the hope of the administration that in the next five months that amount will be nearly doubled.

As a further measure of conserva-



Central News

## THE BUSIEST MAN IN THE SENATE

Senator James A. Reed is a member of four of the Senate's investigating committees: military, naval, fuel and sugar. Of course he's from Missouri! Senator Reed is chairman of the investigating sub-committee on manufacturing which called Fuel Administrator Garfield to account for his drastic orders of January 17, shutting down industries to save coal.

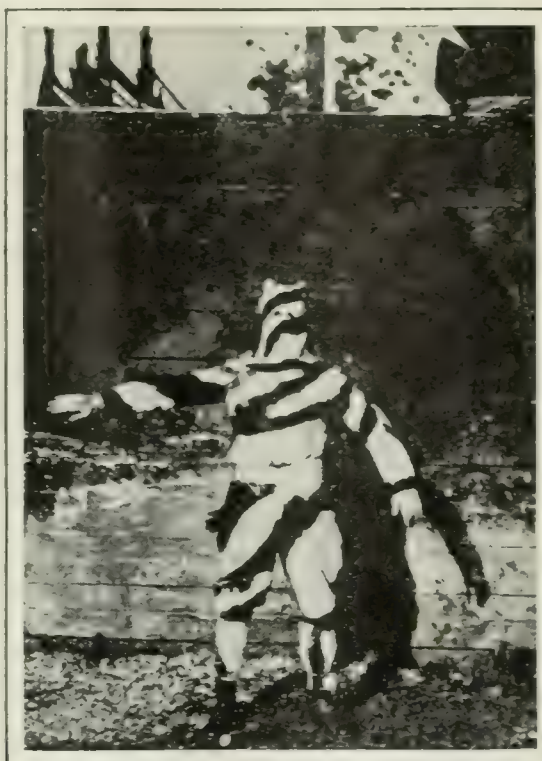


tion, the President by proclamation on January 14 extended the licensing system of the food administration to importers, manufacturers and distributors of various foodstuffs, including fish, malt, canned vegetables and fish, grain products, and cattle fodder. Meantime food cards are being prepared for universal use in London, to go into effect probably early next month, while the State Department at Washington is in receipt of credible assurances that, largely because of the smuggling in of supplies from Russia, the scarcity of food in Germany is not nearly so serious as some reports have stated.

**The Fate of the Railroads** Seventy railroad presidents, representing 90 per cent of the mileage in the United States, have united in an urgent request that Congress will make a definite declaration concerning the length of time after the ending of the war that the roads will be retained under Government control. This, they insist, is justly due to the railroad companies and to the owners of their securities. The pending bill, it will be remembered, provides for Government control "for and during the period of the war and until Congress shall hereafter order otherwise." That would permit the Government to return the roads to their owners the day after the making of peace, or to hold them under its control forever. Conservative members of Congress are in favor of amending the bill so as to provide for the restoration of the roads within six months or at most a year after the end of the war, while radical members oppose any change, hoping thus to keep the way open to permanent Government control and actual ownership.

Meantime it has been observed that the Government has not taken control of a number of short railroads which serve as links between trunk lines but are of little or no importance in the Government's transportation service, and inquiry at Washington has elicited the information that the Government does not mean to take them or to regard them as subject to the provisions of the law and proclamation which were supposed to cover all railroads in the United States. It is urged in behalf of these roads that exclusion of them from the general system of Government control and Government compensation is likely to be ruinous to them, since they are generally dependent upon the trunk lines for most of their business and for a large part of their rolling stock.

**Shipbuilding Progress** America's production of merchant shipping last year was 901,223 gross tons. That was nearly double that of the year before, was equal to nearly half of the whole world's output in 1916, and was probably more than that of any other country and more than one-third the output of all the Allied and neutral countries in 1917, the latter total being estimated at about 2,500,000 tons. At the same time, sink-



© Committee on Public Information, Press Illustrating  
NOW YOU SEE IT—AND NOW YOU DON'T  
The soldier who wears this camouflage costume can climb a tree and look like part of its branches

ings by submarines and mines in 1917 are estimated at no less than 5,000,000 tons, so that destruction exceeded construction by 100 per cent; a circumstance which re-emphasized the need of expediting shipbuilding in this country to the utmost degree.

In response to this need it is announced that forty-one requisitioned ships, with a tonnage of 327,152, will be completed and put into use by March 1; that thirty large steamers from the Great Lakes will be transferred to the Atlantic Ocean, by the expedient of cutting them into two, bringing them thru the Welland Canal, and reuniting them at tidewater; and that a nationwide campaign will begin this month



© G. F. Buck

#### THE NEW RAINBOW COMMANDER

The picked force of National Guard troops now in France is under the command of Major General Charles T. Menoher, who succeeds Major General Mann. This detachment of the former National Guard was nicknamed the Rainbow Division because it was made up of troops from every state, especially chosen as ready for immediate service overseas. It was sent to France last fall.

for recruiting an army of 250,000 skilled workmen for the shipyards, in which 145,000 are now employed. The requisitioning of all large American sailing vessels for Government use is also being considered, and it is reported that 175 such vessels with a cargo capacity of 125,000 tons are now within reach in home waters, while there are nearly 500 of more than 1000 tons each under the American flag. The purpose of the Shipping Board is to add to the American marine in the Atlantic this year a greater tonnage than was destroyed last year; which also means a greater tonnage than is likely to be destroyed this year, since the increased naval activity of the Allies is diminishing the destructiveness of the German U-boats.

**Agricultural Conscription** In an increasing number of states, New York and New Jersey being among the leaders in the movement, legislation is being prepared which will provide for the conscription of labor for agricultural purposes. This will presumably have to be done as a military measure, authorizing the Governor to make such a draft of men not otherwise employed whenever, because of the existence of a state of war, he regards such action to be necessary for the protection and welfare of the state and the nation. It is hoped that thus there will be effected some abatement of the anomaly which has been presented, of the nation suffering from scarcity of food while extensive areas of fertile land adjacent to markets lie unimproved and thousands of able-bodied men are in idleness.

**The Anti-Draft Convictions** The decision of the United States Supreme Court confirming the constitutionality of the conscription law has of course been followed by confirmation of the convictions of the persons charged with conspiring to defeat the operation of that law, and they will now be compelled to undergo the penalties which were imposed upon them. Seven persons were involved in the original suits, the most conspicuous of whom were the well-known agitators, Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. They had been convicted in New York and sentenced each to pay a fine of \$10,000 and be imprisoned for two years. On learning that the highest tribunal had sustained their sentences, Miss Goldman expressed resignation to her fate. This decree of the Supreme Court is expected to have a noticeably good effect upon the conduct of the second conscription, now about to begin.

**Investigating Army Health** The death of Major Augustus P. Gardner at Camp Wheeler on January 14 gave rise to an imperative demand for investigation into the sanitary condition of the training camps, particularly with respect to the prevalence of pneumonia. Major Gardner had been for many years a Representative in Congress, and had been foremost, since the beginning of the war, in urg-



ing efficient military preparation. He left Congress in order to enter the army, and had his own rank reduced from colonel to major in order to get into active service at the front. Just after he had called attention to the need of better protection for the men from inclement winter weather, he contracted pneumonia and died. Official reports show that of the 235 deaths of soldiers in the camps during the week ending January 11, no fewer than 149, or more than sixty-three per cent, were caused by pneumonia; and it is widely believed that this state of affairs is due to the failure of the Quartermaster's Department to provide proper clothing and housing for the men.

**American Dyes** The prospective organization of a national association of manufacturers of dyestuffs calls attention to the gratifying development of a formerly much neglected industry. During the first two years of the war the impossibility of procuring dyes from Germany caused much disturbance to American fabric manufactures, and the country was rudely reminded of the fact that while it was one of the chief producers of the raw materials for dyes, it was almost entirely dependent upon a foreign country for the finished product. This stimulated inventive ingenuity and industrial enterprise to so good effect that America is said now to be producing dyes just as good as those of Germany; and whereas before the war this country was purchasing yearly \$10,000,000 worth of aniline dyes alone, during the first ten months of last year it exported to twenty-one foreign countries no less than \$12,500,000 worth of dyes, Great Britain taking about one-fourth of them.

**The U-Boat Record** The agreeable announcement is made that in the last week only six British ships of 1600 tons or more and two smaller ones and two fishing boats were sunk by submarines or mines. This is with a single exception the lowest week's record since the unrestricted campaign of the U-boats began, nearly a year ago. The decrease is attributed partly to the severity of the weather, which may restrain U-boat activities, but still more to the increasing efficiency of the Allies' defensive methods.

**Raids in Sea and Air** Another German raid, probably by a large submarine boat, was made upon the British coast on the night of January 13, when the town of Yarmouth was bombarded with about twenty shells. Three persons were killed and ten injured, but little damage to property was done. The next day, in open daylight, British aviators made a most successful raid upon the railway station and munitions factories at Karlsruhe, the capital of Baden. A ton and a quarter of explosives were dropped and much damage was done. All the airships returned in safety. Another successful bombing raid was made at Roulers.

THE GREAT WAR

- January 11—French raids at Courcy and British raids at Loos. Italian gains between Brenta and Piave Rivers.
- January 12—Successful operations by British and Italian aviators against Teutons in Italy.
- January 13—Canadians raid German trenches at Lens. German U-boat bombards Yarmouth.
- January 14—British air raid upon Karlsruhe. Italians make gains at three points.
- January 15—Germans check further Italian assaults. British air raid upon Roulers.
- January 16—Successful British raid near St. Quentin. Italians repulse Germans at Capo Sile.
- January 17—French successfully raid German trenches in Sparges sector and take prisoners.

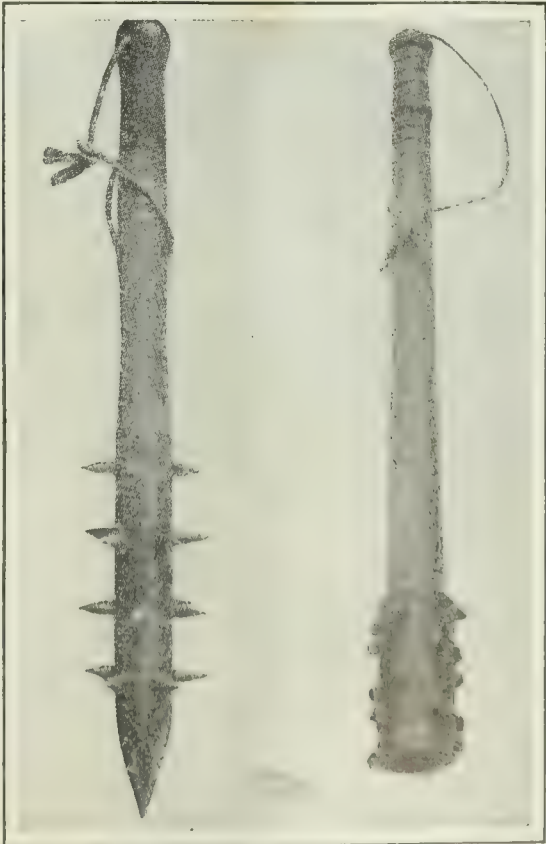
German newspapers confess that the use of many depth bombs by American destroyers is militating seriously against the submarines.

**On the West Front** Numerous minor activities, generally favorable to the Allies, have marked the week in France and Flanders. The French made several successful raids for observation purposes on January 11, and the British were similarly successful near Loos. Some considerable bodies of Russians joined the French forces. Two days later Canadian troops raided trenches and took many prisoners without loss to themselves, at Lens, while the French in Champagne maintained a vigorous artillery fire. The Germans were reported again to be sending troops to this front from the east, but there were no further indications of the long-

threatened "drive." On January 16 and 17 the British made a successful raid north of St. Quentin, and the French did the same in the Eparges sector. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer on January 15 announced in the House of Commons the result of the inquiry into the British reverse at Cambrai on November 20, to the effect that there had been no "surprise" by the Germans, that no precautions against attack had been neglected, and that the commander was not culpable for what had occurred. There was no foundation for the rumor that Sir Douglas Haig, Field Marshal, was to be relieved of his command.

**On the Italian Front** Fighting in Italy has been more violent than elsewhere, both on the ground and in the air. Vigorous attacks by the Italians on January 11 drove back the Teutons for some distance between the Piave and Brenta rivers, and British aviators destroyed seven hostile aircraft. The next day Italian aviators did much damage to the enemy's works, exploding several magazines. Material gains were made by the Italians on the lower Piave on January 13, and these were followed on January 14 with further gains at three points—at Monte Asolone, at Monte Grappa, and in the Piave Delta. These attacks were renewed the next day with less success, the Teutons having strengthened their lines sufficiently to hold the Italians in check and even to repulse them with heavy loss. The Italians, in return, repelled German attacks at Capo Sile.

**Negotiations for Peace** Many vicissitudes mark the progress of the Bolsheviki - Teutonic peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. The Central Powers on January 11 declared that they had withdrawn their offers of peace to the Allies, because of their failure to accept them, and would thereafter seek only a separate peace with Russia. They refused the request of the Russians, that the negotiations be transferred to Stockholm or some other neutral place, and Leon Trotzky, the Bolsheviki Foreign Minister, after at first demurring, assented to remaining at Brest-Litovsk and the parley was consequently renewed at that place. The Russians have complained that the Germans grossly garble and pervert reports of the conferences, for publication in Germany; and when the Germans proposed to draft a treaty beginning with the declaration that the signatories had resolved thereafter to live in peace and friendship, Mr. Trotzky refused to accept it, saying that that was a "decorative phrase" which did not describe the relations which in future would exist between the two peoples. Finally on January 14 the Germans declared that the Russian proposals were quite unacceptable. Withdrawal of German and Austrian forces from occupied territories was, they said, impossible while the war lasted. It was conceded that the people



Gilliams Service  
**BACK TO THE IRON AGE**  
A couple of the medieval weapons reintroduced in modern warfare by the Prussians. These iron-headed clubs were used by Austrian troops on the Italian front to kill the men overpowered by a gas attack.





© Underwood &amp; Underwood

## SCHOOLBOYS FROM THE GERMAN TRENCHES

This line of prisoners captured by the French seems to bear out the surmise that German man power is running low. These boys average sixteen or seventeen years old—the youngest class in military service

of disputed territories ought theoretically to be permitted to vote on the question of their disposition; but in the present cases a referendum seemed impracticable and a vote by the governing body seemed sufficient. "The Central Powers," they added, "can go no further." This left little hope of any profitable renewal of the conferences.

## Dissensions in Germany

The peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk had a disturbing effect upon German domestic politics, which for a time threatened a Chancellorship crisis. The Fatherland Party, led by Admiral von Tirpitz, organized a fierce campaign against the Foreign Minister Dr. von Kuehlmann, for his professed acquiescence in the Russian policy of "no annexations," which extended thruout the press of the Empire, with the apparent purpose of forcing the Minister to resign. It was also intimated that the Chancellor also was likely to resign "on account of his health," and to be succeeded by Prince von Buelow. On the other hand, Dr. Dernburg, formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, strongly supported Dr. von Kuehlmann's policy, and organized Socialists at various places broke up meetings of the Fatherland Party. By January 16, however, these dissensions largely subsided and the understanding prevailed that a *modus vivendi* had been established between the factions whereby the Chancellor was to be free to apply the "no annexation" policy on the eastern front, while Field Marshal von Hindenburg was to have an equally

free hand in the west to annex whatever French or Belgian territory might be in his power at the end of the war.

## The Bolsheviki Abroad

The French Government purposes altogether to ignore the negotiations of the Bolsheviki at Brest-Litovsk, no matter in what they may result, and there is no assurance that any of the Allies will regard them seriously. The British Government has, however, decided to establish tentative and informal relations with the Bolsheviki Ambassador at London, Maxim Litvinoff.

The Bolsheviki have issued a formal decree recognizing and supporting the right of the Armenians, in both Russian and Turkish territory, to complete independence and the determination of their own destiny. The acceptance of this principle by Turkey is one of the conditions on which the Bolsheviki are willing to conclude peace with that power.

In another direction the Bolsheviki seem to be seeking not peace but war. Some time ago the Rumanian Government arrested and disarmed some Russian soldiers who had entered that country as emissaries of the Bolsheviki. In retaliation the Bolsheviki on January 14 arrested and imprisoned the Rumanian Minister at Petrograd and his staff. The next day, on the protest of the other foreign envoys, including the American, against such violation of diplomatic usage, the Bolsheviki released these prisoners, but at the same time sent an ultimatum to the Ru-

manian Government, demanding within twenty-four hours, under penalty of war, punishment of the officials who had disarmed the Russian soldiers. Upon the expiration of the time set, the demand not having been complied with, the Bolsheviki ordered the arrest and imprisonment of the King of Rumania, tho with little prospect that the order could be executed.

## The Troubles of Russia

Grave disturbances continue in Russia, with evil omens for the future. Rioting, organized battles, and general looting are reported from Kharkov and various other places, while the Cossacks under General Kale-dine maintain their active opposition to the Bolsheviki. Nor does the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, set for January 18, offer promise of better things. Of 520 delegates elected to that body 267 are Social Revolutionists and only 161 favor the Bolsheviki. A caucus of the Social Revolutionist delegates has denounced the Bolsheviki as "usurpers of power who have precipitated the country into an abyss of civil war and anarchy," while the Bolsheviki purpose to compel the Assembly to proclaim a Socialist Republic with the expropriation of all land and property, under penalty of the Assembly itself being forcibly dissolved and replaced with a body of the Bolsheviki's own appointment.

## Will Russia Repudiate?

Repeated rumors of the intention of the Bolsheviki government at Petrograd to repudiate all foreign loans contracted by former governments of Russia have caused a considerable decline in the market value of Russian securities. On January 11 Russian 6½ per cent bonds, which the day before had sold for 57, fell to 48, while 5½ per cent bonds went to 43. A more hopeful view of the case is that the Bolsheviki may not after all commit repudiation, in the face of the pressure which will be brought to bear against such a course; and that if they should do so, their act would probably be reversed by the permanent government which is expected soon to succeed them. The partial recognition of them by Great Britain as a government *de facto* if not *de jure* is expected to help to impress upon them the facts that even a temporary revolutionary government should observe the laws of nations, and that when a new government succeeds to the powers and revenues of an old, it also incurs its duties and its pecuniary obligations. The direct interest of the United States Government in the matter is measured by the fact that American loans to Russia in this war aggregate \$300,000,000.

## Belgium's Army

Despite the German possession and oppression of nearly all the territory of Belgium, that nation is still a military force to be reckoned with seriously. Its army is now more than three times as strong as it was when it emerged from the battle of the Yser, in November, 1914. On the twenty-mile front which it is holding against the Germans it has



constructed hundreds of miles of trenches, of roads and of railroads, and thousands of miles of telegraph and telephone lines; has built more than 525,000 cubic yards of concrete redoubts, shelters and fighting posts, and barracks for 100,000 men and 15,000 horses; and now has in its transport service more than 5000 automobile trucks. In the last three months its aviators have made nearly 2000 flights, more than half of which have been for fighting. In proportion to its numbers it is probably not surpassed in efficiency by any other army in the war.

That "Contemptible Little Army" Great Britain's "contemptible little army," as the German Emperor called it at the beginning of the war, is about to be increased by the recruiting of nearly half a million more men, chiefly the younger of those who hitherto have been exempted because of their employment in industries essential to the military service. Their places will be filled largely by women, and by returned soldiers whose wounds unfit them for further fighting but not for industrial labors. This reinforcement will, it is hoped by the British Government, enable the British army to hold the Germans in check until an effective American force can be placed upon the fighting line. Sir Auckland Geddes, the Minister of National Service, reports that during the war the total enrollment of the Empire in the armed forces, army and navy, has been 7,500,000, of whom England has contributed 4,530,000, Scotland 620,000, Wales 280,000, Ireland 170,000, the oversea dominions and colonies 900,000, and India, Africa and other dependencies 1,000,000, composed of native soldiers, laborers, carriers, etc. Reckoning the population of England at the outbreak of the war at 37,000,000, her military enrollment amounts to 12.24 per cent of the whole. If the United States were to do the same, we should have 12,250,000 men in the service.

Chaplains of Many Faiths An interesting by-product of the vast expansion of our army, suggestive of the polyglot and cosmopolitan character of the nation as well as of its traditional "freedom to worship God," is found in the appointments of chaplains at large for the army, which are now being made. Hitherto army chaplains have been clergymen of some of the chief Protestant churches or of the Roman Catholic Church. Now, however, they are being drawn from among the Jews, the Greek Church, the Christian Scientists, the Salvation Army and the Mormons. These chaplains at large are not attached to any special regiments, but visit all the camps and cantonments, to minister to soldiers of their faiths wherever they may be found.

War Costs and Loans Estimates of the cost of the war to the various belligerents, down to the close of 1917, are expressed in figures which remind us of those which meas-

ure the interstellar spaces and which are beyond the power of the average mind to comprehend. The expenses of the Allies, excepting Japan and minor states, have been:

United States .....	\$6,000,000,000
Great Britain .....	31,250,000,000
France .....	20,500,000,000
Russia .....	16,500,000,000
Italy .....	5,900,000,000
Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and Portugal .....	5,500,000,000

Total for the Allies.....\$85,650,000,000

The expenditures of the Central Powers, for obvious reasons, have been much less; in fact, little more than half as much:

Germany .....	\$28,600,000,000
Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria .....	16,300,000,000

Total for the enemy.....\$44,900,000,000

Here, then, is a grand total of \$130,550,000,000 spent on war in the course of forty-one months, or more than \$3,184,000,000 a month. It is not to be wondered at that our allies have felt the need of borrowing from us, tho their loans, large as they seem in themselves, are insignificant by the side of the expenses which they have incurred. The loans, from the beginning of the war down to the end of 1917, have been:

Great Britain .....	\$2,045,000,000
France .....	1,285,000,000
Italy .....	500,000,000
Russia .....	325,000,000
Belgium .....	77,400,000
Serbia .....	4,000,000

Total ..... \$4,236,400,000

Of this amount \$3,528,629,750 has actually been paid in cash or credits, and the remainder is available on demand.

To Boycott Militarism The United States Chamber of Commerce is taking a referendum of business men's organizations thruout the nation on the matter of notifying the business men of Germany that trade relations will not be reestablished with them after the war unless the German Government is made responsible to the people of that country. This is applying to commercial relations the same principle which the President has prescribed for diplomatic relations. It does not indicate any purpose of revenge or retribution, or any desire for an economic war or for the commercial oppression of Germany or restriction of her legitimate activities, but simply that the business men of America will not again supply German militarism with the raw materials for armaments with which to menace and disturb the peace of the world. It foreshadows a boycotting not of Germany, but of German militarism. The United States Chamber of Commerce expects to have this declaration of purpose overwhelmingly adopted by American business men, and then made known to the business men of Germany in the hope that thus a powerful influence will be aroused in favor of such a basis of peace as that which the President has declared to be indispensable.

German Spies A supposed German spy, named Walter Sporrman, was arrested at Norfolk, Va., on January 12, in the alleged act of firing a bomb for the blowing up of an army magazine. He was believed to have been concerned in the plots of the notorious Captain Boy-Ed and other



© Underwood & Underwood  
THE GREATEST LABOR PARADE IN THE WORLD  
A triumphal assembly of the people of Petrograd marching under the banner of labor up to the present to proclaim the freedom of the Russian republic.





#### JUGO-SLAV VOLUNTEERS

Serbia is asking for 50,000 native sons who will leave America to go back to Europe and fight for the freedom of the southern Slavs. Slovenes, Croats, Serbians and Austro-Serbians are all enlisted under the Jugo-Slav banner and the recruits are called not only from the United States but from South America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand as well. Only unnaturalized citizens, of course, are asked to volunteer.

German outrages in this country. Several other arrests, of supposed accomplices, were made a little later. Following this, on January 16, a powerful German bomb was discovered in a dry dock on the Atlantic coast in which one of the best United States battle-ships was being repaired. Had it exploded, it is said, it would probably have damaged both the ship and the dock very seriously. Reports of other attempted outrages at other points indicate the need of the strictest possible surveillance of enemy aliens.

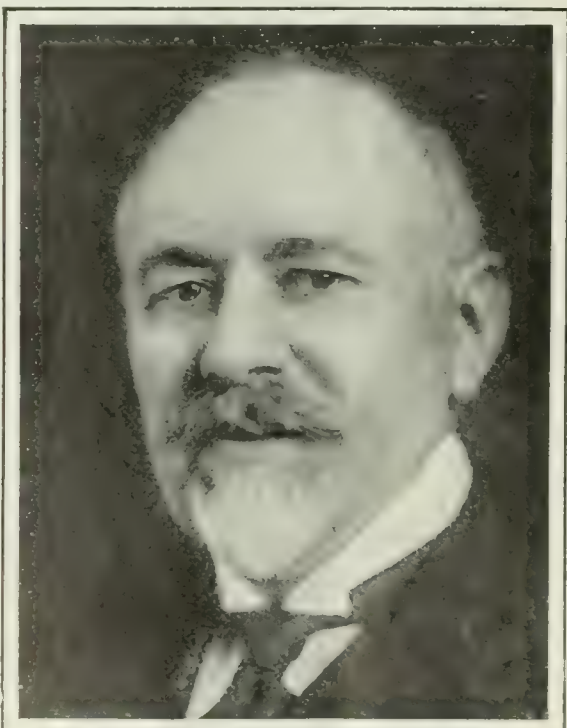
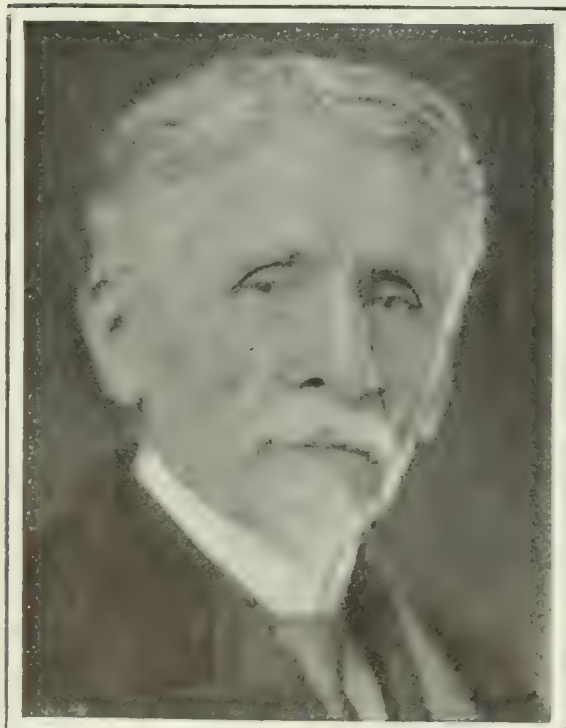
**The Intrigues of M. Caillaux** A great sensation was produced in France on January 14 by the arrest of Joseph Caillaux, a former Prime Minister, on a charge of aiding the enemies of the Republic, and this sensation was increased and extended to the United States two days later, when it was made known that his arrest had been ordered because of disclosures which the American State Department had made concerning his relations with Count von Bernstorff and the Wilhelmstrasse, particularly at the time of his visit to Argentina in 1915. There were published at Wash-

ington some intercepted communications between Bernstorff and the Foreign Office at Berlin, referring to Caillaux's communications with German agents in Argentina, warning German newspapers to refrain from speaking of him in such a way as to excite suspicion, and urging that while a ship on which he was to go from Argentina to France should be captured by submarines because of the important papers which it would carry, Caillaux himself should not be harmed, but should be treated with every courtesy. The course of the United States Government in giving this information to France and thus intervening in what is nominally a matter of domestic French politics, is quite unprecedented, and is interpreted as a striking indication of the solidarity of the Entente Allies. M. Loustalot, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and Paul Comby, a lawyer, were also arrested in connection with the case. The Chamber voted to approve the course of the Government in making the arrest of Caillaux, by a vote of 379 to 105. While this was an overwhelming vote of confidence, the fact that 105 Deputies, chiefly if not entirely Socialists, opposed the Govern-

ment, was significant. It indicated, no doubt, in part a desire to detach France from her allies, as Caillaux had striven to do, and in part also personal hatred of the Prime Minister, Dr. Clemenceau, who is the chief prosecutor of Caillaux, and between whom and the latter a bitter feud has long existed.

#### Reforms in China

The Chinese Government at the beginning of the year published thruout that country a proclamation exposing and denouncing some of the social wrongs which the nation has long suffered, and calling for their abatement. Four evils are specially mentioned. The first is that of too early marriages, for the correction of which the example of Occidental countries and the old rule in China under which the marriageable age was fixed at thirty for men and twenty for women, are cited. The second evil is the neglect of funeral rites and mourning for deceased parents. The third is the binding of women's feet, which is indeed now forbidden by law, but which is still widely practised, especially in secluded and remote rural regions. The fourth is gambling.



#### THE SERBIAN MISSION IS HERE

The ablest diplomat in the Serbian politics, a leader of the young democratic party in Serbia, Dr. Vesnitch, is head of the Serbian mission to the United States. He has been the representative of Serbia at the war councils of the Allies in Paris, where his knowledge of every move on the European chessboard for a quarter of a century past gives his opinions a weight possessed by few European statesmen. On either side of Dr. Vesnitch in the photographs above are his colleagues in the Serbian commission. Dr. Lozanitch, at the left, was like Dr. Vesnitch a professor at the University of Belgrade. He is now president of the commission on Serbian reconstruction. At the right is General Rashitch, who commanded the Serbian army against Austria in the so-called retreat, when 250,000 men held 700,000 in check for three months. He is now in charge of the enrollment of the Jugo-Slav volunteers.



# THE UNITED NATIONS

On June 17, 1915, there assembled in Independence Hall, Philadelphia—the very spot where the United States of America was born—a little group of men who had the temerity to proclaim to the world that the time had come “to devise and to create a working union of sovereign nations to establish peace among themselves and to guarantee it by all known and available sanctions.” Before this assembly adjourned the American organization known as the League to Enforce Peace was born. This League is based on the four proposals published below. So ripe was the time and so successful has since been propaganda of this organization that the idea of a League of Nations has spread to the four corners of the earth, and today the establishment of a League is the chief purpose for which the Great War is being waged. Manifestly before these four proposals or similar ones can be carried into effect they will have to be amplified in a thousand and one details by a constitutional convention of even more importance than the constitutional convention of 1787 which produced the Constitution of the United States. As a beginning of the study of this problem a private group of a score of American statesmen, international lawyers, economists and publicists have been meeting from time to time discussing the implications of the program of the League to Enforce Peace. The following tentative Draft Convention for a League of Nations by this private study group—not a committee of the League to Enforce Peace, tho composed of some of its ablest members—is revised up to December 15, 1917. The Independent is greatly honored to be the medium of its dissemination. The chairman of the group, Theodore Marburg, Baltimore, U. S. A., is inviting criticism of the Draft Convention at the hands of statesmen and publicists.—THE EDITOR

## ARTICLE I COVENANT

**SECTION 1.** The high contracting parties, being the undersigned States and the States becoming parties to this Convention, hereinafter called the States of the League, agree that all disputes between them of every nature whatsoever, which diplomacy or existing and future treaties and institutions for mediation, inquiry or arbitration other than those of the League shall have failed to adjust, shall be submitted to the International Court, to be constituted in the manner prescribed in Article III of this Convention, for decision, if the question is justiciable in nature, or to the Council of Conciliation, to be constituted in the manner prescribed in Article II of this Convention, for recommendation, if the question is non-justiciable in nature.

**Sec. 2.** The high contracting parties agree not to declare war or begin hostilities against another State of the League until any question in dispute has been submitted for inquiry and hearing and until the decision of the Court or the recommendation of the Council shall have been made, or until the time for making such decision or recommendation as provided in this Convention shall have elapsed, or if the decision of the Court or the recommendation of the Council, as the case may be, shall have been made within said time, then until six months shall have elapsed after the making of such decision or recommendation.

**Sec. 3.** The high contracting parties agree to use their economic and military forces against any State of the League that declares war or begins hostilities in violation of this Convention.

**Sec. 4.** The high contracting parties agree to cooperate in the promotion of friendly relations between States and, with this object in view, to call,

at least once in every five years, International Conferences to formulate and develop international law.

## ARTICLE II INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

**Sec. 5.** The International Council shall be constituted of members, chosen by each State of the League in such manner as each State shall determine, to hold office during the pleasure of the appointing State, provided that each of the States now known as the Great Powers, viz., Austria-Hungary, British Empire, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United States, which shall become a State of the League, shall be entitled to three members and each of the other States of the League shall be entitled to one member.

**Sec. 6.** The International Council shall always be complete and in being. When a vacancy occurs in the representation of any State of the League such State shall take the necessary steps to cause the vacancy to be filled.

**Sec. 7.** The International Council shall be the judge of the right of any member to take his seat in the International Council.

**Sec. 8.** The International Council shall

choose from its members a president and other officers.

**Sec. 9.** A majority of the members of the International Council shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as the International Council may prescribe.

**Sec. 10.** The International Council may determine the rules of its proceedings.

**Sec. 11.** Members of the International Council shall each receive an annual salary, to be determined by the International Council, of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, excepting that the members of the Ministry and the members designated for conciliation shall receive such additional sum as the International Council may determine.

**Sec. 12.** The first meeting of the International Council shall be held at The Hague at noon on the first Monday of the sixth month after nine States, of which at least four shall be Great Powers, have ratified this Convention and the International Council shall assemble annually thereafter on the first Monday in October, unless it shall appoint a different day.

**Sec. 13.** Resolutions of the International Council shall be passed only upon the concurrence of an absolute majority of all the members of the International Council.

**Sec. 14.** The International Council shall keep a record of the proceedings and debates and, from time to time, shall publish the same in an Official Journal, excepting such parts as may in its discretion require secrecy, and the ayes and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

**Sec. 15.** The International Council shall institute a Secretarial Bureau and (Continued on page 152)

## The Four Proposals of the League to Enforce Peace

*We believe it to be desirable for the United States to join a league of nations binding the signatories to the following:*

*First: All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers, not settled by negotiation, shall, subject to the limitations of treaties, be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment, both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the question.*

*Second: All other questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to a council of conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendation.*

*Third: The signatory powers shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war, or commits acts of hostility, against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.*

*Fourth: Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law, which, unless some signatory shall signify its dissent within a stated period, shall thereafter govern in the decisions of the judicial tribunal mentioned in Article One.*



# THE SLEEPER WAKES

BY HAROLD HOWLAND

WHEN Mr. Jefferson Knickerbocker awoke on the morning of the ninth of January, he was not quite sure that it was himself that was lying there. There was something a little mysterious about his feelings, and he was not accustomed to mystery in connection with himself. Good American, and sound, substantial citizen of America's greatest city, with a wholesome indifference to the things beyond his own social and business horizon, to him life was real, life was earnest, and above all life was regular. Now an eerie feeling was deuced irregular, and he would be hanged if he quite liked it. It was as tho he had just come back from a long journey—and did not know where he had been. This would never do. He must get back to reality and the regular thing. Let us see. This was the 17th of May, 1916. Yes; he remembered it by the date on the paper he had been reading after dinner last night. Curious how one's memory worked; he always remembered the date that way. Today he had a directors' meeting, and a luncheon to talk about the opportunities for trade extension in South America opened up by the preoccupation of England and Germany with that war of theirs. He must remember to impress on his associates at luncheon the truth of what the President was saying yesterday. Some of them were a little too much interested in that war over there. There was one man at least—he had never quite trusted his judgment anyway—who was inclined to think we ought to get into it. But the President was right. He had precisely expressed the serious conviction of the American people. "Since the rest of the world is mad, why should we not simply refuse to have anything to do with the rest of the world in the ordinary channels of action?"

That was the stuff. What do we care about "abroad," except when it interferes with our business, or sinks our ships?—he had been lucky; he had lost only one little shipment in the war zone. Well, a practical man had to take some chances like that. It was well insured, anyway, and with prices where the war had driven them, he could afford to take his losses without a whimper. What rot to talk about our getting into the war! We could thank our lucky stars we were out of it—unless of course Germany should go too far and hit our profits too hard a crack. But then England had not been any too considerate of us; that shipment of his to Sweden had been lying on the ship at Kirkwall, where the British had held her up, until it had well nigh rotted in the hold. By heavens, the President was right.

Mr. Knickerbocker swung himself out of bed. He was curiously stiff and a little light-headed. But a cup of coffee and a good, substantial breakfast would fix all that.

It took the better part of the morning to convince Mr. Knickerbocker, first,

that he had been for twenty months in a cataleptic sleep, and second, that the United States had been at war with the Imperial German Government for three-quarters of a year. The first was almost easier than the second. His doctor explained it learnedly and fluently. It was a most unusual case, but not unique. It need not worry him. It was almost certain that it would never happen again. The other cases—there were several well authenticated ones which had been minutely studied by the best men in the profession—had suffered no bad after effects. It would be quite all right; he was sure of it. Mr. Knickerbocker shook his mind like a spaniel after a swim, and set his foot upon the accustomed round of life again.

BUT that other thing. His country at war—in Europe! It was impossible, grotesque. What became of our "splendid isolation," then? How about "entangling alliances"? It was confoundedly irregular. It might be earnest, but, by George, it could not be real.

He was still reverberating over it at lunch time. Then at last they let him have the morning paper. He glanced at the date line. January 9, 1918. Curious habit. He always remembered dates that way. Then at the headlines. "Wilson Gives War Aims and Peace Terms." Ah, that was good. The world ought to know just what we were fighting for—our right to go along our own appointed way, unmolested by the quarrels of Europe, free from interference by belligerent highwaymen out to sandbag their weaker neighbors. The right of American ships to sail the seas "on their lawful occasions"; of American business men to "carry on" regardless of wars and rumors of war. Wilson was just the man to make all that clear as crystal.

His eye moved down the column. What was this? He skimmed the lines in haste and amazement. "A free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims"; "the evacuation of all Russian territory"; "Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be . . . restored"; "the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine . . . should be righted"; "readjustment of the frontiers of Italy"; "peoples of Austria-Hungary accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development"; "other nationalities under Turkish rule should be assured an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development"; "an independent Polish state whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed"; "Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea"; "the Dardanelles opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations."

It stunned him. His country standing for this? If he had awakened from his long sleep to find his family walking comfortably about on their heads, the

North River running up hill, the sun rising over the Palisades, he could have taken it more easily.

THE afternoon of Mr. Knickerbocker passed in puzzlement and searching of heart. It wouldn't do, you know. America couldn't take a hand in remaking the map of Europe. "America for Americans" must in all fairness mean "Europe for Europeans" too. This kind of meddling wasn't the thing.

It—it—wasn't American.

But wasn't it? Alsace-Lorraine, now. He had always hated Germany for that brutal rape. He had always loved France for her devotion to that cause.

But look what it would do to American business; a war like that might drag on for years. Yes, but Armenia. The Turkish massacres there had again and again turned him sick with loathing. And Poland. Little time as he had had for history, the sorrows of Poland had stood to him for a crime that must some day be redressed even at the cost of blood and treasure.

But his own boy; he would come of age in a few months; the draft would be sure to get him. How could he spare his son in so alien a cause? And yet, think of Belgium. No, sir, he would be proud to have his son give his life for Belgium as the Belgians had cheerfully given theirs for honor and faith and right.

But think of the cost? Think of his country safe and secure across three thousand miles of sea choosing to pay that cost as England and France and Belgium and Italy were paying it! Still, there was Russia. The thought of the Russian people throwing off the hideous bondage of Czarism and Siberian exile and the brutal bureaucracy filled him with a fierce joy. He read for the fifth time a section of the President's Address, "Such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing." That did stir the blood, didn't it?

But—but—but—

And yet—and yet—

AT dinner he was strangely silent. The family knew him too well to break in. The soup passed and the roast. Then the explosion came. His fist smote the table.

*The President was right!*

He dragged from his pocket the clipping, tattered by hours of nervous handling. His voice boomed out:

"We feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end. For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved."

The sleeper had awakened.





"I side-slipped a thousand feet and turned two somersaults and spun down a thousand feet more. I came within an ace of getting mine"

# THE MERRY JEST OF THE AIRMAN

## Another Story from the Battlefront

BY IRVING BACHELLER

ONE beautiful thing in the spirit of the armies of France and Britain is as evident as the mud and thunder of the battlefields. It is the will to make light of the whole tragic business and turn it into play. The boys bullyrag. They invent nicknames for each other—names as vile as the muck they tramp in, but full of good nature. They are tokens of affection. Flea-face, horse's neck, bull-beef, mud-foot, are some of them. Anything goes that will raise a laugh. Even under fire the jests may fall faster than the shells. It is a way they have of throwing off fear and the thought of death. It is the only way to live and keep the brain cool in an atmosphere of tragedy.

As their pals fall the spirit of play darkens into anger. Then no hell can stop them as long as they can stand up and go on.

But these are only forewords, for I have set out to tell of the merry jest of the little flying captain.

While I was in a big hospital back of the lines I used to hear now and then an outburst of merry, boyish laughter in the ward near my room. I found that it came from the lips of a young flying captain who for weeks had been lying in bed with a broken thigh. The nurse was rubbing his back with a cloth soaked in witch hazel. The cloth tickled him; that's why he was laughing.

It was a merry, gentle face—that of the young captain—and how youthful! Yet he was one of the most daring flyers in the swift growing armies of the air. For more than a year he had been one of the defenders of London, going up at night after the raiders into dark and lofty battlefields of the sky swept with far-reaching beams of light and raked with flying shrapnel.

At last a shell had burst his tank and he had come down afire back of his own battle line at Ypres. With his clothes burning he had jumped—forty feet from the ground—and come down with a thump that shattered the bones in his thigh, but clear of his plane. He had had strength and sense enough to roll and extinguish the fire, which

*Mr. Bacheller is now lecturing in this country after a visit of several months on the western front as the guest of the British Government. He is widely known as the author of "Eben Holden," "Dri and I," "Keeping Up with Lizzie," "The Hand-Made Gentleman" and other popular novels.—THE EDITOR*

would soon have baked him. The nurse told me that when they brought him to the hospital he had neither hair nor eyebrows.

The young captain was now quite comfortable with his leg in a sling. He loved to have me sit at his bedside and chat and smoke with him.

"YOU know I never supposed that I could learn to fly," he began as he lighted a cigaret. "A great hight made me dizzy. When I began with the rumpity my instructor went up with me and showed me all about the joy stick. I tried it. Nearly scared myself to death. The steering is delicate, you know, and a beginner is apt to put on too much and get to wallowing or spinning. The instructor was disgusted. When we got back he said:

"'What ever put it in your head that you could learn to fly?'

"But I did better next time. We went up every day and he didn't jump on me again, but he always looked as if he was fed up with me and couldn't stand it much longer. One day he said to me:

"'Well, boy, you might as well kill yourself first as last. You can try it alone today.'

"I went up. Just missed a tree and the roof of the shed. Seemed as if I did everything wrong. Almost scared my dinner up. Slid a thousand feet or so and then got to spinning toward the earth. I knew that the thing to do was to let go of everything. It's hard to do that. You feel as if you must do something. Fortunately I was up ten thousand feet. I let go of everything. The spin stopped. Then I brought her into

a nose dive and stretched her flat two thousand feet above the ground and began to climb again. No more trouble except when I tried to land. It was dusk and I was ground shy. I wondered why I didn't touch the field. My word! It was like stepping into water that looks only knee deep and down you go over your head and no bottom. Well, you know, I was a thousand feet above the ground; circled two or three times before I got down low enough.

"You see, I had confidence after that and began to try all the tricks and to get away with them. I came out here to fight in a big bus armed with a Lewis and a machine gun and egg droppers. I could manage the guns well enough, but I had to learn how to lay eggs after I got here. It's quite an art to put them where you want to. I have had a hundred and eighty-two hits on my machine after one trip. No, that isn't the record. One of our men had two hundred and forty-seven.

"I must tell you of a joke I played on a boche photographer. It was very funny. You see, four of us had chased a boche machine away over their lines. I generally had a man with me, but was out alone that day, as I had learned the art of doing a number of things at once and my gunner had gone with a man not quite so well schooled in the game. Suddenly I got engine trouble. The thing sputtered along for a minute or two and quit. I couldn't get back, so I had to go down. Landed all right in a smooth meadow near a main road. I knew that, for me, the war was over.

"There was a big boche camp not a stone's throw from me. They came out like a swarm of bees. It seemed as if a thousand men were running toward me.

"THEY marched me up to headquarters, where a boche colonel began to pump me in good English. I have an idea that he had spent a good many years in America. There was a group around us and a good deal of jabbering in German. The things they didn't learn from me [Continued on page 153]



# WHY OUR TOWN WENT DRY

BY CHARLES E. HESSELGRAVE

PASTOR OF THE CENTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONNECTICUT

OUR town went dry because of an educational campaign in which our people were instructed upon the facts, and because of an energetic campaign to get the convinced no-license voters to the polls. Our slogan was "Let the people know the facts and urge them to act accordingly." Our cause triumphed through publicity. A year before our town went dry, when the brewers put a full page advertisement in the local paper our no-license people counter-attacked with another full page advertisement and sent out more than half an extra edition of the paper to our townspeople at our expense. We believed in letting both sides speak freely to the public, and then trusting to the good sense and judgment of the people for the right result.

A full year was spent in preparatory work before the whirlwind campaign which carried the town for no-license. First of all, we organized a local Anti-Liquor League with a strong executive committee composed of business and professional men. The aim of the league was to fight the liquor traffic in all ways possible, but especially to rid our town of the festering sores of the open saloons. This league immediately launched an educational campaign to be extended into the future as far as conditions called for.

The plan comprized the use of speakers in various churches and public meetings, the use of advertisements and articles in the local papers, and the placarding of billboards with instructive and educational matter regarding the effects of alcohol on the individual and society, and the most notable abuses in the traffic itself. Every week advertisements of ten or twenty inches space were used in the local paper of largest circulation, and now and then a half page advertisement appeared. Convenient bulletin boards were established in various parts of the town and the posters of the Scientific Temperance Federation were used, each poster being replaced weekly by a different one. By special arrangements these posters were also placed in several of the mills, where the working people saw them day after day.

During the year facts about the local saloons and their business were collected to be used in the special campaign at election time. A number of private printed letters, written with the local

situation in view, were sent out toward the end of the year to twelve or fifteen hundred voters whose position was either unknown or of such a character that there was a chance of influencing them in favor of no-license. At the proper time the petitions calling for the election were pushed and a much larger number than that required was secured. The various clergy of the town were brought into the plan of campaign and promised their help for two Sundays preceding the election.

TWO weeks before election day the campaign was launched by local speakers, and a campaign manager was appointed with committees on speakers, advertising, finance, transportation, and most important of all, canvassing. During the second week before the election the town, which had been divided up into more than fifty districts in accordance with the military census, was canvassed by workers, who went from house to house and secured the names of no-license voters and recorded them. In every case the voter was asked if he desired to be carried to the polls, and if so, where and at what time he could be secured and to what place he wished to be returned. This information was recorded on specially prepared blanks, which were turned in several days before the election in order that the central committee might work over and arrange the check lists and means of transportation. During the week immediately preceding the election, which

came on Monday, the newspaper advertisements were largely increased and speakers were secured for the mill centers at noon, on the streets at five o'clock, and again in the evening.

Each night during the week a stereopticon was used to throw pictures on a screen across the street in the business section most frequented. While these pictures were being shown, some on war, some on American history, and a large number on the effects of alcohol, the evils of the liquor traffic, and the facts about the local saloons and town matters, a speaker in the street explained and commented upon them. A goodly number of the speakers used during the week were local business and professional men, and those from outside represented the Connecticut Temperance Union, the Anti-Saloon League, and men otherwise interested in the suppression of the liquor traffic. A good band was secured to attract the people to street-speaking centers.

Before election day arrived headquarters with a special telephone connection were established in a building near the polls, and arrangements were completed under the management of one of the business men for getting out the vote. Some twenty or twenty-five automobiles were secured, checking lists were ready, and when the casting of the votes began complete lists were kept of those voting and these were checked from the legal voting lists. Those who had previously asked to be carried were sent for at the appointed time, and those who had promised to vote at any particular time without being carried to the polls were traced and looked up immediately after the time at which they should have appeared. In fact, all of the usual methods for getting out the vote were employed, with the result that the vote was the largest ever cast at a town meeting.

More than 125 workers contributed to the various efforts of the campaign and it was only natural that when a substantial majority for no-license was declared the band, which had assisted in the campaign, was called out and a "dry" parade celebrated the victory.

Our town is a typical Connecticut manufacturing community of about 18,000 population. What has been done here can be done elsewhere. The temperance cause is intrinsically so strong that all that is needed is a campaign of education.

## E PLURIBUS UNUM

BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

This is no time for wounding gibes and jeers,  
Suspicion and mistrust, and futile sneers,  
But rather for that meed of armored good  
That lies in true and trustful Brotherhood.  
Together must we stand, and sternly face,  
Firm fixt on some unalterable base  
Of Unified Intent, the frowning Beast  
That of Free Men would make an Ogre's Feast.

The call is clear, the purpose of it high.  
Our banners float unfurled athwart the sky,  
And none that hear the summons to the Cause  
For private grudge or interest should pause,  
But seeing eye to eye, resolved, erect,  
Instilled with Faith and Mutual Respect,  
Advance in an impenetrable might  
To battle as *one spirit* for the Right.

All difference of Party, Sect, or Pride,  
For larger purpose must be set aside,  
And every thought of Self in this grim hour  
That serves to place in jeopardy our power,  
Or by one atom lessens it, must be  
Cut from our very souls, relentlessly,  
That our High Cause may triumph and restore  
A Hun-struck world to Righteous Peace once more.



*The Independent-Harper's Weekly*  
NEWS-PICTORIAL



Paul Thompson

THE MAN WHO SHUT DOWN THE INDUSTRIES OF AMERICA—FUEL ADMINISTRATOR GARFIELD





Paul Thompson

#### THE MEN WHO KEEP THINGS MOVING

Most of the nation's problems come back to the difficulty of freight transportation now under the control of Director-General McAdoo and his board. From left to right the members are (seated) A. H. Smith, John Skelton Williams, Henry Walters, Director-General William G. McAdoo, (standing) Hale Holden, Edward Chambers, Walker D. Hines, Judge John B. Payne and Oscar E. Price

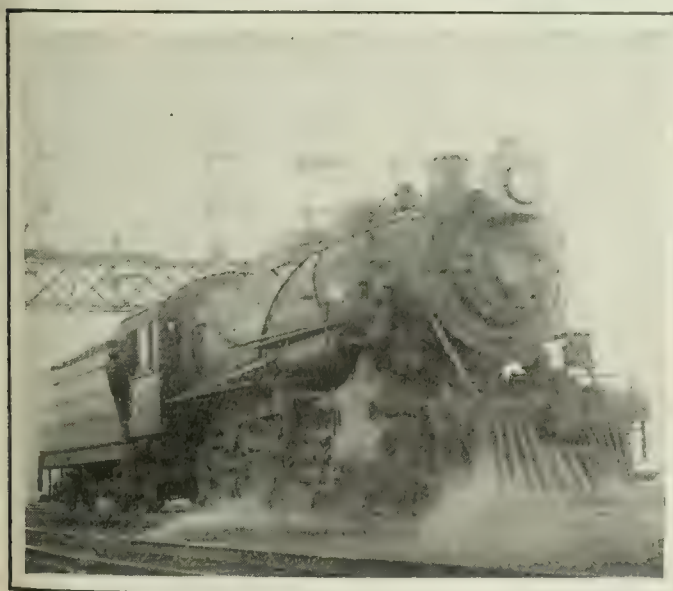


International Film

#### A DOUBLE DIVE AND LOOP-THE-LOOP TEN THOUSAND FEET IN AIR

This photograph was taken from a French warplane, part of which shows in the foreground. Its companion is doing stunts above





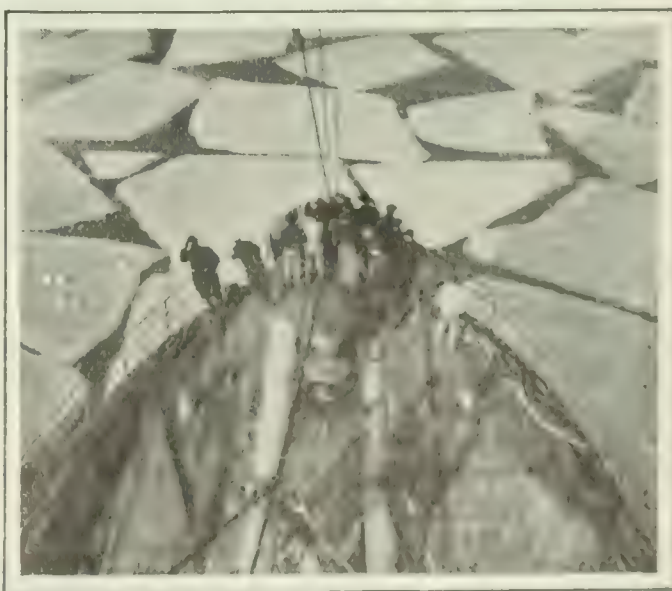
© Underwood & Underwood

AN EMERGENCY AID

Underwood & Underwood

**COAL! COAL! COAL!**

The mad scramble for coal above was photographed at a Philadelphia coal yard. When the news was given out that householders could buy coal there the people stampeded the place. Transportation facilities are being taxed to their utmost to distribute the needed coal. At the left is one of the big locomotives made for Russia now used to pull coal cars thru New Jersey. Ice is one of the worst hindrances to New York's coal supply. The ship at the right is breaking a way thru



UP AGAINST IT





The thousands and thousands of khaki-clad figures go thru their setting-up exercises on the drill ground each morning

# BILL SHOWS HIS FOLKS 'ROUND CAMP

BY LIEUTENANT PAUL ADAMS, U. S. N. A.

**“W**ILL you tell us where to find Bill?” they asked in one voice.

“Bill—?” I began; then checked myself quickly upon seeing who they were. He was tall, straight as an arrow and somewhat elderly, his face revealing that frank, penetrating expression of the lifelong Westerner. She was a little, round, smiling woman, eyes twinkling like a young girl's.

“There must be many Bills in the National Army besides ours, honey,” he reminded, glancing down gently to her. Then to me, “We meant Bill Stacy of Waxahachie, Texas.”

“I believe he's been transferred to a new company,” I lied promptly. “If you can wait here a moment I'll look in the Personnel Office and find out.”

Ten minutes later, in a clean, comfortable two-storied building that smelled freshly of soap and hot water, I despatched an orderly to find Private Bill, whom I had never seen. Shortly afterward there was a rush on the steps without, and a robust young man, his face belathered, a towel flying from one hand and a shaving brush clutched in the other, fairly burst at us. The little woman was caught in a hug that swept her off her feet. The elderly Mr. Stacy's hand was wrung till it ached, his hair pulled, his ribs punched and his cheeks slapped by his jovial son.

“Hello, Bill,” I greeted, putting out my hand, and he saluted and took it without batting an eye.

“My, how strong you look, son!” rejoiced his mother. “He never was a frail boy,” she boasted, turning proudly to me, “because he always worked hard on the farm when he was out of school. But his shoulders were always a little bowed, and his finger nails were dirty, and he wouldn't shave often enough. Goodness, I hardly know my boy. You're straight as a ramrod, son. I don't believe your father ever had such big, hard muscles. Your cheeks are red as a cherry, aren't they? They must give you mighty good food here. The



“We're only kids, after all”

work isn't so hard, is it? And don't you get plenty of sleep?”

Bill laughed heartily. “I'll answer all those questions later, mother. Now, I want to show you folks around. I'll go get permission from the captain.”

A moment later he returned, whistling. “Come into the squad room,” he invited gaily. “We'll begin with it. There's no one here this afternoon but me.”

We entered a low ceilinged, well lighted, well ventilated room, containing between fifty and seventy-five black steel cots, known as bunks. There were no chairs. At the opposite end stood a large coal furnace.

“The soldier's partnership bedroom, living room, parlor and study,” announced Bill with gusto. “Clean as a whistle, eh? It's swept several times a day and scrubbed frequently. If a man drops a piece of paper or a bit of trash on the floor, it's a crime. Here's my bunk. Sit down over there on my bunkie's cot.”

“See these blankets? The captain himself taught us how to handle them. You double one first, next fold it three times from the side; then, after you've finished with the others, you place the three at the head of the bunk in a neat stack, the folded edges to the right. This nail in the wall is for my wash-

pan, this one for my towel, this one for my blouse and this one for my hat. The little shelf is for books and toilet articles. My rifle fits in here. Poncho and mosquito bar (tho there aren't any mosquitoes now) belong under the mattress at the head of the cot. We use them for a pillow. My extra shoes stand under the edge of the bunk, toes outward on a straight line. My suitcase and locker are there at the foot of the bunk. They must be closed and locked at all times. We mustn't allow dust to settle on any of these things.”

“I never in my life saw anything so clean and orderly,” exulted Mrs. Stacy. “How in the world do you do it, Billy? At home you keep your room in a fright.”

“I'm in the army now,” he quoted, laughing; then adding with as much pride as vigor, “when they tell you to do something here, they mean it. If you don't follow orders, you may get kitchen police, forfeiture of pay or the guardhouse. And none of those things for Bill! I try to be a mighty good boy, mother.”

“Look at this little trick—a housewife, we call it. Needles, pins, scissors, three kinds of thread, buttons, a thimble and extra shoelaces. I'll bet you never guessed that I would learn to sew sometime. Well, I have. Here's a button I tacked on the other day. How's that?”

“Oh, Billy!” laughed Mrs. Stacy.

**“L**ET'S have a look at the mess hall and kitchen,” Bill suggested blithely. “They will open your eyes. Some folks have an idea we aren't fed very well.”

We crost the hall to a room similar to the one we had left except that long tables and benches took the place of the black steel cots. The windows were carefully screened. Not a fly or a spot of dust or filth was to be found. The floor had just been scrubbed.

“There is plenty of milk, butter, fresh meat and fresh fruit every day,” began Bill. “For breakfast we usually



have buttered rolls, sausage, fried potatoes, coffee and a cereal—toasted corn flakes or oatmeal with honest-to-goodness milk of the sort you get on the farm. The bread here, mother, is sure-enough bread, the kind you make. We pay less than five cents for a loaf which is larger (and a whole lot better) than that which the civilian bakers sell for a dime.

"Listen to the bill of fare for last Sunday's dinner: Mashed potatoes, green peas, celery, baked chicken, chicken gravy, sage dressing, cranberry sauce, fresh fruit, bread and butter, lemonade, ice cream and cake. Rotten, wasn't it? That's a fair sample of our Sabbath dinners, and the meals thruout the week are almost as good.

"There's nothing fancy about the service, but it must be just so. You've got to have table manners here, all right. We must wash our hands and clean our finger nails before each meal. We aren't allowed to serve ourselves with our own knives, forks or spoons—that's another crime. And we mustn't take more food on our plates than we can eat, altho we are allowed all we want."

We traversed the mess hall and passed around the end of the long serving counter into the company kitchen.

"I defy you to find a speck of dirt or trash here, mother," challenged Bill. "I'll help you look. See under these table legs; those little spots have been scrubbed as carefully as the rest of the floor. Run your hand along the top of this dandy towel rack. Not a grain of dust, is there? Look in the tiny crack of this carving knife handle. Find any grease? I guess not!

"A cook (a drafted man, too) from one of the biggest hotels in the South has charge of this kitchen. But when he came here, mind you, he wasn't good enough! The army

had to teach him a few things about preparing food for Uncle Sam's fighting men. Now he's a peach of a cook.

"This kitchen is inspected four times by a sergeant, first class, and once by a commissioned officer, a sanitary expert, every day. The floors are scrubbed twice and mopped once. Even the cans and boxes on the pantry shelves are taken down and wiped with damp cloths daily. The inside of the big ice-box is cleansed every morning with soap and hot water. Once a week a special detail of workers goes over every inch of the walls and ceiling with brooms and scrubbing-brushes.

"Could you guess how many times our food is examined before it reaches us? Between three and five inspections are made of every store of provisions for soldiers. The Government keeps food experts in every packing house in the country from which it buys meat. In some cases the Army has refused to do business with unhealthy packing plants which sell freely to civilians. And we're just as squeamish about the milk, too. If it isn't the best, we won't have it. Military inspectors have examined every dairy and creamery within twenty miles of the camp, and if the dealers don't live up to the regulations their places are closed at once.

"So now you have an idea of how I live. The Government takes better care of my health than it does of yours. You folks at home shouldn't worry. When we go after Kaiser William's goat, we intend to be mighty fit."

Bill glanced at his dollar watch. It was nearly three o'clock.

"Come on!" he exclaimed, catching his wondering parents by their arms. "We're missing a heap of fun. This is our play day—Wednesday. Nothing to do this afternoon but chase around like kids. I'm in a 220-yard dash down on the divisional parade grounds. I've got to win. Today the whole regiment is counting on son Bill, folks. Let's go."

HE fairly dragged the old couple out of the barracks and along the gravelled path to Avenue D while I followed. His arm came up and swept a wide circle, including thousands of khaki-clad figures running, tussling, romping, shouting, laughing over the various drill grounds—for all the world like schoolboys at recess.

"See over there," he pointed, "where those fellows are pulling each other around with that big rope. They're two battalions in a tug-of-war contest—must be nearly fifteen hundred men in that one little game alone. Last Wednesday we were champions of our brigade.

"Over yonder two regiments are fighting out a football match. Did you folks hear about that big Thanksgiving game? A team of Texas drafted men played a bunch of Kelly field aviators, eastern stars, nearly every one of them. I never watched a tighter scrap. Ten minutes before the final whistle Kelly was ahead, but Texas shot a long forward pass and ran thirty yards to a touchdown, making the score twelve

to seven in our favor. We won, of course. I nearly went wild. I'm hoarse yet."

"Why, some of these games were popular when I was a boy!" exclaimed Mr. Stacy. "I haven't seen them in forty years."

"Righto!" agreed Bill. "We play 'em all here, from drop-the-handkerchief to crack-the-whip. The idea is [Continued on page 157]



"We play mighty hard, don't we? Well, we work the same way—American style"



"The idea is to give us all the clean, vigorous, outdoor exercise possible." This squad is practicing at Sutter Barrage



# THE NEW BOOKS

## Philosophy in the Making

TO look into the mind of a thinker, to watch the mysterious process of creative activity, that is what draws us to study the lives or seek the acquaintance of authors and artists. But when we meet them we get no nearer to them and biographers usually shunt us off on trivialities and externalities. Even autobiography is misleading, unless like Pepys the writer uses a cipher, for a man is as self-conscious in posing before an autobiography as he is before a camera.

That is why *The Journal of Leo Tolstoi*, now appearing in the Borzoi translations from the Russian, has a distinctive, almost a unique value. Tolstoi was very sensitive about any one's looking at the volumes and well he might be, for he jotted down from day to day just what he thought about everybody and everything. It might serve as a case-book in the psychology of literary construction. We can here trace the origin and painful growth of those thoughts that in their final form seem so clear and convincing. We can in these pages follow the ebb and flow of inspiration. What strikes him one day as the revelation of a great truth may later seem false or incomprehensible. For instance, take these two entries:

December 7. I made a note "Violence frees" and it was something very clear and important and now I don't remember what it was at all.

December 23. I have remembered Violence is a temptation because it frees us from the strain of attention, from the work of reasoning: one must labor to undo a knot; to cut it, is shorter.

Tolstoi was a type of true mystic as James pointed out in his "Varieties of Religious Experience." Wells might have used him as a model for his "Soul of a Bishop." Tolstoi's visions of the infinite came to him in flashes with long intervals of doubt and depression between. For instance:

Not long ago, in the summer, I felt God clearly for the first time; that He existed and that I existed in Him; and that the only thing that existed was I in Him: in Him, like a limited thing in an unlimited thing, in Him also like a limited being in which He existed.

(Horribly bad, unclear. But I felt it clearly and especially keenly for the first time in my life.)

Like every mystic, and every person who

has a vital religion is in some degree a mystic, Tolstoi felt himself to be an instrument in the hands of God.

Man is a tool of God. At first I thought that it was a tool with which man himself was called to work; now I have understood that it is not man who works, but God. The business of man is only to keep himself in order.

I am a self-moving saw or a living spade and its life consists in this, to keep its edge clean and sharp. And it will work well enough, and its work will be useful. To keep it sharp, and to sharpen and sharpen it all the time, that is to make oneself always kinder and kinder.

During the period covered by this volume, 1896-9, Tolstoi was suffering from dyspepsia and weakness. Altho he lived for more than ten years after, he was then in daily expectation of death. In closing a day's record he writes after the date to come the initials of the words "If I live." But this expectation was rather hope than fear of death for he was soul-weary and body-weary and was longing for that other life which he saw at times so plainly:

Man dying little by little (growing old) experiences that which a sprouting seed ought to experience which has not yet transferred its consciousness from the seed to the plant. He feels that he grows less, but he is not conscious of himself there where he increases; in another life. I am beginning to experience this.

Death is a change of consciousness, a change of that which I can recognize as myself. And therefore fear of death is a horrible superstition. Death is a joyous event standing at the end of each life. Suffering is sent to people to hold them back from death. Otherwise every one understanding life and death, would struggle towards death. But now it is impossible to go towards death unless thru suffering.

But Tolstoi allowed neither lassitude nor illness to stop his reading, thinking and working for others. He was constantly writing letters to people all over the world who wished to follow his teachings, but did not know how to go about it and, worse still, he had to receive the succession of such disciples who made the pilgrimage to Yasnaya Polyana. He was busy writing not for fame or pleasure, but to raise money for the famine sufferers and the Dukhobors, the conscientious objectors who thru his aid found a refuge in Canada—where, alas, they did not escape militarism, for they are now again liable to conscription. The books that were incubating in his mind were chiefly his last great novel, "Resurrection," and his drastic criticism of modern art, "What Is Art?" The themes and thoughts of these are mingled with details of his health and family life, records of visits and letters, metaphysical discussions, social criticisms, meditations and prayers. It is a volume that will be valued by the lovers of fragmentary thought as they value the "Pensees" of Pascal, the "Journal intime" of Amiel and the "Encheiridion" of Epictetus. There are quotable passages like these on every page:

I have often wanted to suffer, wanted persecution. That means that I was lazy and didn't want to work, so that others should work for me, torturing me and I should only suffer.

Church Christians do not want to serve God, but want God to serve them.

My body is nothing else than that piece of everything existing which I am able to govern.

There is no "woman question." There is the question of equality for all human beings. The "woman question" is only quarrel hunting.

Prayer is directed to a personal God, not because God is personal (I even know as a matter of fact that He is not personal, because the personal is finite and God is infinite), but because I am a personal being. I have a little green glass in my eye and I see everything green. I cannot help but see the world green, altho I know that it is not like that.

Even if that which Marx predicted should happen, then the only thing that will happen, is that despotism will be passed on. Now the capi-

talists rule, but then the directors of the working people will rule.

There is nothing that softens the heart so much as the consciousness of one's guilt, and nothing hardens it so much as the consciousness of one's right.

The voluminous notes by Chertkov form a veritable encyclopedia of contemporary biography and literature, for they explain every proper name mentioned in the journal.

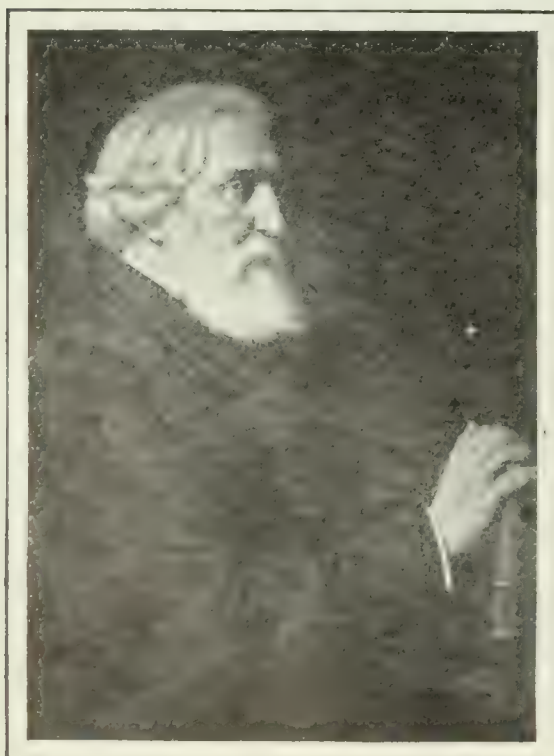
*The Journal of Leo Tolstoi, 1895-1899*, trans. by Rose Strunsky. Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.

## Russian Fiction

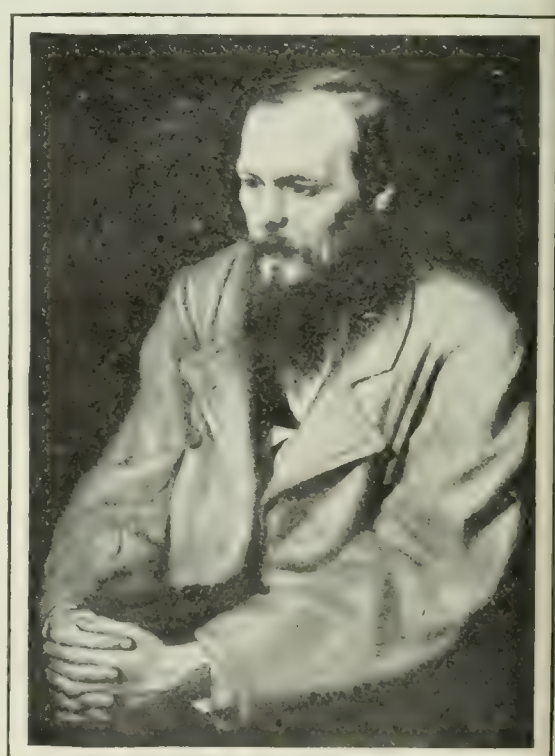
RUSSIAN contemporary literature has been for several years increasingly familiar to American readers. Our interest in the Russian people, and our desire to understand them, have been renewed and tremendously intensified during these months of watching day by day and almost in the dark for the outcome of the vast upheaval of the whole Russian national organization.

Chekhov, in *The Party and Other Stories*, shows himself again a master of the art of character drawing. He searches out the souls of his subjects with an observation at once profound and keen, and analyses them in his usual manner of impersonal and unprejudiced detachment. With all its power, however, the book, like so much of Chekhov's work, is depressing and gloomy. Its keynote is human feebleness, human futility. There is not one instance in it of a man or woman fighting against and overcoming adverse circumstances by force of will.

Dostoevsky, unlike Chekhov, is not a skilful writer of short stories. *The Eternal Husband* and *The Double* are over long, and loosely constructed. They are both excellent studies of the abnormal, as is usual Dostoevsky; but they possess one quality which is not at all usual with him, or indeed with any other Russian novelist—the quality of humor. An ironic and rather sneering humor, to be sure, but still undoubtedly humor. "A Gentle Spirit," the third and last story in the book, is more solidly put together than the other two. It is a subtle and moving analysis of the life of a married couple, especially inter-



IVAN TURGENIEV



FEODOR DOSTOEVSKY



esting in that while it is written from the point of view of the man, who fails entirely to understand his wife, her mind and personality are no less intricately and clearly visible to the reader than his.

*The Bracelet of Garnets* contains several stories which Kuprin himself endorses as being among his best. The selection made by the translator, Leo Pasvolsky, is a very happy one, omitting the coarser aspects of Kuprin's work and yet presenting a wide variety of subject and manner, ranging from the delicate fantasy of *The Garden of the Holy Virgin* and the gentle kindness of *The Laestrygonians* to the harsh realism of *The Horse Thieves*. The title story is an exposition of what is supposedly an ideal love, but is really a sickly sentimentality. This false conception of love—a confusion of it with animal passion on the one hand and abject slavishness on the other—is a characteristic of the Russian novel, and one of its great faults. The book as a whole, however, while no less searching in its psychology and no less unsparing in its truth, than *The Party* and *The Eternal Husband*, has an atmosphere of normality and restraint which make a stronger appeal to Anglo-Saxon minds.

The attractive Modern Library has added editions of two volumes of important Russian literature in Turgenev's *Fathers and Sons* and Chekhov's *Rothchild's Fiddle*. Turgenev's superb creation, Bazarov, who occupies a place among the greatest characters in fiction, is the central figure in *Fathers and Sons*. *Rothchild's Fiddle* is a collection of fourteen striking short stories by Anton Chekhov, who is perhaps the greatest of recent short story writers.

*The Party and Other Stories*, by Anton Chekhov. Translated by Constance Garnett. Macmillan. \$1.50. *The Eternal Husband*, by Fyodor Dostoevsky. Translated by Constance Garnett. Macmillan. \$1.50. *The Bracelet of Garnets and Other Stories*, by Alexander Kuprin. Translated by Leo Pasvolsky. Scribner. \$1.35. *Fathers and Sons*, by Ivan Turgenev. *Rothchild's Fiddle*, by Anton Chekhov. The Modern Library, Boni and Liveright. 60 cents each.

## Revolutionists and People

*The Gambler*, by Dostoevsky, is the picture of the life of wealthy Russians at a fashionable gambling resort. The humble tutor in the family is seized by the passion for play and describes the sensations, the temptations, the struggles, the creeping will-paralysis of the doomed gambler. A flash of fun in the character of the old Russian granny relieves the gloom of the tale.

William Lyon Phelps, in his *Essays on Russian Novelists*, says of "Poor People," the second story in the book:

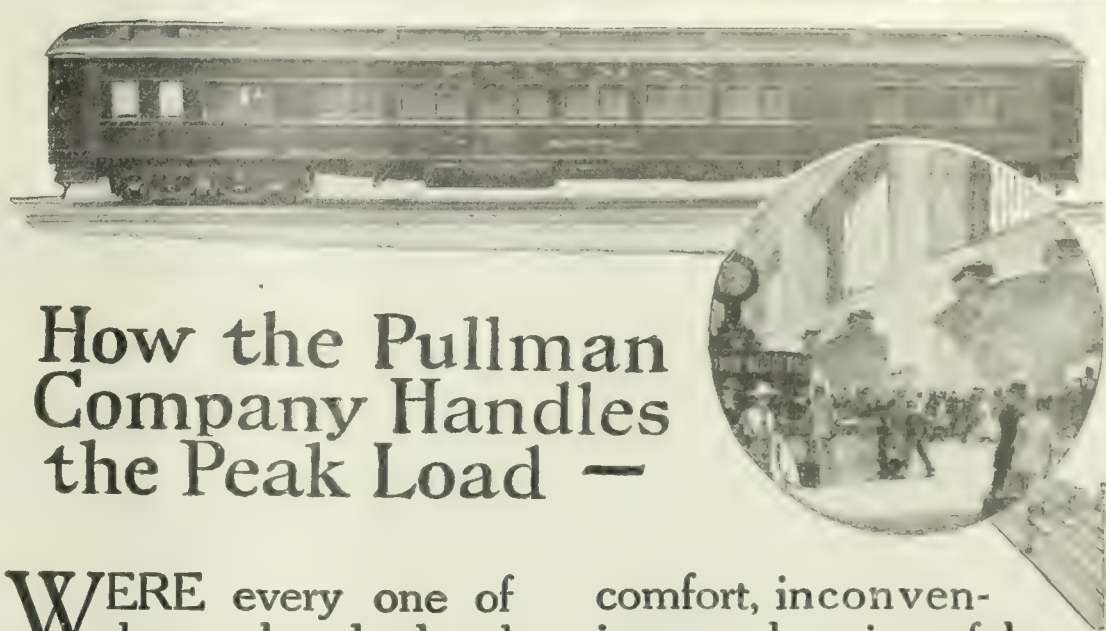
Probably no man ever lived who had a bigger or warmer heart than Dostoevsky and out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. All the great qualities of the mature man are in *Poor People*, the wideness of his mercy, the great depths of his pity, the boundlessness of his sympathy and his amazing spiritual force. If ever there was a person who would forgive any human being seventy times seven that individual was Dostoevsky.

The language of *Poor People* is so simple that a child could understand every word, but the secrets of the human heart are laid bare. No one can read a story like this without being better for it and without loving its author.

To Constance Garnett, the translator of the whole of Turgenev's novels, we are indebted for the works of Dostoevsky translated in English. (Macmillan, \$1.50.)

*The Fall of the Romanoffs*, by the author of "Russian Court Memoirs," tells entertainingly the story of how the ex-Empress and Rasputin caused the Russian revolution. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$5.)

*Inside the Russian Revolution*, by Rheta Childe Dorr, is an important book of the Russian situation and events leading to it. The author points out the aims of the Maximalists and Bolsheviks. (Macmillan, \$1.50.)



## How the Pullman Company Handles the Peak Load —

**WERE** every one of the one hundred and thirty-seven railroads served by the Pullman Company to attempt to furnish the same service for itself, the burden of expense would be found insupportable.

The needs of these railroads vary greatly at different times; a road may use many cars in winter and few in summer, or vice versa; and excursions, conventions and fairs make heavy demands for short periods.

Each road would have a heavy investment in extra cars which would be idle perhaps eleven months in the year; and it would be forced at certain times to man all these cars with green crews—to the great dis-

comfort, inconvenience and anxiety of the public.

The Pullman Company mobilizes its seventy-four hundred cars—each as perfectly appointed in its way as a modern hotel—with the keenest strategy. It knows at every hour of the day the location of each one of them on the map; it notes the least threat of congestion here, or shortage there, and is on the alert to supply maximum service wherever needed, without unnecessary hauling.

Pullman service is a national economy; it gives to our passenger traffic facilities a stability and a mobility without which the railroads and the public would face a problem almost impossible of solution.

**THE PULLMAN COMPANY**  
Chicago





# THE UNITED NATIONS

(Continued from page 141)

shall appoint a Secretary thereof, who shall be known as the Secretary of the League, and also shall institute such other Departments and appoint such other officers and assistants as may be necessary to conduct the business of the League and shall fix their salaries. (a).

Sec. 16. A question in dispute shall be deemed submitted when a written complaint shall have been filed with the Secretarial Bureau; a decision or recommendation shall be deemed to have been made when the same shall have been filed with the Secretarial Bureau.

Sec. 17. The International Council shall examine social, economic, political, and other conditions affecting international relations and shall make an annual report thereon, together with its recommendations, to the States of the League, and, from time to time, it shall also make such other reports and recommendations as it shall deem necessary and expedient.

Sec. 18. The International Council shall make rules for the functioning of the League.

Sec. 19. The International Council shall have power to propose measures which shall be the law as between the States of the League, and to recommend amendment of this Convention, upon the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the International Council, provided that such measures and amendments shall become effective one year from the date thereof unless a State of the League signifies its dissent within said period.

Sec. 20. The International Council shall have power to determine that a State of the League has declared war, or begun hostilities, or committed other acts in violation of this Convention, and it shall forthwith notify this condition to the States of the League, which shall thereupon, each for itself, declare war upon the recalcitrant member, or in the case of a minor instance supply its military quota to the International Force.

Sec. 21. The International Council shall have the power to call periodic and special International Conferences to formulate and codify rules of international law, and shall furnish such Conferences such information and recommend for their consideration such measures as it shall deem necessary and expedient.

Sec. 22. The International Council shall have power to appoint or elect an Executive Committee, to be known as the Ministry, and other committees of its own members, and also special committees which may or may not be composed exclusively of its own members.

## MINISTRY

Sec. 23. The Ministry shall be constituted of five members of the International Council appointed or elected in such manner as the International Council may determine, provided that not more than one member shall be appointed or elected from any one State of the League.

Sec. 24. The Ministry shall choose its own presiding officer.

Sec. 25. The Ministry shall be in permanent session.

Sec. 26. The Ministry shall be responsible to and removable by the International Council.

Sec. 27. The executive powers of the In-

ternational Council shall be vested in the Ministry.

Sec. 28. The Ministry shall possess all the powers of the International Council when the International Council is not in session, except the powers vested in the International Council in Sec. 19 of this Convention.

Sec. 29. The Ministry shall have power to entertain complaints or to initiate investigations, to hold preliminary hearings upon any question in dispute whether formally brought before it or not, to adjust the same if possible, and, on its own initiative, to file a complaint with the International Court, or with the Council of Conciliation, or with existing institutions at The Hague; provided that parties to a dispute may by agreement designate the tribunal to which a question may be referred, and provided further, that if either party to a dispute files a claim that a question in dispute is justiciable said question shall be transmitted to the International Court.

Sec. 30. The Ministry, when in its opinion a situation has arisen likely to endanger peaceful relations between States, whether or not members of the League, shall report immediately to the International Council, or, if the International Council be not in session, shall report to the States of the League and call the International Council in special session.

Sec. 31. The Ministry, when the use of military force shall have been determined by affirmative action on the part of the States of the League known as Great Powers, shall take such measures, including the appointment of a War Council, as may be necessary and expedient for carrying into execution the provisions of this Convention.

Sec. 32. The Ministry may apply to the International Court for an injunction to restrain a State of the League from committing objectionable acts pending a hearing and decision or recommendation upon a question in dispute before any international tribunal.

Sec. 33. The expenses of action taken pursuant to Sec. 3 of this Convention shall be borne by the States of the League in proportion to their respective social incomes, as determined by the International Council.

## COUNCIL OF CONCILIATION

Sec. 34. The Council of Conciliation shall be constituted of one member of the International Council from each State of the League designated by the appointing State as the Member for Conciliation.

Sec. 35. The Council of Conciliation shall elect its own presiding officer.

Sec. 36. The Council of Conciliation shall have power to hear and make recommendations on non-justiciable questions, and upon such justiciable questions as may be referred to it by the Court, arising between States, whether or not States of the League or between a corporation or an individual on the one side and a State on the other, or between corporations or individuals; but if there be not at least one State on each side, there must be a certificate from the Foreign Office of the State of such corporation or individual to the effect that the question is of international consequence, with the exception, however, that no such certificate shall be required regarding a question arising in consequence of decisions of national courts involving foreigners.

Sec. 37. The Council of Conciliation may apply to the International Court for an injunction to restrain a State of the League from committing objectionable acts pending a hearing and recommendation upon a question in dispute before it.

Sec. 38. The Council of Conciliation may institute Sections of its members and may refer any question that it is authorized to hear to a Section for hearing and recommendation.

Sec. 39. The recommendation of a Section shall be the recommendation of the Council of Conciliation unless a litigant dissents, whereupon the question shall be heard and recommendation made by the Council of Conciliation.

Sec. 40. The recommendation upon questions heard by the entire Council of Conciliation shall be made by an absolute majority of all the members and, in the event of an equal division, the recommendation shall be reached by omitting the member from the State last adhering to this Convention.

Sec. 41. The recommendation upon questions heard by a section of the Council of Conciliation shall be made by an absolute majority of the members hearing the question.

Sec. 42. The Council of Conciliation shall, in each case submitted, make and file a recommendation together with an opinion giving a statement of the case and the reasoning upon which the recommendation is based.

## ARTICLE III

### INTERNATIONAL COURT

Sec. 43. The International Court shall consist of fifteen judges.

Sec. 44. Not more than two of the judges shall be connected with any one country either by birth, or as citizen or subject; but with that exception the judges may be taken from any State whether or not a State of the League.

Sec. 45. The judges shall reside at the permanent seat of the Court.

Sec. 46. Each judge shall be appointed for life, save that on arriving at the age of seventy any judge may retire from active service with a pension as hereinafter provided, and save also that any judge, as hereinafter provided, may be displaced for cause stated and shown and further provided that the pension shall not apply unless the judge has served for a period of ten years.

Sec. 47. The judges of the International Court shall be chosen by an assembly of judicial electors, provided, however, that no judicial elector, while in service, shall be chosen as a judge.

Sec. 48. The judicial electors shall be appointed by the States of the League respectively in such way as each State may determine.

Sec. 49. Each of the States of the League is entitled to three judicial electors.

Sec. 50. The original judicial electors shall be appointed for terms respectively of three, six, and nine years; and electors appointed to fill vacancies shall be appointed for a term of nine years.

Sec. 51. The judicial electors shall meet at The Hague at noon on the first Monday of the fourth month after nine Powers have ratified this Convention.

Sec. 52. The judicial electors shall elect the original judges of the Court from among candidates nominated by any State of the League or by any judicial elector acting upon his own initiative.

(a) See "Amplification of the Covenant," Notes I and II in the Appendix.



# The 1918 Edition of The American Year Book

*Will be ready for delivery early in February*

**A Record of Events and Progress During the Greatest Year  
in History—1917**

**THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK** is made for busy men, editors, contributors, professional men, teachers, scientific workers and everyone who wishes to verify or confirm questions that arise in his mind. It is a short cut to accurate knowledge of current events and the progress of the world. Here you will find everything worth knowing that has happened during 1917—the Greatest Year In History. It covers every department of learning and human affairs. Yet with all its comprehensiveness, **THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK** is far from being a mere collection of dry facts and statistics. It is neither an almanac nor an encyclopedia. *It is absolutely unique.* You need The American Year Book as a supplement to your encyclopedia.

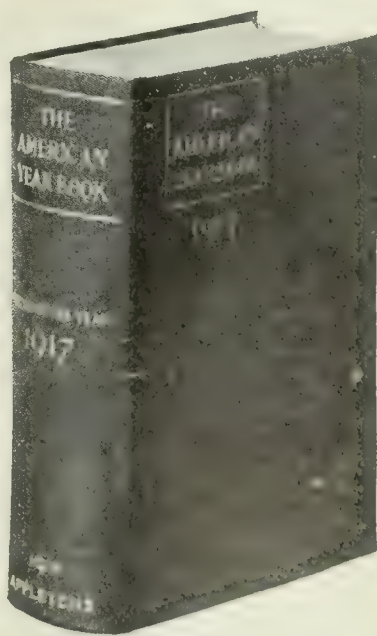
**NOT ONLY A REFERENCE BOOK BUT A FASCINATING STORY OF THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.** The American Year Book is a wonderfully interesting, inspiring narrative, written by more than one hundred of the most eminent men in America—men who know—men who do. Each of these men is

a specialist in some important subject, in many cases the greatest living authority in his field.

One by one these men take up all the great departments of learning and human activity—history, politics, government, legislation, industry, science, the arts, the professions, the trades, foreign relations, literature, education and many others. In each sphere they show just what has been accomplished during 1917. It is more interesting, more thrilling and more inspiring than any novel you ever read. How can the creation of one man's imagination approach in intensity of interest the facts of human achievement during the past year?

**EVERY BUSY MAN AND WOMAN NEEDS THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK.**

From no other source can you get the information you ought to have, with no waste of time and effort, as from The American Year Book. In order to get the information that is packed into this handy volume of 900 pages you would have to read hundreds of books, magazines and newspapers. Think of the time this book will save you. No other book in your library contains this information. You need The American Year Book. The analytical index containing 6000 subjects will enable you to find easily just the subject on which you wish to be posted.



## The Independent's Remarkable Offer

By special arrangement with the publishers, Messrs. D. Appleton and Company, we are able to supply our readers with this valuable work at practically the manufacturing cost in combination with a renewal of their subscription to The Independent.

### SEVEN DOLLARS FOR FIVE DOLLARS

The American Year Book can be obtained from no other source for less than the regular price of Three Dollars. The yearly subscription price of The Independent is Four Dollars. However, while our supply lasts, we shall renew your subscription to The Independent for one year (provided you reside in the United States) from present date of expiration and deliver to your address charges prepaid a copy of the 1918 edition of The American Year Book for only Five Dollars. The Independent may be sent to one address and the Year Book to another address (both must be in the United States) in case you wish to use either as a gift to a friend. This offer also applies to new subscriptions.

**THIS COUPON IS WORTH TWO DOLLARS**

THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th Street, New York

Please renew my subscription one year from present date and send charges prepaid the 1918 American Year Book. Enclosed find Five Dollars.

Name .....

Address .....



# Warning!

## This year YOU must pay an Income Tax

Don't feel that the new income tax does not apply to you—you may be pretty sure it does.

Single persons with incomes of \$83.33 or more a month (\$1000.00 or more a year) and married persons with incomes of \$166.66 or more a month (\$2000.00 or more a year) must file a statement of this income with the Government. It is only the income above \$1000 and \$2000 which is taxed.

This statement must be filed on a form which the Internal Revenue Representative in your community has. To locate him, ask your employer, the Postmaster, or any Banker.

Get the necessary form at once. Your statement must be filed before March first and you must not neglect it—for two reasons:

First: it is your patriotic duty in helping to win the war.

Second: there are severe penalties to be visited upon you if you do.

*This announcement is published by The INDEPENDENT to help the Government collect these taxes—and thus aid in winning the war.*

Sec. 53. In balloting for judges, one judgeship shall be filled at a time.

Sec. 54. Before entering upon his duties each member of the assembly of judicial electors shall aver upon his honor that the ballot he may cast is dictated by no personal interest and by no consideration for or against any person or country and by no agreement, however informal, with any person or country, but wholly by the elector's own earnest desire to select a learned and just judge.

Sec. 55. Each elector is entitled to one vote, but the assembly may establish a system of preferential voting whereby each elector may indicate his first, second and third choices, and whereby greater weight shall attach to a first choice than to a second and greater weight to a second than to a third.

Sec. 56. Unless a preferential system of voting is adopted, no candidate shall be declared elected unless he receives an absolute majority of the votes cast for the persons who have been nominated in accordance with the provisions contained in this Convention, and for this purpose blank ballots shall be wholly disregarded.

Sec. 57. The assembly of judicial electors shall remain in session until the membership of the Court has been completed by the election of a sufficient number of judges and by the acceptance of election.

Sec. 58. When the original Court has been completed the assembly of judicial electors shall adjourn, subject to call in such manner as it may provide.

Sec. 59. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Court it shall be filled by the judicial electors in such manner as they may determine.

Sec. 60. For cause stated and shown the assembly of judicial electors, by vote of an absolute majority of those present and voting, may displace any judge of the Court.

Sec. 61. An absolute majority of the judicial electors appointed shall constitute a quorum for all purposes, and a smaller number may adjourn from day to day.

Sec. 62. The Court shall be competent to decide not only disputes of a justiciable nature arising between States of the League, but also disputes of a justiciable nature arising between States, whether or not States of the League, or between a corporation or an individual on the one side and a State on the other, or between corporations or individuals; but if there be not at least one State on each side, there must be a certificate from the Foreign Office of a State to the effect that the dispute is of international consequence, with the exception, however, that no such certificate shall be required regarding a dispute arising in consequence of decisions of national courts involving foreigners.

Sec. 63. The Court shall determine for itself whether a dispute is justiciable.

Sec. 64. Except as provided in this Convention, the Court shall make its own rules regarding pleading and procedure.

Sec. 65. Unless by agreement of the parties, no judge shall sit in any case in which he has a personal interest or with which he has dealt as counsel or as judge, or in which a State whereof he is a native or citizen or subject is a litigant, or in which a native or citizen or subject or corporation of such State is a litigant, or in which a litigant is a State at war with a State whereof he is a native or citizen or subject, or in which a litigant is a native or citizen or subject or corporation of a State at war with a State whereof he is a native or citizen or subject.

Sec. 66. In every case as many judges

MAINTAIN A NORMAL TEMPERATURE IN YOUR HOME

SAVE COAL



**TYCOS THERMOMETERS**

*Taylor Instrument Companies*  
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

There's a Tyco Thermometer for Every Purpose

**TYPEWRITERS**

\$10 and Up. All Makes. Save \$25 to \$50 on result at the factory by the well-known "Young Process." Sold for low cash—installment or rented. Rental applies on purchase price. Write for full details guarantee. Free trial.

YOUNG TYPEWRITER CO. Dept. 661 Chicago

## Don't Wear a Truss

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads

### Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 490D State St., Marshall, Mich.



MR. C. E. BROOKS



as possible shall sit, and the number of judges sitting shall never be less than nine, except when there is agreement of the Court and the parties to the contrary, and except when judges are disqualified as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 67. The doctrines of law recognized and applied by the International Court shall be those which in or under future conventions may be provided by the States of the League or those which may be agreed upon by the very litigants; and in the absence of such general provision or special agreement the Court shall follow its own theory of justice except insofar as doctrines have been established by general international law or have been embodied in The Hague Conventions of 1907.

Sec. 68. The ultimate decision shall be made by an absolute majority of the judges sitting in the case, but when these judges divide equally the decision shall be reached by omitting the judge last elected.

Sec. 69. The ultimate decision shall be promulgated in a written decree, and the decision shall be accompanied by a written opinion giving a statement of the case and also the reasoning upon which the decision is based.

Sec. 70. The opinion shall bear the name of the judge by whom it is written.

Sec. 71. The opinion shall state what judges agree with it, what judges concur in the decree on other grounds, and what judges dissent from the decree.

Sec. 72. The salaries of the judges of the International Court shall be equal and shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars each.

Sec. 73. Upon retirement for age, as hereinbefore provided, a judge shall receive an annual pension equal to three-fifths of his salary.

Sec. 74. The Court shall appoint its own clerks and other officials and fix their salaries.

Sec. 75. The Court shall have power to enjoin a State of the League from committing objectionable acts pending a decision upon any question in dispute before it; injunction may also be issued by the Court on application of the Council of Conciliation or the Ministry. The injunction shall be supported by the economic or military forces, or both, of the States of the League.

#### ARTICLE IV

##### GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 76. The permanent seat of the International Council and of the International Court shall be at The Hague.

Sec. 77. Members of the International Council and members of the International Court shall enjoy diplomatic privileges so long as they remain in active service.

Sec. 78. Before assuming office each member of the International Council and each member of the International Court shall make oath or affirmation to obey and support this Convention and to perform the duties of his office without fear or favor.

Sec. 79. Members of the International Council and members of the International Court shall not hold any other office, or engage in any other business, or receive any compensation other than their salaries so long as they remain in active service.

Sec. 80. The International Council, its committees and sections, and the International Court, shall have power to make requisition upon States of the League for information and to call upon them to secure the attendance of witnesses.

Sec. 81. The Council of Conciliation and the International Court shall have power to summon a State of the League to appear and answer any complaint which has been filed.

Registered  
Trade-Mark



Established  
1855

## 5,250 Linen Sheets 8,500 Pillow Cases at McCutcheon's

**P**URE Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases of reliable quality, which are a very scarce commodity anywhere these days, are here in abundance in every required size. We cannot guarantee present prices after the end of this month. The greater part of these goods came from Belgium nearly two years ago.

### HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS

*Single-Bed Sizes*, \$10.50, 12.50, 13.75, 14.50, 15.50, 17.50, 23.50, 25.00, 27.50, 32.50 per pair.

*Double-Bed Sizes*, \$14.50, 17.50, 20.00, 22.50, 27.50, 32.50, 36.00 per pair.

### LINEN PILLOW CASES

*22½ x 36 inches*, \$2.25, 2.75, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 4.50, 5.50, 6.50, 7.50 per pair.

*25 x 36 inches*, \$3.25, 3.75, 4.25, 6.00, 7.50 per pair.

*27 x 36 inches*, \$3.50, 6.00 per pair.

Now is the time to lay in a stock of Household Linens before prices go higher. They are bound to advance in the very near future owing to increasing scarcity of goods.

*Orders by mail given special attention.*

**James McCutcheon & Co.**

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets

New York

## What 15c Will Bring You from the Nation's Capital

Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which presents the news clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we'll send the Pathfinder for 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. The Pathfinder, Box 39, Washington, D. C.

### Short-Story Writing

A COURSE of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the Short Story taught by Dr. J. Ferguson, for years Editor of *Literature*.



One student writes: "Before completing my lessons, received over \$1,000 for a manuscript sold to *Woman's Home Companion*, *Pictorial Review*, *McCall's* and other leading magazines."

Also course in Play-Writing, Ing. Adventure and Mystery. Journalism. Includes the hundred colored illustrations in Harvard Magazine, and other leading magazines.

Dr. Esenwein  
150-Page Catalog Free. Please Address  
The Home Correspondence School  
Dept. 305, Springfield, Mass.

### The University of Chicago

**HOME  
STUDY**

in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence. For detailed information address

26th Year U. of C. (Div. M) Chicago, Ill.



### Wonderful Chance

Write room 148

GOODELL & COMPANY, Duratex Building, NEW YORK



## YAMANAKA & COMPANY

**ANNOUNCE** the opening of a New Department, the department of modern Silks, Silk Crepes, Etc., for Draperies, Dresses, Curtains, and other uses, fabrics specially designed and manufactured by the well-known firm of S. NISHIMURA, of Kyoto, purveyor to the Japanese Imperial Household.

The artistic merit of the designs, the harmonious colors, and the quality of the materials, preferred in the light of the Yamanakas' experience of more than twenty years in New York, will, the firm doubt not, meet their patrons' tastes.

A cordial invitation is extended to you to visit the New Department.

Second Floor  
680 Fifth Avenue, New York

**HIGH CLASS ASSISTANCE** for writers, speakers, club-women, debaters, Outlines, briefs, research. Reasonable rates. BUREAU OF RESEARCH, 315 East 5th Street, New Albany, Ind.

### THE SPA SANATORIUM

A. I. THAYER, M. D., Ballston Spa, N. Y., near Saratoga Springs. Refined homelike, well equipped. New bath houses, swimming pool. Electric and Nauheim baths. Booklets.

### AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question of doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

Sec. 82. The recommendation of the Council of Conciliation and the decision of the International Court shall be made within one year from the time of the submission of the question in dispute, unless, by stipulation of the parties, the time be extended.

Sec. 83. There shall be no costs, recording or other fees, levied against a litigant before the Council of Conciliation or before the International Court.

Sec. 84. The expenses of maintaining the International Council and the International Court shall be borne by the States of the League in proportion to their respective social incomes, as determined by the International Council.

#### ARTICLE V

##### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Sec. 85. There shall be International Conferences constituted of representatives from the States which were invited to the Second Hague Conference, and the duties of the Conferences shall be to codify and develop international law.

Sec. 86. The International Council shall call and dissolve the Conferences.

Sec. 87. The basis of representation in the Conferences shall be units of population and commerce, and such other elements as the Conferences may determine.

Sec. 88. The acts of the Conferences shall be binding on each participant unless rejected by it within the period of one year

after the adjournment of the Conference.

#### AMPLIFICATION OF THE COVENANT

Note I. Subject to regulations made by the International Council, the Secretarial Bureau shall take charge of and be responsible for the funds belonging to or in the custody of the International Council, the collection of all receipts due to the Council, and the making of all authorized payments; further, the Secretarial Bureau shall take charge of and be responsible for all complaints and other papers, books and other documents, belonging to or in the custody of the International Council; transmit all requisitions for information, summons, subpoenas, injunctions, recommendations and all other necessary communications on behalf of the International Council to States or individuals; keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the International Council and publish the Official Journal, all recommendations and opinions, and such other documents as the International Council may from time to time direct; make record of all papers filed and issued; make translations of the record of the proceedings of the International Council or a synopsis thereof, recommendations, opinions and such other documents as the International Council may direct, and communicate them to the States of the League.

Note II. All formal complaints shall be filed with the Secretarial Bureau.

## THE MERRY JEST OF THE AIRMAN

(Continued from page 143)

were many. Soon somebody got a brilliant idea. At first I couldn't make out just what it was. A loud burst of laughter and a few thumps on the table greeted the arrival of this idea. I feared that they were going to give me the hot iron treatment. Yes, I knew some German, but I missed a link here and there, you see. One of them left us in a hurry. I sat still and dejected while the colonel and four other officers were looking at some maps and marking them. Suddenly I got on. They were going to send my machine over the lines with a photographer. In came a short, stout officer—I think he was a sergeant—and saluted and announced that there wasn't an aviator to be had. All up fighting. I knew they were short on airmen. We had used them up fast since our offensive began.

"Then nothing doing for a few minutes. The officers went out and left me alone with a guard at the door. By and by the latter beckoned to me. I went out. The short, young sergeant stood with the guard.

He spoke to me in boche-cut English that made a sound like a sausage and said that he and I were going over the line to take some photographs. He showed me a big revolver and said I would have to take his orders.

"All right," I answered.

"It was a pretty clever scheme to go over the British lines in a British plane where we could fly fifty meters high, in perfect safety, and put the batteries on a film so they would show up as plainly as a necktie in a cabinet photograph. They had got the engine going and set their cameras. We got in. Up went the old bus. I deftly clamped the dog collars tight above my knees. It was all I needed. He didn't have a strap on him. You would have thought that he was going out for a ride with his grandmother on a mill pond in a flat bottomed boat. Well he didn't know me—poor duffer! Any one who knows the game as I do could see what was going to happen to him. In his hurry he had pulled a bone. That boche

colonel ought to have warned him. Men on either side are always ready for a big gamble to win the prizes of war, but he might as well have tried to beat the shell game. I could see myself sitting there, like a man in a spring wagon, and that fat duffer holding a revolver to my ear and telling me what to do. It was like trying to bluff the goose that lays the golden egg.

"She rose like a bird. He had told me to go up two thousand feet and keep on that level. Soon more signs of trouble with their intelligence department, for we hadn't gone a mile when there was a burst of shrapnel just ahead and a few pieces of junk rattled against my left wing. That was lucky. It gave me an excuse for good elevation and that was what I wanted.

"We must go up or get our heads blown off," I said as I began zuming. He must have agreed with me, for in a second there came another burst of shrapnel just below.

"Three boche planes passed us. My companion waved his handkerchief and that's all that happened. Anyhow they know about us. We were near our lines and up eight thousand feet. He held a sheet of paper before me on which he had scribbled the words: 'High enough, Begin to go down.'

"Say, maybe we didn't. I side-slipped a thousand feet and turned two somersaults and spun down a thousand feet more so quick the old bus groaned and creaked like a ship in a gale. It nearly broke her back. Say, I came within an ace of getting mine."

"Did he shoot?"

"Shoot? I should say he did, but not me—didn't have time. He shot out of the fusillage on her second turn over like a bullet and struck a gravel bank head first near the Ypres Comines Canal. I think he is the only man I ever knew who killed and buried himself and erected his own tomb stone. Everybody in the line has been to look at that one boot sticking out of the gravel."

"It was the best joke of the summer."

### 1850 THE 1918 UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President  
FINANCE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE H. KELSEY

Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, Banker

EDWARD TOWNSEND

Pres. Importers and Leaders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.



## BILL SHOWS HIS FOLKS 'ROUND CAMP

(Continued from page 149)

to give us all the clean, vigorous outdoor exercise possible. And the Government knows that we're only kids, after all. We haven't forgotten how to play and cut up yet, you see. This fun gives us greater appetites, puts muscle on our bones and helps us to enjoy our work."

We had reached the divisional parade grounds, where Bill was to sprint. Several thousand cheering, hilarious youths were gathered around an immense rectangle. In a farther corner were the busy officials—referees, starters and timers, all young officers, whose manner plainly betrayed that they were enjoying the fun as much as the non-commissioned participants.

"Little pep there, Bill; you're late," shouted several excited comrades. "The two-twenty is next. Double time, boy; double time!"

Bill stripped off his canvas leggings and heavy footgear, slipping on a pair of light tennis shoes. Then he trotted smoothly across the black parade grounds to the little group of officers.

"They're on the line," cried a tow-headed youth near us a little later. "There goes the pistol. Zowie! Oh, what a start. Watch 'em tear. Go to it, Bill! Go to it! Go to it! Oh, boy. Don't let him gain on you. He's coming, tho. Just a little more to go. Bill—*Bi-ill!* Oh-ooo!-ooo!-ooo! Holy Jerusalem! Yeee! Yeee! Yeee! Oh, you little baby Bill, you little baby Bill."

The hat of the tow-headed youth was hurled suddenly fifteen feet upward, while, as proper proof of his joy, he began pounding a comrade to pulp. Bill had breasted the tape ahead of his rivals. The prize belonged to his company. With mingled pleasure and amazement the old couple stared at the bedlam around them.

"Enjoy the race?" asked Bill, joining us, his face beaming his pride. "It's the last one. Say, it's been a great day, hasn't it? A soldier's life is mighty sad and lonesome, don't you think? I've never had so much fun. And listen: We play mighty hard, don't we? Well, we work the same way—that's the American style of doing things.

"It's nearly time for retreat, and I've got to leave you now. I'll get a pass and take supper with you at the hotel tonight at seven. Bye-bye till then."

San Antonio, Texas

### Capitol Copy

The greatest need of the civil branch of the Government at this time is stenographers.

Nearly 25,000 children in France are receiving aid from the American Red Cross at the present time.

The President has just fixed the maximum prices upon all ore, coke, pig iron, steel and steel products.

The contemplated model housing program of the Government will require the expenditure of about \$35,000,000.

The thirteenth American Red Cross canteen has been opened in France. It has a capacity to serve 7000 men per day.

The statistics of the selective draft show that country boys of America are not physically superior to the city boys.

Secretary Houston is asking Congress for \$6,000,000 to enable the Department of Agriculture to buy and sell seeds to the farmer.

Be sure to put your name and address on your thrift card, so that if you lose it the finder can drop it into any post office box without postage and it may be returned to you.

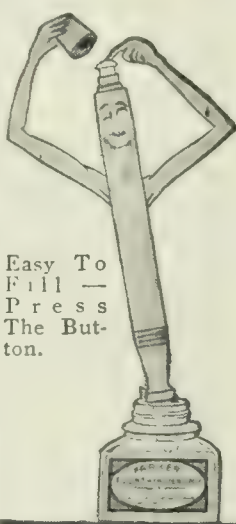
USED IN THE ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE WORLD



Officers and Enlisted Men Prefer

**PARKER**  
LUCKY CURVE  
**SAFETY-SEALED**  
**FOUNTAIN PENS**

NO matter how the Parker Pen is carried, flat, right side up, or in any position—ink cannot leak or ooze out to soil hands or clothing because the Parker is SAFETY-SEALED. The barrel has no holes in the wall from which the ink can escape.



Easy To  
Fill —  
Press  
The But-  
ton.

The Parker is filled by merely pressing the button. In case of accident to interior mechanism, the Parker automatically changes from a self-filler to a non-self-filler, without interruption of service.

The same features which make the Parker the favorite in the Army and the Navy make it the preferred pen for business and professional men and women. If your dealer hasn't the Parker, write for free illustrated catalog showing styles, sizes and prices, also name of nearest dealer.

**PARKER PEN CO.**

239 Mill St., Janesville, Wis.

New York Retail Store: Woolworth Building



No. 20—\$2.50  
No. 21— 3.50  
No. 51— 3.50  
No. 24— 4.00

Parker Clips  
25c extra.

Parker Ink  
Tablets, for  
use in place  
of fluid ink,  
box of 36 for  
10 cents.

At leading  
Dealers.

## AMERICAN YEAR BOOK

is now ready for delivery

READ ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 153

1865



1918

Established Over Half a Century

**C. C. SHAYNE & CO.**

Importers and Manufacturers of

**STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS**

**ANNUAL SALE**

We are offering our entire stock of manufactured furs

at

**20% to 33 1/3% Discount**

**Special Reductions in  
Men's Fur and Fur-Lined Coats**

126 West 42nd Street

New York City





## ANDIRONS

MARBLE, STONE and WOOD  
MANTELS

Wm. H. Jackson Company  
2 West 47th Street New York City

# FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

LESSONS IN AMERICA'S PART IN THE WORLD'S FOOD PROBLEM, PREPARED  
BY THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION FOR THE INDEPENDENT

## America and Conservation

IN preceding lessons we have seen something of food conservation in foreign countries. This week we turn to America to see what is being done here.

There was a good world crop in 1915, but since that time food supplies have been steadily diminishing. By the time we entered the war it was apparent that we had a stupendous task ahead of us in keeping ourselves and other nations supplied with food. President Wilson requested Mr. Hoover to come from Europe to help us handle this problem, and on May 19, 1917, the President made a statement in which he explained the scope and purpose of the proposed Food Administration.

### AN EMERGENCY PROBLEM

The first thing the President pointed out was a distinction between the work of the Department of Agriculture and that of the Food Administration. The chief functions of the Department of Agriculture concern the production and conservation of food products on the farm, and better marketing of farm products from an educational standpoint. The chief function of the Food Administration is the control and regulation of food distribution and consumption dealing with production and marketing largely from the commercial aspect. That is, up to the time products reach the market the Department of Agriculture is involved; as soon as commercial distribution begins with a view to ultimate consumption the Food Administration takes hold with suggestion, direction, and regulation. The problem has some phases common to both, and the two bodies cooperate in carrying out these functions harmoniously. But the great distinction is that the one is for normal times, a firmly established peaceful project; the other is a war organization to meet war conditions. It is intended only to meet a manifest emergency and to continue only while the war lasts."

### U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

On the 19th of June, 1917, Mr. Hoover appeared before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the U. S. Senate, and spoke of the need for food control on account of the world food shortage. But it was not until August 10, 1917, that the Food Administration of the United States was created by executive order and took on the status of a Government department.

When Mr. Hoover spoke before the Senate committee on June 19th, he said there were four great branches of food administration:

1. The control of exports.
2. The doing away with speculation.
3. The mobilization of every man and woman in a voluntary conservation army.
4. The establishment of state food control administrations.

Or, to put those four in technical words, we might say the problems were "control," "regulation," "conservation," "decentralization." Of these four we are at present interested in the third—conservation.

When a house is on fire we send in an alarm to the city fire department, but in the meantime we organize as best we can

our own resources to fight the fire. So it was in this case. Government machinery moves slowly. Two months before the Food Administration came into official existence President Wilson wrote to Mr. Hoover urging and authorizing him to take immediate steps to save food and eliminate waste thru voluntary organization.

The last paragraph of the letter reads: "I trust, therefore, that the women of the country will not only respond to your appeal and accept the pledge to the Food Administration which you are proposing, but that all men also who are engaged in the personal distribution of foods will cooperate with the same earnestness and in the same spirit. I give you full authority to undertake any steps necessary for the proper organization and stimulation of their efforts."

A statement was at once given to the press, urging every one to sign the following pledge: "I am glad to join you in the service of food conservation in our United States and I hereby accept membership in the United States Food Administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the Food Administrator in the conduct of my household in so far as my circumstances permit." Instructions and food cards were sent to those signing and sending in the pledge. In this same press statement Mr. Hoover announced that the six general principles of instruction would be:

1. To save the wheat.
2. To save the meat.
3. To save the fats.
4. To use substitute foods.
5. To save transportation.
6. To preach and practise the "gospel of the clean plate."

### CONSERVATION CAMPAIGNS

Two lines of work were taken up in the conservation campaigns, started early in the summer: work with the expert and work with the layman. Experts in the Department of Agriculture cooperated with experts in the Food Administration to write ten lessons in food conservation designed for teachers. Over 400,000 of these lessons went into colleges, universities, summer schools, and teachers' institutes.

But it was evident that the layman, the person who does not know much about food values, needed simple, direct instructions on how and what to save. To meet that need, bulletins and pamphlets were prepared, and the services of the women's magazines enlisted for special articles.

In the fall a pledge campaign was started with the object of enlisting over 12,000,000 in the army of conservation. Up to November 30, 1917, the returns were:

Estimated total No. of families	Goal set	Cards signed
23,452,727	12,569,265	11,024,329

Forty per cent of all the families in the United States had signed, and the percentage of the goal attained was 88.

The purpose of this campaign was to enlist American families to attain saving, use substitute foods, and eliminate waste.

68° is a  
healthful temperature  
for your home

**SAVE COAL**

**Tycos**

**THERMOMETERS**

Taylor Instrument Companies  
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

There's a Tycosor Taylor Thermometer for Every Purpose

**Memorial Tablets**  
JNO. WILLIAMS, INC.  
Established 1875

**Bronze Foundry**  
550 West 27th St., New York

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET FREE  
LINCOLN MEDALLION, 5 1/4 INCHES DIAMETER  
IN CAST BRONZE. \$1.00 POSTPAID

**CASH** Send by mail or express any discarded jewelry, new or broken, Diamonds, watches, old gold, silver, platinum, magneto points, false teeth in any shape. We send cash at once and hold your goods which are returned at our expense if our offer is unsatisfactory. Est. 1899.  
LIBERTY REFINING CO., 432 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

### DIVIDEND

#### PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 14.  
ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 48  
The Board of Directors will meet on January 31, 1918, and declare the regular quarterly dividends to that date of \$1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable by checks mailed February 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., January 31, 1918. The transfer books will not close.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.  
San Francisco, California, January 10, 1918.



Remarkable Remarks

EMPEROR WILLIAM—I do not boast.

ED HOWE—It seems to me I smell brimstone.

CONRAD AIKEN—My soul is green with cold sea slime.

LINCOLN STEFFENS—Our worst trait is our philanthropy.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW—The Sinn Feiners are idiots.

LADY CHETWYND—In a European home you cannot be happy.

RUTH RICHARDS—Why does it take a girl so long to dress?

COL. GEORGE HARVEY—We are in the honeymoon of the war.

WILLIAM C. WILLIAMS—Amy Lowell is the spirit of Whitman.

MARIE CORELLI—There will be a revolution in less than a week.

REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES—I hate orthodoxy as I hate Hell.

POETESS LOUISE CANN—I still know myself as Devil and God.

W. J. BRYAN—For money some men have been willing to steal.

STEPHEN LEACOCK—If at first you won't succeed, quit, quit at once.

DR. HARVEY M. WILEY—A soft toothpick at times is doubtless beneficial.

THE POPE—We recently invited the people of the earth to return to God.

ELSIE M. SEARS—If only a foreman could know what his girls think as they work.

EX-AMBASSADOR GERARD—No healthy German can remain long separated from food.

RYUTEI RIJO—There is nothing more ugly on earth than to see a drunken woman asleep.

COL. F. M. HOUSE—In England and France the influence of the United States is paramount.

LT. GEN. J. C. SMUTS—You cannot make a republic of the British commonwealth of nations.

GLEN BUCK—Have you declared the semi-annual dividend on your New Year's resolutions yet?

N. O. NELSON—Socialism with approximate equality of income is likely to be the outcome of this war.

WILLIAM H. TAFT—The only way we can win is by hitting the German people on the head with a club.

ROBERT DECAMP LELAND—How can we expect our poets to be passionate when they haven't any passion.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—I would give anything if "Billy" Loeb were at this moment President of the United States.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—One could argue with me until Doom's Day without convincing me that prayers are vain.

CHOLLY KNICKERBOCKER—Mrs. Vanderbilt's charming daughter, Gladys, by the way, will make her bow next season.

VISCOUNT NORTHCLIFFE—I happen to have a large fortune, but I don't believe large fortunes are good for countries.

MAGNUS SWENSON—If all the garbage in the state of Wisconsin were fed to hogs ten million pounds of pork would result.

COUNT ILYA TOLSTOY—It is a shame to blame the unhappy misguided Russian people when one considers the life they lead.

GENERAL PERSHING—All ranks of the American Expeditionary Force unite in heartfelt thanks to the women of America for their love.

CHARLES W. MEARS—I do not know a single business house that employs a single person whose sole duty it is to think out business problems.

BRITISH UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR MACPHERSON—So far as we in this country are concerned there can be no discussion of the freedom of the seas.

THE pioneer American fire insurance company to recognize and provide for the needs of both large and small insurers throughout the country, by establishing numerous, well selected and widely distributed local agencies, and by conservatively and steadily enlarging its underwriting capacity to meet the needs of all.

"The Largest Fire Insurance Company in America"

THE HOME  
INSURANCE COMPANY  
NEW YORK

Home Office: No. 56 Cedar Street  
ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, President

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH  
SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

JANUARY, 1918

CASH ASSETS.....	\$44,048,651.58
CASH CAPITAL .....	6,000,000.00*
LIABILITIES .....	25,047,401.00
NET SURPLUS OVER LIABILITIES.....	13,001,250.58*

\*Surplus As Regards Policyholders, \$19,001,250.58

RESOURCES INVESTED IN AMERICAN SECURITIES

ALL BRANCHES OF FIRE INSURANCE

Fire, Lightning, Automobile, Explosions, Hail, Marine (Inland and Ocean), Parcel Post, Profits and Commissions, Registered Mail, Rents, Sprinkler Leakage, Tourists' Baggage, Use and Occupancy, Windstorm, Full War Cover.

AGENTS IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES  
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND  
ITS POSSESSIONS AND IN CANADA

STRENGTH                  REPUTATION                  SERVICE

BRIEFS FOR DEBATE

The Single Six-Year Term for President.	The Gary School Plan.
The California Anti-Alien Land Law.	The Death Penalty.
State Constabularies.	Price Maintenance
Independence of the Philippines.	Minimum Wage Legislation
The City Manager Plan.	Mother's Pensions
Public Defender.	Convict Labor in the United States
	The Problem of the Trusts
	The Monroe Doctrine

Both sides of all these fourteen debates will be furnished for only 25 cents. Address

THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th Street, New York



# A NUMBER OF THINGS

AN OCCASIONAL PAGE BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

In an article on the aniline dyes in *The Independent* of November 10, I referred to the curious way by which Professor Kekulé was led to the discovery of the ring formula for benzene. Some of my readers who are interested in the psychological side of this experience may like to see what Kekulé himself said about it. The twenty-fifth anniversary of this discovery was celebrated in Germany and on that occasion Kekulé told how he came to conceive the idea of atomic linkages which has served as a guide to research ever since. It was during his *Wanderjahr* when he was living in London, at the age of twenty-two. He was in the habit of discussing chemistry with a friend living on the opposite side of the city and this often kept him up late. He says:

One fine summer evening I was returning by the last omnibus, outside as usual, thru the deserted streets of the metropolis which are at other times so full of life. I fell into a reverie (*Träumerei*) and, lo, the atoms were dancing before my eyes! Whenever, hitherto, these diminutive creatures had appeared to me, they had always been in motion, but up to that time I had never been able to discern the nature of their motion. Now, however, I saw how, frequently, two smaller atoms united to form a pair; how a larger one embraced two smaller ones; how still larger ones kept hold of three or even four of the smaller; whilst the whole kept whirling in a giddy dance. I saw how the larger ones formed a chain, dragging the smaller ones after them but only at the ends of the chain. I saw what our Past Master, Kopp, my highly honored teacher and friend, has depicted with such charm in his *Molecular-Welt*; but I saw it long before him. The cry of the conductor "Clapham Road," awakened me from my dreaming, but I spent a part of the night in putting on paper at least sketches of these dream forms. This was the origin of the structure theory.

This gave him the conception of the chain formula for the ordinary hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, but benzene known to have the composition of  $C_6H_6$  could not be so pictured and this whole field of the aromatic hydrocarbons was an impenetrable mystery. Here again the imps of his subconscious or what Socrates called his demon, came to his aid when he was professor at Ghent:

I was sitting, writing at my text-book, but the work did not progress. My thoughts were elsewhere. I turned my chair to the fire and dozed. Again the atoms were gambolling before my eyes. This time the smaller groups kept modestly in the background. My mental eye, rendered more acute by repeated visions of this kind, could now distinguish larger structures of manifold conformation, long rows, sometimes closely fitted together, all twining and twisting in snake-like motion. But, look! What was that? One of the snakes had seized hold of its own tail and the form whirled mockingly before my eyes. As if by a flash of lightning I awoke and this time also I spent the rest of the night in working out the consequences of the hypothesis.

And Kekulé concludes with this bit of advice and warning:

Let us learn to dream, gentlemen, then perhaps we shall find the truth. . . . But let us beware of publishing our dreams before they have been put to the proof by the waking understanding.

Kekulé was certainly excusable in indulging a bit in day dreaming for he did not have much time to sleep. No eight hour day for him and he never charged for overtime. He says in this autobiographical talk:

During many years I managed to do with four and even three hours' sleep. A single night spent over my books did not count. It was only when two or three came in succession that I thought I had done anything meritorious.

In pursuing this hard course of life he was following the advice of his great teacher, Liebig, who said to him:

If you want to be a chemist, you will have to

ruin your health. No one who does not ruin his health with study will ever do anything in chemistry nowadays.

If that was true of chemistry in the forties how many hours a day would a man have to put in nowadays to master the science? But Kekulé managed to live to the age of sixty-seven and Liebig to the age of seventy while their French contemporary, Chevreul, died at one hundred and three, so chemistry need not be classed among the extra-hazardous occupations in spite of long hours, poisonous fumes and occasional explosions.

When Tyndall, in 1870, delivered his famous address on "The Scientific Use of the Imagination," unscientific people did not take him seriously for they were accustomed to think of the imagination as the inventor of fiction not as the guide to truth. They regarded it as a faculty for the manufacture of the mythology in which they delighted, and they resented its employment for the advancement of the science which they despised. But the creative faculty is essentially the same whether it serves the purpose of the poet, the painter, the historian, the statesman or the scientist. To cite another instance let me quote from Henri Poincaré, one of the greatest of modern mathematicians and cousin of the President of France. When he was trying to work out the Fuchsian functions of the hypergeometric series—whatever they are—he tells us in his "Science and Method":

Naturally, I proposed to form all these functions. I laid siege to them systematically and captured all the outworks one after the other. There was one, however, which still held out, whose fall would carry with it that of the central fortress. But all my efforts were of no avail at first, except to make me better understand the difficulty, which was already something. All this work was perfectly conscious. Thereupon I left for Mont-Valérien, where I had to serve my time in the army, and so my mind was preoccupied with very different matters. One day, as I was crossing the street, the solution of the difficulty which had brought me to a standstill came to me all at once. I did not try to fathom it immediately, and it was only after my service was finished that I returned to the question. I had all the elements, and had only to assemble and arrange them. Accordingly I composed my definitive treatise at a sitting and without any difficulty.

To show how close this is to the use of the subconscious imagination in literary art we need only refer to what Stevenson, in his well known "Chapter on Dreams," says of

My Brownies. God bless them! who do one-half my work for me while I am asleep and in all human likelihood do the rest for me as well, when I am wide awake and fondly supposing I do it myself.

It seems that he was particularly indebted to their aid in the theme of his most gruesome stories, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and "Olalla." Of the former he says:

I had long been trying to write a story on this subject, to find a body, a vehicle, for that strong sense of a man's double being which must at times come in upon and overwhelm the mind of every thinking creature. . . . Then came one of those financial fluctuations to which (with an elegant modesty) I have hitherto referred in the third person. For two days I went about racking my brains for a plot of any sort; and on the second night I dreamed the scene at the window, and a scene afterwards split in two in which Hyde, pursued for some crime, took the powder and underwent the change in the presence of his pursuers. All the rest I made awake, and consciously, altho I think I can trace in much of it the manner of my Brownies. . . . The business of the powders, which so many have censured is, I am relieved to say, not mine at all but the Brownies'. Of another tale, in case the reader should have glanced at it, I may say

a word; the not very defensible story of "Olalla." Here the court, the mother, the meetings on the stair, the broken window, the ugly scene of the bite, were all given me in bulk and detail as I have tried to write them; to this I have added only the external scenery (for in my dream I was never beyond the court), the portrait, the characters of Felipe and the priest, the moral, such as it is, and the last pages, such as, alas! they are.

It will be noticed that in all these cases as in many others that might be cited the revelation succeeds a period of intense and anxious thought on the problem to be solved. Then, when the strain of conscious attention has been relaxed, the solution comes spontaneously and seemingly from an external source. The idea may pop into one's mind as in the case of Poincaré when he is busy about something else or as in the case of Stevenson when he is asleep or as in the case of Kekulé when he is in a reverie. This last, sometimes called the hypnoidal state, seems to be peculiarly favorable to the evocation of fancies, whether factual or fictional, from the depths of the unconscious mind.

\*\*

It is alleged in the East that the West does not yet realize that America is at war with Germany, but the following incident seems to show that the reverse is the case. Ten years ago, when Prof. Carl Arnold, of the University of Breslau, was visiting his brother, C. P. Arnold, at Laramie, Wyoming, he took out an insurance policy in a New York company. This policy has just matured, and under its terms the German professor has half a dozen options as to what he wants to do with it. Accordingly the New York company sent to C. P. Arnold, the brother of the professor, the necessary papers for the insured to sign and gave thirty days' time for him to get them signed and back to New York again. Mr. Arnold wrote back saying that the Arnold family was doing the very best it could to get into communication with its German relatives. In fact, he has one boy who is first lieutenant in the field artillery, already off for Germany, and another boy, who is second lieutenant of infantry, who would leave for Germany a little later, but from what information he had he hardly hoped that either of them would be able to arrive at Breslau, East Prussia, within the thirty-day limit fixed by the home office. He asked for ninety days' additional time.

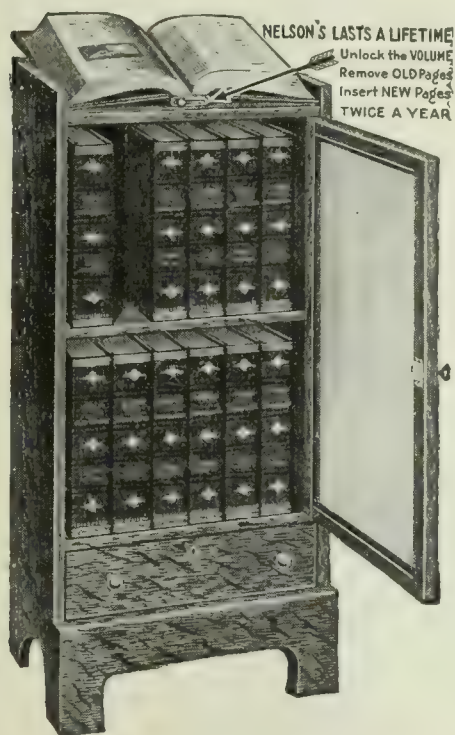
\*\*

I have received letters from a number of kind but critical correspondents who imply—in more or less plain language—that I came a cropper in the issue of October 7 when on this page I said: "Blizzard is just as sensible a word for crop as gizzard if people only thought so." One man goes so far as to assert that I have never seen the inside of either a chicken or a dictionary. I admit that it has been some years since I have dissected a chicken *au naturel*, and I may not be able to pass an examination on its anatomy without previous cramming. The next time I find a chicken on Broadway—a feathered biped I mean—I will look into it and see if it has a blizzard or a gizzard or a crop or all three or any of them. If I find that I am wrong I will repent in ashcloth and sashes. In the meantime I want to know what's wrong with my statement. Is it not true, as I said, that it is no more nonsensical to call a crop a blizzard than a gizzard? If it be true then whom have I offended?



# Every American Now a World Citizen

"The remarkable events that are being enacted in our day have brought every man, woman, and child of the United States into close touch with all other peoples and countries. What is going on in Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Canada, Germany, South America can never be a matter of indifference to us again. The Great War has made us Citizens of the World. For this reason I am glad to have association with NELSON'S Great Enterprise which is helping people to world citizenship."—Dr. John H. Finley, N. Y. Commissioner of Education.



## NELSON'S PERPETUAL LOOSE-LEAF ENCYCLOPÆDIA & Research Service Bureau

gives you all the information contained in other Encyclopædias, and thousands of new subjects that are not to be found in any other Reference Work.

*Born in America—Made in America  
By Americans—For Americans—And  
It Covers the Whole World*

### "When All Others Fail, Look It Up in Nelson's"

**ALWAYS NEW**—Every six months all subscribers to NELSON'S receive their Renewal Pages—250 pages or more—between 500 and 700 pages each year. These include over 2,000 changes, and keep NELSON'S perpetually accurate and up to date.

**NELSON'S NOW CONTAINS** such new and vital subjects as a Complete Chronological Record of the War with New War Maps to date.

New War Revenue Act, War Income Tax, Excess Profits Tax—War Risk Insurance.

New Shipping and Shipbuilding Programmes—Embargo and Trading with the Enemy Acts.

Food and Fuel Control—U. S. Control of Railways—Conscription in the U. S.—U. S. Army Camps.

Trench Warfare—Artillery and Aviation in the War—Submarines—Bolsheviki, Camouflage, and Tanks.

Biographies of Kerensky, Petain, Nivelle, Pershing, Hoover and Other Great Leaders.

**EXCHANGE** Send for price list giving amounts allowed for old encyclopædias to apply as part payment on a new Nelson's Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopædia.

THE LONDON TIMES says: "Nelson's large Editorial Staff is at the disposal of their customers, and they are, as the most extensive Encyclopædia publishers in the world, able to put a vast body of information at the service of those who desire it."

**Nelson's Research Service Bureau** FOR SCIENTIFIC REPORTS AND SPECIAL INFORMATION AND CORRESPONDENCE, every purchaser of Nelson's is entitled to free membership in this Bureau. If at any time you are in doubt on any subject old or new, write to this Bureau with the positive assurance that you will promptly receive the latest obtainable and most dependable information.

*Send for this Splendid Book*

**THOMAS NELSON & SONS**

*Publishers for 120 Years*

**Dept. 49B 381 Fourth Ave., New York City**

Please send me your portfolio of book covers, beautifully illustrated, containing color maps, plates and photographs, and full information how, by easy monthly payments, I can own Nelson's Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopædia and receive fifty per cent. discount on Nelson's Research Service Bureau for Special Information. This must mean no obligation whatever on my part.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State .....



1 8 2 8

MOTT

1 9 1 8



## The Glory of the Bathroom

**H**ERE is a tub which gives you "solid porcelain" advantages at a cost heretofore thought impossible. In fact, the cost of this *Mott light weight solid porcelain bath* is scarcely more than first grade enameled iron.

The *snowy beauty* of solid porcelain glorifies your bathroom—its permanent *wearing qualities* add permanent value to your entire home investment.

Its brilliant white surface is kept immaculate by a light going-over with damp cloth or sponge.

The fact that its smooth surfaces are fashioned by hand appeals to those who care for the looks of hand workmanship.

For full descriptions of this and other new bathroom and plumbing equipment, see our "Bathroom Book," which also shows 22 model bathrooms with floor plans. It is literally a handbook of bathroom planning. Sent for 4c postage.

## THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS *Trenton, New Jersey*

New York, 5th Ave. & 17th St.

†Boston  
Pittsburgh  
†Chicago  
Atlanta  
Los Angeles  
†Philadelphia  
Seattle  
†Cleveland  
Dallas  
†Detroit  
†Des Moines  
†Toledo

†Portland, Ore.  
†Washington, D. C.  
†New Orleans  
†Denver  
†San Francisco  
†St. Louis  
†San Antonio  
Fort Smith, Ark.  
El Paso, Texas  
Indianapolis  
†Salt Lake City

MOTT COMPANY, LTD.

†Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, Canada

• †Showrooms equipped with model bathrooms

*Everything we sell, we make*



# The Independent

Founded 1848  
HARPER'S WEEKLY  
Founded 1857  
Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916  
THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
Founded 1890  
Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914  
THE COUNTRYSIDE  
MAGAZINE AND SUBURBAN LIFE  
Founded 1904  
Incorporated with The Independent August 4, 1917

The Independent is owned and published weekly by the Independent Corporation, at 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, Karl V. S. Howland, president; Frederic E. Dickinson, treasurer; Hamilton Holt, editor; Harold Howland, associate editor; Edwin E. Slosson, literary editor. The price of The Independent is Ten Cents a copy; Four Dollars for one year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union, \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Writers who wish their articles returned should send stamped and address envelopes. No responsibility is assumed for the loss or non-return of manuscripts. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter. Copyright, 1917, by The Independent. Address all communications to The Independent, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

## CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY 2, 1918

Volume 93, Number 3609

EDITORIALS	
The Progress of the Peace Parley..	165
The War Cabinet Proposal.....	165
The Surer Way .....	167
No Free Transportation .....	167
The Mathematics of It .....	168
Higher Prices and Larger Crops..	168
THE STORY OF THE WEEK	
Germany on Our Peace Terms .....	169
The Conduct of the War .....	169
On the West Front .....	170
On the Italian Front .....	170
The War in the East .....	170
Convulsions in Austria-Hungary....	171
Parleying at Brest-Litovsk.....	171
A Russian Crisis .....	172
Labor on War and Peace.....	172
An Irish Crisis .....	173
Fuel and Freight .....	173
Transportation Control .....	174
Three War Horizons .....	175
By Albert Bushnell Hart	
Making Over Men .....	176
By Hilton Howell Bailey	
Our Steel Director .....	177
By Donald Wilhelm	
When New York Stopped Living....	182
By Mary Heaton Vorse	
The Dogs of War .....	183
By Edwin Theiss	
THE COUNTRYSIDE SECTION	
Setting Off the Room .....	185
By Louise Day Putnam Lee	
A Farmhouse Made Over .....	187
Lamps .....	188
By George Leland Hunter	
In a Small Dining Room.....	190
By Abbot McClure and Harold D. Eberlein	
Haste Saves Waste .....	191
By Hugh Findlay	
Getting the Right Fence .....	192
By Harold A. Caparn	
Heat and Help .....	193
Counting Your Chickens .....	194
By E. I. Farrington	
Successful Sweet Peas .....	195
By George W. Kerr	
What to Do in February .....	196
By Hugh Findlay	
The Poultry Yard in February....	197
By E. I. Farrington	
The New Books .....	200
Market Place Talks .....	214
By Luigi Crisculo	
The Motor Hour Has Come.....	216
By Clarkson Lloyd	

## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.  
HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY  
SECTION I. ORAL AND WRITTEN LESSON PLAN.

##### The Story of the Week.

1. Discuss the German Chancellor's reply to President Wilson's message on peace, taking up each point separately.
2. Explain exactly what is meant by "Industrial Mediation," and give statistics concerning it.
3. Give a forceful talk for or against the proposed Constitutional amendment.
4. Write a letter in which you make an appeal for contributions for the relief of Asia Minor.
5. Your father says: "What is the Irish crisis?" Give him a clear explanation of the matter.
6. You hear a man say impatiently: "Is there any one who understands the situation in Russia?" Give him a clear account of recent events in Russia.
7. Read "Fuel and Freight." Write a letter to a friend telling about the fuel conditions that have come to your attention. Make some reference to the facts given in the article.

##### Editorial Articles.

1. Read "The Surer Way." Explain why the type of punishment suggested is thoroughly effective. Tell the story of "The Man Without a Country." When was that story written? For what purpose? Why is it a good story for present-day reading?
2. Sum up, and present, with appropriate explanations, the arguments in favor of "No Free Transportation."
3. Make an oral summary of the points presented in "The War Cabinet Proposal." What spirit does the article show?

##### When New York Stopped Living. By Mary Heaton Vorse.

1. What is the spirit of the article? How does the article affect the reader? How does the article differ from a news article?
2. Tell what you may gain from this article that will help you in writing your school compositions? Consider subject matter, picturesqueness, figurative language, originality of expression, humor, development, climax, and serious thought.
3. Point out examples of the following figures of speech: simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole.
4. Point out examples of originality in phrasing.
5. Write a somewhat similar article on an everyday subject.

##### Three War Horizons. By Albert Bushnell Hart.

1. Prove that the article is founded upon comparison. Point out the various comparisons that have been made. What gives the article its peculiar emphasis?
2. Give a spirited patriotic talk based upon this article.

##### Remarkable Remarks.

1. Give clear oral explanations of the remarks made by the following: Dr. Dickey, Mr. Hoover, C. S. Ward, John Wanamaker, President Lowell, Theodore Roosevelt.

##### The Dogs of War. By Lewis Edwin Theiss.

1. Imagine that you have before you about thirty people who have thrown stones at dogs, or who have in some way abused dogs. Give them a talk, based upon the article, that will lead them to respect "the dogs of war."
2. Show how the author has used specific instance as a means of increasing effect.

##### Making Over Men. By Milton Howell Bailey.

1. Imagine that you heard this article presented as a lecture. Make a short report of the lecture, using the third person singular.

##### Our Director of Steel. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. Summarize the principal facts presented in the article. Tell how these facts have been made unusually interesting. How may you apply the methods employed in writing this article to your own work in composition writing.

##### A Farmhouse Made Over.

1. Write a picturesque description based upon the pictures here presented.

#### SECTION II. LITERATURE.

##### The New Books.

1. Explain the following expressions: close student, hero-worship, sentimental statesman, romantic world, poetic justice, pedantic, preliminary chapter, edifying introduction, judgments pronounced, insight, complete survey, heavy reading.

#### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.  
PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. Three Crises in American History—"Three War Horizons."

1. Summarize this article under the first sentence as a heading.
2. Explain the significance of each of these statements: (a) "On the morning of April 19, 1775, the American colonies were an integral part of the British Empire," etc. (second paragraph); (b) "On that day [April 12, 1861] a new Union was born," (third paragraph); (c) "The change in the relation of the people of America to the rest of mankind," etc. (end of fourth paragraph).
3. "In all three critical years there was the same division of feeling," etc. "... but when the battle was joined, the ranks closed up," etc. What are the facts which justify these statements?
4. Follow thru the comparison made by Professor Hart as to material and military preparations in 1775, 1861 and 1917.
5. What, according to his judgment, are the distinguishing characteristics of the three leaders in these years of crisis?

##### II. The Constitutional Amendments—"The Mathematics of It." "Constitutional Amendments."

1. Look up Article V of the Constitution. What steps are still necessary if the proposed amendment is to become part of the Constitution?
2. In view of the President's declaration in favor of the suffrage amendment, how do you account for the comparatively large Democratic vote against it?
3. What is the present status of woman's suffrage in your state? What effect would the adoption of the amendment have in your state?
4. What is the situation now in regard to the prohibition amendment?

##### III. Peace Terms—"The Progress of the Peace Parley," "Germany on our Peace Terms."

1. Make an outline of the peace terms proposed by President Wilson and show Germany's attitude toward each one as indicated in the German Chancellor's speech of January 24.

##### IV. The Irish Question—"An Irish Crisis."

1. Describe the condition of Irish affairs in the spring and summer of 1914. What relation had these conditions to the outbreak of the war?
2. Discuss the causes and result of the Irish Revolt of April, 1916.
3. "The resignation of Sir Edward Carson ... was regarded as significant of an impending crisis in Irish affairs." Why?
4. Why is a settlement of the Irish question especially desirable just now?

##### V. The Russian Revolution—"A Russian Crisis," "Parleying at Brest-Litovsk."

1. What were the circumstances which led to the calling of the Constituent Assembly? Compare these circumstances with those which led to the calling of the French Legislative Assembly in 1791.
2. What were the plans and purposes of the leaders of the Russian Constituent Assembly? Why was it forcibly dissolved?
3. What steps will the Bolshevik leaders probably take in the present crisis to bring about the reorganization of government?
4. Give an account of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk between the Bolsheviks and representatives of the Central Powers.

##### VI. China in Revolution—"The Ulysses of China," "About Modern China."

1. Supplement your study of this topic by reference to some of the Year Books of recent dates.
2. Explain the significance of the characterization of Li Hung Chang as a "one-eyed leader of the blind."

##### VII. Transportation Problems in the United States—"The Motor Hour Is Here," "Fuel and Freight," "Transportation Control."

1. Trace the history of transportation in the United States from 1800 to the present.
2. Do you find any similarity between the early history of railroad transportation and the present development of motor trucking?
3. Summarize the evidence which proves that the motor truck is a valuable adjunct to the business of the country, and, finally, the motor truck and the motor bus. Discuss the possibilities of its use by the government.
4. Show how the present fuel shortage is due to the operation of transportation.





## FINE SILVERWARE

WEALTH is not the only road to the beautiful.  
Appreciation comes first.

You may not be able to afford a Raphael or a Corot  
but you can begin to collect fine silverware, and if it is

### Gorham Sterling Silverware

it need not be costly to be beautiful, for The Gorham  
Company excels in creating artistic silverware whether  
the cost be little or much.

Moreover, you can assemble

### Gorham Sterling Silverware

a piece at a time even in the most inexpensive de-  
signs, enriching your home permanently, and stimula-  
ting your artistic faculties to further acquisitions of  
companion pieces.

### Gorham Sterling Silverware

is sold by leading jewelers everywhere  
and bears this trade-mark



# THE GORHAM COMPANY

SILVERSMITHS AND GOLDSMITHS

## NEW YORK

WORKS - PROVIDENCE AND NEW YORK



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## THE PROGRESS OF THE PEACE PARLEY

IT is no longer a question of when peace negotiations shall begin. They have been carried on for many months and in the way such negotiations should be carried on, openly and democratically. It is much better to have the chancellors shouting at each other from their respective capitals than to have them whispering with each other around a green table. Every class, clique and clan, every racial and religious group, every commercial and financial interest, has been actively engaged in proclaiming to the world its own particular peace terms. The peace conference of the past month on the eastern front was not between Russia and Germany; it was not between the delegations meeting at Brest-Litovsk; it was between Russians and Germans, all along the thousand-mile strip of No Man's Land between the opposing trenches. The Brest-Litovsk conference was a failure. The trench conferences have changed the aspect of affairs. In the world-wide, loud-voiced peace conference that has been going on between and inside of the belligerent nations the plenipotentiaries are the people, whose credentials are given of God, and whose will is the supreme law.

President Wilson's first stipulation is for "open covenants, openly arrived at," and this unprecedented procedure is actually being adopted. The German Chancellor, in his reply to the President a year ago, expressed his willingness to enter a peace conference, meaning by that of course the old-fashioned sort of a conference, where a dozen elderly and aristocratic diplomats meet in secret and after a period of feasting and oratory and intrigue attach their signatures to an engrossed parchment and shake hands. Such a peace conference was not acceptable, but now the German Chancellor has entered a peace conference on the American plan. He has published his terms and thereby brought them before the committee of the whole world for discussion.

President Wilson's fair, firm and conciliatory address has undeniably produced an effect even upon hard-hearted Germany. Count von Hertling is evidently anxious to agree or seem to agree with as many of the President's demands

as possible. Taking the terms at their face value the opposing parties are not farther apart than they have been at the beginning of many a successful peace conference. But doubtless when it comes to putting these principles into concrete form it will be found, as it was at Brest-Litovsk, that what Germany means is very different from what the outside world means by such language. For instance, Germany expresses concurrence with the American doctrine of the freedom of the seas, but when the Chancellor elucidates his idea we see that he means that England shall surrender all her strategic points and coaling places. He does not say anything about Heligoland, which England turned over to Germany with intent to propitiate her and which Germany is now using as a naval base against England.

One feature of the German proposals must be repudiated at once, that is the Chancellor's manifest determination to split up the coalition against Germany by negotiating with each power separately. His attitude is the same as that of the employer who refuses to recognize the union and insists upon dealing with the workmen as individuals. The question of Poland, he says, will be settled with Russia. Alsace-Lorraine concerns only France and Germany. That is not true. Thru Germany's action all these questions have become the concern of the whole world and, as the President says, "We feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the Imperialists." It is to our interest that such questions as Alsace-Lorraine, Africa, the Balkans and Poland should be settled in accordance with the wishes of the peoples most concerned and in such a way as to insure a permanent peace.

So while we cannot accept the German peace terms as they stand, we can consider them as a report of progress. They are much more moderate than those formerly held at Berlin, and on the other hand the British, French and Italian claims have been considerably reduced. In every country the peace movement is in full swing and the lines are converging.

## THE WAR CABINET PROPOSAL

THE proposal to establish a War Cabinet, composed of "three distinguished citizens of demonstrated ability," has met an insurmountable obstacle. The President does not want it. Even if the bill could pass Congress, and on receiving the President's veto be repassed by the necessary two-thirds vote in each house, it would all be useless. Nothing could make the President use the Cabinet, or depute to it any of his Constitutional and statutory power. This fact is clearly recognized in the bill itself, which provides that the President "may" exercise any of his war powers thru the War Cabinet. The President's authority is not a matter that can be circumscribed

or transferred to other hands by Congress. No War Cabinet established by statute could wield any executive powers properly belonging to the President without his consent. Such a body could not act, save on his initiative.

If the War Cabinet were to be established against the President's will, no member of the present Cabinet, no official of the Executive Departments, no officer of the Army or Navy, could have anything to do with it except with the permission and on the direction of the President.

The opposition of the President settles the matter of the War Cabinet before it is begun.

There is, however, another aspect to the move for the



# CARTOON COMMENT

## OLD KING COAL



ONE WAY OUT  
 "The fuel problem has  
 been solved  
 And no two ways  
 about it.  
 No heavy thinking was  
 involved,  
 Solution: Do without  
 it!"  
 Nelson Harding is the  
 author of the verse as  
 well as the cartoon be-  
 low, published in the  
 Brooklyn "Daily Eagle"



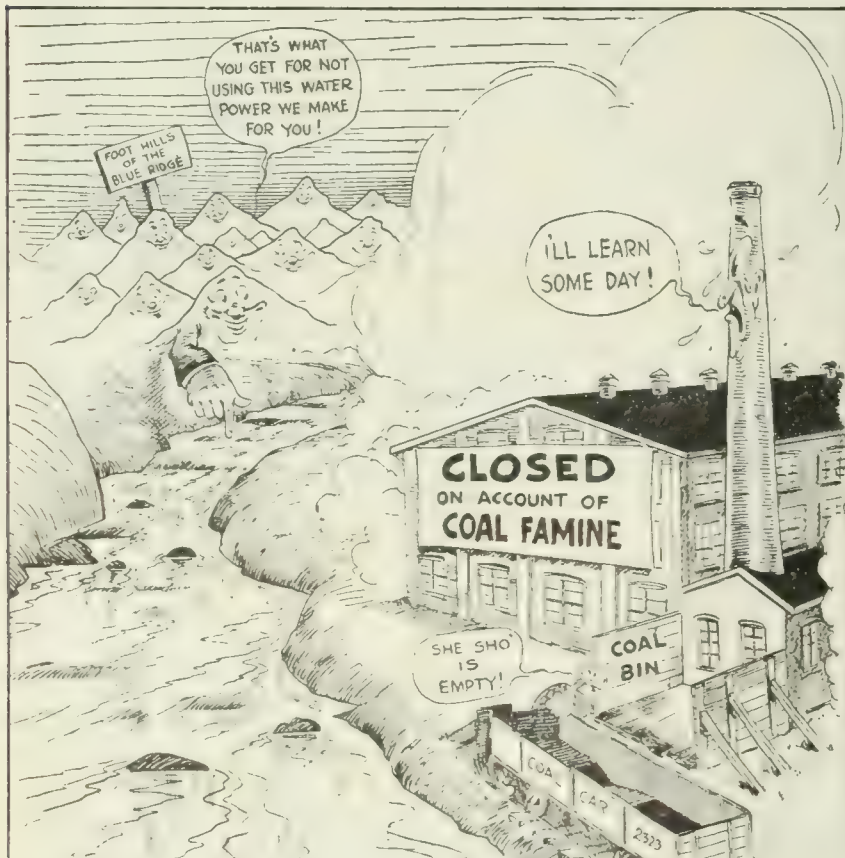
### SHADOWED!

"Just about one false move and—"  
 Uncle Sam, backed by shivering Coal  
 Famine, leaves the threat unfinished, but  
 its conclusion is evident in his grim  
 scrutiny of The Coal Business, walking  
 warily ahead and being very careful.  
 Darling in the New York "Tribune"



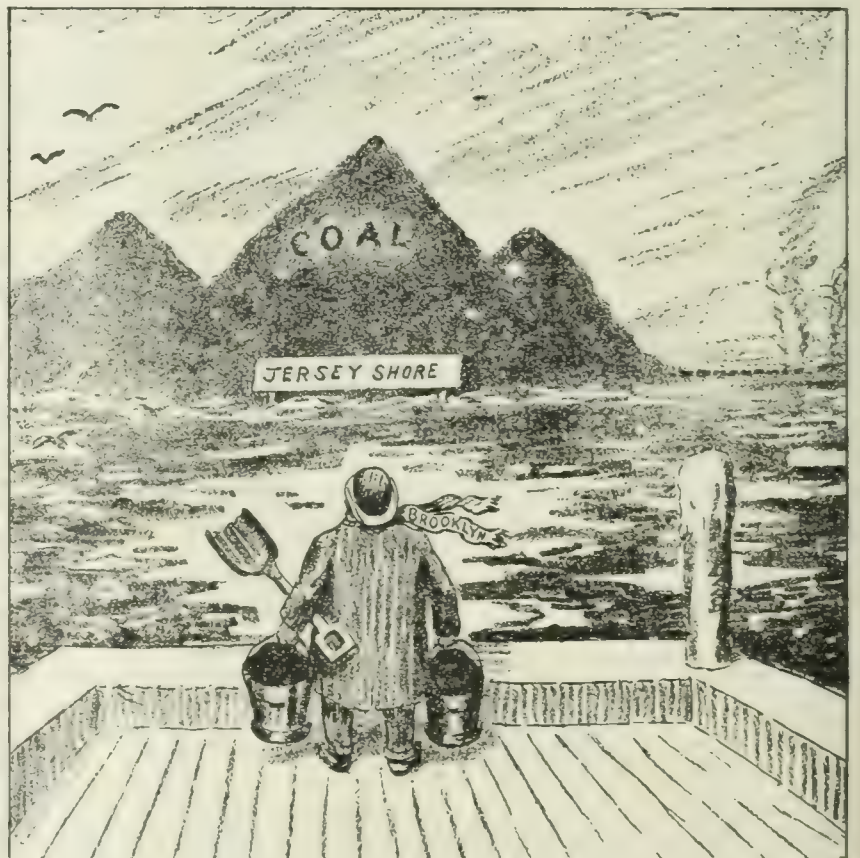
### TIMES HAVE CHANGED

"Old King Coal was a merry old soul"  
 is the caption of Cesare's cartoon for the  
 New York "Evening Post," as he points  
 out the shift in emphasis nowadays in the  
 good old song. The jester's head is hidden  
 in the coal scuttle and gloom reigns in  
 the shovel-sceptered monarch's realm



### WASTE

Water power makes the most of its chance to point a stern and  
 forceful moral to the factories which had shut down for the  
 lack of coal. Drawn by Gregg in the "Atlanta Constitution"



### OVER THERE

The Brooklynite gazes sadly at the shining shores of Jersey, where  
 the inaccessible piles of coal mock at his empty coal scuttles.  
 Drawn by Nelson Harding for the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle"



creation of a War Cabinet. It is the war-head of a torpedo of criticism directed against the Administration's conduct of the war. As such it is salutary and to be welcomed. There is a growing mass of conviction that our conduct of the war is not all that it should be. It has been brought to a head by the drastic order of the Fuel Administrator, and by the charges made by Senator Chamberlain. The man in the street, in steadily growing numbers, is coming to the belief that there are men in positions of tremendous responsibility who are not equal to the occasion. There is a steadily increasing demand for changes in personnel.

This criticism of the conduct of the war must be made articulate. It must be presented, buttressed by chapter and verse, with facts and arguments based on facts. It must be brought home not only to the President but to the people of the nation. For this is their war. It is being won by them. It will be won by them. A war to make the world safe for democracy must be waged as democracy would have it waged.

Without criticism, articulate, specific, and vigorous, there is great danger in a system of government with so powerful—and so irremovable—an executive as is provided by the American Constitution. Criticism is not only a privilege and a right, it is a duty.

The President himself should welcome such criticism. He can have but one desire—to win the war, thoroly and swiftly. If the criticism is sound, he should welcome it as aiding him to improve his Administration's conduct of the war to that great end. If it is unjust, he should welcome the opportunity it gives him to demonstrate to the people, whose war it is his great privilege to direct, the effectiveness with which their work is being done.

He cannot afford to resent this criticism. It must be met. It can only be met by refutation or by reformation.

Only facts will refute it.

Only acts will reform the conditions, if such exist, that brought it forth.

## THE SURER WAY

IT makes the blood beat hot in the temples to read of the naturalized American citizen in New Haven who wrote at the top of his draft questionnaire the insolent words, "Deutschland Uber Alles." His reported declaration that he had "an overwhelming desire to see Germany victorious in this war" must erect an impassable barrier between him and every true American heart.

Is there no process of law by which his treacherous tongue can be stilled or his renegade person deprived of its liberty? Perhaps not. Old father antic the law has many curious limitations, self imposed.

But that offers no justification for the imposition upon him of lynch law—even in the absurdly inadequate form of making him sing "The Star Spangled Banner," punctuated by the blows of righteous, indignant fists. Masked vigilante committees are a cowardly means of administering "wild justice." American citizens, loyal as well to American ideals as to the American flag, have no business to descend to the German level of brutality in dealing even with the most outrageous of enemy sympathizers.

Have the men of New Haven no imagination? Could they discover no more decent and effective way of dealing with this "paper American" than to "beat him up" anonymously? Such a pseudo-American citizen had forfeited all rights of intercourse with his fellow-men in an American community. Let that intercourse cease forthwith. It is matter of regret that the physical pillory of our forefathers no longer stands ready to hold him helpless before the scorn of his neighbors and the world. But a spiritual pillory, more poignant in its penalties, might easily be devised.

Why not take a hint from the court that judged Philip Nolan in "The Man Without a Country"? Von Hoegan has

said, "It is a doubtful honor to be a citizen of the United States." Let his neighbors take him at his word and see to it that he no longer enjoys the benefits of being a citizen among citizens. Let the butcher, the baker, the dairyman, the grocer, refuse to sell him food. Let no man have traffic with him. Let him go his accustomed ways a marked man, shunned in business, avoided on the public ways, deprived of all human intercourse. Let him go unharmed in body but stabbed to the heart by the averted faces of his neighbors, the silent voices of his erstwhile friends, the withdrawn confidence of his former clients, a community's contempt and scorn and loathing.

He would surely be brought to say with Cain, "My punishment is greater than I can bear."

## NO FREE TRANSPORTATION

THE President has proposed to Congress that two guarantees shall be given by the nation to the railroads: First that the railway properties shall be maintained during the period of Federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as when taken over by the Government, and, second, that the roads shall receive a net operating income equal in each case to the average net income of the three years prior to last July. These guarantees are demanded by considerations of simple justice; but, in these times of constantly mounting prices of materials and labor, to make them good will require planning and management of a high order.

It may be that a part of these guarantees must be made good not out of the operating income of the railroads but out of the Treasury of the United States. That is to say, out of taxation. If it proves to be necessary, let it be so. The general welfare, as vitally concerned in the winning of the war, has required the taking over of the railroads. If rates and expenses cannot, in wisdom and practicality, be so adjusted as to provide the necessary income to keep the railroad properties in good condition and to protect the security holders in their rightful returns upon their money, the deficiency will be a proper charge upon the general funds of the country. The guarantees must be maintained, the rates must not be raised too high—the difference, if there prove to be one, must be made up out of Federal revenues.

But there is one thing that must not be done. Government owned goods must not be carried free of charge. England may have done it and without too serious results, but that need not influence us. The principle is unsound, the practise would in the long run be disastrous. It is always bad business to have things other than they seem. It is unsound accounting to permit a charge to lie against one department of a business which is actually an expense of running another department. The cost of carrying a trainload of soldiers from a camp "somewhere in the United States" to "an Atlantic port" is properly chargeable to the War Department and not to the department under the Director General of Railroads. We already have in one branch of the Federal Government a flagrant example of this bad practise. The Post Office Department carries not only for other departments but for Congress and for individual members of Congress great quantities of mail matter under official franks. The cost of this service is charged not to the branch of the Government that benefits from it, but to the long-suffering Post Office Department. The result is that no intelligent statement of the actual operating cost of the postal service can be made, while the other departments and Congress, because of this benevolent contribution of the Post Office Department, fail to show in their accounts their actual operating costs. It is bad accounting, bad management, bad government. This vicious example must not be followed in the case of the railroad.

There should be no free carriage of goods of any kind



whatever, no free passes even for Government servants. If the President of the United States is to travel by railroad, let his transportation be paid for out of the proper appropriations and not imposed upon the railroads because they are now under Government control. Every soldier, every Government official, every public servant should be carried by railroad only when the cost of his transportation is actually paid for out of the appropriate funds. Every pound of Government freight should pay its own way.

## THE MATHEMATICS OF IT

THE woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution passed the House without a vote to spare. Precisely two-thirds of the representatives present voted for it. The determining factor in the result was evidently the President's last-minute declaration in its favor. It must have influenced at least one Democratic congressman to step across the line.

The amendment is now before the Senate. It is presumably destined to have a hard fight there. The result it would be dangerous to predict. But some light may perhaps be thrown on the subject by a study of the results in the House.

In that body exactly two more than one-half of the Democrats voted for the amendment, five-sixths of the Republicans, and five-sixths of the independents. There are in the Senate 52 Democrats and 42 Republicans; with no independents. If precisely the same ratios within each party are recorded as in the House the amendment will receive 35 Republican votes and 28 Democratic votes. This would make 63 affirmative votes—one-third of a vote more than the necessary two-thirds. This is just what happened in the House. The amendment received one-third of a vote more than was needed to carry. The parallel is startling.

But perhaps the result will not be so close. Possibly by the time the thing comes to a vote, the leaven of political expediency which unquestionably had its influence in the House will have worked to even better result in the Senate.

## HIGHER PRICES AND LARGER CROPS

ONE of the most common of fallacies is that which, under all conditions, expects higher prices for farm products to be immediately followed by the production of larger crops. But all human principles are true only within limits. When conditions and factors change, the results are different. Then the ordinary connection between prices and production fails. And why? Because the human factor, which is the vital link in the causal chain, loses much of its functioning capacity. War cripples the ordinary producing power to an extent not yet fully appreciated. Instead, therefore, of looking forward to a progressively increasing output of cotton and foodstuffs and animal products of the farm as the prices for these staples climb, may it not be that, under given conditions of producing and marketing methods, we may find it harder and harder for the nations, from this time on, to make ends meet?

It has always been a pet illusion among us that America is an exception to the rule. But are we not already running behind, in some essential respects? This season's cotton yield will be the smallest in three years, altho prices have been advancing in this period beyond anything since the Civil War. The cause is no secret. A bid for fiber by the outside world is also a bid for the labor and capital available for cotton growing. Rise of expenses of producing implements and fertilizers and of farm labor results in reducing the quantity of each, and consequently reduced yields under old condition of production. The same is true of cereals and live stock. The Government's winter wheat condition of December 1, at ten points below the ten-year average, discloses a reduced prospect in the face of the highest prices in fifty years. Instead of the 47,000,000 acres needed in the

fall, as was expected, we have only 42,170,000 acres. A dry autumn had no doubt something to do with this shortage; but even more than that has been the persistent combing of the agricultural sections of the country for the labor supply to maintain railroads, to build ships, to operate steel mills, to run lumber camps and to raise armies.

The effect of war on agriculture is not only confined to one element of production. It affects everything, whether human, animal or mechanical power to produce. Our country population in 1910 was 53.7 of the total. Does any one believe that, after these seven years of rising wages in non-farming work, the ratio is as great today? The Department of Agriculture will shortly report the animal resources on farms as of January 1. In nearly every case, excepting hogs and calves possibly, the probability is in favor of a decrease rather than the contrary. Certainly, during the past three years we have exported an average of 414,000 head of horses and mules a year. Can we deduct so much farm-power in so short a time and not feel it in reduced producing power? Possibly, if we can substitute mechanical power for man and the mule. But here the limits are more or less rigid. No agricultural system can bid indefinitely against the British, the French and the Allied treasuries' war needs for draft animals to plow and cultivate the soil. And it takes good man-power to operate farm machinery. Without that improved machinery is a waste of farm capital. Each successive harvest and seed-time proves that we are already occupying a larger acreage than we can harvest, thresh and properly take care of, under existing conditions of supply of labor and capital.

Nor are we in America alone in this situation. Agriculture, the world over, is deteriorating in efficiency, not only from the effect of war, but from the policy of our municipal authorities to make indolence inviting and easy for any human unit that may wish to float from the country into its good graces. This permanent premium on extracting farm and village labor from rural regions has some sure effects—it reduces production, increases consumption, and as sure as fate raises prices. The result, unfortunately, is not only decline in quantity, but also in quality, of farm life. The war has drained almost all countries alike in this respect. Russia, with her capacity before the war to grow a billion bushels of wheat, with less than ten millions in the field of battle, finds her leading districts starving. Argentina and Brazil are much crippled for want of man-power.

If the countries of the world are really facing reduced capacity to raise the means of subsistence, under the existing systems of competitive production and speculative distribution, what is the remedy? There are several. Eliminate once for all the worst methods of distribution—methods that have done more to discourage sound agriculture in the past two decades than all the crop failures of a half century. If labor organizations and agricultural associations ever put their heads together in dead earnest, as Gifford Pinchot is urging them to do, some of these hoary iniquities of the speculative system of marketing crops by playing off producers against consumers, to the perpetuation of a criminally exploiting commercial element, will become things of the past. But for the immediate present, the whole system of food production must be organized so that the surplus, and relatively idle population of cities, towns and villages may be more readily available for the urgencies of agriculture. Will it come to food-producing conscription? There are worse things, because there are millions of men and women, young and old, who know enough of the work of the farm to serve effectively. A registration of such for the coming spring and summer campaigns in agriculture would be a move in the right direction. The high-school youths did noble service on farms last summer. Why not call out others of maturer age into a fully organized volunteer service? If food is to really figure in the war's being won, something of the kind may have to be done.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Germany on Our Peace Terms

The German Imperial Chancellor on January 24 delivered

his long-awaited speech in the Reichstag, in which he made formal reply to the peace terms prescribed by President Wilson in his address to Congress on January 8. He said that while the terms in question "contained certain acceptable principles," yet "concretely the outlines were unsatisfactory," and he demanded that the "enemy leaders" make new proposals. On the first four items an agreement might, he said, easily be reached; to wit: No secret treaties, freedom of the seas, trade equality, and reduction of armaments. On the fifth, adjustment of colonial claims, there would be difficulty. The sixth, German evacuation of Russia, concerned only Germany and Russia. The seventh, evacuation and restoration of Belgium, could only be settled in peace negotiations, "but Germany has never demanded the incorporation of Belgian territory by violence."

The eighth, evacuation of French territory and relinquishment of Alsace-Lorraine, is a question to be settled between Germany and France alone; "however," said the Chancellor, "we cannot talk of the cession of Alsace-Lorraine." On the ninth and tenth points, the restoration of "Italia Irredenta" to Italy and autonomous development for the peoples of Austria-Hungary, "Germany remains solidly with Austria-Hungary." On the evacuation and restoration of the Balkan States, the disposition of the Turkish Empire, and the rehabilitation of Poland, Germany was not able to accept unreservedly the American proposals; while as for the League of Nations to enforce specific covenants, Germany would be willing to discuss that when everything else had been settled.

## The Conduct of the War

A controversy of exceptional bitterness has arisen at Wash-

ington over the conduct of the war, and particularly over the administration of the War Department. Some time ago the creation of a special War Cabinet was proposed, and a bill to that effect was prepared by Senator Chamberlain, a Democrat, of Oregon, who had from the beginning been a conspicuous advocate of vigorous military measures. It was at once made known from the White House that this scheme was obnoxious to the President, and it was openly condemned by the Secretary of War.

Senator Chamberlain continued to persist in his advocacy of it, however, and in an address before the National Security League in New York on January 19, urging the necessity of such a measure, declared that "the military establishment of the country had



Nelson Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

### A PERFECTLY FRIENDLY KNOCK

The Senate carpenter, come to make a new War Cabinet, finds a forbidding sign on the White House door, "No Repairs Wanted"

broken down and had almost stopped functioning, because of inefficiency in every bureau and every department of the Government." Therefore he purposed to introduce on the following Monday a bill for the creation of a War Cabinet or committee, to be composed of "three distinguished citizens of demonstrated ability" to be named by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Having ascertained that Sen-



© International Film

### THE STORM CENTER

Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, started a tremendous controversy of criticism and defense when he appeared in a three-hour speech before the Senate on January 24 his assertion that "the military establishment of America has fallen down because of inefficiency in every department of the Government"

ator Chamberlain had been correctly reported, the President in a formally issued statement said:

Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the Government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth. As a matter of fact, the War Department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency. . . . My association and constant conference with the Secretary of War have taught me to regard him as one of the ablest public officials I have ever known. . . . To add, as Senator Chamberlain did, that there is inefficiency in every department and bureau of the Government, is to show such ignorance of actual conditions as to make it impossible to attach any importance to his statement.

In the same statement, referring to the investigations of army affairs which Congress had been conducting, and to the proposed legislation for a War Cabinet, the President said:

Nothing helpful or likely to speed or facilitate the war tasks of the Government has come out of such criticism and investigation. I understand that reorganizations by legislation are proposed (I have not been consulted about them and have learned of them only at second hand), but their proposal came after effective measures of reorganization had been thoughtfully and maturely perfected. . . . The legislative proposals I have heard of would involve long additional delays and turn our experience into mere lost motion.

This statement was issued on the evening of January 21. Earlier in that day Senator Stone, a Democrat, who early in the war had been a conspicuous opponent of the President's war policy and had been condemned by the President as one of the "wilful twelve" who stood in his way, made an elaborate address in the Senate in defense of the Administration, attacking the Republican critics of the President for unpatriotic partizanship, and especially inveighing against ex-President Roosevelt. An equally vigorous reply was made by Senator Lodge, Republican, who maintained that the Republicans had supported the President during the war more loyally than many of his own party. Then on January 24 Senator Chamberlain, having introduced his bill for a War Cabinet, made reply to the President's strictures upon him. He declared that the President himself was ignorant of the real condition of affairs, and he cited testimony of prominent army officers and others in substantiation of his charge that the deaths of hundreds of men in cauterments and camps were due to the failure of the War Department to provide suitable equipment, and that "all epidemics could have been prevented if the War Department had been effective." He recalled the testimony of the Secretary of War himself, as well as of various army officers, concerning the lack of rifles and machine guns for the troops, and the necessity of our depending upon France for supplies, and



concerning the lack of overcoats for the men, and quoted the testimony of Surgeon-General Gorgas as to the responsibility of the War Department, thru its inefficiency, for most of the epidemics which had scourged the camps.

Senator Chamberlain's bill for the creation of a War Cabinet was referred to the Military Committee, of which he himself is chairman, and also to the Naval Committee.

#### On the West Front

The long anticipated "great drive" on the West front has not yet occurred, tho still expected and tho German troop trains are credibly reported to have been busy for some time carrying soldiers thither from the East. Indeed, some of the best informed and most judicious military authorities express conviction that an unprecedented massing of German troops has been made, and that at what they deem an opportune moment a blow will be delivered, in hope of breaking the Allied line before it can be reinforced with Americans. Meantime, minor operations abound. Two small German raids in the Champagne on January 18 were easily repulsed by the French, and a third west of the Oise met the same fate. The next day artillery duels prevailed at many points, and the number of large guns used by the Germans seemed to be increasing. The British naval forces bombarded the German submarine base at Ostend. There was an accession of activity on the Belgian front, with heavy artillery firing between Nieuport and Dixmude. Six German aeroplanes were destroyed by the French. Sunday, January 20, was a day of comparative quiet, with nothing but artillery firing. On January 21 British patrols took a few prisoners, and the Germans did the same. The Germans

claimed to have brought down eleven Allied aeroplanes and one balloon in two days. A much more important action occurred on January 23, when the former German activity on the Belgian front was resumed, and a raid in great force was made a little east of Nieuport, apparently with the purpose of breaking thru in the direction of Calais. The Germans succeeded in capturing some of the front line trenches, but were quickly driven out by the French. At the same time a strong attack was made by the French upon the German lines near Avocourt, which was repulsed. Spirited fighting, but without material result, occurred between the British and Germans in the St. Quentin and La Bassée regions. A French raid east of Auberive on January 24 netted a few prisoners, and the Germans captured half a dozen machine guns near Poelcapelle.

#### On the Italian Front

A possibly significant change of Austrian commanders on the Italian front was announced on January 21, General Szetozar Boroevic replacing the Archduke Eugene in supreme command. The new commander has been noted for his purely defensive tactics, and it has therefore been assumed that the aggressive will no longer be taken by the Austrians. Nevertheless General von Hoetzendorf, the most aggressive of all the Austrian leaders, who planned the invasion of Italy, remains in local command in the mountain region, which is the point of greatest menace and peril to the Italians. Operations on January 18 consisted chiefly of artillery firing at various points, in which the British batteries made themselves conspicuous. An attack on the bridgehead at Capo Sile was repulsed by the Italians. The next day some slight gains were made by the

Italians on the Asiago Plateau. There followed on January 20 artillery firing, especially by the British batteries, and several patrol engagements, in which the Italians captured a number of prisoners. On January 21 artillery fire became still more violent between the Brenta and Piave rivers; the Italians took some prisoners in a small surprise action west of Osteria il Lepres, and a couple of German patrol raids were repulsed. On the following day there were great artillery and infantry activity in the Trentino region, but the repeated attacks of the Austrians and Germans were all defeated. Several minor raids by the Italians on January 23 were successful in capturing prisoners and guns, and on January 24 the Italians drove back a Teutonic attack at Capo Sile, and captured some guns. The Teutons retired some distance on the Monte Tomba front, apparently abandoning their attempt there to break thru to the Venetian plains, the recent French victory in that region having rendered their position untenable.

#### The War in the East

There has been some revival of belligerence in the Balkans. Artillery duels occurred in the vicinity of Monastir and at the bend of the Cerna, and British aviators on January 18 bombarded several points on the Doiran railway and in the region of Pitric and Ceres. The next day the Germans reported that their position northeast of Paralovo had been subjected all day to artillery and mine firing.

An action occurred on January 20 between British and Turkish squadrons at the entrance to the Dardanelles, as a result of which the Turkish cruiser "Midullu," formerly the German cruiser "Breslau," was sunk, and the "Sultan Yawuz Selim," formerly the German "Goeben," was damaged, driven



AS SAMMIES AND POILUS GET ACQUAINTED

More and more American soldiers are being sent now to fight with the French troops in the first line trenches. At this temporary mess tent near the lines men from the two armies are sealing the international friendship by drinking soup together





International Film



## HERE'S THE WAY TO ROLL BANDAGES

In the United States we are still making surgical dressings mostly by the amateur method—valuable, of course, since it employs labor that but recently belonged to the leisure class. But these photographs from a British factory point out the next step—volunteer work aided by machine efficiency. The gauze for bandages is rolled by the piece and cut into the right widths and tied without the waste and slowness of the old-fashioned hand method

ashore, and afterward bombarded by aeroplanes. The British lost two small monitors. The two Turkish vessels were those which Germany sold to Turkey at the beginning of the war to avoid their capture or destruction by the Allies, and which escaped from the Mediterranean to Constantinople by means of a forged wireless telegraphic dispatch. During the war they have made many daring exploits in the Black Sea.

General Allenby, of the British army, on January 19 reported a considerable further advance northward in Palestine and the capture of some prisoners. The Turks were contenting themselves with merely obstructive tactics. He has also reported that of the 300,000 men of the reorganized Turkish army under the German General Falkenhayn, which set out to retake Jerusalem, 160,000, or more than one-half, deserted during the progress from Constantinople toward Palestine, in consequence of which General Falkenhayn returned to Constantinople and abandoned the enterprise in disgust.

Japanese naval forces having gone to Vladivostok without consent of the Russian authorities, to protect the interests of the Allies there, the local government of that place has protested against the act, as "impairing Russia's sovereignty as well as the friendship between Russia and Japan."

**Convulsions in Austria-Hungary** Grave social and political convulsions are occurring in Austria-Hungary, imperiling the integrity of that realm. They are due to dissatisfaction with the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, the non-success of which is charged against Germany; to the reduced bread rations, under which the people suffer semi-starvation; to police interference with workingmen's meetings; and to an unwillingness to make further sacrifices in a war to enable Germany to retain Alsace-Lorraine and to seize additional territories. On January 18 serious strikes and rioting occurred at Vienna and nearly all other large cities, particularly at the

## THE GREAT WAR

*January 18*—Three German raids repulsed by French and one by Italians. British aviators active in Macedonia.

*January 19*—British bombard German base at Ostend. Italians make gains on Asiago Plateau.

*January 20*—Two Turkish cruisers, formerly German "Breslau" and "Goeben," respectively sunk and driven ashore by British at entrance to Dardanelles.

*January 21*—Change in supreme Austrian command on Italian front. Slight British and Italian gains.

*January 22*—Repeated attacks by Teutons in the Trentino repulsed by Italians.

*January 23*—Germans make strong attack near Nieuport and make some gains, but are at once driven back.

*January 24*—Italians repel attack at Capo Sile, and Teutons fall back at Monte Tomba because of French advance.

munitions factories, which were compelled to stop operations. These demonstrations were avowedly anti-German and in favor of a separate peace. Despite all attempts of the police at suppression, the disturbances extended until practically all of both Austria and Hungary were involved, and some hundreds of thousands of men were on strike. A crisis occurred in the Austrian Ministry, the Prime Minister, Dr. von Seydler, being furiously attacked by the Czechs and South Slavs because of his German proclivities, by the Germans because of his weak and half-hearted championship of their supremacy, and by the Socialists because of his support of the German war policy. In these desperate circumstances he resigned, and his Minister of the Interior, Count von Toggenburg, was asked by the Emperor to form a new Cabinet. This did not by any means appease the Czechs and South Slavs.

The Bolsheviki at Petrograd on January 24 announced that a revolution had occurred at Vienna, and that a provisional government had been

formed. This was not confirmed, but the absence of news from the Austrian capital gave ground for the assumption that the situation there was increasingly serious.

**Parleying at Brest-Litovsk** Peace negotiations between the Bolsheviki and the representatives of the Central Powers were resumed at Brest-Litovsk on January 18, but were quickly interrupted again. Leon Trotzky, the Russian Foreign Minister, asked whether the people of Poland, Courland and Lithuania would vote on the determination of their political future before or after the evacuation of their territories by the Germans. After trying to evade a direct reply Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Minister, finally said that he could make no promises of German withdrawal. Thereupon the conference was suspended and Mr. Trotzky returned to Petrograd, saying that he was going thither to report to and confer with the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. It was understood that the negotiations would be resumed on January 29, but a day or two later it was made clear that there was little real expectation or prospect of this being done. Mr. Trotzky, indeed, in his official report upon the proceedings at Brest-Litovsk made clear the irreconcilable differences between the Russian and German positions, saying:

The revolution cannot live in an atmosphere of deceit and falsehood. At this given moment the revolution may not be in a position to repudiate annexationists, but it will not humiliate itself by calling black white; it will not cover up brutal annexationist pretensions with the fig-leaves of democracy.

The Brest-Litovsk pourparlers make it clear that nothing more can be demanded from the Germans.

The Germans make no secret of their desire to seize Poland, Lithuania and Courland and to cut off Riga from the Moon Islands; to make the latter a Baltic Gibraltar strangling Russia economically and politically.

The Bolsheviki press generally commented upon the conference in a similar tone, declaring that nothing had



been gained but the unmasking of Germany's real designs and her "treacherous dual policy," and that nothing more could be expected from the discussions.

Finally, on January 24 it was announced that at the last session at Brest-Litovsk the Germans had unequivocally demanded that Russia should relinquish to Germany all of Courland and the Baltic provinces, and should surrender to Ukrania all the territory south of Brest-Litovsk. This must be agreed to by Russia before January 29, or the Germans would within a week occupy Reval and renew their invasion of Russia. The Russian delegates unanimously decided not to assent to these demands. That same day, however, the German Chancellor in an address to the Reichstag, the terms of which had been approved in advance by the Emperor and General von Hindenburg, expressed hope that a satisfactory result would soon be reached at Brest-Litovsk.

#### A Russian Crisis

A crisis of great significance in Russian domestic affairs was reached on January 20, in the forcible dissolution of the Constituent Assembly. That body had been summoned last fall by the Kerensky government, before the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks, and the election of delegates to it was effected by the Russian people of all parts of the empire, by universal, free and secret ballot. While the elections were proceeding the Bolshevik leaders gave warning that if the Assembly as chosen contained a majority opposed to them, it would not be permitted to meet or to transact business. The people, however, persisted in voting as they pleased, and the result was the election of a body containing a strong anti-Bolshevik majority. After several postponements the Assembly met in the Tauride Palace at Petrograd on January 18, and on the first test vote the Bolsheviks were overwhelmingly defeated by the Social Revolutionists; Mr. Tchernoff, formerly Minister of Agriculture in the Kerensky government, being elected chairman over the Bolshevik candidate, Maria Spiridonova, by a vote of 244 to 151. Following this, the Bolsheviks and some other extremists, led by Nicolai Lenine, withdrew from the Assembly, and there were some riotous disturbances in the streets. The All-Russian Railway Men's Congress passed by a vote of 273 to 61 a resolution supporting the Assembly, and Mr. Tchernoff expressed confidence that the Bolsheviks would not interfere with the sittings. But on January 19 Mr. Lenine, the Bolshevik Prime Minister, sent a detachment of armed sailors to disperse the Assembly, and later published a decree ordering its dissolution. To this arbitrary action the Assembly helplessly submitted. There was some talk of attempting to reassemble at some other place, but this was not done. The Bolshevik government announced that it would replace the Assembly with another body, of its own selection.

Mr. Lenine explained that the Constituent Assembly had "killed itself by



Central News

#### THE FIRST BOLSHEVIK AMBASSADOR

Altho Great Britain has not as yet granted official recognition to the Bolshevik government, the Bolsheviks have appointed Maxim Litvinov as diplomatic representative to the British capital and Great Britain has tacitly accepted him, by granting him the privilege of representing his government *ex-officio*

opposing the wishes of the laboring masses represented by the Bolshevik members." It had been called into existence, he continued, by the "bourgeois" revolution which had overthrown Czarism, but the "bourgeois" régime, in which the Constitutional Democrats had succeeded, had in turn been overthrown by the Bolsheviks, and therefore all its works were to be repudiated. An effort was also made, especially in America, to make it appear that the Constituent Assembly had been subject to German influences, and would have made peace on German terms. This, however, was contradicted by Mr. Tchernoff, who declared that the policy



Central News

#### THE AMBASSADOR'S WIFE

Even in democratic America it's a little difficult to reconcile our customary notions of social appearance with this photograph of Madame Litvinov and her son, taken in their backyard in London. But it is convincing illustration of the Bolshevik insistence on government by "the people"

of himself and the majority of the Assembly was to call a conference of all the Allied Powers to consider the aims of the war and to harmonize them if possible with the principles of the Russian revolution.

Many persons were killed and wounded in street fighting at Petrograd and elsewhere, the "Red Guard" of the Bolsheviks firing ruthlessly upon all gatherings which did not disperse at their command.

#### Labor on War and Peace

The annual conference of the British Labor Party at Nottingham, England, beginning on January 23, had been looked forward to with intense interest to see what attitude it would assume toward the prosecution of the war and the terms of peace. Pacifists and German agents had been insidiously endeavoring to turn its members toward an immediate peace thru compromise, largely on German terms; while on the other hand the recent very explicit and vigorous speeches of Mr. Lloyd George were reasonably supposed to have been intended to make plain to it in advance the policy and the purposes of the Government and thus to secure for them its support. Representatives of the workingmen of France and Belgium attended the conference, together with Mr. Litvinov, the envoy of the Russian Bolshevik Government to Great Britain.

It quickly became evident that the conference was disposed to support the British Government and its allies in the inexorable prosecution of the war until peace on satisfactory terms could be secured. At the opening of the sessions the president of the conference, Frank Purdy, said that if Germany would not accept the terms which President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, and the Labor Party had practically agreed and united in prescribing, there would be no recourse but to "fight on." There were as yet, he said, no signs that Germany would accept those terms. "Peace," he continued, "when it comes must be a general peace, a just peace, a lasting peace that will secure liberty and freedom for all nations, great and small; a peace based on the will of the people." He demanded that Germany should agree to evacuate Belgium and northern France and the other territories over which she held sway, in advance of any negotiations of terms of peace, and then proceed to the making of a peace which would leave behind no germs of future wars. These utterances were heartily applauded and obviously expressed the sentiments of the vast majority of the conference. Much approval was also manifested of the declaration of the fraternal delegate of the French Socialists, when he said that President Wilson had declared, on behalf of the common people of the whole world, the terms which the common people want. "This statement," he added, "has now been agreed to by every Allied government, including the Russian Bolsheviks. In the face of this unanimity of opinion the Central governments are silent, but their people





© International Film

#### THE BOLSHEVIK CABINET, NOW IN CONTROL OF RUSSIA

This is the first photograph to reach this country of the present rulers of revolutionary Russia, the Bolsheviks, whose government of communistic anarchy, tho by no means stable, is managing to stay in power. In accordance with the Bolshevik doctrine these Cabinet officers have been promoted from obscurity to the chief control. We do not even know as yet the names of all of them; from left to right in this photograph are Ministers Zlotowsky; Michailov; Lynochaisky; Trotzky, the leader of the Bolsheviks; Murawev and Nogin. The woman is Mlle. Colontai. The others are not identified

are restless and disturbed, and before long they, too, must come into agreement."

The conference has before it an interesting and important program of proposed resolutions, which will be debated at length. These comprize demands for the abolition of conscription immediately after the war, state ownership of public utilities and natural resources, educational reform, abolition of the House of Lords, and—perhaps most significant of all—Home Rule for India. This last topic is now put forward for the first time in so formal and serious a manner, and there is a widespread feeling that the incident is symptomatic of some considerable further step in that reorganization of the Indian Government which has been in quiet progress for a number of years.

#### An Irish Crisis

The resignation of Sir Edward Carson from the British Cabinet, in which he had been a Minister without a portfolio, was announced on January 21, and was regarded as significant of an impending crisis in Irish affairs. The official correspondence published showed that it had nothing to do with the conduct of the war, but related entirely to Ireland. The deliberations of the Irish National Convention were nearing their close, and while they had been conducted in private and their precise purport was not publicly known, it was generally assumed that their outcome would be a radical recommendation if not a demand for the prompt adoption and application of a Home Rule régime. Now Sir Edward has long been the leader of the most uncompromising opposition to Home Rule, or at least to the inclusion of Ulster therein, and was just before the beginning of the Great War the chief organizer of the Ulster Volunteers who were to resist to the extent of civil war the placing of Ulster under a Dublin Parliament. It would therefore obviously be embarrassing for him to sit in a Cabinet to which was submitted a Home Rule

measure, especially with the majority of the other members strongly inclined to accept and adopt it. It was accordingly assumed by many that he resigned from the Cabinet in advance of its receipt of the conclusions of the Irish Convention, in order to avoid the necessity of a disagreement with his colleagues which would probably be so marked as practically to require his resignation at that time, in circumstances less pleasant than the present. Others interpreted his action as meaning that he wished to be free to lead, from outside the Cabinet, an irreconcilable opposition to the expected measure. The weight of Irish opinion was to the effect that his retirement augured well for an amicable and satisfactory disposition of the Home Rule problem. The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, on January 24 invited the Irish Convention to send the leading members of its different sections to meet him and his colleagues for a conference, and the convention decided so to do at the earliest possible date.

#### Fuel and Freight

The five days' industrial recess ordered by the National Fuel Administration was generally observed thruout the region prescribed, and in all states east of the Mississippi River, including all of Louisiana and Minnesota, from January 18 to 22 inclusive, there was a suspension of all industries save those specifically exempted by Government order. On Monday, January 21, moreover, complete holiday conditions were observed. The results of this unprecedented action were variously estimated. The Fuel Administrator profest a large degree of satisfaction with the saving of fuel and with the movements of freight and clearance of congested railroads and terminals which were effected, while others declared that the little which had been gained in some directions was not comparable with the cost to the country of such suspension of business. The facts above dispute appear to be that there was a gratifying increase in the

coaling of steamships for carrying urgently needed supplies abroad, and that much progress was made in moving freight at the chief terminals, 2400 cars having been cleared out at New York alone. On the other hand there was a failure to replenish the coal supply of New York City, the greatest center of population and industry and the place where suffering from lack of fuel was most intense, so that at the end of the five days the plight of the metropolis was worse than at the beginning. This condition was aggravated by another heavy fall of snow on January 21, which impeded traffic and rendered distribution of fuel difficult.

In this emergency, tacitly conceding that the five days' recess had not been fully effective, the Fuel Administrator appealed to the Director General of Railways to establish an embargo, on eastern railroads, on all freight but food and fuel, "for a few days." To this proposal Mr. McAdoo at first demurred, but on January 23 he complied and issued an order, immediately effective, establishing until further notice, an embargo on all freight except food, fuel and munitions, on three great eastern railroad systems, namely, the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, the Baltimore & Ohio east of the Ohio River, and the Philadelphia & Reading. This it was hoped would enable the coal supplies of New York and New England to be satisfactorily replenished. The problem of getting the coal from the New Jersey terminals across the ice-bound harbor to New York was, however, untouched, and the condition remained of hundreds of thousands of tons of coal being accumulated a mile outside the city, while only 15,000 tons a day got into the city, and hundreds of great industries were compelled to cease for lack of fuel. This state of affairs emphasized the need of a bridge over the Hudson River, or of a tunnel under it which could be utilized for traffic in coal and general freight supplies for the city.





International Film

TAKING CHANCES

This photograph of an Italian transport deserves a place in the gallery of narrow escapes. Making top speed on a steep grade the driver lost control and the car, saved from overturning by sheer good luck, was stopped by an obstruction just on the edge of a cliff, where it would have dropt several hundred feet

The gratifying announcement was made that at all times the army transport service had been fully supplied with coal, so that there had been no interference with the shipping of troops and their supplies. Complaints came from the governors of the five chief corn states of the West, that the corn crop was in imminent danger of spoiling, and that a large proportion of it would be lost unless facilities for transporting it to market were available within a few weeks.

Transportation Control

The question of the length of time of Government control and operation of the railroads continues to be much discussed at Washington, and the decision of it by Congress in pending legislation is still uncertain. Testifying before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce the Director General, Secretary McAdoo, exprest the opinion that the roads should remain in the hands of the Government for three years after the end of the war. He was not in favor of the Government's permanently retaining them, or acquiring ownership of them, but he did think that it would be impossible to return the roads to their owners under exactly the same system under which they were formerly operated, but that there would have to be retained a larger measure of Government control than ever before. Concerning the complaints of hardship to the numerous short railroads which had not been taken under Government control and operation, and which therefore did not enjoy a Government guarantee of income, Mr. McAdoo said that the Government had no intention either of tak-

ing possession of them or of indemnifying them for their losses. If they suffered because the Government took the trunk lines with which they connected and did not also take them, they must either endure their loss as a patriotic sacrifice, or seek redress in the courts, if any was there to be found. He further intimated that if it was found desirable the Government would assume control and operation of canals and river traffic.

A Railway Wage Commission

The Government, having taken over the control and operation of most of the railroads of the United States, is of course more directly concerned than heretofore in the question of the wages of their 1,700,000 employees, a question which is now being agitated with strong demands for an increase of pay. To meet this condition the Director General of Railroads, Mr. McAdoo, on January 18 appointed a Railway Wage Commission, to have supervision of the entire field of railway labor, to investigate its conditions, the compensation of the employees in relation to the wages of men in other occupations, the special emergency which exists at this time because of the high cost of living, and the relations among the various classes of railway labor; and to recommend to the Director General what adjustments of wages ought to be made. The commission consists of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; C. C. McChord, Interstate Commerce Commissioner; J. H. Covington, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and William R. Willcox, formerly Postmaster at New York and more recently chairman of the Republican National Committee, which latter office he resigned upon accepting the commissionership.

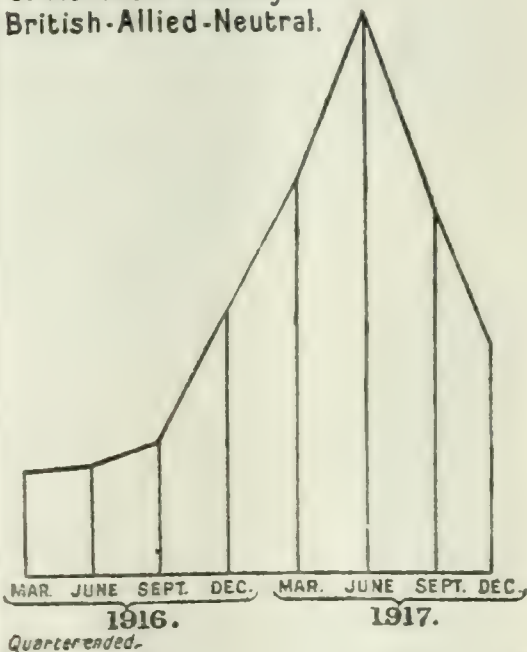
Constitutional Amendments

The proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for nation-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic has already been adopted by the legislatures of Kentucky, Virginia and Mississippi; three states which hitherto have been so strongly committed to the principle of State Rights that it was doubted if they would approve a measure directly at variance therewith. Their example encourages the expectation that the other southern states which have adopted state prohibition will similarly waive their State Rights predilections and adopt the national measure. Other states to whose Legislatures the amendment has been or will be submitted this year are New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Rhode Island. Meantime it is pointed out that these legislatures were elected by the people before the adoption of the amendment by Congress and when there was no knowledge that it would be submitted to them; and it is urged that they therefore should not act upon it, but should postpone it to be acted upon by succeeding legislatures elected by the people for that purpose, or at least with the knowledge that they would be called upon to take such action.

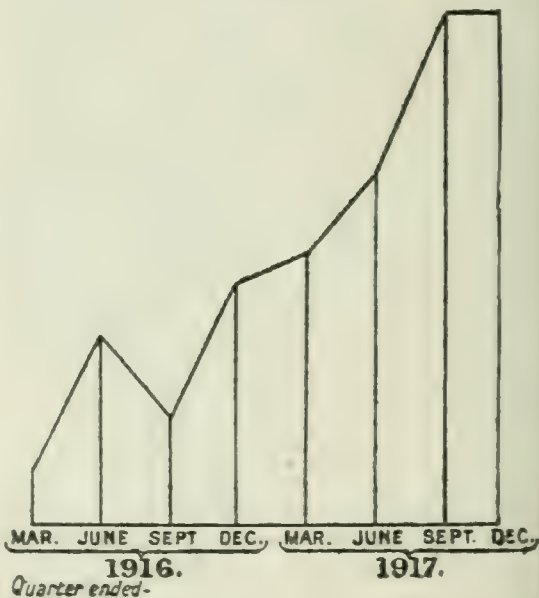
Relief for Asia Minor

The sum of \$1,200,000 was appropriated on January 22 by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, for immediate distribution among the relief workers among the remnants of the Armenians and Syrians and other destitute peoples in Asia Minor, from southern Palestine to the Caucasus. The needs of these unfortunates are more extreme, probably, than those of any other war sufferers, because of their remoteness from succor.

Losses by Enemy Action of Merchant Tonnage British-Allied-Neutral.



German Submarines Sunk.



LOST BRITISH SHIPS AND LOST U-BOATS

This diagram of comparison between the merchant tonnage sunk by German submarines and the U-boats sunk by the Allies is based on a recent official statement of the British First Lord of the Admiralty. The first curve shows that the hight of enemy submarine attack on merchantmen was in the second quarter of 1917 and that since then the line has steadily fallen, reaching in the last quarter of 1917 the same figure as in the last quarter of 1916, before unrestricted submarine attack began. The second diagram shows that since September, 1916, there has been a steady rise in the number of submarines sunk, and the fact that the last quarter of 1917 is no higher than the previous one is accounted for by the omission of figures for the last two weeks of December, which could not be included. These diagrams are statistically accurate and drawn to scale, but obviously the scale is not the same for both, one being for tonnage of merchant vessels and the other for the number of submarines



# THREE WAR HORIZONS

BY ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

PROFESSOR OF GOVERNMENT AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

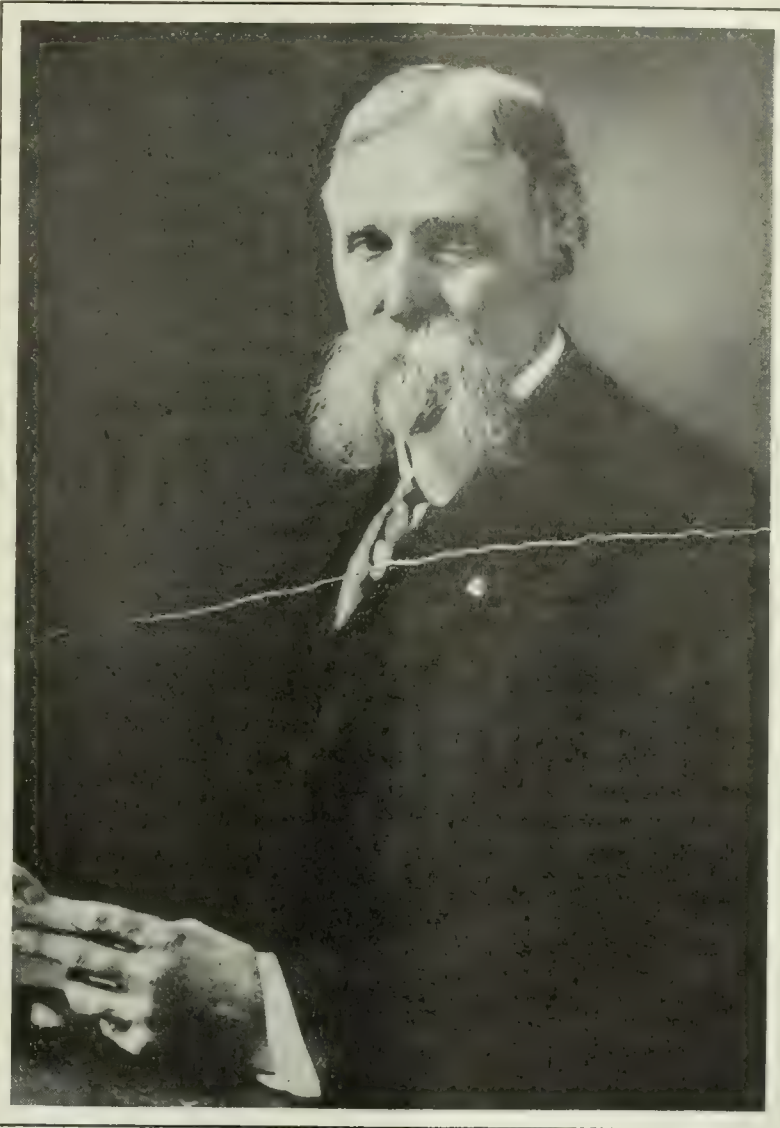
**A**PRIL is a fateful word for the United States of America! Thrice the tide of affairs has in that month risen to a point where it burst the dikes and spread war over the nation. Thrice the United States has been in great peril; April 19, 1775, on the day of Lexington and Concord; April 12, 1861, the bombardment of Fort Sumter; and April 8, 1917, when the solemn declaration was made by Congress that war had begun by acts of the Germans. These are three great world dates, which will be remembered by our children's children. The three critical days, and still more the year which immediately followed each of those dates, show many points of similarity which may help us to understand the times and to brace ourselves for the shock of the hour.

Each of these crises marks a stage in the growth of the American nation. On the morning of April 19, 1775, the American colonies were an integral part of the British Empire; tho discontented and defiant, they were discontented and defiant Englishmen; on the evening of that day an American commonwealth had been founded. Samuel Adams said to John Hancock in their place of refuge that day, "Oh, what a glorious morning is this!" He realized that an irrevocable step had been taken; that to draw back would mean defeat of the hopes of a people; he safely expected that Massachusetts would be supported by all New England, the middle colonies and the South. As the troops withdrew to Boston, after the first fight in history in which a British army had been driven by British colonists, they left behind them a piece of federal territory—the initial area of the coming United States of America.

**F**ORT SUMTER was the central point of another national day, the potency of which was felt instantly thruout the Union. While the shells were bursting over the fort, while the devoted garrison was replying, putting out the fire, rolling its powder into the sea to avoid an explosion, people gathered about telegraph offices and bulletin boards to hear the news that the national flag no longer floated over an undivided country. The first gun fired at Fort Sumter was the explosion of a great civil war. On that day a new Union was born, the northern states were shaken together into a closer brotherhood. It was impossible for the country ever to return to the state of sectional division, distrust and hatred which had been growing up for three decades. The Union must prove itself a

genuine government, able to carry on war, obstinate to do and to suffer, or the hope of a great, enduring American democratic federation must fail.

So in April, 1917, the issue was fairly raised, bravely met: either the United States must accept the kind of international law prepared for us by Germany, either our trade and our place in the family of nations must be finally adjusted for us from over seas, or else we must take part in the world struggle. The Act of Congress therefore was more than a recognition of war; it bound the United States to take a proper place among the nations who were resisting the attempt to create an arrogant German world power, with dependent Hungarians, Slavs, Bulgarians and Turks. Our nation had already shown an amazing power to build up a mighty and prosperous commonwealth, it excelled in arts of peace; nowhere in the world was the average wealth, the average comfort, the average opportunity so great. The question now presented itself whether the great complex of people and industries and wealth was to be an eventual prey, to a relentless enemy, or whether it could organize for defense and offense. The change in the relation of the people of America to the rest of mankind was as great from the morning to the night of April 8, 1917, as on the days of Lexington and Sumter.



Underwood & Underwood

PROFESSOR HART

In all the three critical years there was some division of feeling about the necessity of war. Till the struggle actually came, the Loyalists in the Revolution, the Peace Democrats at the beginning of the Civil War and the Pacifists in our own time held back; but when the battle was joined, the ranks closed up and the leaders in the struggle were carried along on the tide of popular support. The flame of the Revolution swept swiftly from colony to colony. "Oh, those Virginians are patriots!" said Oxenbridge Thacher, of Massachusetts, "they are noble spirits!" There were slow days and dark days, there were fainting spirits and disloyal spirits, but a large part of the plain, common people in country and town moved forward carrying the Revolution on their shoulders. They gave men, they gave ships, they gave supplies, they paid taxes, they chose members of Congress, they kept at it for seven weary years.

**A** like spirit of pluck and endurance characterizes the Civil War. No one born since that time can realize the passionate ardor and sense of service of the people in their homes, on the farms, in the factories, behind desks, and in counting-rooms. The Sanitary

Commission (corresponding to the Red Cross of our day) busied the fingers and the hearts of the women, and its work blest the field of battle and the hospital. Good soldiers used to say, "We will stay in the army till the work is done, so that our children may not need to do it over again." On both sides there was this passionate, heroic spirit of self-sacrifice. The taxpayer, the workman, and the mother caring for the family while the husband was at the front, all united in that superlative grit which is a mark of a true nation.

The same spirit shows itself again in 1917. Whatever the uncertainty and confusion down to the actual day of reckoning, the nation sprang to the task when clearly presented. We realize, better than our fathers and grandfathers, that the war must be fought at home, by the farmers and workmen, and transportation men, just as much as by the troops in the field. We are drawing into service a class of masters of industry and trade who hardly existed sixty years ago, for in the civilian armies of the modern world there must be enlisted the manufacturers, the bankers, mine owners, railroad presidents, the shipping firms, the corporations. Wars nowadays are fought not only by riflemen and machine gun men and bomb throwers, airmen and submarine men, but also by the engineers in their cabs. [Continued on page 210]



# MAKING OVER MEN

## My First and Second Visits to Camp Pike

BY HILTON HOWELL RAILEY

A friendly atmosphere greeted the first soldiers of the National Army who reported for duty at Camp Pike, Arkansas, early last September. The trees still flourished with the green hue of summer's nursing. The sun poured its warmest rays upon the yellow dunes and the rugged hills seemed to reflect the peace of the surrounding country and beckon the tired traveler to the haven of their shades. Even Fort Roots, which stands like a sentinel on the hill guarding the approach to Camp Pike several miles beyond, seemed to have lost its military aspect in the lull of Nature's bountiful goodness to the inhabitants of this wild, free state. There were a few soldiers of the National Guard straggling along the dusty roads, but even they appeared so very aimless and nonchalant that one would not think of them, at first glance, as men who were being trained in the art of killing.

On the way to the cantonment I could not realize the tremendous significance of the event I was to witness a few hours later, the arrival of the first selectives. I was conscious of the fact that on this, the eighth day of September, thousands upon thousands of the youth of the nation would be taken from their normal pursuits and assigned to the grimmest tasks they had ever been asked to do.

Subconsciously I felt the heart-throbs of their anxious mothers and I could visualize the many pathetic scenes that took place when these boys left their homes . . . perhaps never to return again. But until I reached the receiving station of the 87th Division and saw the men who are to fight over there, I could not, I would not face the cold fact that we were at war.

But there came a rude awakening. Long, ragged lines of heterogeneous men stood in front of the many buildings in which they were to be registered and accounted for. I saw the boy of twenty-one and the man of thirty standing and talking together. The mobile expressions on their faces gave no clue to the trend of their thoughts. Some were gloomy. Others were artificially gay. Many were merely calm and very quiet. The only thing they seemed to have in common was the shabbiness of their clothes. I afterward learned that they had previously been instructed to report with only such apparel as they could afford to discard.

*Mr. Railey is lecturing and working at the army camps as representative of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. He is writing exclusively for The Independent his impressions of how the camps are "Making Over Men."—THE EDITOR*

It was my privilege shortly after this to address these same men in provisional companies of two hundred and fifty each. I saw no change. They were assembled in the mess halls of the barracks I had to visit and the shabby clothes they wore when their training began were exceedingly funny. There before me sat professional men, laborers, college boys and clerks—all molded into a single standard of society.

They had not been together long enough to perfect a democratic spirit. The only tie that bound them together was sympathy.

Later on I viewed them in the field

after they had been assigned to provisional companies under the command of reserve officers. Their appearance was anything but encouraging. They seemed discontented, sulky, extremely awkward and altogether incongruous. They plodded along on the hikes which they were compelled to take preliminary to their military training. Many of the men seemed tired, winded after the first mile or so. Here and there was noticed a bright young man who had entered into the spirit of the thing and who made admirable efforts to assume a soldierly appearance.

WHEN they were formed into companies and drilled in squads there was a perceptible change in their attitude. "Company pride" was beginning to awaken them to serious efforts and the interest they took in their instruction was quite fine. After two weeks, tho far from being soldiers, they were comparatively well satisfied and anxious to "get started." I questioned many of them rather closely. One interview I remember was as follows:

"Well, old top, what do you think of it?" I asked a fairly serious looking young man.

"At first," he replied, "it was just plain everyday hell! But now things are different. We get along pretty well in the barracks, the food is good enough and most of us feel one hundred per cent better for the exercise and regular hours. Sometimes we get a little blue, but later on I know it's going to be great."

I asked him to give me his views about the Germans.

"We're here to tackle a big job—licking the Kaiser and his million Fritzes. But we're going to do it and do it well! After all," he continued, "if the fellows would only keep that in mind we would all work like the very devil."

That was three months ago. Last week I happened to be at Camp Pike again and what I saw made me proud of every man who wears the uniform of the National Army.

Standing on a hill near one of the great training fields a full regiment of men in khaki stood at attention. The command was about to pass in review. I could hardly believe these were the same soldiers I came in contact with several months before. Each man of the great body of six thousand seemed to stand out alone—a well developed soldier. Their faces, ruddy [Continued on page 212]



"Long, ragged lines of heterogeneous men came crowding into camp, discontented, gloomy, awkward—that was three months ago"



The same men in khaki, standing at attention, in place of the old apathy a grim expression of pride and determination



# OUR DIRECTOR OF STEEL

BY DONALD WILHELM

AUTHOR OF "THE STORY OF STEEL"

**T**HE mailed fist of the Great Malevolent is Steel. He has Lorraine, now—and the war dare not end till he relinquish it. He has all the steel in Europe save the relative little that is England's and Spain's and the little in the Black Sea district of southern Russia—almost anybody's now!

And America has almost infinitely more. America has nearly three-fourths of the entire steel capacity of the world—another reason, when expressed in terms of ships and shells—why the Malevolent is now on the straight and narrow road to ruin, and why there is hope for everlasting peace.

And the Director of America's steel, like Steel itself, is a lusty Youth who is doing more, these days, than to match the Kaiser shell for shell, ship for ship—more by far than all the Kaiser's horses and all the Kaiser's men can do. The war, in a sense is, thus, a war between the Kaiser and a young steel man, Director of Steel in America, for the United States and the Allies—J. Leonard Replogle, whose "job," as he modestly puts it, is "to get steel when and where and in the form that's wanted."

And that, too, is the Kaiser's job.

It is the job of young Mr. Replogle because he made good as a steel man. And the steel industry says he made good as a steel man principally because, like Charles M. Schwab, he made good as a salesman.

He is a salesman extraordinary because he has, among other faculties, a rare knack of making buyers find something in common with him. "He certainly does that!" said one buyer. "Why, it's no time at all till you're calling him 'Rep' and asking him to smoke a cigar with you." Any buyer—or any one else—who has ever made two million dollars in twelve brisk and interesting days has something in common with J. Leonard Replogle.

Any one who is a baseball fan has something in common with him. Any one who has ever played baseball. And if any one has ever been a player-manager, then, says his secretary, "You're friends with him for life!"

But these are only a few of the "common" phases of this salesman and steel man extraordinary. He is Pennsylvania Dutch. He was one of a very large and struggling family. He was a minister's son.

And, twelve years after he was born, just a little way above his father's house a dam broke one day and the big and disastrous Johnstown flood came reaching, roaring, down the valley. It came on, roaring, crashing its way along, and tho there were screams and warnings, tho the dimpled, freckle-faced young Leonard raced up the stairways toward the family roof, the water raced up after him, till the house itself left its moorings, went ricocheting down the line. It so happened that



*Underwood & Underwood*

*J. Leonard Replogle, who directs three-fourths of the world's steel production*

this young minister's son, wet and red and cherubic and scared three-fourths to death, like Luck, the infant in "Luck of Roaring Camp," was snatched downstream at destroyer speed, to be yanked out to safety by and by, "wetter," he says, "than Moses could have been, and colder than any boy since the beginning of time!" And he adds, "That woke me up, I guess!"

He was taken to the rest of his family. Two of its members had been drowned. Finally he went along with his father to the family house, and there he discovered something that makes him feel common sympathy for any flood victim from Noah's day to this.

He discovered mud, in short! There was mud in the house everywhere, and of course its windows were broken and the furniture was falling apart. There was mud on the carpets—sticky, stubborn mud, inches thick. There was mud on the walls and mud in the corners and closets, in the drawers and in the pantry, in every conceivable niche and location from the attic to the cellar. And the house itself, it should be remembered, was one long mile from its natural habitation.

**A**LL this meant that the Rev. Rhinehart Z. Replogle was ruined utterly. And it meant, also, that young J. Leonard understood the situation so thoroly that—a sturdy, bright-eyed, red-cheeked boy—he applied to the Cambria Steel Company, whose big plant is in Johnstown, for a job. He got one as messenger then and there, at three dollars a week, and quit school imme-

diately. Hardly twenty years later—this one sentence tells how successful he was—he formed a syndicate, got control of Cambria Steel, and by dint of twelve days of interesting maneuvering, sold it and cleared for himself and his associates, \$12,000,000—\$2,000,000 of which was his.

He was able to do that for several reasons. One reason is, he had studied. He had studied night and day, and learned everything he could learn about steel. Another reason is, he smiled! It is a fact that he then had, and he now has, three dimples, and a smile—it is almost a perennial grin—ready to work with them. He has been smiling ever since they saved him from that flood, all the way up the line from the bottom of the steel industry, clear up to the top. He cannot swim a stroke, or one might say, figuratively, that the only persons who smile as successfully as he does are those who, some time in their lives, have had to "swim for it"—swim hard to hang on to life at all.

He got his smile into his work as a messenger, with the result that in three years he was made a clerk. Then, with the same despatch that he had employed when a messenger, at eighteen he was assistant superintendent of the forge and axle department. It was then that the railroads were begging a way in which to let their passengers "down easy"—i. e., they sought a steel axle instead of an iron one that very often broke. Young Replogle was given the task of ascertaining their needs and, as a result of infinite conferences, his department brought forth at last what is known as "the Coffin Treatment" for axles, which has proven eminently successful.

About that time, too, he began to demonstrate his instinct for salesmanship in other ways.

**T**HE Hudson Tubes were being built. They needed four thousand tons of bolts. Four thousand tons of bolts constituted what steel men called "a plum." And the question at once uppermost in the minds of them was, "Who is to get this plum?" And they all considered carefully and got ready to bid. So, too, did young Mr. Replogle. He knew his bolt department thoroly; he knew what the three hundred men in it could do, what their materials cost—knew, in a word, about all there was to know about that department except a sure way in which to make it so efficient it could seize that plum! He looked about. He studied, and the spectacle that bothered him most was that of his bolt makers turning bolts by hand like plumbers at the end of wagons. "Why not invent a machine for rolling threads instead of cutting them?" he asked himself. In plenty of time to seize that plum he invented such a machine. With it one man could do the work formerly done by ten.

He got his plum. He got a patent on



his machine, and a great many bolt makers pay him royalties now.

Cambria's president took heed. He wasn't content to have such resourcefulness restricted entirely to the forge and axle department, over which young Replogle was superintendent now, tho hardly yet of age. "Rep," said the president one day, "you come over and get that smile of yours and that Neolithic jaw into the order department and see if you can't cut out this warfare between the sales and the operating departments. You're now general superintendent of the order department!"

THEN this startling young executive not only developed a sales spirit that is one of the rarest things in the world—one such that every salesman knew the young chief would back him up to the very last and then make a trip to close a deal himself—but he got the operating departments working hand in hand with the order department, so that when he promised deliveries by a certain date the operating departments accepted that promise as their very own.

It was no time, in fact, till the young chief of sales was assistant to the vice-president and general manager. Then he was made assistant to the president, then vice-president and general manager of sales.

Then along came American Vanadium, the largest corporation of its kind in the world, with its mines high up in the Andes Mountains—17,000 feet above sea level—and llamas, tough, stubborn little animals capable of carrying 115 pounds burden, willing never to carry more, bringing the precious converted metal down, for use in making armor, projectiles, many of the hardest kinds of steel there are. American Vanadium said, "We'll give you almost any old figure if you'll come over and be vice-president and general manager of sales." He went over. Shortly afterward he formed a syndicate and would have made himself president—if the syndicate had been successful in getting complete control, which it wasn't!

But Cambria was his real love. His thoughts persisted there. He learned that the Pennsylvania Railroad for reasons he understood fairly well wanted to get rid of its control of Cambria. That interested him. He wondered why he shouldn't have that control himself. He went out and got certain options on Cambria stock, in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. One day he strolled into the office of a certain executive of the Pennsylvania Railroad. "You've got 240,000 shares of Cambria I want to buy," he said.

"What'll you give?"

He named his figure. The executive named his. They compromised on sixty dollars.

Without much delay or much ado, J. Leonard Replogle, looking very young, handed over a check for fifteen million dollars and more—which did not by any means represent all the capital he had back of him on this little adventure. For his adventure was to combine Cambria, Lackawanna Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube, and give U. S.

Steel the stiffest competition it had ever known.

In the days following the stocks of all three companies climbed by leaps and bounds. Wall Street was wide-eyed at the antics of this "youngster." And things got to going at the pace of a Johnstown flood. "Why," says Mr. Replogle's secretary, "there was a stretch there when I didn't know whether I was drowned or swimming!" And another assistant said, "I thought I knew what was happening and when it was over I found I had been all wrong."

Saturday afternoon came. It was certain, as Wall Street viewed things, knocking off for Sunday, that everything was going thru—and equally certain that the failure of the combine meant a crash and disaster, a ducking or drowning, for thousands of investors.

Then something went all wrong. Lackawanna, in short, demanded more money. "Why, that has all been settled," argued young Replogle, coming down hard on the edge of a table. But Lackawanna thought differently. And Lackawanna wouldn't give in, wouldn't come in, wouldn't be forced in!

"It looked just there," said one of the participants in this Brest-Litovsk, "as if the 'Rep' was about to be knocked out of Replogle!" Circumstances said, in other words: "Young fellow, you've got to swim for it!" "Rep" swam! He swam easily over to W. E. Corey of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company. Smiling as he entered, he said, "Mr. Corey, do you want to buy Cambria?" "How much?" "Well, I'll give it to you for 81!" Corey took it.

When the deal was done the young financier put, as he says, the "Rep" back into the Replogle and two million dollars, his share, of change into his pocket and went out to play the best eighteen holes of golf he had ever played!

ONLY forty miles out of New York City were the Wharton mines, at Wharton, New Jersey. They were known well enough to the steel industry—not very favorably known, for old man Wharton, having made a fortune from them, left them to two daughters, who had by no means been successful with them. Yet the ore, so this young steel king knew, was in places so close to the surface that it could be mined by the steam-shovel method, tho most of it is 1300 feet down. It could be made to pay. But some one had an option on the property. One day that option expired. That day, in Philadelphia, the man who later was to be made, by dint of shrewd Mr. Baruch and others, Steel Director, "snapped it up!" Now, with modern methods the property pays. It is, he says, producing, with three blast furnaces going, a thousand tons of pig-iron every day and fifty tons of ferromanganese, which is quite as essential an element in the making of steel as coke or ore or limestone.

And surely, in these years when steel is the arbiter of our very civilization, when such a city as New York City would fall apart into segments and drop back thru the ages a century or two,

if, suddenly, there were to be no steel, there is something impressive in a steel property with a healthy store of ore only forty-five minutes from Broadway!

United States Steel, it is worth noting, brings its ore from northern Minnesota. Bethlehem Steel brings it from Cuba and South America. Mr. Replogle gets his forty-five minutes from Broadway! It is not so large a supply, of course, yet it is nevertheless extremely important.

But the responsibility that rests heaviest upon this young steel man, who is not yet forty years of age, is not to make Wharton Steel successful. It is rather to make the Allies successful.

"YOU have a tremendous job, haven't you?" I asked him.

He leaned back in his chair behind the desk in a corner of a corner office in the new building of the Council of National Defense in Washington—a typical steel man, ruddy, dressed in a suit that showed hard usage.

"Yes," he said, smiling, "this job is nearly overwhelming."

He is charged with keeping thoroly informed about the steel production in every plant of all America; with the proper classification of products; the standardization of them, and for the administration of the capacities of all the mills. He doesn't actually buy the billions of dollars' worth of steel that are being bought, but he does nearly everything else and keeps reins and whip on all the mills. Each week, in other words, the great sheets that are on his desk before him, tell him just what mills, if any, are "not coming up to scratch."

"Here is one, for instance," he explained, "that is falling off in tonnage. Here is one that is shipping non-essential steel."

"Then what do you do?" he was asked.

"Simply say, 'Here, you fellows are out of line!'" he smiled, tho he hastened to explain that he has had the best coöperation imaginable.

"Then what do they do?"

His gray eyes narrowed, tho still the smile persisted.

"They get into line!" he said.

"Why, you're general manager of three-fourths of the steel capacity of the world, aren't you?" he was asked. He smiled.

"It's a big job?"

"Yes," he admitted, "it's a big job!"

And it is a big job—providing steel for the big program that is America's: Steel for ships, for guns, for shipyards and shells, for cannon and all the thousand other wartime uses. It's the job in which failure might even lose the war, to the old Malevolent.

"Tell me," I urged, "how does this job look to you?"

He considered, smiling. "Why," he said, conclusively, "it's simple enough! My job is to get steel for the United States and the Allies where, when and in the form that's needed. That's easy, isn't it?" Then he laughed. And you can hear him laugh half a mile away!

Washington, D. C.



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL

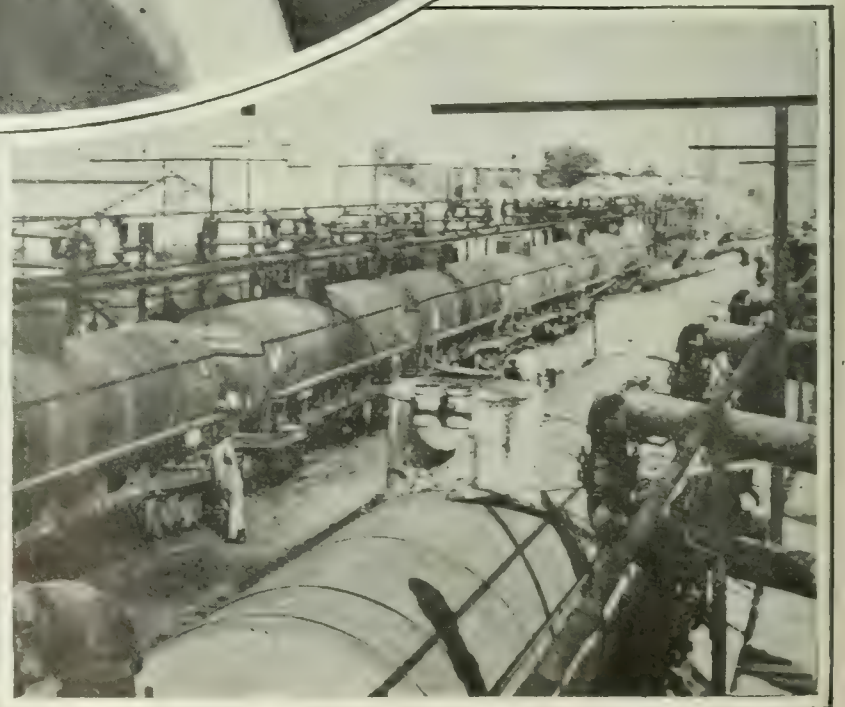
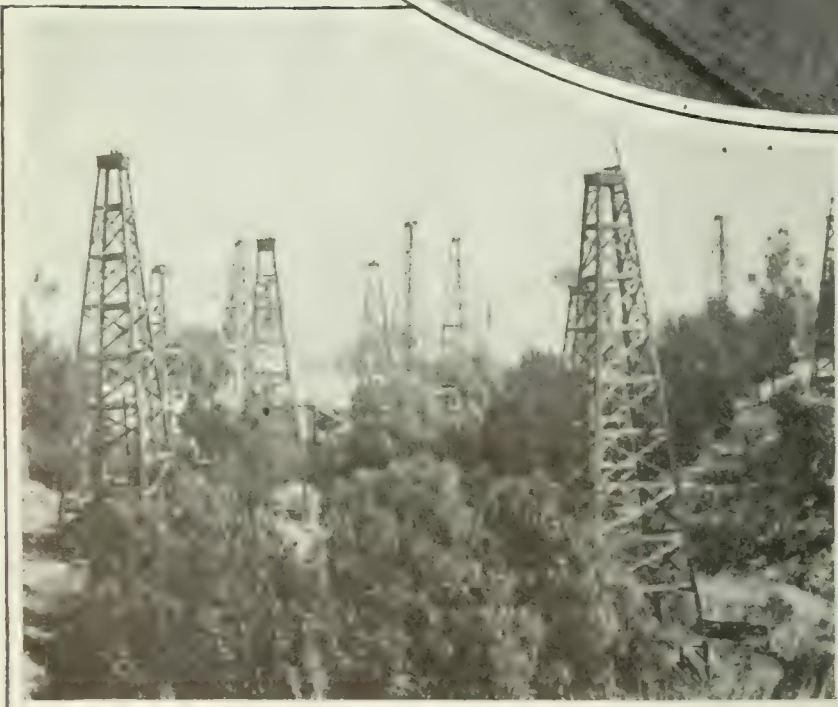


Paul Thompson

A WISE AND FRIENDLY COUNSELLOR IN PEACE AND WAR

Dr. Henry van Dyke, recently United States minister to the Netherlands, formerly professor at Princeton University and pastor in New York, author of "The Other Wise Man" and many essays and poems, brings rich experience to his work as chaplain of the Navy.





© International Film

© 1918 & 1919

#### IF YOU CAN'T GET COAL USE OIL

Last year the United States produced four hundred million barrels of oil. This year, with war needs and coal shortage, we must do better. Wherefore the appointment of an oil administrator, Mark L. Requa, of San Francisco. The photographs below his portrait illustrate the two phases of his work: the wells at the left where the oil is produced and the tank trains at the right which distribute it



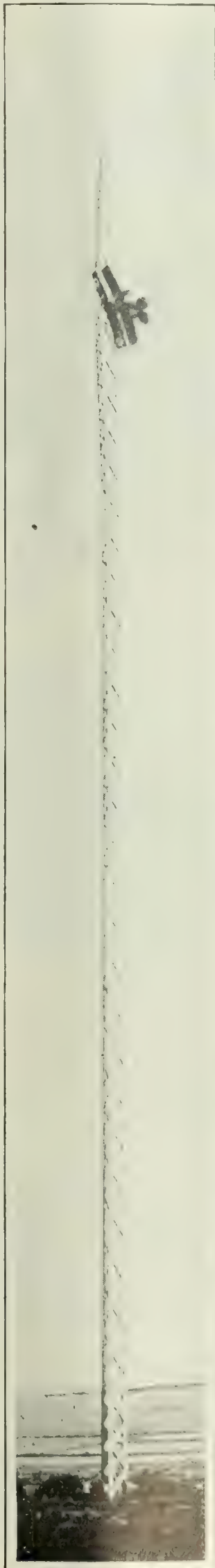


Press Illustrating

#### THE "ACE" OF THE FLYING CORPS

When the war broke out Major Libby, who is an American, joined the Canadian army as a private and was sent to England in April, 1915, to drive a motor truck. Later he joined the British Royal Flying Corps and in three months was given the Military Cross. He is now instructing war aviators here

#### FOUR ACES AND A JOKER



© Underwood & Underwood



© International Film

#### THE PREMIER AMERICAN "ACE"

Lieutenant Gervais Raoul Lufberry, of Wallingford, Connecticut, holds first place in the Lafayette Escadrille. He has brought down fifteen German planes, and has won a valiant list of medals: the Croix de Guerre, the British Military Cross, the French Medaille Militaire and the Legion of Honor



Press Illustrating

#### AN ITALIAN AIRMAN HERE

Hugo d'Annunzio has just been sent to this country to aid the manufacture of Caproni biplanes. The photograph at the right shows the most curious of air accidents—the British plane flying in the mist struck the steel wireless tower and caught there. The pilot was rescued by three seamen who climbed the tower



© Kadel & Hertel

#### GUYNEMER'S AVENGER

The French aviator, Lieutenant Fonk, who was a friend of the famous "Ace of Aces," killed last August, paid a spectacular tribute to the memory of his comrade. A famous German aviator boasted that "he feared no one with Guynemer dead." Two weeks later Lieutenant Fonk shot down his plane



# WHEN NEW YORK STOPPED LIVING

ON a morning in the heart of the great cold, a coal wagon turned up Jones Street. Jones Street is a short, mean street, where old homes transformed into rookeries alternate with "dumbbell tenements." It is a mean New York street like any other. Usually it is populous, but the cold had made it as deserted as a frozen cemetery.

Before the unsuspecting coal wagon was halfway down the street, children shivering in mean doorways called up cavernous staircases, "Hey, ma, coal!" and the street swarmed. The crowd became a mob, the mob a pack, people leaped at the horses' heads. They tore the driver from his seat, and then—the strongest arm was the one that got the coal in Jones Street that day.

In a moment they were at one another's throats. Women beat each other over the head with pails. One woman, a bucket of coal in her hand, made off screaming shrilly, her neighbors yapping after her like a wolf-pack. Men knocked women aside to get at the coal. A half-grown boy, his cheek gushing blood, fought with a woman. Her hair was down, her blouse torn at the shoulder. You didn't need to hear her screaming to know that her children at home were freezing. The long training of civilization, the drill of the factory, the discipline of the city ceased to exist. The driver, with whip in his hand, stood backed against the cart. Looting was only delayed by the fight among themselves, and then the police turned up, and the people, growling, formed some semblance of a line and stood waiting their turn.

It was indescribably sudden and savage, the riot on Jones Street, terrifying in its violence. That crowd had fury in it. It had the quality which makes for swift murder. Those women, those children, would have torn one another to shreds to get coal.

THEY leaped out of their cold individual discomforts, first to fight the coal man and then to fight each other. You would not suspect New York or Jones Street of such naked savagery. The scene didn't belong to here and now. It belonged to an earlier and more violent age and to another country. Jones Street is a law-abiding street of mixt races. It has not even a "hard name," but a two-days' breakdown of the system of distribution, and women who had lived their toilsome and limited lives, with the patient fatalism of the poor, sprang forth from their houses to take by force what they needed.

Their suffering was the barometer of their violence.

It was more than the lack of coal that ailed Jones Street. There was no light, there was no water. The people could no longer cook food or wash. There were tenements where the toilets had overflowed and where the water and sewage had gushed down the stairs and hung in icicles upon the banisters of the dark halls. No wonder they fought. As I watched them go off, a

BY MARY HEATON VORSE

AUTHOR OF "THE HEART'S COUNTRY,"

thought pierced thru me. The whole East Side was like Jones Street—potential riot.

Civilization had broken its promise with them; they broke their promise with it. Jones Street's answer to the breakdown of society had been riot, so during the cold, riot stalked the city streets, blazing forth here and there in sudden fury.

FOR once the well-to-do and the poor suffered side by side. It was not only in Jones Street that icicles hung for days from banisters.

What happened to uptown New York during the great cold will always be typified to me by a richly drest woman I saw stalking indignantly along with an oil heater in her outraged hand. She might have stood for a poster of Manhattan. The well-to-do in this country have for so long lived their comfortable, well-ordered lives that they could not understand what had happened to them. Something like this conversation took place in thousands of homes:

"Why has not the coal come?"

"Madam, there is no coal."

"Then send for gas or electric heaters."

"Madam, the company is out of them."

"Draw my bath, and I will find some for myself if you can't."

"The pipes are broken and the bathroom ceiling is lying in the tub."

When the bathroom ceilings in a town make a habit of lying in the tubs in any great quantities, there is something wrong with society. There was something very wrong with our society, and that was, that it had in some of its essentials temporarily broken down, but we couldn't believe it. We couldn't credit our eyes even with ceilings of our houses around our ears.

We called for the plumber. There must have been during the cold spell people who found plumbers. There must have been some strong, angry man who forcibly took a plumber home with him, but I have seen no such hero. I have not yet heard of any one who was not told by the plumber—caught only after superhuman efforts—that he would try and get around by the first of February.

One cannot stay in a house when the ceiling is a lump of ice, where there is no water and no fire. All New York started for the hotels. Only a little of it got there. What to do but leave town? But the trains on which one could leave were found to be taken off.

It sounds like Ollendorf or exaggeration. It is a record of truth.

New York stopped living. It stopped everything—bathing, first of all, except a few people whose hot-water supply gave out later than the heat and who remained night and day in their tubs to keep warm. You cannot exaggerate the discomfort borne by careless, comfortable New York, when for

the first time it got a taste of what any disorganization of society brings inevitably to the poor.

What New York underwent physically was reflected in its collective mind. A spiritual change came over the people. Cold New York thought only of one thing. Usually New York is broken up into as many thoughts as there are people. Now it had but one thought. Total strangers told one another tales of darkness and of cold. But it was not only that they were so uncomfortable that they talked so continually about one thing and thought only of one thing, New York's preoccupation with its troubles had a deeper inner meaning than discomfort.

The organization of society had failed.

It had broken down. To remedy the situation the President had taken over the railways. Coal had the right of way. The community became imaginatively interested in the whole intricate question of mining and distribution. Since the lack of it stopped our war industries, took our bread from us, stopped the schools and the factories, delayed transportation, put out our lights.

No wonder we could talk of nothing else. No wonder our spirits were bemused. For once wealth and influence were powerless, as they are only under one circumstance—they are powerless when society is disorganized. They are useless when civilization breaks down.

The trinity of civilization, light, heat and water, had failed New York and the Goliath was helpless.

FOR any one who chooses to read it, this breakdown is the writing on the wall. During the reign of terror, we have had our lesson. *Our civilization may not break down.* It may break down as little as a heart may cease beating. Our cities are the children of steam and electricity, the products of the highly centralized and the highly organized state. You may not disorganize one part of its complex variety without all the rest suffering. It is truer of us that we are all members one of another than of any other country on earth.

There are several luxuries which we may not have; one is an old-fashioned revolution, another is an invasion. Our civilization as it stands is built only for normal conditions. We are not only unprepared for the invasion of an enemy but for any unusual disorder and any great calamity. If our systems of production and distribution fail, we die.

Whose is the fault of our breakdown? America's most popular sport, "Passing the Buck," has never been more passionately played. Every one except the I. W. W. has been blamed.

Whatever the nearer contributory causes were, one thing is certain—that we suffered more than a touch of cold. It was a touch of war which we suffered. War stretched out its grim finger from across the ocean, and we perished. And the life of our fair-weather Republic, built upon normal conditions, shriveled up.



FOR months the battle of Verdun had been raging. Thiaumont—sixteen times taken,

lost, and retaken—was held by the French. Ceaselessly the Germans poured against it a withering, devastating rain of shells. Within the battered fortress pandemonium reigned. Its guns were disabled. The ammunition was exhausted. Communication was utterly cut off. Long ago the wireless had been blown to pieces. Telephones had ceased to exist. Yet the defenders clung to their posts, chanting as their death song that now immortal phrase, "They shall not pass." One German battery in particular was doing terrible execution. Its shells were land-

ing in the very heart of the ruined fortress. Unless that battery could be silenced, the fate of Thiaumont and every man in it was already sealed. But the commandant had wires neither aloft nor below, nor any messenger that could live to reach the lines behind him.

Suddenly from those lines a dark speck darted forth. Now it paused behind some protecting rock, now dashed across the shell-torn terrain, now slunk, crouching, thru a depression. But ever it made its way toward that inferno, Thiaumont. As it drew nearer, the defenders saw that the approaching creature was a liaison dog. The entrance was flung open, and with a final burst of speed the faithful animal dashed into the fort, unhurt.

# THE DOGS OF WAR

BY LEWIS EDWIN THEISS

In the pocket of the animal's collar was a message, telling of relief to come thru an attack on a

nearby point on the German lines. And strapped to his back was a tiny pannier, within which were two terrified, half-paralyzed carrier pigeons. Quickly the commander wrote, "Stop the German battery on our left," and jotted down the elements for gun pointing. The message made fast, a trembling bird was flung thru a breach in the wall. Straight to its home, thru shot and shell and exploding shrapnel, flew the pigeon. In a few moments its message had been conveyed to the gun crews, the German battery was silenced, and Thiaumont was saved.



International Film

*These heroic canines are attached to the Red Cross division of the Italian army. It is their duty to seek out the wounded so they can be treated and sent to the hospitals*



International Film

*The dog makes an excellent sentry and must be trained to detect approaching poison gas*

Thus, Sterling Heilig tells us in his despatches to the New York Sun, did one of the dogs of war do his share in the struggle to save democracy. In the lines behind Thiaumont, where stood the great guns that shattered the "German battery on the left," other dogs were likewise doing their bits. Deep down in the earth, in shellproof chambers, with charts and maps and airplane photographs before them, sit the battery officers figuring ranges and elevations, and directing the firing of the guns. But under the devastating blasts of the German guns neither telephone nor wireless any longer existed. The gun crews were cut off from their directing officers, and no human messenger could hope to convey instructions thru that hail [Continued on page 206]



© Paul Thompson

*A liaison dog waiting to be released when he may dash over the line with a message carried in the pocket of his collar*





SETTING OFF THE ROOM

*The quaint patterned paper suggests distance in this tiny hall and relieves its simple furnishing. Miss Lewis, decorator*



# The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING : BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

## SETTING OFF THE ROOM

BY LOUISE DAY PUTNAM LEE

**T**O have harmony one must have unity, and the architect, if he is wise, considers the façade of his house from this standpoint, and every detail from the chimney down he makes an integral part of this unit so that it holds its place, fulfils its function, and gives just the right emphasis and no more, thru harmony of line, scale, color and placement.

In many an interior the householder gives way to unrestrained whim, and the souvenir collector, the bargain hunter, the athlete with his cups, the hunter and his stuffed deer heads, and he who would make his home a museum of antiques, makes a conglomerate mess of his interior. If one is sentimental and would keep these things, let him have a "den" or put them in cases where they may be out of sight, and may be taken out on occasion to be looked at and enjoyed; for it is a difficult task indeed, to bring out harmony between a moose head, a sea shell and a loving cup! Such things also complicate housekeeping, disturb the sense of rest in the room and are in no way decorative or useful.

A room to be a unit must have a direct relationship between its parts as regards scale, proportion, color and design. The background or the walls, floors and ceilings serve as the foundation of the room against which are projected all things such as pictures, furniture, hangings and even people, and these act in reality as decoration, as does also any treatment we may make of these structural features, be it wall paper, paint or carpet. The surfaces of the

background are so great that they become the dominant features in the room, and consequently are the most important and require much care and attention.

Decoration is always subordinate to structure tho directly related to it, and it should follow or conform to the main structural lines, never detracting from them but, if anything, emphasizing them. Thus the cornice, the doors, windows and mantel are spots which naturally lend themselves to decoration, for these lines are created by structural necessity.

However, if the ornamentation of any structural feature is out of proportion, or does not conform to the linear movement of the object it adorns, it will bid perhaps too insistently for our attention, thus detracting from the rest of the room and violating the laws of decoration.

**L**INE harmony is based on order and order is the basis of all design; we can appreciate this more readily if we consider an analogy in music. We do not have anything approaching music until sound or noise becomes developed into regular ordered beats which we call rhythm. So with design. Take for example the much used polka dot pattern which receives its only interest thru the orderly repetition of forms. With the development of design we may have much more complication of line and a greater variety of motifs, but the fundamental principle of order and repeti-

tion and the close relationship between lines and forms must be forever maintained even when it merges from the realm of pure design into the pictorial.

Different lines convey to us psychologically different sensations or impressions; horizontal lines convey rest, whereas vertical lines give the impression of height or growth, and slanting lines the impression of movement.

When the line movement in the wall paper in no way conforms to the horizontal or vertical lines of the wall, our decoration becomes in no way related to it but is a thing alone and of itself. If we choose a paper pictorial in design, it becomes the main decoration of the room and all else is subordinate. Such a paper then is most successfully used in a hall, a dining room, or an impersonal kind of a room where there is either an air of formality or where there are few or no personal notes introduced to conflict. The photograph on the opposite page is a good example of such treatment. To place pictures on such a wall of course becomes an absurdity, for we would have a picture placed upon a picture. When the paper, as in this instance, becomes the dominant decorative note in the room we cannot successfully add more decoration to the form of figured curtains or figured furniture covering, but will obtain a better effect by using plain colors. Also a room in which the curtains, furniture covering, etc., are of the same design as the wall paper, is, as a rule, exceedingly monotonous and



A plain wall paper makes an excellent background for pictures and furniture, particularly in a living room. Albro & Lindeberg, architects





*The wall paper forms the main decorative interest in this room. Plain rugs and plain curtains are used. Albro & Lindeberg, architects*

uninteresting. The more conspicuous in design a paper is, the less of it should be used and of course the larger the design the larger should be the room.

There are two classes of designs, one which we may term naturalistic and which attempts to imitate nature "as she is" and the other which we may term pure design or an orderly repetition of a conventionalized motif. In the first class are to be included most of the so-called "best sellers" in wall papers, great masses of pink and sometimes even blue roses sprawling across our walls with no sense of restraint or of order. No true lover of nature could commit such a desecration, and no one with a sense of order and rhythm could enjoy the restlessness created by the many flowing, meaningless lines which are in no way related to the structural lines of the thing they are supposed to decorate. The same criticism may be made of many of the textiles upon the market, tho these are not so objectionable since they are used in a smaller mass, and when used as curtains the design is lost in the folds.

In the realm of conventional design we should expect to find papers which would relate themselves more closely to the wall, since in the repetition of any motif we gain a sense of balance and of order and a structural feeling which is not obtainable in the naturalistic patterns. In this class of design are to be included stripes, geometrical patterns, and all patterns produced by repetition of conventional motifs.

WE have seen that in proportion to the prominence of the design of our wall paper other interests in the room must be subordinate. In the same way if we use a color upon the wall, all other things and people must be toned or keyed to it so that the more intense the color of the wall, the lower and more neutral or colorless must be the tone of the other things in the room and vice versa. By a neutral color is meant a fusion of all colors. For instance, if the primary colors, red, blue and yellow are mixt in equal quantities, the result is a gray, and this is, strictly speaking, a truly neutral color, but if we were to take any number of samples of so-called grays and compare them a great difference in shade would be discernible. Some would be warmer in tone and some colder, which would mean that some would have a predominance of red, or of yellow, if warm, and of blue if cold. Generally speaking, by a neutral color we mean a color whose intensity has been greatly diminished. A tan, for instance, is, strictly speaking, a yellow or orange, which tho it still retains its character has nevertheless been neutralized thru its fusion with other colors and is no longer pure yellow in tone. The less of yellow that appears in a tan the more neutral it is.

The more neutralized colors are, the easier are they to harmonize in spite of the fact that the gamut of color is larger. In order to appreciate the value of a very neutral color and its use, try placing on such a tone bright bits of color and notice how the intrinsic value of their colorfulness is brought out. By this we can see that if we have a neutral wall, color can be brought into the room by means of curtains, furniture or small pieces, such as lamps, etc., and in fact a greater variety of colors can be used because the neutral background unifies and harmonizes them.

There is a rule which states that the more intense the color, the smaller should be the amount of area used, and this may apply also to strong and prominent design in either wall papers or draperies.

So great has been the interest and vogue for wall papers in the last thirty years that the decorative possibilities of plain walls have been greatly neglected. Before the advent of the wall paper, walls were generally paneled or painted and in very recent years decorators and architects have returned to this manner of treatment as giving the widest scope for decoration. Walls paneled in wood are, of course, expensive, especially if made of very fine woods, but by painting the wall we can obtain very much the same charm that was obtained in the early wood paneling of the French period and some of the later English periods. Of course by the means of paint all sorts of subtleties of tone may be secured which one is not always able to get by means of wall paper.

By using a plain or two-tone neutral color upon the [Continued on page 201]



*The picture, wall hanging and furniture form a composition directly related to the room. Louise Day Putnam Lee, decorator*



*Plain paneled walls form a decorative background and permit the use of much color in furniture coverings and curtains*



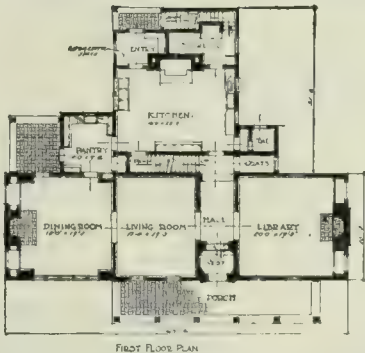
# A Farmhouse Made Over



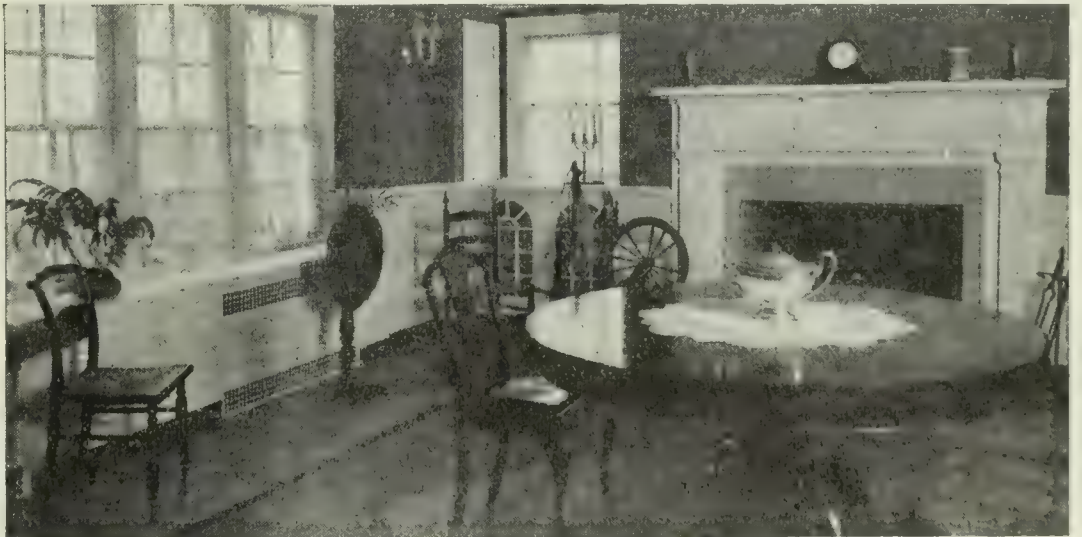
The Bogart homestead at River Edge, New Jersey, built before the American Revolution, is splendidly illustrative of what can be done with our native architecture in the hands of competent architects. It was originally a simple, square Colonial house with a kitchen wing and the only structural changes made in remodeling it were the extension of the north wall to give more floor space and the raising of the wing roof. A new service wing was added at the back and the old kitchen turned into a dining room. The house has the old style hall running thru from front to rear. The hospitality and stately dignity of the Colonial portico and doorway are emphasized in the photograph at the left by the group playing at an old-time tea party in old-time gowns



In many of the rooms, as this corner of the library suggests, the original mahogany furniture is still in use. The beauty of the old red-tiled fireplaces and white mantels is emphasized by the crisp, flat treatment of the woodwork

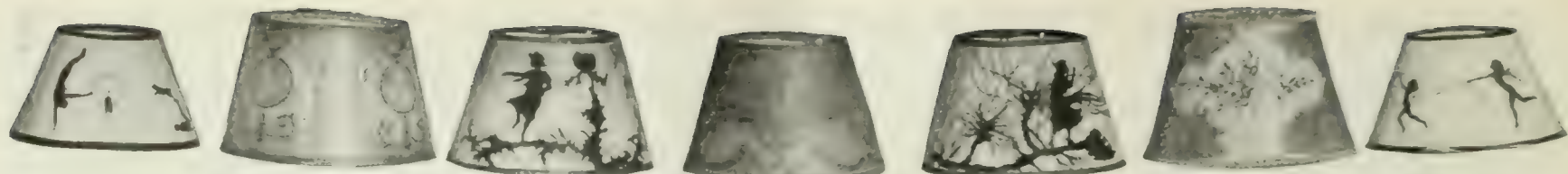


Nowhere is the Georgian influence more marked than in the dining room with its paneled wainscoting, glass cupboard doors, hospitable fireplace and hand-modeled mantel. The window grouping is in itself an effective architectural detail and by its cheerful outlook adds not a little to the hospitable aspect of the room as a whole



RESIDENCE OF A. Z. BOGART AT RIVER EDGE, NEW JERSEY. FORMAN AND LIGHT, ARCHITECTS





*There are all sizes and varieties of parchment shades painted in lively colors*

# LAMPS

BY GEORGE LELAND HUNTER



Lamp B

half of the nineteenth century could not bring lamps back to their position of honor in fine residences. It remained for electricity in the twentieth century to restore lamps, and banish electric fixtures of the type evolved from gas fixtures.

The word *lamp* that started in Greek as a torch, and gradually came to include Greek and Roman terra cotta and bronze lamps burning oil, now means primarily "a movable light with its container," altho we still continue to employ the term for alcohol and heating lamps. Fortunately the words "electrolier" and "portable" once used to designate electric lamps have passed into oblivion. The trade use of the word *lamp* for electric bulbs is not sufficiently popular to cause confusion.

Floor and table lamps are the most important part of any residential lighting equipment. Chandeliers and wall brackets may be more prominent architecturally, but the architect who does not have his houses supplied generously with base and floor plugs as sources for electric lamps, is not doing his duty by his clients. Lamps mean comfort, convenience, beauty and economy, when wisely selected.

The most beautiful lamps I know are those that have been handed down to us from the Greeks and Romans. Equally beautiful are their floor lamps and their table lamps, so many of which were buried in Pompeii by Vesuvius over 1800 years ago, and now in the Naples museum and elsewhere, furnish inspiration for modern makers. The ugliest lamps I know were those employed for kerosene in the nineteenth century and since. The least attractive electric lamps are those transformed from kerosene lamps or modeled on them. At this point, however, it is only fair to state that the three dollar kerosene lamp now in most general use is a striking exception to the rule, especially when finished in dull brass and fitted with an appropriate shade of gentle tone.

Especially abhorrent to me are the electric lamps whose obtrusive rotundity below compels one to think always of the oil tank

which is a necessary part of oil lamps. In electric lamps no oil tank is necessary, and the shape that recalls it should be banished. Not that I would banish all vase forms, merely those that are unpleasantly suggestive. Among Chinese porcelain, Wedgewood and Persian vases, we find some of the best light standards in existence, and I have seen Oriental and Russian hammered brass and willow and wicker and bamboo containers that were excellent when appropriately environed.

The most important part of electric lamps, however, is not the standard, but the shade. Anciently the problem was how to get enough light. Now the problem is how to tame and tone the light so that it will not injure the eyes, or spoil the appearance of the room with its glare. Fortunately beauty and utility here go hand in hand. The shade that is necessary to protect the vision and distribute the illumination is most effective when beautiful.

Of course all shades do quench some light, and many shades waste light. But the economic efficiency of a shade has to be determined not by the quantity of light that it distributes, but by the quantity of useful light that it distributes, that is to say by the help it gives the eye in seeing. The

crystal glass that forms the electric bulb is not an efficient shade because it leaves the light from the electric filament so intensely bright as to cause eye strain. Even frosted bulbs are neither safe nor comfortable when too near, and in the direct line of vision.

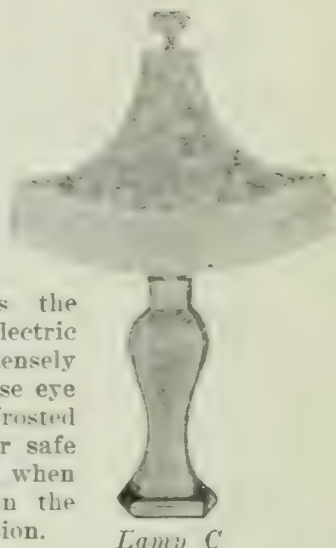
Light not only reveals beauty, it is itself beautiful. Small wonder that the ancient Persians worshiped fire, and the ancient Egyptians the sun, and that the sun's halo has been sacred ever since. Sunrise and sunset with their wealth of color are loved even by those to whom other nature makes little appeal.

Artificial light like natural light is most beautiful when colored. Electric fountains are vastly more pleasing than searchlights. The spotlights that transform the costumes of the ballet draw applause even from the crudest audiences. So with lamps, the most interesting and delightful are those that develop color harmonies, and especially those that develop also texture harmonies, like those with silk shades, silk fringed on bases of porcelain or pottery, or painted wood: or those with leaded glass shades on standards of brass or bronze, or of metal finished in silver or gold

or antique green; or those with parchment paper shades painted gaily over with flowers and decorative personages and landscapes, on standards of carved wood or bent and hammered iron.

Examples of some of these illustrate this article. While none of them is the utmost that is possible of accomplishment, they have been chosen for grace of design and attractiveness of color and texture, and can be purchased at from ten to one hundred dollars, with some of the ancient Chinese pieces mounting as high as one thousand dollars, shade and standard complete, and tiny wooden or light wicker standards descending to three or even two dollars upon bargain occasions. Unfortunately the lamps at the cheap end are apt to be imperfectly made of inferior materials. The best of them have slender classic standards of turned wood finished in mahogany or paint, and shades of silk fringed and ballooned appropriately. There stands on my desk as I write one purchased at a retail shop for three dollars, with standard nineteen inches high and terra cotta silk shade thirteen inches wide. The bulb screws into the standard vertically, and the frame of the shade rests upon the bulb.

Here I should like to digress to say that



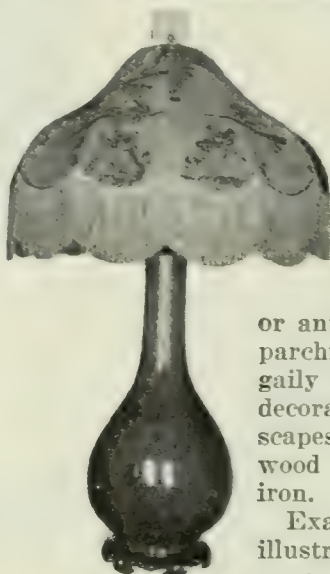
Lamp C



Lamp E



Lamp F



Lamp G



Lamp D



other things being equal, the lamp is most economical and convenient which carries only one bulb. The grouping of two or three bulbs consumes more current, and is not apt to give any better distribution. Of course, tungsten bulbs should be used, because they excel the old carbon bulb as much in efficiency as incandescent mantle gas lamps excel those with naked flame. Lamps with opaque metal shades should be avoided. The light reflected from the shiny surface is almost as ugly and disagreeable and hard on the eyes as light directly from the filament.

Floor lamps are a luxury not for small rooms. They waste floor space. But in rooms of generous size they are splendidly convenient for reading and writing and knitting and sewing and tete-a-teteing. They also compose well with the architectural lines of a room. Lamps N, O, P—the first with ruffle-bordered silk shade, the second with Chinese silk tapestry shade picturing a boat festival, the third with velour shade that wears an embroidered collar—also color the light agreeably, and can be made the jewels of a decorative scheme. The standard of the first is in wood of mahogany finish, of the second in carved wood painted and lacquered in the Chinese style, of the third in iron finished antique with bent iron base. The finial of Lamp O like that of others of the Chinese style lamps illustrated, is in carved jade and in itself contributes materially to the scheme of decoration in a room. Any of these three

uses for shades like these thruout the house, for lamps on odd tables, desks or bureaus, for candle shades in the dining room or perhaps in the library. They fit into many different schemes of decoration and give a charming effect of color without becoming a dominant decorative note. It is possible to have shades like these made to your own design, thus carrying out the exact plan of decoration and emphasizing

any original note you may have introduced. The silhouette designs illustrated at the top of the opposite page suggest the possibilities of a thousand and one similarly effective patterns.

Lamp B has a base of painted wood and shade of painted parchment in gay colors, showing a bright landscape and a flaunting peacock. Lamp C carries a Chinese embroidered shade upon an ancient Kien-Lung porcelain, and is a marvel of color harmony, but by no means inexpensive. Lamp D has a porcelain base with landscape and personages in blue and red, and a shade in one-tone Chinese brocade with a deep fringe. The painted parchment paper shade of Lamp E shows a vase and flowers with balustrade and landscape. It has a rather heavy ornamental base. Lamp F is a modern Chinese porcelain in the style of Kien-Lung, who was the Chinese contemporary of Louis XV. Its shade is exquisitely embroidered in heavy flowers and figures and it has a deep scalloped fringe. Lamp G is a very important ancient Kien-Lung standard in blue porcelain 45 inches high, with shade of Chinese silk tapestry. Lamp H has an iron standard finished in silver, or in antique iron and gold, as preferred. The shade is of silk with a long, close fringe. Lamp I has a base in antique iron and a colorful painted shade. Lamp J has a metal base finished in silver and black, or in antique gold, and a parchment paper shade delightfully adorned with flowers and butterflies, and with a bird of elaborately decorative composition.



Lamp H



Lamp K



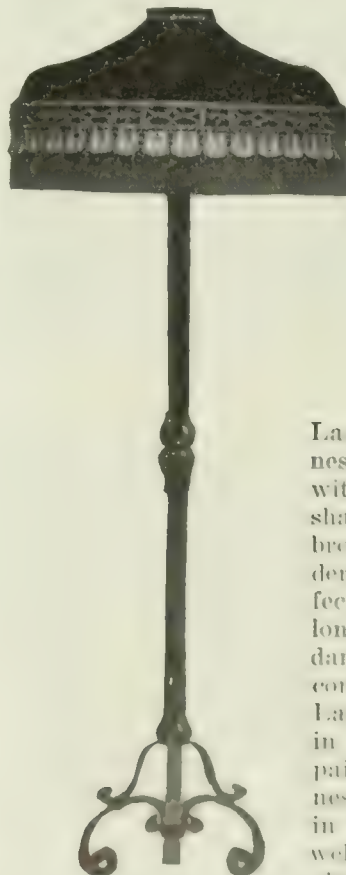
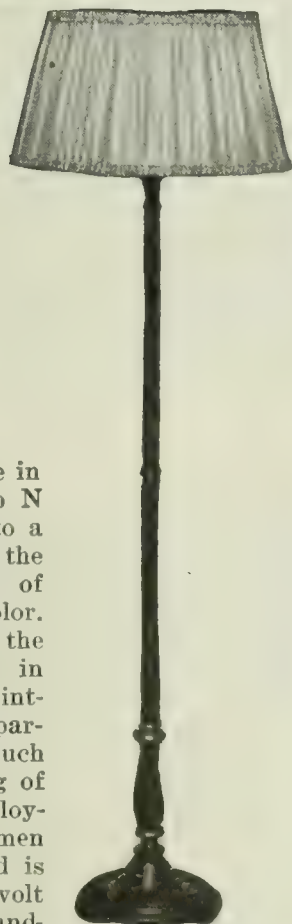
Lamp L



Lamp M



Lamp I



Lamp J

lamps would be admirable in a living room, and Lamp N might fit equally well into a boudoir, particularly if the silk shade were made of some soft, rather light color.

The small shades at the head of the article are in parchment paper gaily painted and sufficiently transparent not to waste too much of the light. The painting of such shades gives employment to many young women from our art schools, and is one of the signs of our revolt from machine-made to hand-made. Even more beautiful are the shades in real parchment. There are dozens of

Floor lamps are now as much in vogue as domes and showers were once upon a time. These three are N, O, P reading from the left

Lamp K has a square Chinese porcelain standard rich with colored flowers, and shaded with one-tone Chinese brocade. Lamp L has a slender metal base of turned effect, extremely simple, and a long-fringed rather flat silk damask shade that is heavily corded above and below. Lamp M has a Colonial base in metal with American painted shade showing Chinese inspiration. The colors in the shade look equally well in the daytime and when the lamp is lighted; and they will harmonize with any except the most radical or unusual plan of decoration.



# IN A SMALL DINING ROOM

BY ABBOT McCLURE AND HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN

THE small dining room is nearly always a problem. And just because it is a problem, and not seldom a tough problem at that, the small dining room is, in consequence, very often a horror; whether it be in a private dwelling or in an apartment house. That it should be a problem is reasonable. That it should ever be a horror is inexcusable, tho there may be a variety of causes for it; and that any place where human beings meet two or three times a day to eat and presumably to converse the while, a place which considerations of good digestion and mental well-being alike demand should be one of the pleasantest spots in the home, should be depressing and distressing, is all wrong and intolerable. And it is all the more inexcusable when the small dining room is susceptible of being endowed with great charm.

The remedy for the small dining room that is a horror is to be found by the application of plain common sense. The first thing necessary is to divest the mind of all prepossessions and then hark back to fundamental principles and mercilessly analyze the situation. This close scrutiny of the essentials to the make-up of the dining room will show that the movable appointments may be divided into two classes—indispensables and optionals. The only absolute indispensables are a table from which to eat and seats to sit upon. The optionals, however desirable they may be, when conditions of space permit their presence without crowding, may in one way or another be dispensed with and their proper functions be performed by a substitute. In carrying out this process of elimination in the scheme of a small dining room, the chief difficulty lies in persuading the owners to accommodate their preconceived notions to the actual limitations of space, make a virtue of necessity and content themselves with what is really expedient rather than attempt to defy the law of physics which forbids two bodies to occupy the same space at the same time and try to force in an equipment that needs double the space available. The result of such an attempt is the constant sensation of being smothered and the discomfort of sideling between objects that encroach on freedom of passage. Once the mental attitude is accommodated, the rest of the task becomes comparatively easy with the exercise of a little ingenuity.

To begin at the beginning, in a systematic way, before attempting to advise about the exclusion or inclusion of different optional pieces or substitutions to take their place, something must be said about the preparation of the setting. The prime requirement of this setting is to create the greatest possible impression of space. To do this one must carefully avoid everything that will detract from the apparent size. Avoid heavy and prominent moldings in door and window trims and about the fireplace, if there be one. Dispense with a mantelpiece or shelf, having instead merely a molding with an overmantel panel or chimneypiece, or some such simple device, and avoid all projections such as plate rails, which are happily out of fashion at any rate. By keeping the moldings in low, flat relief and eliminating projections, altho very little actual space is gained, the impression of freedom and space is measurably increased.

In the second place, eschew strong, assertive colors, the so-called "advancing" or warm colors in whose composition there is

a predominant element of red or yellow, which may be described as the positive colors of the spectrum. The reason for this is that warm or advancing colors seem to come forward and detract from the apparent size of a room, especially a small room, while cool or receding colors, on the other hand, seem to go back and have a tendency to magnify the apparent size of a room. If, for example, the walls of a room that has been painted or papered a deep terra-cotta are done over in a light cream color, the apparent increase in size is immediately striking. For the small dining room it will be advisable to stick to such colors as cool, quiet grays, gray greens, pale blues, pale greens in which the blue element is stronger than the yellow, or putty color. If there is a cold north light and any of the tones just named seem too frigid, it will be safe to use a biscuit or a pale light buff color in which there is enough white to neutralize the advancing quality of the yellow. Of course the woodwork should be light—white, cream, soft gray or gray green—as dark woodwork tends to diminish apparent size.

STICK to smooth, flat textures, whether in hangings, upholstery or wall coverings. A rough, coarse or deep texture with a large percentage of relief, such as loosely woven monk's cloth, or a texture with depth of shadow, such as deep pile velvet, or, in fact, any velvet, has a space-decreasing tendency. If one wishes to be convinced in this respect, let them try the experiment of first putting velvet hangings in a small room and then replacing them by silk or poplin of exactly the same color and see with which the room looks larger. Or, again, replace a burlap surface covering on a wall by smooth filled canvas with a coat of paint and see which more helps the sense of space. This solicitude about mouldings and textures may seem to some a trifling matter, but it is by punctiliously heeding just such subtle, little points that the total result is very materially affected. It is always the little things that count.

Any kind of surface with a strongly marked pattern appears smaller than a plain surface of the same size. It is plainly better to eschew patterned fabrics, wall papers and rugs or carpets; or else, if patterns be used at all, it is advisable that they be small, inconspicuous and evenly distributed and not insistent nor violently emphatic in their colors. Likewise avoid prominent stripes; if any lines are to be emphasized, let them be horizontal, as a little emphasis of horizontal lines will help the sense of space. For this reason, it is well, if opportunity offers, to have shallow valances above the windows, as they tend to increase the apparent width of the windows and so add to the sense of space. Furthermore, avoid central "domes" or other lighting fixtures dropping from the middle of the ceiling, as they make the room look smaller than it really is. It is better to have side fixtures.

The propriety, indeed the necessity, of keeping the scale of everything small in a small room ought to be self-evident. Not only is it true that a large piece of furniture in a small room looks larger than it really is and that a small piece of furniture in a large room is apt, by comparison, to appear smaller than is actually the case, but it is also true that if two pieces—let us say tables—of exactly the same size, but of different proportions, are put in a

small room, the table whose legs and underframing are designed upon a large and heavy scale will appear considerably larger than the same sized table with parts designed on a small scale. For example, a table with straight, slender legs looks smaller than a table with the same sized top but supported on a massive pedestal with spreading feet. For this reason probably no type of furniture, by its refined and slender scale, is better suited to the small dining room than Sheraton. Sheraton furniture is here mentioned merely because it is so well known to be characteristically light, thin, and rather high-shouldered in the scale of its structural members and details. In the list of eligibles might properly be included Hepplewhite furniture, many items of Duncan Phyfe design, and likewise tables and other articles with slender baluster-turned legs, such as some of the early American pieces and the modern cottage types that have been adapted from them, that may appropriately be used along with the thin-spindled chairs of Windsor extraction.

As to the color of the furniture, a word of comment, perhaps, is necessary. The admonition to avoid dark woodwork does not apply in the case of movable furniture of some dark wood, like mahogany, or painted a dark color. If the scale of the furniture be in keeping with the size of the room, the color will neither decrease the apparent size and weigh the room down, nor will it offer an objectionable contrast against a light background. In fact, the optical effect will be such that the contrast of the dark legs and stretchers against a light wall will only serve to emphasize their slender proportions. On the other hand, there is no objection to properly scaled furniture of some light wood, such as curly maple, or painted a light color, so long as that color be not of obtrusively advancing quality. But there is a serious objection to light furniture painted an assertive advancing hue. The contrast, then, against a quiet, receding background will be too sharp and disturbing and will magnify the size of each individual piece.

IN choosing the optional pieces for the small dining room, remember that the sideboard is *not* a *sine qua non* for respectability and, in many small dining rooms, had better be left out of the scheme and its place taken by a small console or a pair of consoles, which afford the requisite facilities for serving and for holding such permanent objects as may be proper, but not for the usual superfluous and objectionable display of small silver. One of the first objects to eliminate is a china cabinet or cupboard. The display of china and glass in any dining room is nearly always in questionable taste; when a room is small such things are invariably better out of it. Avoid too many wall decorations and mercilessly exclude ponderous frames.

As a final word of suggestion, it may be added that round or oval tables are more prodigal of space than rectangular tables, whether square or oblong; that narrow tables—the idea adapted from the refectory table—are worth considering; that draw tables are especially commendable and convenient in saving space and, at the same time, giving comfort; that hanging furniture, such as wall cabinets, are worth remembering; and, finally, that either backless forms or single stools, at the sides of the table, may often be advantageously substituted for chairs.





A flat with broken pieces of flower pot covering the drainage holes. Over these place a layer of inverted, decayed soil



Scatter seed over the surface of the soil. Use labels like these to mark the name of each variety and the date of sowing seed



Sift a little sand and garden loam over the surface before sowing and cover the seed about its own depth in the same way

# HASTE SAVES WASTE

BY HUGH FINDLAY



Beet seedlings before they are trimmed and ready to be transplanted

Forethought is the only sure way of success in gardening. February is the time to start if you want full crops next fall. Sow your seed early and protect it from frosts. The most convenient way is to sow the seed in a flat which may be made from a box of any convenient size, four inches deep. After the seed is planted the flat may be placed in the hotbed, greenhouse, or a sunny window.

It is always advisable to transplant the seedlings. The plants are set 2x2 inches and by April or May they are a stocky, strong growth. Before the final transplanting to the open the plants should be hardened off by gradually exposing them to the open and decreasing the supply of water.



Ready to plant. The trimming decreases the demand for moisture

## SEED TO BE SOWN IN FEBRUARY OR MARCH UNDER GLASS

Vegetables	Seeds required for a 50-foot row	Time required for the germination of seed in days	Time required for a crop to mature from seed in days	Approximate yield per 50-foot row	Number of feet of row to supply a family of five	When to plant in the garden
Beets .....	1/2 oz.	5 to 10	60 to 80	1 to 1 1/2 bu.	50	April or May
Brussels Sprouts.....	1/8 oz.	4 to 11	95 to 130	16 qt.	25	May 1st
Early Cabbage.....	1/6 oz.	3 to 10	100 to 115	25 heads	50	April or May
Early Cauliflower.....	1/8 oz.	4 to 10	100 to 125	25 heads	50	May 1st
Celery .....	1/4 oz.	9 to 15	150 to 175	150 stalks	50	May 1st
Egg Plant.....	1/8 oz.	7 to 12	135	80 fruit	50	June 1st
Lettuce, Loose Leaf..	1/2 oz.	4 to 7	60 to 95	50 heads	25	April or May
Onions .....	1/4 oz.	8 to 17	125 to 140	1 bu.	150	April 15th
Peppers .....	1/8 oz.	8 to 13	110 to 130	400 pods	25	June 1st
Tomatoes .....	1/8 oz.	5 to 10	125 to 150	7 bu.	100	June 1st

The dates given on this planting table are for the latitude of New York City. For every hundred miles north or south subtract or add from 5 to 8 days.



It is very important to press down the soil over the seed before watering. Doing this aids decidedly in germination



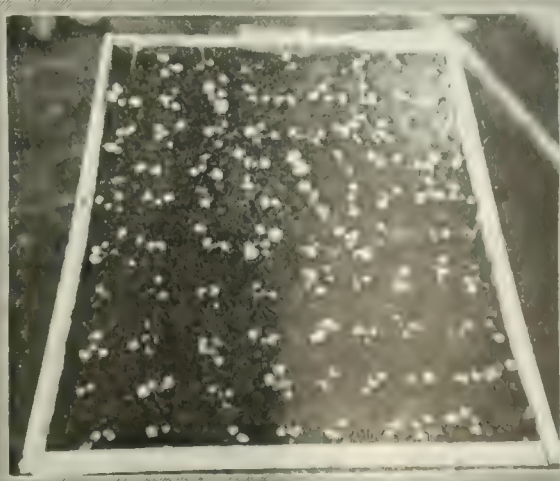
After sowing cover the flat with glass to retain the moisture. After the seed germinates give the plants plenty of light



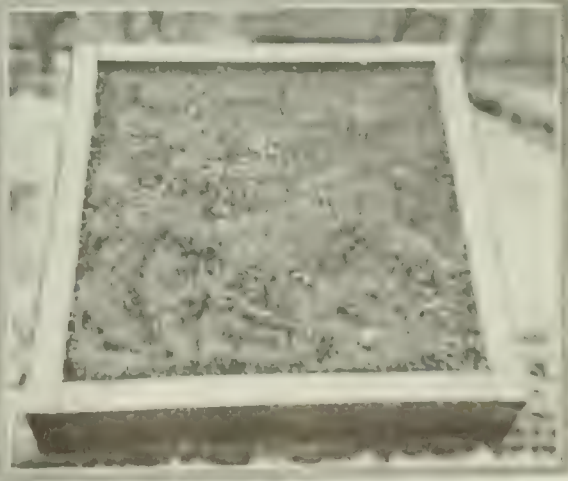
A flat full of vigorous early beet plants well-grown and ready now to be transplanted to the vegetable garden out of doors



A flat divided into sections 4x4 inches. Each plant can be transplanted separately



A flat of seedlings properly thinned in order to develop thrifty plants



Seedlings crowded. If they are not transplanted they grow spindly and suckly



# GETTING THE RIGHT FENCE

BY HAROLD A. CAPARN

FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

**I**NASMUCH as my previous article for The Independent set forth the advantages of omitting fences, it may seem a little inconsistent to follow it with another describing them. But ever since men have claimed the right to exclude others from certain parts of the earth there have been fences, and tho they could often be suppress to the benefit of the parties on either side of them, they are often desirable and even absolutely necessary.

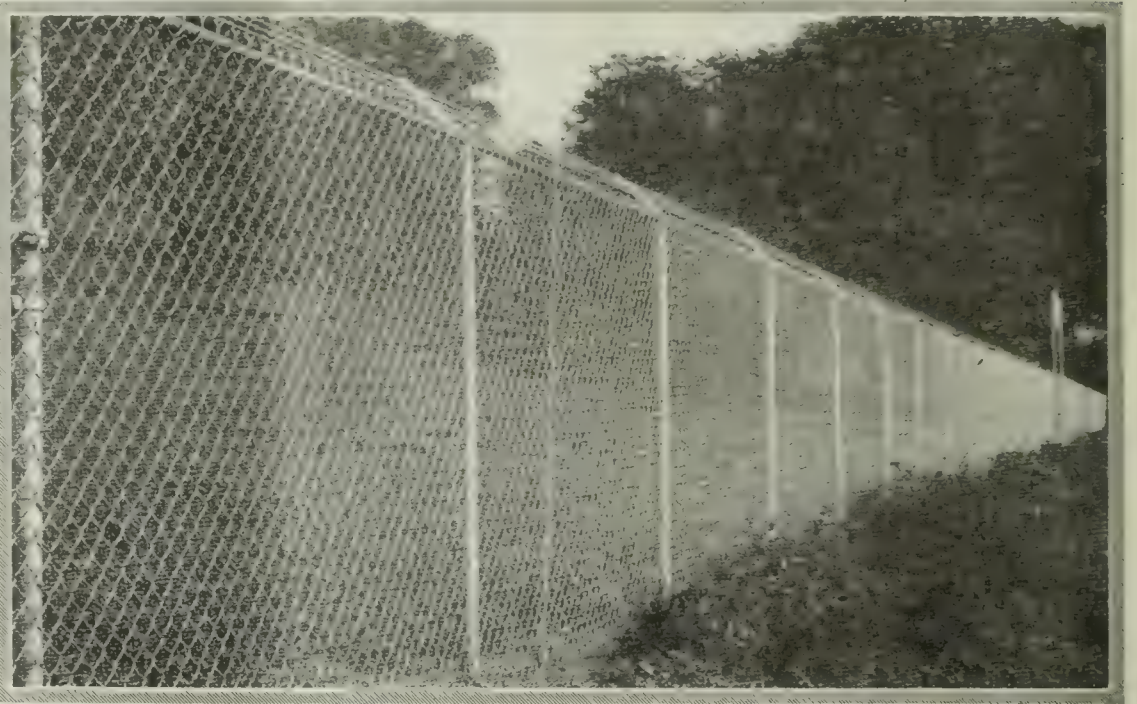
Fences are so many and of such infinite variety that to treat the subject at all fully would take a book. So this article must confine itself to a few of the commonest and most practical types, which may be classed under four headings: (1) Fence Walls; (2) Wood Fences; (3) Iron Fences; (4) Wire Fences. There are also many combinations of two of these.

**Walls.** Most walls of brick, stone or concrete may be dismissed with a bare mention. They are matters between the owner, the architect and the mason, one or more of whom must decide on the height, length and thickness and choose between the materials available in any district. But there is one kind of low wall that makes the most attractive of all fences in the country, and that is the rustic or boulder wall, usually built "dry," or without mortar, wherever weathered or broken stones are found in quantity.

**Wood Fences.** Perhaps the commonest and most generally useful and attractive is the picket fence, say three or three and a half feet high with pickets about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches square (or flat, say  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick), fastened to upper and lower bars or stringers extending between the supporting posts which are sunk in the ground. These posts may be six to eight feet or more apart, the stringers getting thicker as they get longer. It is an economy to space the uprights so that the stringers will cut to advantage from stock lengths of lumber. The lengths or divisions of the fence should be equal thruout its length: thus, a fence 39 feet long would divide into six lengths of 6 feet 6 inches each. The traditional wood for fence posts is locust, with cedar a good second, but both these are getting so scarce that substi-



Perhaps the most useful and attractive fence for a door yard is the wooden picket fence



A high, close-meshed wire fence like this is a valuable protection on a country place

tutes are mostly used, the favorite at present being chestnut where the chestnut bark disease has killed the trees, making the wood plentiful and cheap. But almost any wood will make a satisfactory fence if it is well set and protected. Below ground, and three or four inches above, it may be protected by charring or tarring, or both, or by boxing, which means casing in boards. But the best way is to set the posts in concrete poured into a wood form or even a hole in the ground with the post set in the middle. The part of the post set in the concrete should be well waterproofed with waterproofing to be got at a paint store. The best practise is to make a hole in the concrete about half an inch wider than the post, and fasten the post by pouring in melted pitch to fill the space between the post and concrete. The concrete should extend three inches or more above the ground and be sloped in all directions to shed water from the post. This three or four inches just above the ground is the most vulnerable part of the post where it finally rots and breaks off unless

properly protected. Paint or some kind of creosote stain will protect the upper part of the post indefinitely, if they are renewed when necessary. As for the kinds of wood, it should be remembered that all woods look pretty much alike when painted, and any lumber ordinarily on the market will make a good fence, tho some will warp more than others.

The picket fence is usually a spic and span affair, suitable for suburban yards, and there are innumerable forms of it, and innumerable other kinds of wood fences, mostly uninteresting. But there is one type that gives a great air to certain types of country places, and that is the common farm fence with three or more rows of boards fastened to uprights and whitewashed.

**Iron Fences.** These may look very well in citified suburbs, and the only one to be generally recommended is the plain or almost-plain wrought iron picket fence. These, of course, must be kept painted, or they rust and ultimately fall to pieces. The best construction inserts the pickets thru a top and bottom bar, plain, no straps or channels, which are water and rust traps, impossible to paint where painting is most necessary. The danger place in an iron picket fence is the bottom, where weeds and grass forever conserve the moisture.

**Wire Fences.** There are a thousand and one kinds of wire fences, and they can best be studied in the catalogs of the makers. Numerous combinations of brick, stone or concrete with wood or iron exist, often attractive, but there is no space for detailed description of them here. Excellent and everlasting fence posts can be made at home by casting concrete in a wood form say four or five inches square, or tapering up to four inches square, with an iron rod thru the center, and such posts will support fences of wood or wire. For wood, holes may be cast in the concrete; for wire, hooks may be inserted when it is wet. These posts, like others, should be sunk into the ground well below frost line.

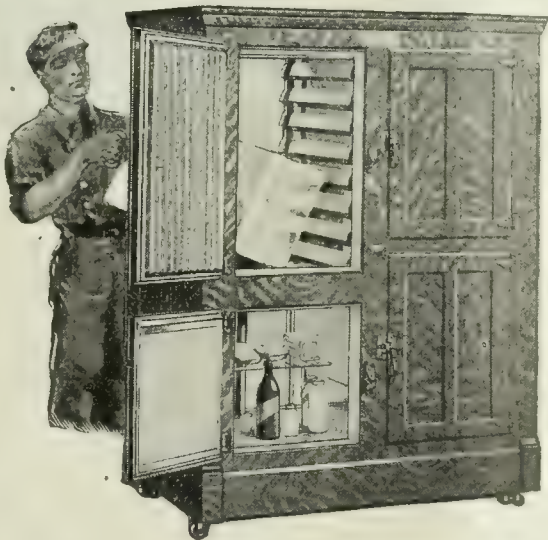
In fences, even more than in most things, it is usually better to stick to a few tried-out, simple and durable types, and to let any excess of originality find an outlet in other directions.



# Have You Troubles of Heat and Help?



*Automatic temperature control is a comfort and a safeguard*

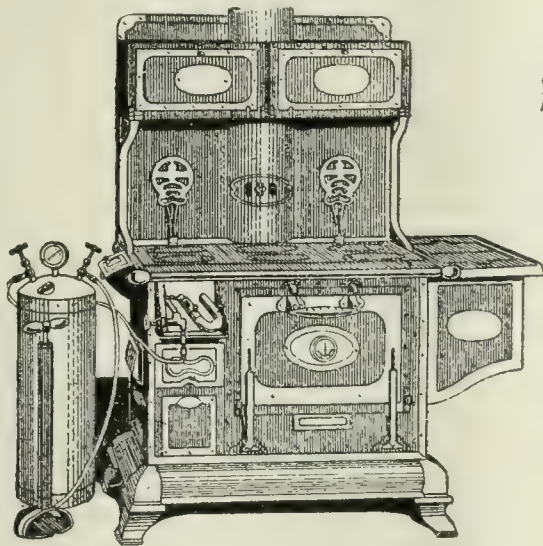


*Have the ice put in your refrigerator from outside the house—it saves time and much annoyance*

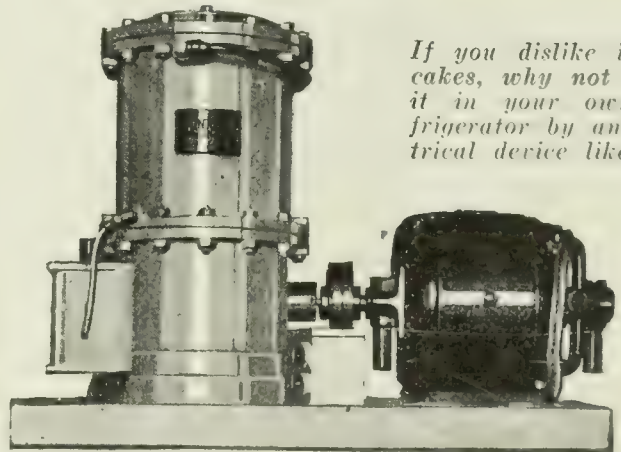
*Where there is no value in the kitchen refuse an incinerator like the one on the right is a real convenience*



*When you want hot water quickly—light the gas in the heater above and get it*



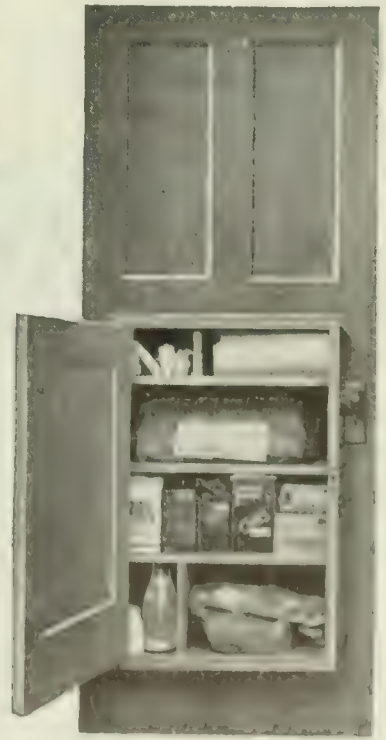
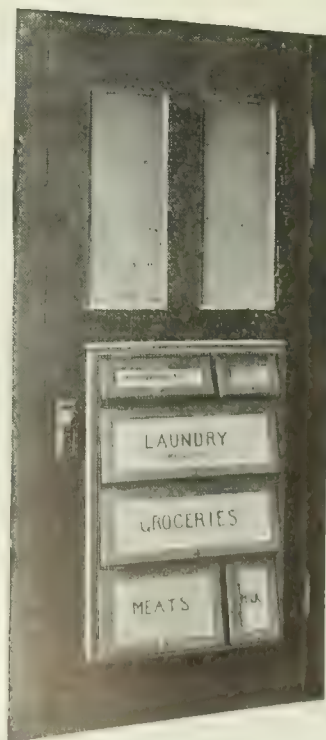
*There is economy in burning kerosene oil-gas in your kitchen range. It saves coal and prevents the dirt and bother that ashes always cause*



*If you dislike ice in cakes, why not make it in your own refrigerator by an electrical device like this*

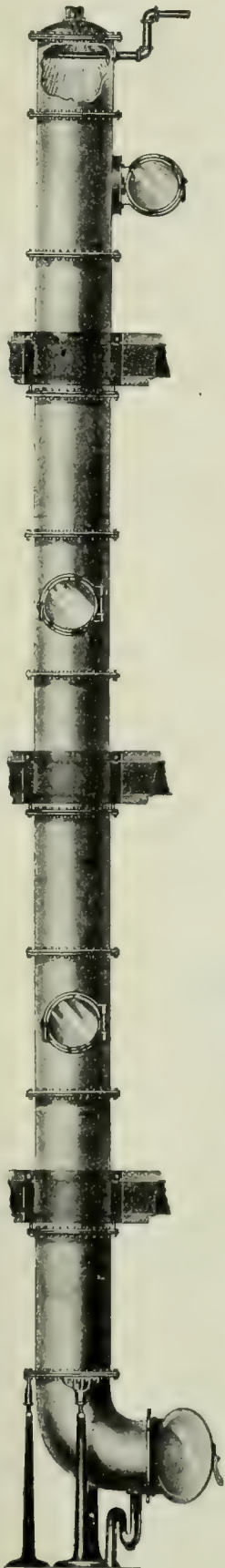


*This device (operated by electricity, gas or gasoline) is a rapid ironer, saving time and saving backaches*



*This kitchen door is planned as a time and disappointment saver. All goods can be delivered safely and conveniently at any time whether you are at home or not*

*From any floor, at any time, by use of this device, you can "shoot" soiled clothes down to the laundry. No basket accumulations around*







Test the eggs first carefully with a lamp

# COUNTING YOUR CHICKENS

BY E. I. FARRINGTON



A practical, small English incubator

**I**F the Food Administration's appeal is heeded, more chickens will be hatched this spring than ever before in the history of the country. Hundreds of amateurs will buy new incubators, even tho the big hatching plants will turn out chicks by the thousands. Buying chickens from a public hatchery is always more or less of a gamble. When one hatches his own chickens, he may be certain as to the stock. The amateur trying to build up a strain of heavy laying fowls will do his own hatching, as a matter of course. He will select his eggs from a breeding pen made up from his best hens and headed by a male bird which is known to be the son of a heavy laying hen. Don't forget this proven fact—the male is of even more importance in fixing an egg laying tendency than his mates.

Hatch early. This will be necessary in order to get a large supply of roasting chickens ready as soon as possible. It is difficult to find broody hens early in the season, but an incubator cares nothing about seasons or weather. It is ready whenever there are eggs to fill it. That is one reason why the use of incubators will be very general the coming season.

Early hatching will result in the production of big birds. Moreover, the early hatched pullets will make the early layers next fall. Yet pullets hatched too early may molt the same season. March is probably the most desirable month to get the chickens out. Remember that late birds will not mature until winter, and the pullets will not lay until spring. This means a waste of grain. Late hatching cuts food production all along the line. Early hatching gives more meat and more eggs. It is a patriotic duty, therefore, to hatch early.

Set eggs of the larger breeds, such as Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks, by preference. These are the meat breeds, and it is meat that is wanted. At the same time, the hens lay almost as many eggs as those of the smaller breeds which have comparatively little meat value.

It is possible to buy an incubator with a capacity of only fifty eggs. Such a machine is satisfactory for a fancier, but hardly practical for general purposes. An incubator holding at least 120 eggs is more satisfactory. It is always best to get out the chickens in fairly large flocks, as chickens of the same age are most easy to care for.

In years past there has always been an enormous

loss of eggs and chickens due to carelessness or ignorance. Neither reason can be considered a satisfactory excuse at present. Every effort should be made to avoid losses this season. One prolific cause of trouble is failure to properly care for the lamp, which should be cleaned, filled and trimmed regularly every day. It is important to use the very best oil, and to set the machine where it will not be exposed to a draft or receive the sun in direct rays. Perhaps the cellar is the best place for an incubator, altho any room where the temperature neither runs low nor varies greatly will serve. There must be good ventilation, tho.

Remember that it is necessary to get a permit from the insurance company before setting up an incubator in a dwelling. A nominal fee will be charged, and certain conditions, very easily complied with, probably imposed. If the house should get on fire from any cause, there is likely to be trouble in collecting the insurance unless the insurance company is consulted when an incubator is installed.

Let the machine be set level, and operated for a day or two before the eggs are put in, so that a steady temperature of 103 will be recorded. When the eggs are put in, the temperature will naturally drop, but will return to the proper point after some hours.

The proportion of chickens hatched will be increased if the eggs to be incubated are chosen carefully. Eggs with uneven or rough shells seldom hatch, even tho fertile. Porous eggs and those of abnormal shape should be rejected. Probably a great many pullets' eggs will be used this year, but when one can make a choice, it is much better to use eggs laid by year-old hens, mated up with matured cockerels. Pullets' eggs will hatch stronger chickens later in the season than they will in February.

If the eggs are not gathered frequently in cold weather, they may become chilled, which will prevent their hatching. If kept too long, also, they will deteriorate. Two weeks should be the limit. Do not keep the eggs in a warm place before they are put in the machine. It is on record that eggs stored in a kitchen cupboard on a farm have hatched out there.

White eggs have thinner shells than brown eggs, and are likely to hatch a few hours earlier. Mixing white and brown eggs in the incubator is not desirable. The more uniform the eggs in every way, the better the results will be.

Many poultry keepers like to spread a piece of coarse muslin or burlap over the wire bottom of the egg tray. This seems to give better results than when the eggs are placed directly on the wire netting. If the cloth gets soiled, scald it two or three times in the course of the hatch. This cloth offers a good means of providing moisture, if one happens to be living in a very dry climate. If it is kept moist by dipping it occasionally into water at a temperature of 103, all of the moisture needed will be supplied. It's a good plan, in any event, to wet the cloth with lukewarm water just before the machine is closed the last time. Some people prefer sprinkling the eggs or placing a wet cloth on top, but the plan described is to be preferred.

Beginning with the second day the eggs must be turned regularly. It is this turning of the eggs which keeps the germ from sticking to the shells. The rule is to turn the eggs morning and night, but if the room happens to be very warm, it is wise to turn them at noon also. Don't understand, of course, that the eggs must be turned absolutely top to bottom. If they are simply moved around with the hands so that their positions are changed, the

desired results will be accomplished. It is always best to use the hands rather than to tip the tray, and of course the eggs must be moved gently. Some people take a few eggs from the center of the tray, rolling the others toward the center, and placing those removed at the outside.

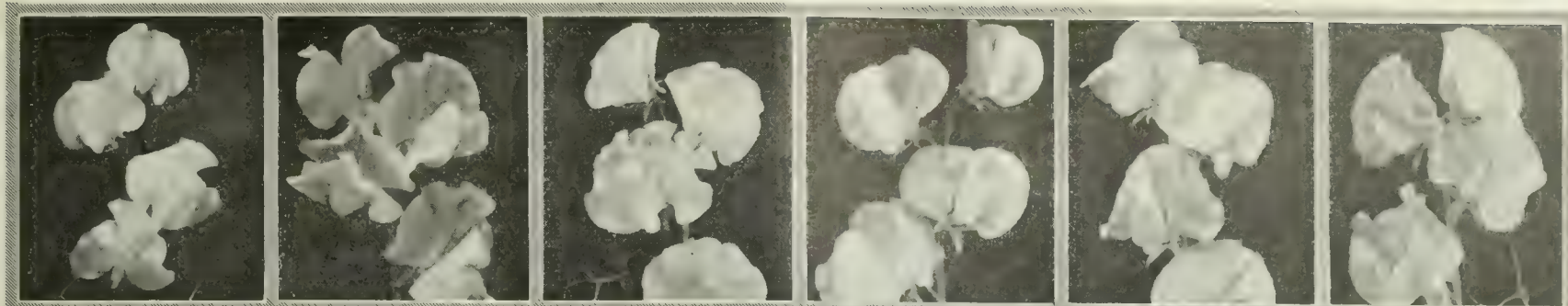
When the eggs are taken out of the machine to be turned, they naturally become cooled to some extent. It has been the custom in the past to give the eggs considerable cooling, especially after the first week. Whether or not this is necessary [Con-

tinued on page 209



Chicks like these speak for themselves as the best argument for incubator hatching





Half a dozen of the best varieties, from left to right: *Early Snowstorm*, *Orchid*, *Early Enchantress*, *Fordhook*, *Lavender King*, *Cherub*

## SUCCESSFUL SWEET PEAS

BY GEORGE W. KERR

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN  
SWEET PEA SOCIETY

**T**HE sweet pea with its beautiful colors and delicious perfume takes pride of place among all annual flowers, but to get perfect results the seed should be sown just as early in the spring as soil conditions will allow. In fact, experienced growers prepare their sweet pea ground in the fall so that there may be no delay in getting the seed, or plants, into the ground quite early in the spring.

It is absurd to sow sweet peas in May and expect first class flowers, for altho late sowings may reward you with a profusion of vine, rarely, if ever, will these plants produce sufficient flowers to repay you for your trouble. Unless the seeds have been sown sufficiently early to allow the plants to make strong and deep root growth under cool conditions, failure will undoubtedly follow. Therefore, my advice is to get the seed sown just as early in the spring as soil conditions will allow.

Better still, if you have a cool greenhouse, mild hotbed or even a cold frame which can be protected, the ideal method of starting sweet peas now is to sow them as early as possible this month in pots or shallow wooden flats, using the pots for preference. The pots should be three and one-half or four inches in diameter. A suitable compost is one composed of turfy loam, leaf soil and a little sand, all thoroly mixt. The pots will not require much drainage, but perhaps a little of the roughest of the turf may be placed in the bottom. Then fill the pots to within an inch and one-half of the top, and cover with an inch layer of pure sharp sand into which the seed should be sunk one-half inch. We use the sand to ensure perfect germination and obviate any risk of the seed rotting. Put three, or at the most four seeds in each pot, firming the soil and labeling each variety as it is sown. The pots should then be placed in the greenhouse bench, hotbed or frame, and soaked thoroly with tepid water.

If the pots are now shaded with paper, it may obviate the necessity of further

waterings until the seeds have germinated. When the plants are three or four inches in height, a few small twiggy branches inserted in each pot will tend to assist the perfect growth of the little plants. Without such assistance there is danger of the seedlings developing a bent or crooked growth, and this undoubtedly acts as a check, from which it may take the plants some time to recover after planting in the open.

**I**F they are started in a greenhouse, remove the plants later to a cold frame, where air should be admitted on mild days. If a cold wind is blowing, the sash may be raised on the side opposite that from which the wind is coming.

What we have to aim at now is to grow the little plants as hardy as possible, for they are very impatient of heat and averse to any coddling. As spring advances the sashes should be removed entirely during the brightest part of the day, and as planting out time draws near, they should be kept off night and day.

If the plants are properly hardened, they may safely be planted out in this section (Philadelphia) about the middle of April; in fact, in some seasons we have been able to set them out during the first week in April. Thoroly prepared plants, that is plants which have been exposed freely to the weather a few days previous, will now be able to withstand two or three degrees of frost, and, altho for a few weeks they may not make much top growth, you may be sure that the roots are working overtime in preparation for the hot weather which they doubtless know will soon be coming along.

If the ground has not been prepared for sweet peas in the fall, a start must be made

just as soon as the soil is in a sufficiently dry condition to allow of its being cultivated. If it is very wet and sticky, better delay for a few days.

Ere starting, give the entire area a dressing of finely powdered lime, applying it to the entire patch at the rate of at least twenty pounds per forty square yards. Lime is an absolute soil essential for all leguminous plants, therefore, as we are aiming to grow perfect sweet peas, it must not be omitted in our preparations.

The soil should be turned over at least two feet deep, and if we are planting in rows, two to three feet wide. As a rule the lower soil is generally poor, therefore it should not be brought to the surface, but it must be turned over, mixing with it a liberal quantity of good old manure, cow manure for preference. If you are unable to procure good manure, substitute well decayed leaf mold, or old garden refuse. More of this manure or its substitute must be mixt into the top silt, and after finishing rake into the surface soil a dressing of acid phosphate at the rate of two ounces per yard run of row.

**T**HE question of staking the vines properly is a most important one, for unless the plants are given a suitable opportunity to start away right early in the season, they are badly checked at a very trying period of their growth.

Presuming the plants were started in pots as advised, each potful should be planted eighteen inches apart in the row. To those who have not tried this method, it might appear that this is too great a distance apart, but grown in good soil, the plants will quickly meet in the row and form a perfect hedge of growth. Therefore, as soon as possible after transplanting, a trellis of some sort must be provided. The best and most natural support is that provided by good twiggy brush. This is not, however, always easily procured, but a first class sub- [Continued on page 208]



Mr. Kerr (at the left) inspecting some of the sweet pea seedlings at the California estate where the seed is grown for market

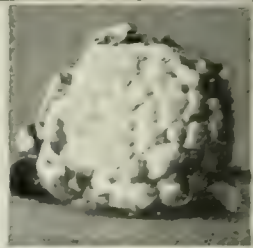




# What to Do in February

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE IN SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



## GREENHOUSE

**Cuttings** Pot the rooted cuttings of chrysanthemums and carnations. A new bed of coleus and geraniums may be set in now. These will be large enough for planting out in June. Cuttings made the early part of last month should be shifted to a larger (3 inch) pot and pinched back so as to form a branching stocky plant.

**Bulbs** Start the bulbs for Easter by shifting them into the hotbed or a cool greenhouse.

The bulbous roots of cannas, caladium and dahlias may be started the last of the month in pots filled with rich soil. Keep them in a cool greenhouse or hotbed.

**Seedage** If the seed of ageratum, heliotrope, lobelia, petunia, pansies, verbena, salvia, cyclamens, primula, gloxinia, begonia and asters are planted now the plants will be well formed by planting-out time.

The seed of ten weeks' stocks if planted now will be in bloom the early part of May. These are used mostly for cut flowers in the greenhouse. The plants are not suited for planting out after cutting the first bloom.

The seed of Cuphea Llaviae if sown the last of the month will produce fair sized plants for vases or hanging baskets.

Periwinkle (Vinca Minor) for window boxes and Cabaea Scandens for porches should be started from seed and planted out the last of May.

Early tomatoes, peppers and eggplants may be started the last of the month.

Celery seed started the first week of February will be ready for use in July.

Larkspur, single hollyhocks and other perennials if started the first of the month will bloom late in the fall.

**Carnations** Apply a little lime to the bed and work it into the soil.

Clean off the leaves badly affected with carnation rust. The flower buds usually come fast with the first bright days. Always disbud these flower stems so that the main bud may properly develop. Spray on bright days to keep the red spider in check.

**Roses** Pot roses for Easter should be sprayed on bright days. The foliage should always be dry by evening. Do not over-water. There is always this danger while spraying.

Top dress the rose bushes with a heavy coating of well decayed manure and bone meal. Keep the pipes coated with sulfur to keep under control the mildew. Keep the houses well ventilated so that the air is fresh but never allow a draft. This is more practical south of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, than around New York.

**Potting** Repot ferns, palms, crotons, etc., for next spring. Watch for scale on the palms. If any is found, wash off leaves with a soft sponge and whale oil soap.

## VEGETABLE GARDEN

**Seed Order** Don't accept substitutes in your seed order. Insist on having the varieties you know are standard. This is not a year to experiment. It is a year to produce.

**Old Seed** Do not throw away seed left from last year but place a representative collection of 100 seeds between two sheets of blotting paper in a soup dish or plate. Cover with another plate or a pane of glass. Note carefully the time and per cent of seed to germinate and sow accordingly.

**Sowing Seed** The seed of Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage, White Plume, or Golden self-blanching celery, Early Snowball Cauliflower, Detroit Dark Red Beets should be planted the second week of this month. The last of the month, sow a flat of Loose Leaf Lettuce. Sow the seed thinly, cover lightly about the depth of the seed, and press down the soil very lightly with a piece of board. Keep the soil moist and the flats in a warm, sunny situation, preferably a greenhouse or hotbed.

**Onions** The latter part of the month, sow the seed of Danver's Yellow Globe, Southport White Globe, or Prize-taker onions and place the flats in a moderately warm place. After the young onion plants have reached a height of four inches, they may be hardened off by gradually exposing them to the open air on all favorable occasions. After a week or more of this treatment plant them into rich soil in the garden in rows fifteen inches apart and three inches apart in the rows.

**Artichokes** If the French Globe Artichokes are started this month, they will produce well developed fruiting heads this season providing they are kept growing vigorously and rapidly.

**Hotbed** This is the month to start the hotbed. The manure should be fresh and heating. After placing about three inches of coarse ashes on the bottom of the hotbed, pack in about one foot of manure and pack down. It will be of great advantage to the action of the manure if it is then moistened with hot water, after which add another foot of manure and pack this down, again watering it with hot water. The manure should be moist but not wet. Place over this surface from four to six inches of clean garden loam. Place a standard thermometer in the manure in the center of the hotbed and close the sash tightly. Do not plant the seed until the temperature drops to 80° F. If seed is planted when the temperature is rising, it is in danger of being baked. Keep the air in the hotbed pure and fresh after sowing

## IN THE GARDEN TRENCHES

*The gardener who by the lack of early preparation fails to keep in check insects, disease and weeds when they commence their "ruthless warfare" on the garden trenches belongs in the enemy's ranks.*

*Ammunitions necessary:—To destroy all chewing insects such as tent caterpillar, potato beetle, etc., apply a stomach poison, Paris green, arsenate of lead, hellebore or slug shot.*

*Sucking insects like the aphids may be destroyed by the use of tobacco dust, nicotine or kerosene emulsion.*

*Scale insects are destroyed by spraying with lime sulfur, scaleside or soluble oil.*

*Plant diseases are prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, a summer solution of lime sulfur or by dusting the foliage with flowers of sulfur.*

*Weapons necessary:—Spray machine (hand or power), hoe, Narcross weeder, wheel cultivator (large gardens) and a well balanced digging fork.*

*The War Garden Bureau will advise you as to the amount of solution to buy if you will send in the size of your garden and state the kind of vegetables to be grown, also the age and number of fruit trees or berry bushes.*

the seed. Keep a protective covering of mats or straw over the hotbed during cold nights.

**Home Garden Fertilizer** After applying a liberal coating of manure, which may be spaded or plowed under later in the season, apply on the surface of the soil and work in it with a cultivator about 100 pounds of mixt fertilizer. This is the time to mix your fertilizer providing you can keep it dry. Mix thoroly, for a garden 25x50 feet, 25 pounds of nitrate of soda, 1 bushel of wood ashes, 25 pounds of acid phosphate, and 25 pounds of high-grade tunkage. This may be applied at different times during the season in the rows before transplanting or just before a rain alongside of a growing crop.

## FLOWER GARDEN

Make your garden plans now and arrange your planting plans so as to give you the best color effect in bloom and foliage throughout the season.

**Climbers** If there is a fence, pergola, old stump or outhouse that you wish to beautify, this is the month to order Akebia, Virginia creeper, Boston Ivy, Oriental Bitter Sweet, or the hardy Clematis.

**Water Garden** Why not plan a home made artistic and naturalistic water garden for this coming year? Order not only the water lilies now but send in your order for Marsh Marigold, Japanese Iris, Arrow Arum, Great Bulrush, Common Reed Mace and Wild Rose, all of which are sub-aquatic plants suited to make the water edge attractive.

**Flower Seeds** Don't buy cheap flower seeds. The vitality is usually low and the varieties are poor, especially where the seeds are mixt.

## FRUIT AND BERRIES

**Ordering Trees** This is the last call for ordering both berry bushes and fruit trees. Remember that it is a better policy and a safer practise to buy from a point north rather than south of you. State in your order when you desire the plants delivered, so that they will not arrive while the soil is locked up with frost. When they do arrive, keep the varieties separate and heel the plants in until their permanent home is prepared.

**Disease** Now is the time to cut out all black-knot or plum knot from plum and cherry trees, both the wild and cultivated. Also gather all "mummy" plums still clinging to the plum trees. If these are allowed to remain and drop to the ground they will spread fruit-rot. All black-knot and "mummy" plums should be burned.

**Insects** Make a thoro inspection, especially of your young trees, in search for clusters of tent caterpillars eggs and also San Jose, Oyster shell scale, and Scurvy Bark louse. These should be sprayed with the dormant solution of one part of lime sulfur to eight parts of water. Spray only on mild-calm days.

**Pruning** See to it that your pruning saw is sharp, clean and well set before going into the orchard. Prune out first the dead limbs, then all of the limbs that cross and rub and a few others if necessary. Do not over-prune. Beware of professional men whom you do not know but who want the job of pruning your orchard. First get the advice of a practical man who has an established reputation. It takes years for an orchard to recover from the work of a tree butcher.



# THE POULTRY YARD IN FEBRUARY

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

IT is time now to plan definitely for the coming season's work. If day-old chickens are to be purchased, the order for them should be put in promptly. It will be discovered, probably, that the price has increased since last year. If one can hatch his own chickens from a strain of birds with the egg-laying habit well developed, he will be wise either to set a considerable number of hens or to buy an incubator. If, on the other hand, his hens have not proven to be good layers, or if they have been confined closely, there is no advantage in breeding from one's own stock.

There is always something of a gamble in buying day-old chicks from large hatcheries, because as a rule the eggs have been bought up from farmers for miles around, without much regard to the character of the stock. Nevertheless, this offers an easy way to make a beginning in poultry keeping.

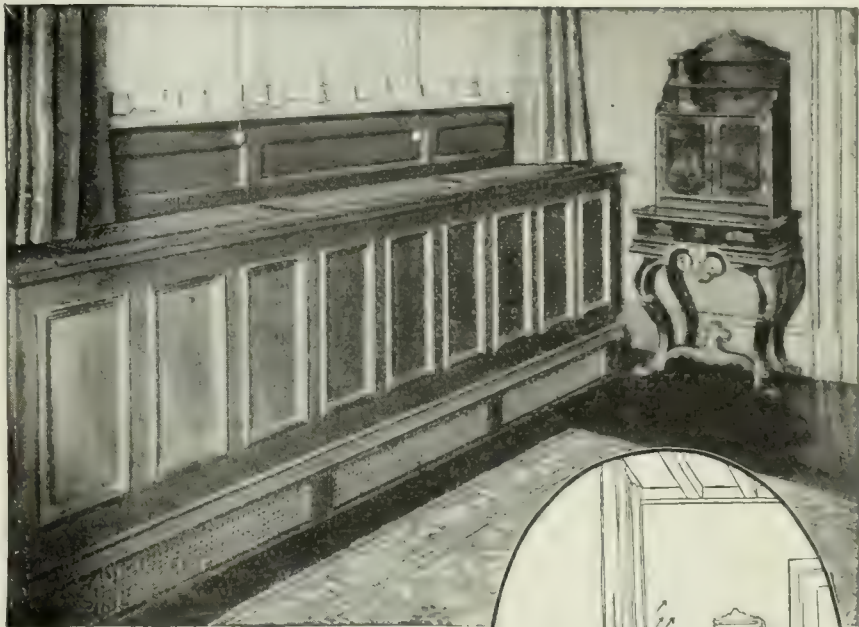
If you are planning to set hens, wait until you get two or three which are broody at once, so that they can be given a considerable number of eggs. Then you will have one large flock of chickens, all the same age, instead of several small flocks of varying ages.

The question of breeds is one which bothers many beginners. Undoubtedly White Leghorns come the nearest to being egg machines of any hens known. They are also light eaters, which is a point in their favor in sections where grain is hard to obtain. On the other hand, they are too small to be of much value for dressed poultry. Just now the Government is making a special effort to speed up the production of table poultry in order to help relieve the meat shortage. For that reason, it seems wiser, or at least more in accord with the Government's purposes, to start poultry keeping with birds of the heavier breeds such as Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Oppingtons. The hens of all these breeds lay well, and the cockerels will dress four pounds or over. It is expected, of course, that this year all the cockerels except a few needed for breeding will be sent to the table as soon as they have approached maturity. Even the poorer pullets should be culled out and used for meat. On the roaster plants pullets are killed before they have laid half a dozen eggs. Then the meat is soft and delicious. The birds soon harden up after they have begun to lay.

Usually there seem to come some warm days in February, making it possible for the poultry keeper to give his hen houses a thoro cleaning. If there are glass windows, let them be washed. Curtains, if there are any, should be thoroly brushed. As a matter of fact, this brushing of the curtains should be done weekly if they are used much, for when covered with dust the curtains are almost as opaque as a board.

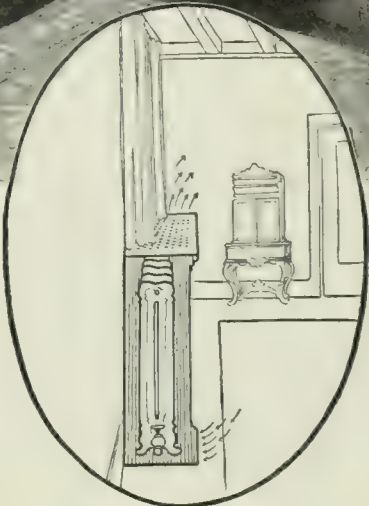
Probably it will be found that the litter on the floor has become packed rather hard. In that event, it should be removed and a new lot substituted. Litter is of little use unless it is fresh enough so that the grain disappears from sight when thrown into it.

Be certain that there are no drafts in the house which the hens will feel at night, and that neither the floor nor the walls are damp. Dry, cold air is not to be feared. In a deep house the hens will go thru the winter safely, even tho the front is entirely open. Sometimes birds having long combs and wattles need a little extra protection



## The Radiator Bugaboo Overcome With Decorative Metal Grilles

SO skillfully is it possible to enclose radiators with harmonious treatments of wood panelings, combined with our decorative metal grilles, that their obtrusive objectionableness is entirely overcome. Let us make suggestions. Send for catalog 66-A.



Showing the complete circulation of air, insuring economy of heating radiation.


## The "Beaut-i-ator"

The "Beaut-i-ator" is a portable all metal Radiator Enclosure. You simply place it over your radiator. Nothing to put together. Nothing to fasten. No outside help needed. Instantly removable. Ask for the "Beaut-i-ator" Booklet, when you ask for Booklet No. 66-A.

## TUTTLE & BAILEY MFG CO.

52 VANDERBILT AVENUE  
NEW YORK

**SPEAKERS, LECTURERS:** We assist in preparing material for special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. **AUTHORS RESEARCH BUREAU.** 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.




### BE A BANKER

Prepare by mail for this high profession, in which there are great opportunities. Six months' term. Diploma awarded. Sent for free book, "How to Become a Banker." **THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF BANKING** 423 East State Street, COLUMBUS, OHIO

### STOP FORGETTING

Good memory is absolutely essential to success for Memory is Power. Let your memory! I will send you free the Complete Memory and Concentration Test, also Free the Memory and Concentration Test, also Free the Memory and Concentration Test. How to Remember names, faces, places, dates, develop Will, Self-Control, Speech and Thought. Write now. **Dickson Memory School** 1404 Hearst Bldg Chicago



**WHAT KITCHEN CONVENIENCES DO YOU LACK?** Tell us your problems—we may be able to help you more than you suspect. **THE COUNTRYSIDE SHOP, 119 West 40th St., N. Y. City**

## DINGEE ROSES

Sturdy as Oaks

Pot-grown rose bushes, on own roots, for every one anywhere. Plant any time. Old favorites and new and rare sorts, the cream of the world's rose culture. "Dingee Rose" is the best for 1918. Send for a catalog and write to U.S. White for a copy of our "New Guide to Rose Culture" for 1918. It's FREE.

Plant now, and you will have a beautiful garden of roses for the summer. Dingee Rose has 1000 varieties of roses and other flowers and trees to grow them. **THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Box 231, West Grove, Pa.**





in very cold weather, which may be given by dropping canvas or burlap curtains in front of the roosts. Oftentimes roosters freeze their wattles as a result of getting them into the water when drinking. It may be necessary to arrange the drinking fountain in some way so that this will be avoided. Of course roosters with very long combs may have these combs frost bitten. This is bad for breeders. Some poultrymen make a practise of anointing the combs with vaseline when the temperature gets perilously low. This is a reasonably sure protection.

Too much beef scraps should be avoided in planning rations for the breeding stock. It is important, tho, that the breeders should have an abundance of green food. Sprouted oats are perhaps the most available and are very satisfactory, if fed when the sprouts are not more than an inch long. Oats and corn with a dry mash of bran and ground oats with ten per cent of beef scraps make a good combination for the breeding pens. It is of importance to pay especial attention to the hens which are to lay the eggs to be used for hatching, because this will make for greater fertility and stronger chicks, both being highly desirable this season.

Farmers and others having a considerable amount of land available, especially if it is marsh or low land, are earnestly advised to start keeping geese. Geese are naturally grazing birds, therefore can be kept at less expense than any othr kind of poultry. Each bird provides a large amount of meat as well as considerable fat. For some reason the goose industry has been allowed to go backward. It ought to be revived. Probably it will pay to buy a few settings of goose eggs in order to raise goslings to be drest next fall, even tho the eggs are rather expensive. They can be hatched out under hens, but require thirty days for incubation

## The New Plays

*Lord and Lady Algy.* Notable revival of one of last generation's greatest successes. (Broadhurst Theater.)

*Happiness,* a comedy written by G. Hartley Manners, stars Laurette Taylor. Is well acted, refreshing and worth while. (Criterion Theater.)

*Yes or No.* By Arthur Goodrich. Ingeniously wrought play with a lesson for discontented and discontenting wives. Well acted and worth while. (Longacre Theater.)

*Going Up* is a musical comedy as clean as it is clever. The plot is vastly better than usual, music and dancing are delightful. Frank Craven as the pseudo-aviator is irresistibly funny. (Liberty Theater.)

*Seventeen* is a perfectly delightful human comedy of innocence and love making for young and old based on Booth Tarkington's adolescent romance of the same name. Well written, well reproduced and well acted. (Booth Theater.)

*General Post* is one of the most charming of the new war plays of the season. It is full of wit and clever situations, and is admirably acted, both in its humorous characters and in the more serious parts. (Gaiety Theater.)

The American audience at the French Theater seems to prefer the modern to the classic drama and Cúrel to Molière. *La Nouvelle Idole*, like Shaw's "Doctor's Dilemma," deals with vivisection but presents a finer appreciation of the psychology of the scientist. (Théâtre du Vieux Colom-bier.)



## A Breakfast Food You Will Like

For tomorrow's breakfast serve a few N. B. C. Graham Crackers with hot milk, in place of the usual hard-to-prepare breakfast foods. You will find them a most pleasing change.

Always crisp, appetizing and wholesome, they furnish maximum nourishment at minimum cost. Sugar is saved, too, as N. B. C. Graham Crackers are sweet enough without.

NATIONAL BISCUIT  
COMPANY

P. S. Uneda Biscuit



"BEGINNER'S."

Now is the time to replenish your Sketching Outfit.

Easels, Camp Stools, Umbrellas, Canvas, Academy Boards, Colors, Brushes, etc.

The Beginner's Box, as illustrated, \$1.75. Full line of boxes of Oil, Water Color and China Painting, Pastel and Crayon Drawing.

Catalogue sent on request

DEVOE & RAYNOLDS CO.

101 Fulton Street, New York





## A Perfect Food For Breakfast

A few crisp, appetizing N. B. C. Oatmeal Crackers—a bowl of fresh, sweet milk or cream (hot or cold) and you have one of the finest breakfast foods you can imagine.

Oatmeal in its most delicious form, nutritious, just sweet enough without adding sugar, N. B. C. Oatmeal Crackers offer you and your family a welcome change from your regular breakfast food.

**NATIONAL BISCUIT  
COMPANY**

*P.S.* **Uneda Biscuit**



## How to Use Our Plan and Purchase Dept.

- I. Look over all departments of your business organization with a view to helping your workers, by finding the weak spots and showing them better ways and methods. You may find the spots easier to locate than the remedy.
- II. Write to the Plan and Purchase Department for the free Check List, which provides you with a list of items likely to help you.
- III. Check the items you want to know about, those you think you can use. Write on the blank pages the details of your problem.
- IV. As promptly as possible after receiving your request we will make reply, drawing upon our files of information and the experience of expert counsellors to give you helpful suggestions.

**Independent Efficiency Service, 119 W. 40th St., New York City**

## Remarkable Remarks

THOMAS W. LAMONT—Luxuries can be eliminated.

DR. J. S. DICKEY—No man ever obtained an education by daylight.

MAYOR JOHN F. HYLAN—I want New York to look out on life unafraid.

HERBERT C. HOOVER—In this emergency only the simplest living is patriotic.

LEON TROTZKY—We did not overthrow the Czar to bow to German imperialism.

CARDINAL GIBBONS—We have entered into the struggle with a clean conscience.

CLEVELAND H. DODGE—Tammany Hall is the greatest organization in the world.

HENRY MORGENTHAU—The Turks have ruined every place where they ever lived.

DOROTHY DIX—For a widower women have a soft, tender, half maternal feeling.

FLORENZ ZIEGFELD, JR.—This past year I have lost some of my loveliest chorus girls.

CARL HERMAN TORGES—Bachelordom of today is a cancer which must be extirpated.

LINA CAVALIERI—From the standpoint of beauty one should retire before twelve.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS—May the war for liberty win equality and fraternity too.

CHARLES S. WARD—Give until it hurts and then go on giving until it doesn't hurt.

JOHN WANAMAKER—A real good smile and a hearty handshake cost but a minute.

BILLY SUNDAY—I have more respect for a saloon keeper than for a dancing teacher.

EMPEROR CHARLES—It will be the finest day in my life when I can conclude peace.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER—I feel ready to agree to anything that will help in any way.

JOHN BURROUGHS—I wish that at this moment we had five million men in Europe shooting Germans.

PROF. J. MCK. CATTELL—I should think the New York papers would be as tired of me as I am of them.

LADY CHETWYND—They say in Europe that American women are the most graceful flirts in the world.

PRESIDENT A. LAWRENCE LOWELL—The result of this war must be either a worse world or a better one.

HENRY FORD—It is time to stop trying to solve the railroad problems by book-keeping in Wall Street.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—The Kaiser is getting it thru his thick head that America is going to win the war.

PROF. WILLIAM JONES—Iodine monochloride reacts as follows:  $I + Cl + H \rightarrow HI + HCl$ .

JEANETTE Y. NORTON—A sauce is usually served in a sauce boat, while gravy is put in a gravy boat or tureen.

GEN. HENRY A. GREEN—Officers and men of my command may meet as social equals outside the cantonments.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE—I warn nations to watch men who think there is a halfway house between victory and defeat.

VISCOUNT NORTHCLIFFE—It will be hell for those who didn't go to war when those forty millions who did come back.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—We want to fight abroad with our allies so that we shall not have to fight at home without our allies.

SECRETARY DANIELS—The day will come when all appointments to Annapolis will be made from the ranks of the enlisted men.

SECRETARY BAKER—Civilized men must take hope that the future has in store a relief from the burden of armament and the destruction of the waste of war.

ARTHUR POLLEN—Whether the war ends this year or next or the year after, I am faced with a five years' shortage of food which may well mean a five years' famine.

ED HOWE—There is not in New York a peculiar type of man who thinks of things that have not been thought of by some one in the vicinity of Kokomo, Indiana, or Vandalia, Illinois.



# THE NEW BOOKS

## The Ulysses of China

THE biography of *Li Hung-Chang*, by J. O. P. Bland, who has won no small reputation as a close student of Eastern politics, is the biography of an admirer but not of a hero-worshiper. Li Hung-Chang was, in his view, a "one eyed leader of the blind"; the shrewdest and most enlightened of Chinese statesmen and yet devoted to the ruling dynasty and Confucian tradition and unable to divest himself of the class prejudices of the mandarin. His strength and his weakness were alike well illustrated by his military policy. He realized the military impotence of China as compared with foreign nations, employed European experts to remodel the army and navy, introduced as best he could the European military tactics, armament and discipline, and strove in every way to emulate the achievements of Japanese statesmen in order that China might later debate on equal terms with the great powers. But he could not refrain from undoing all his work by permitting the military services of the Celestial Empire to become demoralized by graft, and even soiling his own fingers with every kind of corruption. As a result the Chinese went to battle under incompetent officers, who owed their commissions to their kinship with high officials, short of supplies and divided into hostile provincial factions. The result was Japan's smashing victory over China and Li Hung-Chang's temporary fall from royal favor.

Li Hung-Chang was greater as a diplomat than as an internal administrator, because in domestic affairs he thought first of his own pocket and in foreign affairs of his loyalty to the nation. A few citations from the good advice tendered by the statesman to his not always appreciative Government will serve to show the keenness of his insight into the realities of international politics:

The truth is that, at present, foreigners are powerful and the Chinese feeble. And whence arises the power of the former? It certainly is not innate in them, but depends upon the fact that "the requisites of Government are sufficiency of food, sufficiency of military equipment, and the confidence of people in their ruler" (Confucian Analects).

The fact is, that the prosperity of foreign countries is inseparably connected with the welfare of the Chinese people; and instead of draining that people to the last drop, would they not prefer to use without exhausting—to take, and still leave a residue?

There is no human agency capable of putting a stop to the expansionist movement of Japan; has not your Government been compelled to inaugurate a new era by making a treaty of commerce with them? As matters stand, therefore, is not our best course to neutralize one poison by another, to set up one energy against another? You should seize every opportunity to establish treaty relations with Western nations, of which you would make use to check Japan. There exists in the West a general rule that a nation may not seize the territory of another without good cause; but international law acts only as a protective force in the case of the Powers with common commercial interests.

Altho Li Hung-Chang was no lover of the greedy European powers which clamored for concessions and annexations at China's expense, he realized that China's only hope lay in having friends rather than enemies to deal with. He, therefore, set his face like flint against the Boxer outbreak; telling the formidable Empress Dowager who then directed the destinies of the Empire that "Under any enlightened sovereign these Boxers, with their ridiculous claims of supernatural powers, would most assuredly have been condemned to death long

since." Like other diplomats he frequently told lies to foreigners, but he usually told the blunt truth to the ruler and to himself. But the man was greater than his thoughts, for his diplomatic successes were due even more to physical energy and endurance, genial manner, impressive presence, skill in self-expression, prudence and persistency than to the wisdom of his plans.

In Mr. Bland's opinion Li Hung-Chang was born either in the wrong age or the wrong country, for only where representative institutions existed could his talents have found their fullest scope:

For a practical-minded man like Li the dreams of Sun Yat-sen and Kang Yu-wei were interesting but unprofitable: nothing but the sin of rebellion (which was not for him) could come of their loose talk of voters and elections, Houses of Parliament, and democratic government. He foresaw quite clearly that a successful attempt to establish the letter of a non-existent spirit would end (as indeed it did ten years after his death) by reducing Young China's dreams to a lamentable spectacle of paid members of Parliament shamelessly struggling for the spoils of public administration. But had the materials for party government existed in China—that is to say, a politically semi-conscious electorate, a stock of catch-words for its mystification, and party funds for its demoralization—Li would have made an ideal party leader and Prime Minister. He might have had no constructive policy (except for the distribution of the loaves and fishes), but he would assuredly have been a past master in the game of "ins and outs." If, instead of a horde of greedy relatives and hungry fellow-provincials battenning crudely on the public purse, he could have led into the logomachy of party politics a well-trained phalanx of glib lawyers and astute financiers, his genius would have found its true vocation. For Li Hung-Chang combined the wait-and-see temperament with remarkable *fais* as to the direction in which the political cat would jump at any critical emergency: his infinite courage and resource were never more conspicuous than in the hour of danger, and he possessed a certain bluff geniality, a tactful capacity for saying smooth things to rough men, which would have made him an ideal manipulator of the party machine and a graceful exponent of public opinion after the event.

*Li Hung Chang*, by J. O. P. Bland. Henry Holt. \$2.

## About Modern China

THE *Fight for the Republic in China* is a large volume (485 pages) of more than ordinary interest and value. The announcement on the cover says that this is "a semi-official statement of China's case to the world," and that "the author occupies a very important position under the present Chinese Government." He has to his credit six political and eight romantic works on Oriental affairs. Mr. B. L. Putnam Weale offends the reader by his first sentence, which boasts that "This volume tells everything that the student or the casual reader needs to know about the Chinese Question." An anti-Japanese bias, moreover, is often so markedly pronounced.

In spite, however, of defects which are only incidental flies in the ointment, and disregarding the sentences frequently cumbersome and sometimes pedantic, the work before us is worthy of careful reading.

The body of the volume is devoted to the period from the establishment of the Republic in 1911 until the spring of 1917. Two preliminary chapters constitute a brief but adequate introduction. The title well describes the subject matter. The author has collected a large number of original and important documents relating to the struggle for democracy within China herself and to the efforts of Japan to bring China more completely under her influence. The appendix of nearly one hundred pages is particularly valuable.

Mr. Weale's account of Yuan Shi-kai and his selfish ambitions, intrigues and policies goes far to confirm the assertions of Japanese that Yuan Shi-kai was working for Yuan Shi-kai and not for China.

The life story of Yuan Shi-kai, and the part European and Japanese diplomacy played in that story, form a chapter which should be taught as a warning to all who enter politics as a career, since there is exhibited in this history a complete compendium of all the more vicious traits of Byzantium.

In carrying out his secret plans for seizing the throne for himself and his family. Yuan Shi-kai

turned the Military Court into an engine of judicial assassination, within whose gloomy precincts many thousand of unfortunate men perished, practically untried in the period 1911-1916. (p. 274.)

The story of the famous "twenty-one demands" is told afresh with full documents and omniscient interpretations. Japan's "perfidy" and "sinister ambitions" are duly stressed at repeated points. The reader should not, however, fail to look at the other side of these matters. Perhaps the most satisfactory discussion is to be found in Mr. K. K. Kawakami's "Japan in World Politics," Chapter X. Mr. Weale fails to give the reader a full and sane view of that affair because he so completely fails to see or to sympathize with Japan's own problems and the situation that has been created for Japan by the predatory and aggressive governments of Europe in their dealings with nations that are backward and weak. This is where such writers as Frederick McCormick and Thomas F. Millard also fail.

The solution of China's problems involves, according to Mr. Weale, the liquidation of "her financial obligations which constitute a huge network of foreign interests—particularly British interests—which seventy-five years of treaty intercourse have entwined around the country" (page 380).

Japan's real objective in the termination of the implied trusteeship which Europe and America still exercise in the Far East . . . and using this attorneyship as a cloak for the advancement of objects which other powers would pursue on different principles, so impregnably to entrench herself where she has no business to be that no one will dare to attempt to turn her out (page 383).

The author expresses many other judgments provocative of thought and discussion.

*China from Within*, by Charles E. Scott, is a record of personal experiences in missionary work. The disclosure of Chinese character and sterling qualities serves as a wholesome antidote to the discouraging view one gets from reading about Chinese mandarins, generals and politicians. The volume before us grew out of a course of lectures on missions. Little is said here about politics, revolutions or international relations. But real insight is given into the regenerative forces that are at work creating a manhood that some day will take high place in China's development.

*China*, by E. H. Parker, is a revised and enlarged edition of a work by the same author that appeared first in 1901. It is an attempt to give in a single handy volume of 400 pages a complete survey of the Chinese people—their country, history, government, civilization and recent developments.

*The Fight for the Republic in China*, by B. L. P. Weale. Dodd, Mead & Co. *China From Within*, by Charles E. Scott. Revell. *China* by E. H. Parker. E. P. Dutton.



# SETTING OFF THE ROOM

(Continued from page 186)

wall, we will find that our choice of other things used in the room may be freer and more varied, because of the unifying effect of this neutral color. In selecting either wall papers or fabrics to be used in a room, one will find it far simpler to bear in mind that one cannot be chosen absolutely irrespective of the other. It is a common mistake for a person to choose wall papers and then have tremendous difficulty in finding fabrics that will harmonize.

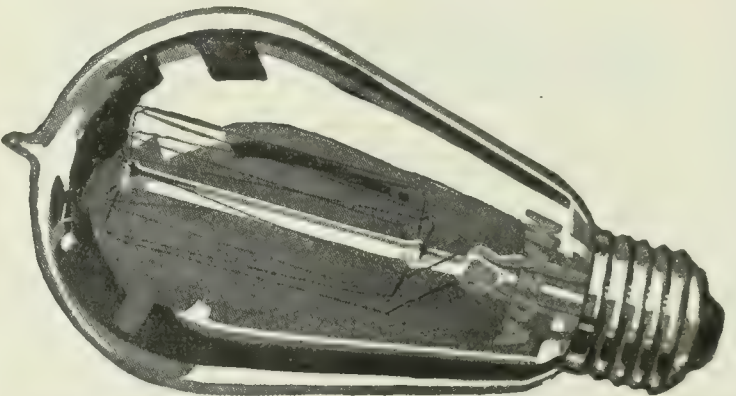
The trim in a room must, of course, be treated in connection with the wall. A trim that is absolutely unrelated in texture and color to the wall paper will invariably stand out and spoil the whole room. For instance, a paper with white ground and delicate pastel tints will never be harmonious in either color or texture with a weathered oak trim. Such a paper demands painted woodwork, and conversely such a trim demands a wall treatment of a rough and somewhat crude character. Also if a stained trim be used, the color of the wall should be on the tone of the trim, nor is a dead white trim harmonious with a colored wall if the contrast in color is so great that the trim is continually forced upon our attention. A very satisfactory thing is to paint the trim either the same color as the wall or a few shades lighter in value.

If stained trim is to be used the householder should know when he accepts the plans of his house just what the treatment of his rooms is to be, for different woods take stain in an entirely different way. It is, for example, difficult to get a satisfactory gray stain on any wood and entirely different results will be obtained by the use of the same stain on different woods. Chestnut and white-grained oak will take a fairly satisfactory gray but each should be first scrubbed with sapolio or an alkali to bleach it; white wood if carefully selected and free from black streaks will also take a good gray. In choosing samples one must remember that they are generally made without shellac, which changes the color of the stain; so that when a sample of color is made the final color may be seen only if the wood is wetted. White zinc and oil used as a filler will emphasize the grain of the wood.

Underlying color is a tremendous study in psychology, for it is a well known fact that different colors convey different qualities and excite different emotions in our nervous system.

Because these colors are psychological in the effect upon our consciousness it is necessary that they should be understood in order to be used scientifically. It is obvious that since red is stimulating and exciting, it is the color which one can most easily have too much of. Of course the more neutralized a color is the greater quantity we can stand. Yellow and all its intermediary tones, because they are warm and cheerful, are very satisfactory for rooms that are dark or that have a north exposure. We must recognize that all color exists in light only and that what would appear to be one color in a bright light, is quite another color in shadow so this fact must be taken into account in selecting a color for a dark room. A very intense yellow or orange, for example, would be impossible to use in a very light room, but in a very dark room might appear almost a tan and be very charming. Blue used in a north room absorbs the light and is cheerless; violet, too, needs a warm light, but when blue and violet are used with their complementary colors, orange and yellow, the warm tones will alleviate the cold qual-

Scientific study coupled with practical manufacturing methods—this is the basis of the MAZDA Service that helps lamp-makers produce better lamps. :: :: ::



# MAZDA


*"Not the name of a thing, but the mark of a service"*

### The Meaning of MAZDA

MAZDA is the trademark of a world-wide service to certain lamp manufacturers. Its purpose is to collect and select scientific and practical information concerning progress and developments in the art of incandescent lamp manufacturing and to distribute this information to the companies entitled to receive this Service. MAZDA Service is centered in the Research

Laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York.

The mark MAZDA can appear only on lamps which meet the standards of MAZDA Service. It is thus an assurance of quality. This trademark is the property of the General Electric Company.

 RESEARCH LABORATORIES OF GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

4638



**This FREE Shoe Book**  
is crowded with photographs and descriptions of Ezwear shoes for Men, Women and Children. Ezwear shoes are sent postpaid, guaranteed to combine comfort, style and quality, to fit perfectly or money back. Amazingly low prices. Send for your copy today.  
The ENSimon Shoe 589 BROADWAY BROOKLYN, N.Y.

**LE PAGE'S**  
CHINA  
CEMENT  
STANDS HOT AND COLD WATER

## What 15c Will Bring You from the Nation's Capital

Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

The little matter of 15c in stamps or coin will bring you the Pathfinder 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center, for the Nation's paper that prints all the news of the world and tells the truth and only the truth as it is on the 25th year. The paper fills the bill without exceeding the postage in value, just \$1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper to read home clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send 15c in stamps that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder to you postpaid 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. The Pathfinder, Box 39, Washington, D. C.





## DANERSK DECORATIVE FURNITURE

DANERSK FURNITURE has been planned to fill a very definite human need,—the craving for individuality in form and color. It possesses the greatest possible interest and charm in proportion to its cost because each piece is finished for the one who buys it.

Our whole equipment of factories, fabric department and upholstery shop is organized to give rapid service in working out lovely interiors for single rooms or the whole house direct with our customers.

Consultation and advice given without obligation to purchase.

Send for valuable  
Catalog "P-2" or call  
at Exhibition Rooms.

### ERSKINE-DANFORTH CORPORATION

2 West 47th Street, New York  
First Door West of Fifth Avenue—4th Floor



America's  
Pioneer  
Dog Remedies

### BOOK ON DOG DISEASES AND HOW TO FEED

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY CLOVER CO., Inc.  
118 West 31st Street, New York

## COLLIE PUPPIES

Tracing from late  
J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S  
\$5,000 Champion Wishaw Clinker, &c.



Choice  
Males, \$15

Choicest  
Males, \$25

Choice  
Females, \$10

Perfect health; sable and white, very handsome; RAISED WITH CHILDREN; well shaped immediately on receipt of check; money refunded if not absolutely satisfactory; certified pedigree given.

### FIRE, BURGLARS

Many a home has been saved from Fire and Burglars by the intelligence of a thoroughbred Collie; it is conceded that all evildoers always avoid a place where a thoroughbred Collie is kept.

We send thousands of dollars' worth of Collies to the late J. Pierpont Morgan. We have letters from the late Mr. Morgan to prove this statement. PINE GROVE COLLIE KENNELS, Long Branch, N. J.; order immediately; directions for feeding with each puppy.

ity. It is, of course, far more difficult to harmonize different colors as they approach their full intensity, and whereas bright red and green as they appear in nature seem to us very pleasing out of doors, we cannot bring them within a limited space except in very small areas and expect them to convey rest and refinement.

In the use of colors on the wall it has been proven that the more intense or the darker the color used, the smaller the room will appear. Great, large rooms can afford to be treated with a dark tone on the walls better than small ones, since the dark color appears to draw the wall together, apparently contracting the area.

One of the most difficult things for people to understand is the correct use of pictures, for the general opinion seems to be that a room is not furnished without them, and when the room is complete, pictures (almost anything will pass as a picture) are hung here and there without rhyme or reason. The average person does not seem to realize the importance of the relationship of each picture, first to the wall space, then to the others, and finally to the character of the room, and yet like everything else these relationships must be considered if the room is to be a harmonious unit.

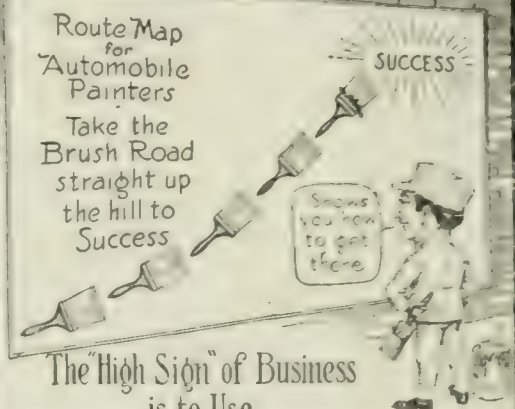
Look at your own walls and ask yourself why you have hung your pictures as you have. Do they either by size or arrangement adequately fill the space; and have you followed the structural lines of the room, or is there tucked away somewhere in your mind the conviction that real beauty exists in irregularity? We have seen that a confusion of lines destroys the sense of order and yet order is the basis of fine living and true beauty.

Pictures were at first painted as frescoes upon walls and as such were of course directly related to the space they were to decorate. The correct use of an easel picture is to form a center of interest, or to break up the wall space in a pleasing way, and our choice will necessarily be limited to the things which shall meet these requirements. Often we can utilize several small pictures as a group to fill in an important place, but these would have to be closely related in color scale and framing so that they will be in effect a unit and not an aggregation. One other point; remember that pictures are meant to be seen, do not hang them too high. In hanging a picture, not only must the size be taken into consideration, but its color must be of the same key as the wall, for if we were to place upon a dark wall a picture framed with a great white mat or any picture in a very light key, it is apt to pop out of its background and appear absolutely unrelated to it.

The second thing to be considered in our discussion of backgrounds is the floor. Unity in a room is dependent upon unity in design and color between walls, ceiling and floor, and no room should be considered without bearing this relationship constantly in mind. It is quite as important that the design of the carpet be related in scale and character to the rest of the room as that the colors should harmonize. There can be no relationship, no unity of idea between a flowered bedroom wall paper and an Oriental rug no matter how excellent the color harmony, since each is conceived in an entirely different spirit and character. There seems to be a common fallacy at present that an Oriental rug is always good, and harmonizes with anything; as a matter of fact the modern Oriental is frequently very bad in color and exceedingly difficult to use harmoniously from the standpoint of design. The most satisfactory

Route Map  
for  
Automobile  
Painters

Take the  
Brush Road  
straight up  
the hill to  
Success



The "High Sign" of Business  
is to Use

## WHITING-ADAMS BRUSHES FOR AUTOMOBILES

Every Automobile Garage should have an  
Outfit of Brushes

Every garage must have an outfit of brushes to use, and such as sell accessories should have an assortment of brushes to supply demands. There is a WHITING-ADAMS brush made for every automobile purpose. Cleaning, scrubbing, polishing, dusting, painting, staining, varnishing, and all uses for which brushes are required. Over 100 kinds and sizes made. Send for Illustrated Literature. Dept. X.

JOHN L. WHITING-J. J. ADAMS CO.  
Boston, U.S.A.

Brush Manufacturers for Over 100 Years

Whiting-Adams Brushes Awarded Gold Medal and Official Blue Ribbon, Highest Award at Panama-Pacific Exp'n, 1915

Stewart's  
IRON FENCE  
STANDARD  
of the WORLD



Residence of C. D. MacDougall, Esq., Auburn, N.Y.

IRON FENCE AND ENTRANCE  
GATES OF ALL DESIGNS AND  
FOR ALL PURPOSES,

WE INVITE CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED.

The Stewart Iron Works Co., Inc.  
The World's Greatest Iron Fence Builders  
685 Stewart Block Cincinnati, Ohio

WRITE FOR BOOK OF DESIGNS

## How to Use the Countryside Shop

I.—Write for our free Requisition Chart. Read the list of interesting items it brings you.

II.—Check the items you expect to buy and about which you want information.

III.—Write on the blank pages all details and questions. Mail to us.

IV.—As promptly as possible, we will make reply, drawing upon our files of information and the experience of our Expert Counsellors to give you helpful suggestions.

## THE COUNTRYSIDE SHOP

The Independent Corporation

119 West 40th St., New York City




of Oriental rugs for the average use are those in which the surface is pretty well covered with the design and in which the color values are close, for when this is the case the design is not constantly forced upon our attention. This applies to large rugs intended to cover the whole floor, for the small Oriental rug should be regarded more as a picture, and should be used as such upon the floor, that is to say, in its placement it should form a focal spot before some object of especial interest, such as perhaps a fireplace, a door or an important piece of furniture.

There is probably nothing that can cause such a lack of unity in a room and such restlessness as a lot of small rugs scattered about on the floor, and this becomes doubly objectionable when they are placed at angles absolutely unrelated to the lines of the walls or the furniture, or to each other—again we contend with that diseased belief that art lies in placing things in any but the sensible way.

Floors that are too light in color by contrast with the other things in the room will appear to "come up" at one and thus lose their place in the scheme of things, for above everything else the floor should be inconspicuous. It is safe to say that in the average small room the floors should be the quietest and darkest tone in the room, the walls middle value and the ceilings lightest of all.

Wood floors should be carefully treated as to color, for a wood floor that is too light or of too pronounced a color may easily ruin the artistic effect of a whole room. Yellow pine is the wood most used for the floors of the average inexpensive dwelling and on top of this is usually applied an orange shellac. This treatment is about as harsh and uncompromizing in color as possible. This is the most difficult wood of all to treat and make beautiful because it is made up of layers of hard and soft wood, and an oil stain will only take effect on the soft parts of the wood so that the grain is brought out in a striking contrast. There are acid stains which will do moderately well, but it is not an easy matter to obtain a good color with them, inasmuch as the yellow of the wood is so strong in tone that it persists thru any stain which may be applied. Oak, as regards color, is the best flooring on the market today and takes stain beautifully. The best treatment is to stain it with as dark or as neutral a tone as desired, then to apply one coat of shellac (well rubbed after it has hardened) and one coat of wax, but to keep such a floor in order requires constant polishing and occasionally a small amount of wax; it is a common fault for housekeepers to apply too much wax and too little rubbing. Oak floors are sometimes stained and then finished with several coats of shellac or of varnish, which is good to use in any place where it is liable to be spotted with water, but does not make as pleasing a floor as the wax finish. Maple is a very hard wood and does not take stain very well, but its closeness of grain does not absorb grease and it is therefore good for kitchens, pantries, etc.

The ceiling is the last place to which we wish our attention continually called, for the sense of rest is most easily disturbed in a room where our eyes are constantly led to the ceiling. A dark ceiling has a tendency to lower the apparent height of the room, so that for the average small room it is better if the ceiling is considerably lighter than the side walls. White ceilings reflect the light and may cause a glare in the room, so that the tint used should be just off of white and closely allied to the color of the walls.



## Buying economy in locks and hardware

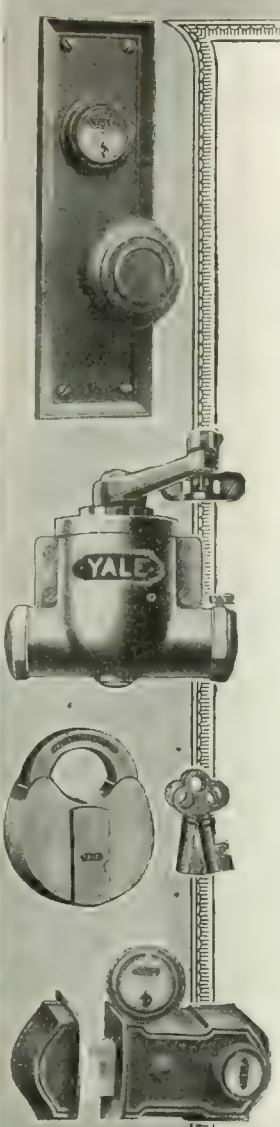
When you buy a Yale padlock, or night latch, or door closer, or builders' hardware or a cabinet or trunk lock, you buy *economically*. To begin with you buy for a moderate fair price; you buy long enduring service; you buy a product that is provably *better* for its purpose and use; you buy highest quality in materials, design and workmanship.


That is what you get when you buy a product bearing the trade-mark "Yale". And you will appreciate the real sound economy of a Yale product the longer it is in your service.

Yale products are always trade-marked "Yale"—regardless of price or kind. And that trade-mark is as much a *part* of the product as the metal itself.

If you want the economy of Yale products you have just one thing to do: *See* that trade-mark "Yale". Otherwise it won't be a Yale product. It is a simple way to prove economy—a sure way to guarantee it.


*Yale products for sale by hardware dealers*





**The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.**  
**9 East 40th St., New York City**

Chicago Office: 77 East Lake Street  
 Canadian Yale & Towne Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.



6%

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710.

**\$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.**


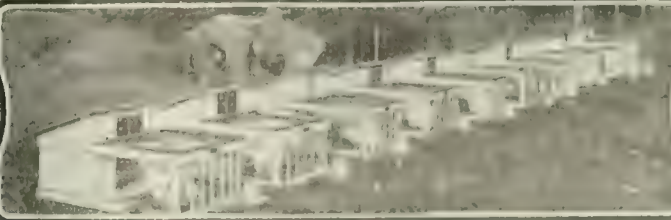

**PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.**



### TYPEWRITERS

**\$10 and Up. All Makes. Save \$25 to \$50** on retail at the factory by the well known "Young Process." Sold for low cash—installment or rental. Rental applies on purchase price. Write for full details guarantee. Free trial.

**YOUNG TYPEWRITER CO. Dept. 662 Chicago**

*No. 0 Poultry House*

*Setting Coops*

*Pigeon House*

## HODGSON PORTABLE HOUSES

This sanitary poultry house is an egg record breaker for 12 hens. The setting coops keep the hens by themselves while setting. The pigeon house (with its flight cage) is fitted complete for 10 nests. Hodgson poultry and pet stock houses are the most scientifically constructed on the market. Made of painted sections that can be easily bolted together by anyone. Send for illustrated booklet.

Room 341, 116 Washington St.  
Boston, Massachusetts

**E. F. HODGSON COMPANY**

6 East 39th Street  
New York City



CON-SER-TEX

THE IDEAL COVERING FOR SLEEPING BALCONIES PORCH FLOORS AND ROOFS

CON-SER-TEX

There is no better covering than

CON-SER-TEX Canvas Roofing

Above all things you are interested in your home. You are always willing to add to its comfort and coziness—its security and charm.

Here's an opportunity to make your porch floors and roofs as up to date as the interior of your home. Your opportunity lies in the use of CON-SER-TEX, a scientifically treated canvas roofing.

When properly laid it lasts longer than tin or shingles. It is much easier and cheaper to lay. It is mildew proof. It deadens the noise of the rain and stops the rattle of the wind. It lessens work and the cost of repairs. The cold of the blizzards and the heat of midsummer do not affect it.

It adds charm and neatness to your home because it lies flat, clings tight and does the work. Generous sample, price list and descriptive matter upon request. Write today.

WM. L. BARRELL COMPANY  
8 Thomas Street New York City

Chicago Distributor:  
Geo. B. Carpenter & Co. 430-40 Wells Street

California Distributors:  
Waterhouse & Price Co. Los Angeles  
The Pacific Building Material Co., San Francisco

Shelltex  
TRADE-MARK  
Shur-on  
EYEGLASSES & SPECTACLES

Economy + Style

Economical, besides being comfortable and stylish, for they protect the glasses from breakage and save extra lenses.

Like all Shur-ons—Quality Guaranteed.

At most high-grade optometrists, opticians and oculists, or write us. Look for the name Shur-on or Shelltex in the bridge.

E. KIRSTEIN SONS CO.  
253 Andrew Street Rochester, N. Y.  
Established 1864

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

LESSONS IN AMERICA'S PART IN THE WORLD'S FOOD PROBLEM, PREPARED BY THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION FOR THE INDEPENDENT

The Nature of Food

WE have seen in a general way what the Food Administration advises in the matter of conservation. But we cannot carry on intelligently a program of conservation unless we understand the nature of food.

Food is "fuel." It is burned in our bodies somewhat as fuel is burned in an engine. But whereas the fuel in the engine has the one purpose of furnishing heat to make the machine "go," our food fuel serves not only that purpose but various others. These purposes are: to form blood, tissues and bones; to repair waste; to furnish energy for muscular movements and all kinds of work; to keep us warm; to regulate the body processes.

WHERE FOOD COMES FROM

Plants are the great first source of human foods. Light and heat from the sun are changed to chemical energy by the plant cells and this with elements from the air and soil forms the three great classes of food substances that man must have to live: protein, fat, carbohydrate.

Animals are the next great source of food. Animals eat plants and the food substances of the plants are worked over in their bodies to produce animal protein, animal fat and animal carbohydrate. In animal food, therefore, man is getting plant food converted. Protein and fat are well represented in animal food, but carbohydrates has little representation except in milk, and a few sea foods.

FOOD VALUES: PROTEIN

Now let us find out just what these terms mean that we have been using. We can say simply that the foods whose special work is to build the body and repair the waste, are *proteins*. Proteins is a term standing for a large number of substances, all made by the chemical union of simpler substances containing nitrogen. Because our cells are discarding nitrogen in some form hour by hour as waste products of bodily activities we must be sure to have protein in our diet every day. We need a certain amount of it, and a certain variety. In this country about 3½ ounces of protein a day is considered a reasonable amount for a man of average size, weighing 150 pounds, doing moderate muscular work. A larger person would have more body tissue to keep in repair and hence would need more; a smaller person would need less.

It is only recently that we have realized that different kinds of proteins vary in food value. We do not as yet know all about this matter, but we will be taking a safe course if we choose for our diet varied animal and vegetable foods containing protein. Foods which are considered rich in protein are: milk, eggs, meat, fish, cheese, grains and dried legumes, such as beans and peas. Except for the legumes and grains, which are vegetable, all these foods are of animal origin.

FAT AND CARBOHYDRATE

The foods on which we depend chiefly to give us heat and power to work are called *fats* and *carbohydrates*. Fat is excellent body fuel, and also serves to improve the flavor of food. It is found in meats, poultry and nuts, but it is especially familiar in the forms of butter, cream and oils.

Carbohydrates are the sugars and starches we all know. Sugar is present not only in sugars, but also in syrups, apples, bananas, and almost every fruit, especially the dried ones, in beets, carrots and other vegetables. Starch is abundant in cereals, dried beans and peas, potatoes, chestnuts, cocoa and peanuts.

OTHER FOODS

We spoke of the regulation of body processes. There are other substances necessary for this work which are called *mineral substances*. These are lime salts, compounds of phosphorus, iron, etc. They serve also for body building and are especially needed by children. Milk, fruits and vegetables as well as many other foods contain mineral substances.

Cellulose we may mention as a regulator. It comes under the head of carbohydrates of which we have spoken above. Its function is to give bulk to the diet and to tend to prevent constipation.

Newly discovered substances, sometimes called *vitamines*, are found in milk, eggs, meat, fruits, vegetables and the whole grains. They are believed to play an important part in keeping people well and in promoting the growth of children.

In addition to this we ought not to forget that a large part of the body is water, and that water is a kind of carrier which helps distribute the nourishment in the body that carry off the waste.

A WELL BALANCED DIET

We are told that we require a sufficient quantity daily of body building, energy giving, and regulating foods in proper proportion. Our age and weight and the kind of work we do have an influence on both the quantity and the proportion needed.

The food substances we have mentioned have been put into five groups: 1. Foods on which we depend for mineral matter and regulating substances. 2. Foods on which we depend for protein. 3. Foods on which we depend for starch. 4. Foods on which we depend for sugar. 5. Foods on which we depend for fat. Our daily diet should contain some from each of these groups, but not too many from any one. Just now we should be particularly careful how we select from the sugar group.

The amount we need is measured by fuel value, and the unit of measure for this is a "calorie." It measures heat energy. A calorie is the amount of heat needed to raise one pound of water four degrees Fahrenheit.

Here are some tables which will show us how a daily food need is given in calories:

Fuel requirement for a working man, 3500 to 4000 calories a day

Fuel requirement for an active woman, 2600 to 3000 calories a day

Fuel requirement for a sedentary man, 2200 to 2800 calories a day

Fuel requirement for a sedentary woman, 1800 to 2300 calories a day

Here is a table in more detail:

A DAY'S FOOD PLAN  
(Age Fourteen to Sixteen Years)  
Fuel requirement—1800 to 3200 calories:

BREAKFAST—

Calories

Fruit ..... 50 — 100

Cereal ..... 100 — 150

Milk ..... 100 — 200

Bread ..... 100 — 200

Butter ..... 50 — 100

500 — 800



LUNCHEON—		Calories
Macaroni and cheese.....	200	— 300
Cocoa or milk.....	100	— 150
Bread .....	100	— 300
Butter .....	100	— 200
Baked apple.....	150	— 200
		600 — 1200
DINNER—		Calories
Meat or meat substitute.....	200	— 300
Potatoes or other starch.....	50	— 100
Cooked green vegetable.....	25	— 100
Fresh fruit or vegetable salad.....	100	— 150
Bread .....	100	— 300
Butter .....	100	— 300
Tapioca pudding.....	150	— 200
Milk or cereal cafe au lait....	100	— 200
		800 — 1400

SOLDIERS MUST SING

A long, white, dusty road stretches away until it drops out of sight over the hilltop. It gives back the sound of nearly 400 marching feet as a company of dusty, khaki-clad men swing into sight on the last lap of a fifteen-mile hike. Sweat is dropping from the faces of dozens as they struggle along. The sun beats down; dust rises in choking clouds; file leaders look anxiously along the line—it closes up at the glance, then wavers and elongates once more.

“Buck up, Bill!” admonishes a rear-ranker to the man on his left.

Bill makes no reply. His face is taking on the dull gray hue of utter fatigue; lines chisel themselves around his set lips. Down the uneven ranks of marchers the ashy color is spreading; eyes stare straight ahead; the line elongates still more. The captain looks sharply along it. Then a glance of understanding passes between him and the young chap trudging along beside the guide.

The latter turns.  
“Come on, boys,” he shouts. “Sing ‘Pack Up Your Troubles!’ Make a noise they can hear clear to Berlin!”

Two hundred voices roar out the chorus; two hundred pairs of shoulders straighten; ranks close up; eyes brighten; squad by squad they swing into camp to the blood-quickenning rhythm of

What’s the use of worrying?  
It never was worth while;  
So pack up your troubles in your old kit bag,  
And smile, smile, smile.

It was the song did it.  
Sometimes it is “Smile, smile, smile”;  
sometimes it is that favorite parody of the officers’ training camps:

There’s a long, long trail a-winding  
Into No-Man’s Land in France;  
There the shrapnel shells are bursting,  
But we must advance.  
There’ll be lots of drills and hiking  
Before our dreams all come true,  
But we’re going to show the Kaiser  
How the Yankee boys come thru.

Or it may be the song of the field artillery:

ROLL, ROLL, ROLL  
Get that smell of slum and coffee, hear the cursin’  
as we load,  
Sections right, behind the guidon, and we’re out  
upon the road.  
Roll, roll, roll, just keep them rolling;  
Roll, roll, roll, just keep them rolling;  
Roll, roll, roll, just keep them rolling,  
As we’re rolling in the field artillery.

Army and navy officers are not simply permitting their men to sing—they are encouraging song in every way possible and making a place on the program of camp routine for the song leaders. They know that song makes a good soldier a better soldier; that it makes a tired soldier a rested soldier.  
“A songless army,” says Major General J. Franklin Bell, commander of Camp Upton, “would lack in the fighting spirit in proportion as it lacked responsiveness to music. There is no more potent force in developing unity in an army than in that of song.”—New York Times.

# King Greenhouses

are built to harmonize with their surroundings as well as to grow vegetables and flowers.

Write for Illustrated Literature

## KING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

399 Kings Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

“All the Sunlight All Day Houses”

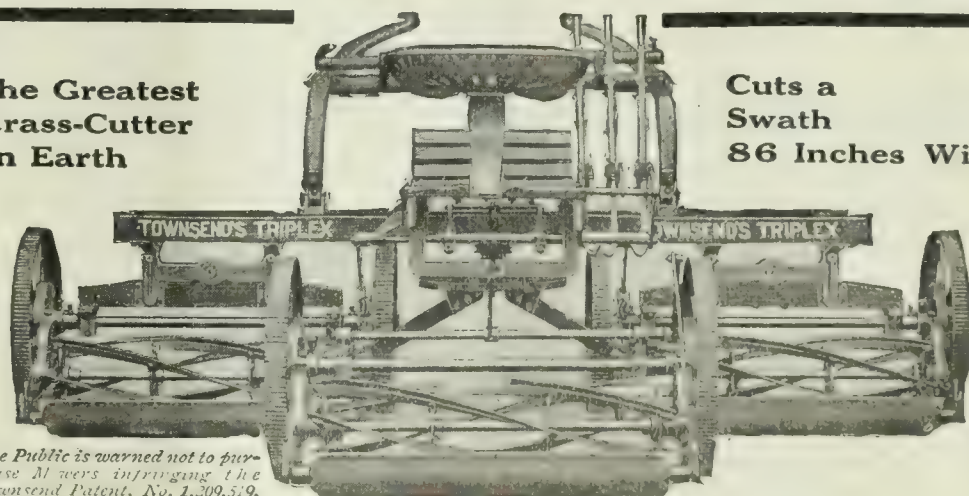
BRANCH OFFICES

New York, 1476 Broadway  
Boston, 113 State Street  
Scranton, 307 Irving Avenue  
Philadelphia, Harrison Building,  
15th and Market Streets



# TOWNSEND'S TRIPLEX

The Greatest Grass-Cutter on Earth



Cuts a Swath 86 Inches Wide

The Public is warned not to purchase Mowers infringing the Townsend Patent, No. 1,209,519, Dec. 19, 1910

## Floats Over the Uneven Ground as a Ship Rides the Waves

One mower may be climbing a knoll, the second skimming a level and the third paring a hollow

Drawn by one horse and operated by one man, the TRIPLEX will mow more lawn in a day than the best motor mower ever made, cut it better and at a fraction of the cost.

Drawn by one horse and operated by one man, it will mow more lawn in a day than any three ordinary horse-drawn mowers with three horses and three men.

Does not smash the grass to earth and plaster it in the mud in springtime, neither does it crush the life out of the grass between hot rollers and hard, hot ground in summer, as does the motor mower.

Write for catalogue illustrating all types of Lawn Mowers.

## S. P. TOWNSEND & CO.

14 Central Avenue  
ORANGE NEW JERSEY



# Apollo

Full weight—Galvanized

## Roofing Products

Metal makes the most satisfactory roofing for farm buildings or city construction.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Copper Steel Galvanized Sheets are unequalled for Culverts, Tanks, Siding, Roofs, Scaffolding, and all exposed sheet metal work. Look for the Key Stone added test and sold by leading dealers. KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL SHEET, a booklet for Roofing Lin Plates. Send for "Better Building" booklet.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburg, E. P.



# Saves Coal

by saving  
6 degrees of heat



**K**ELSEY Health Heat at 66 degrees gives the same warming results as radiator heats at 72 degrees.

You save 6 degrees of heat. It is the special Humidifier in the Kelsey Generator that does it. Instead of a dry, parching heat at high temperature, you have a moist, healthful heat at a moderate temperature. Still you secure exactly the same comfortable warmth.

There is nothing wonderful or mysterious about it.

It is based on the same reason that so-called "humid days" in the summer seem so much hotter than other days, with the thermometer standing the same.

The Kelsey simply takes advantage of one of nature's natural laws.

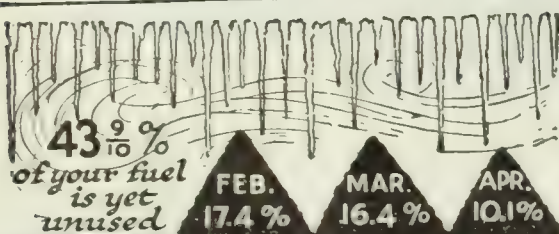
But all moist heats are not economical healthy heats. Therein is where The Kelsey excels.

Send for Saving Sense Booklet. It tells why.

## THE KELSEY WARM AIR GENERATOR

235 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.

NEW YORK CHICAGO  
103-C Park Avenue 217-C W. Lake St.  
DETROIT BOSTON  
Space 95-C Builders' Ex. 405-C P. O. Sq. Bldg.



## PREPARE FOR FEBRUARY

**T**HE chill winds and low temperatures of February and March won't "freeze you out"—you'll save one-fifth to two-fifths of that precious fuel—you'll bar the soot, dirt and dampness of succeeding months, by equipping doors and windows now with Chamberlin Strip. **Guaranteed 10 years**—because only skilled mechanics from our factory branches are allowed to install it—but actually outlasts the building.

## CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIPS

"THE STANDARD FOR 25 YEARS"

**WRITE** for illustrated, descriptive book and list of users in your vicinity.

CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIP CO.  
Headquarters: 119 Dinan Building, Detroit

## THE DOGS OF WAR

(Continued from page 183)

of death and live. Then it was that other dogs crept thru the holocaust bearing the vital messages. The guns continued to fire, their shells being true, and the Germans did not pass.

When, in the darkness of night, a French sentinel crawls thru his wire entanglement and worms his way to a "listening post" in No Man's Land, to guard his comrades from a surprise attack, a sentinel dog goes with him. Crouched in a shell hole, hidden behind a rock or a stump, or prone on the earth, the outpost peers thru the night and listens with bated breath for telltale noises. At times his dog crouches beside him; at times the animal slinks with velvet paws thru the misty darkness, scouting for danger. In the fog his master can neither see nor hear the enemy's patrol gliding across the debatable ground. But the dog can hear the slightest sound, even at a great distance, and his sense of smell tells him an enemy is abroad, tho' his master may be utterly unconscious of danger.

But the animal makes no noise, gives no betraying bark. Instead he stands to attention, his ears pricked up, his tail moving, his hair bristling on his shoulders. Noiselessly he paws the ground or growls almost inaudibly. If he is separated from his master, he races back to him and indicates that danger is abroad. Should a struggle ensue, he will unhesitatingly hurl himself upon his master's enemy and try to bear him to the ground and hold him.

Yet it is as a messenger of mercy that the war dog is perhaps most useful. As a searcher out of the wounded he has no equal. When the battle ranges over a front of many miles, and the Germans shoot down Red Cross nurses and stretcher bearers without compunction, thousands of wounded men would be left to die on the field of battle were it not for these marvelous dogs of war.

Thru the darkness they go scouting, scurrying from place to place, searching thickets and shell holes, alert for smells or sounds, questing eagerly for the wounded. They cover rods where a man would cover yards. They can smell the wounded in the densest cover—under a straw stack, in a caved-in cellar—where a man might not think even of searching. Infallibly they can distinguish between a wounded man and a corpse. And once a dog has located his quarry, he tugs off a hat, or pulls loose a glove, or noses out a handkerchief, or tears away a shred of clothing, and goes racing back to the lines with this evidence of his discovery. Then, while the stretcher bearers follow behind, he excitedly leads the way to the wounded man.

We know how long it takes to train a soldier. It requires, perhaps, even longer to educate a modern war dog. For the animal must be trained to obey implicitly, to make no sound save when ordered to do so, to find the most skilfully hidden object, to distinguish between the dead and the wounded, to allow nothing to turn him aside from his duty, to refuse food from strangers, and to deliver his token, after finding a wounded man, only to a Red Cross nurse. The sentinel dog must be trained to watch, to detect approaching poison gas, the liaison dog must learn to bear despatches, the draft dog to pull. For in Alsace and the snowy passes of the Vosges Mountains dogs are hauling ammunition where horses cannot go.

Even before the war began European nations were training dogs for war service. But after the struggle opened their usefulness became so apparent that large num-



## Beautiful, Enduring Interiors

Walls and ceilings finished with *Liquid Velvet* have a true and lasting beauty.

## Liquid Velvet

Is a flat finish with an oil base. Repeated washing will not injure walls and ceilings covered with *Liquid Velvet*.

*Liquid Velvet* is made in white and 24 attractive tints. You will find the exact shades you desire for every room in the home. Write for booklet on home interiors and color chart.

**THE O'BRIEN VARNISH CO.,**  
100 Washington St., South Bend, Indiana, U. S. A.  
Varnish Makers for Half a Century



Joy Blackberry, St. Regis Raspberry, Van Fleet Hybrid Strawberries, Ideal and Caco Grapes, Everybody's Currant, Van Fleet Gooseberry.

Our Catalog No. 1 tells all about them and describes also all "the good old varieties" of small fruits. In it are also offered a full line of Superior Roses, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines, the best Nut Trees, Hedge Plants and Garden Roots. Send for it today. It is FREE. Prices Low.

Our plants are raised under most favorable conditions, and cared for by efficient nurserymen. Their ability in digging and packing our stock is unsurpassed, and insures delivery to you in perfect condition. 40th year. 200 acres.

**J. T. LOVETT, Inc.,** Box 191, Little Silver, N. J.

## VICK'S GARDEN and FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1918

IT'S FREE WRITE TODAY

Several New Features. Based on our experience as the oldest mail order seed concern and largest growers of Asters and other seeds in America. 500 acres and 12 greenhouses in best seed growing section. Our Guide is full of helpful information about planting, etc.—an invaluable aid to a successful garden. Illustrates and describes leading Vegetables, Flowers, Farm Seeds, Plants and Fruits. With our Guide, the best we have issued, we will gladly include interesting booklet, "A Liberty Garden."

Both are absolutely free.

Send for your copies today, before you forget. For 25c we will include either our Superb Class And Color Aster Collection of three 20c packets, one each Perfection White, Mikado Rose and Autumn Glory (Pink).

Or, Our Finest Small Garden Vegetable Collection of six packets, one each Beets, Vick's Early Market, early, best red; Carrot, Danver's Half Long, extra fine quality; Onion Crystal White Wax, early, large, mild; Lettuce, Big Boston, sure heading, delicious; Radish, Vick's Scarlet Globe, most popular ever grown; Tomato Royal Red, very productive, deep rich color. For 50c both collections, and a packet of our famous Early Flowering Cosmos.

**JAMES VICK'S SONS**  
19 Stone Street, Rochester, N. Y.  
The Flower City



bers of them were utilized. It is said that not less than 10,000 dogs are serving with the armies in Europe. But we are as unprepared in the canine branch of war as we are in the artillery. Uncle Sam has neither big guns nor dogs. Soon after we entered the war, Senator Brady, of Idaho, introduced a bill into the Senate providing for a force of 1000 dogs. But other Senators did not realize the need of dogs and the bill was defeated. And so Uncle Sam is preparing to send his soldiers dogless into battle, to let his wounded die undiscovered and unsuccored.

The Red Cross is trying to supply the needed dogs. Shepherd dogs, collies and large Airedales seem to be the best breeds we possess for that purpose. But dog trainers say that any alert and intelligent dog of good size will answer. Dogs between eight and twelve months are of the best age for training.

The French not only provide war dogs for their army, but award honors to their canine heroes. Gold collars have been given by the French Society for Protection to Animals to fifteen war dogs for distinguished service. The Government has repeatedly cited dogs for bravery and heroic conduct, and has even published a Golden Book of Dogs, in which are recorded for all time some of the deeds of these canine heroes.

And assuredly they deserve to be preserved. Follette, No. 11B, is one of the dogs named in this volume. "On September 27, 1915," reads the account of her service, "she accomplished a distance of one mile under curtain fire. Wounded, she continued her mission successfully, dying five days later of her injuries."

Picture to yourself the courage and devotion of a dog like Follette. Creeping thru a hellish rain of shells that would have terrified the bravest man, she did not seek shelter when wounded, but dragged herself on and on thru that deluge of death until she accomplished her errand.

During a very trying period of the struggle in France, a certain messenger dog bore despatches from one corps commander to another almost continuously for seventy-two hours. During that time the animal hardly ate or slept. Once, while this dog was trotting wearily on his way, some soldiers stopped him and tried to feed him. The hungry animal looked wistfully at the food, sniffed longingly at it, then broke away and trotted on.

Far in advance of the French lines along the Aisne, a scout lay hidden in a thicket. A shell burst immediately above him, tearing his body almost into shreds. The pain was intense; but he was so terribly wounded that he had not strength even to give himself an anesthetic from the medicine kit he carried. Hidden so securely, there was no hope that searchers would ever come upon him. An agonizing death by inches was all the wounded man could see ahead of him. But when darkness came, destroying the little hope he had cherished, two red eyes suddenly glowed in the darkness of the thicket, a shadowy form stood over the helpless man, and a moment later a war dog was racing back to the lines with the dying man's cap in his mouth. The soldier lost consciousness. When he came to, stretcher bearers were carrying him back to life and safety and the faithful dog was trotting on behind.

One of these dogs of war that wears the French Government's medal of honor is a plucky fox terrier that saved 150 lives after the battle of the Marne.

Shakespeare tells us that "The dog will have his day." Apparently that day has arrived.



## Make Your Flower Garden "Do Its Bit"

**F**LOWER gardens in these war times must meet the needs of the *Nation's soul* as well as of its body. Never was the Country in greater need of flowers and trees and growing plants to delight the sight and lift the thoughts and cheer the heart. Plan and plant with a flower lover's instinct.

### Wagner's Flower Catalog

The annual number is now ready with valuable suggestions to guide you in the selection, planting and care of roses, hardy flowers, shrubs, evergreens and trees for every decorative purpose. This book will be mailed to you without cost or obligation, bringing with it the assurance of success with things that will make your surroundings a place of delight. Write today for Catalog 87.

WAGNER PARK NURSERIES

Box 957

Sidney, Ohio

### WAGNER

#### LANDSCAPE SERVICE

Plans and executes the landscape work for private homes, estates, clubs, etc., and for public institutions, schools, hospitals, and manufacturing plants. Correspondence direct with our Landscape Department is invited.

DWARF APPLE TREES  
DWARF PEAR TREES  
DWARF PLUM TREES  
DWARF CHERRY TREES  
DWARF PEACH TREES

Catalogue Free

THE VAN DUSEN NURSERIES

C. C. McKAY, Mgr. Box M, Geneva, N. Y.

## Strawberry Plants That Grow

"PROGRESSIVE" Best Fall-bearer; also Standard June sorts including our new Seedling, "COLLINS." Raspberries, Blackberry and Grape Plants in Assortment. Catalog Free. C. E. Whitten's Nurseries, Box 15, Bridgman, Mich.



### ROSES of NEW CASTLE

is the title of a beautiful book on the culture of roses and other plants. gives expert experience of a lifetime. It's free. Exquisitely illustrated in natural colors; offers and tells how to grow these famous plants. Write for copy today. HELLEE BROS. CO., Box 231, New Castle, Ind.

# Thorburn's Seeds

Founded in 1802

**T**HIS house has been famous for the last 115 years for *reliable* seeds of all kinds.

**Seeds for the War Garden,  
Large Estate, Farm, Lawn, etc.**

Send today for new 1918 catalog, which is now ready for mailing. It lists all varieties of vegetables, flower and grass seeds. Free on request.

**J. M. THORBURN & CO.**

53C Barclay Street, through to 54 Park Place  
NEW YORK



# DREER'S "INCOMPARABLE"

## Orchid Flowered SWEET PEAS

We have selected out of hundreds of varieties the following twelve "Incomparable" sorts, each one a leader in its respective color, and sure to give entire satisfaction:

Blanche Ferry Spencer—Pink and White  
Countess Spencer—Lovely Rose-Pink  
Dobbie's Cream—Primrose-Yellow  
Elfrida Pearson—Finest Light Pink  
Florence Nightingale—Clear Lavender  
King White—Pure White  
Margaret Atlee—Finest Rich Deep Pink  
Mrs. Hugh Dickson—Salmony Pink  
Royal Purple—Rich Royal Purple  
Scarlet Emperor—Deep Scarlet  
Thos. Stevenson—Orange Scarlet  
Wedgwood—Silvery Blue

Collection containing a liberal packet each of the twelve "Incomparable" sorts for 85 cts., or one ounce of each for \$3.50 postpaid.  
For complete list and cultural notes see

### Dreer's Garden Book for 1918

256 pages brimful of valuable gardening information. *Mailed free on request if you mention this magazine.*

HENRY A. DREER

714-716 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

## SUCCESSFUL SWEET PEAS

(Continued from page 195)

stitute will be found in wire netting, four inch mesh, and which should be at least five feet wide. If it is carefully housed while not in use, it will last for many years.

Another method is the use of soft jute twine. In this case stout stakes are used, driving them into the ground at distances of five feet, along either side of the row, thereafter running the twine from stake to stake, starting the first line four to six inches from the ground, and allowing six inches between each line of twine. This will be found a very easy and simple method of supporting the plants, tho never so satisfactory as branches or wire netting.

### PREPARING THE SOIL AND SEED

As the sweet pea is naturally a very deep rooting plant, it can only be successfully grown on land which has been well broken up. Ground which has been trenched or deeply dug, consisting largely of fine soil particles, naturally retains moisture much better than lumpy ground that has been surface dug only. In periods of continued heat and drought, plants growing in the former have a great advantage over those planted in the poorly prepared land, for hard ground is more or less impervious to moisture, either in the shape of rain or applications of water, and owing to the force of capillary attraction it parts more readily with what it may contain. Thus the small fibrous roots of the plants which are its chief feeders die, and the life of the plant is much shortened.

Remember that the several varieties do not all germinate at the same time, some differing considerably in the time they take to sprout under similar conditions. In the majority of cases this depends on whether the seed was ripened quickly or not, and on the conditions governing the harvesting. Then again, some varieties have a much tougher seed coat, or skin, than others, and do not respond so quickly to warmth and moisture when sown.

If you have been troubled with poor germination of sweet pea seed, I would suggest that you soak the seed over night in warm water previous to sowing. If on examination the seed shows no signs of swelling, cut each of the hard seeds with a sharp knife, making the little cut or chip on the side of the seed, taking care not to cut the eye or germinating point.

Keep after the sweet pea plants with a hoe at least twice a week, working well up to and around the plants, thus providing a thorough dust mulch which will keep out the drying influences of the sun's rays and so help retain the soil moisture. A mulch of farmyard manure extending twelve inches on either side of the row will be very helpful when warm weather becomes too severe.

Water the plants only when you can give them thorough soakings at each application. "Dribbles" of water work harm instead of benefiting, by bringing the fine hairy roots to the surface in search of the moisture, where they are invariably killed the following day, as the soil dries out and the sun gets in its work. However, if it is possible to give the plants a sufficiency of water, it should be applied copiously, at least twice a week, and after very hot days the plants will be greatly benefited by spraying them overhead after the sun has gone down.

When the plants have been flowering for a few days, liquid manure may be applied with great benefit, but never apply it alone; in all cases it should follow a thorough soaking of water. Above all, don't forget the old advice to cut all flowers produced, never allowing a single seed pod

# Burpee's Seeds Grow

Burpee's Sweet Peas

Burpee's Annual

SEEDS

1918

Burpees Seeds Grow

W. Atlee Burpee & Co.

More seeds were planted last year than ever before and many thousands of families enjoyed fresh vegetables from the garden for the first time.

The year 1918 will see a still greater number who will grow their own Flowers and Vegetables and will profit by their experience and plant only Quality Seeds.

## Burpee's Annual For 1918

The Leading American Seed Catalog contains the latest and most reliable information about the "Best Seeds that Grow." 216 pages with 103 colored illustrations of the latest novelties and hundreds of illustrations of every

variety of Vegetable and Flower Seeds. It is sent free to those who write for it. A post card will do. Write for your copy today, and please mention this publication.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Burpee Buildings, Philadelphia

## \$5 Help save the song birds

The song birds will prove a very great asset in the present war. They destroy the insects and save millions of bushels of grain annually.

It is your duty to protect them, furnish them homes for raising their young this spring. You will be repaid a thousandfold. They will free your grounds and garden from insects and pests and gladden your heart with their beautiful songs.

### A DODSON BIRD HOUSE

for every kind of bird. You can attract any bird you want—simply put up a Dodson house and it will come back year after year. FREE Bird Book sent on request, illustrating Dodson houses, giving prices. A beautiful colored bird picture free.

Write today to **JOSEPH H. DODSON**  
President, American Audubon Association  
762 Harrison Avenue Kankakee, Ill.  
Dodson's Sparrow Trap guaranteed to rid your community of these grain-eating pests. Price \$6.

## Cavities Filled and Filled Right

Decayed wood thoroughly scraped out. Cavity properly braced. Cement applied in sections, scientifically. That's "The Bartlett Way." It means safe, sure results. All tree ailments we cure lastingly. Representatives go everywhere. Send for "Tree Talk."

THE F. A. BARTLETT CO.

536 Main Street

Stamford, Conn.





## Beautiful 365 days in the Year—

### Evergreen Bittersweet

With gorgeous red berries against foliage that is green all year round, this vine beautifies the home with a thick shade in the summer, and with glowing fruit and bright leaves when other vines are bare.

Evergreen Bittersweet (*Euonymus Vegetus*) climbs to a noble height in the severest climates, where English ivy can be used only as a ground cover. Two year old vines fruit freely. Planted in rows and sheared, it makes an incomparable evergreen hedge, solid and erect.

**Strong Pot Plants,**  
50c each; \$5 per  
doz. \$35 per 100.

Write now for latest  
catalog of

**Hardy Plants,  
Trees, Shrubs,  
Etc.**

It contains a great variety of the most dependable and popular favorites in hardy plants, Roses, Peonies, Delphiniums, Evergreens, Rhododendrons. Also seeds of superlative quality. Write today.

**Elliott Nursery  
Company**  
360 FOURTH AVE.  
PITTSBURGH, PA.



to form, or the flowering season will be much shortened.

#### CHOOSING YOUR VARIETIES

The question of selecting varieties of sweet peas from the long lists offered us by seedsmen making a specialty of sweet peas, may be rather confusing to the amateur, but it is chiefly a matter of personal taste. The best flowers are of the Spencer type, and to prolong the flowering season it will be advisable to include a few of the new early flowering Spencers, as they will begin to flower at least two weeks earlier than the regular or summer flowering Spencer type. If the seed is sown under glass early in February, these early flowering Spencers should begin to bloom early in May, and with proper attention and under good culture may continue to produce flowers almost as long as the summer flowering varieties.

The best early flowering sweet peas are: Early Enchantress, a beautiful shade of bright rose pink; Early King, bright rich crimson; Early Pink Beauty, deep pink, similar in color to the old Countess Spencer; Yarrowa, rose pink with lighter wings; Forshook Pink and White, bright rose pink standard with white wings; Early Primrose Beauty, primrose flushed rose; Early Lavender King, large flowered lavender self; Early Snowstorm, a pure white self. The best summer flowering Spencers offer a choice of King White, large pure white self; Elfrida Pearson, blush pink; Hercules, a rich dark pink self; Margaret Atlee, rosy pink and cream; Mrs. Routzahn, cream pink; Orchid, an extra fine lavender; Margaret Madison, a light blue; King Edward Spencer, rich crimson; Rosabelle, a large rose colored self; Illuminator, salmon cerise; Fiery Cross, a sensational fire red self; The President, orange scarlet self; Cherub, rich cream, edged rose; Constance Hinton, pure white; Wedgwood, large light blue self; King Manoel, rich deep maroon self.

## COUNTING YOUR CHICKENS

(Continued from page 194)

has come to be a disputed question. Most poultry keepers think that cooling results in stronger chicks. Perhaps the novice can do no better than to place a thermometer on the eggs and let them remain out of the machine until the mercury marks 85.

At the end of the eighteenth day shut up the machine and keep it closed until the chickens are all out. No greater mistake can be made than to keep opening the door, for any reason whatever. A wet chicken is easily chilled, and this chilling may be fatal. It may happen, tho, that the chickens are found to be panting in such a way as to indicate the need of fresh air. In that event, open the door the width of a match and fasten it there. This will give the needed ventilation.

It's always best to have the egg chamber dark when the chicks are coming out. If necessary, pin a piece of cloth or heavy paper over the glass. There is a deep nursery under the egg chamber in many machines. The chicks are expected to fall into it in order to relieve the crowded condition above, but if they are wet, they are likely to suffer. Keep them in the egg chamber until they are dry.

Of course the wise poultry keeper will have his brooder heated and ready for the chickens before the hatch is finished. Then the youngsters may be shifted as soon as the hatch has been completed, altho it is not well to be in any hurry about removing them from the incubator.



## MAGALOG

*Our Illustrated Catalogue in Magazine form. A reference book for all the year. Sent free upon request.*

The well balanced garden will yield food for the body as well as the soul. Grow more fruit. Fruit is nature's gift of wholesome nourishment served in most appetizing form. Eat fruit and save sugar. Eat nuts and save meat. By eating fruit from your own gardens you will save food for the fighting men.

Are you planning a Home Orchard of early bearing fruit trees this spring?

A Berry Garden from which you can pick berries this summer?

A Rose Garden that will bloom from spring to frost?

Or a Garden Beautiful?

Let us help you! We are landscape builders. We create pictures with plants for year round beauty and fruit gardens of real value.

Our entire organization of landscape engineers, architects, shrub, tree and orchard experts is at your disposal.

Plant symmetrical, advanced, carefully selected, fresh dug, heavily rooted stock for immediate effect and results.

**OUR DEPENDABLE TREES and PLANTS are GUARANTEED to GROW.**

GLEN BROS., Inc., GLENWOOD NURSERY,  
1906 Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

## Now is the time to plan SUMMER SHADE

**SELECT** the spot where you would like one or more beautiful shade trees. Then let us make your wish come true. For 25 years we have been growing big trees so that you can have your shade this year. At our nurseries are thousands of trees, big and little, all kinds. Frequent transplanting and pruning have given them beautiful tops and large root systems.

Each tree is dug with a large ball of earth left around the roots, then canvas-wrapped and roped to a wood platform, reaching you in thriving condition. We ship up to 1000 miles and Guarantee Satisfactory Growth. \$5 buys two Norway Maples twice as high as your head. Write for booklet, "Shade."

**HICKS NURSERIES**  
Westbury, Long Island  
Box K Phone 68

**HICKS  
BIG TREES  
Save 10 Years**

## Morris Nurseries

### Order Norway Maples NOW

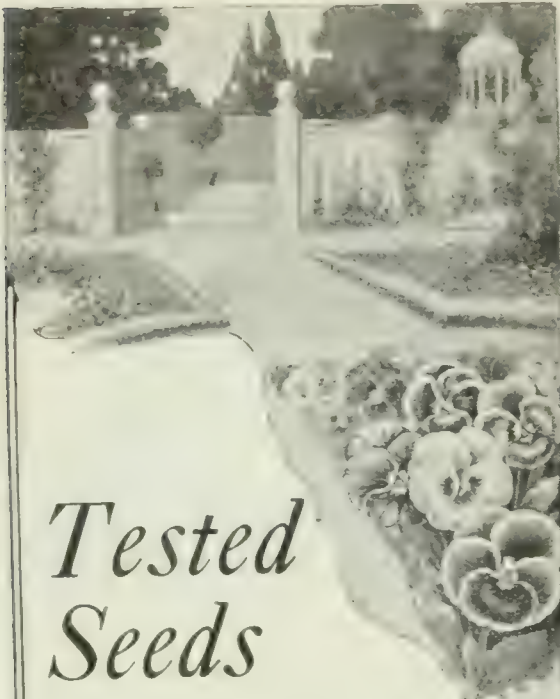
Be ready to plant in early Spring. A most valuable ornamental tree that adds a distinctive touch of beauty to lawn, street or avenue. Grows compact and develops into a wonderful shade tree. Norway Maples are notably free from insects.

Send today for our free descriptive catalog, and price list of reliable Nursery Stock.

**Morris Nursery Co.**  
Box 802 West Chester, Pa.







# Tested Seeds

Your garden can be no better than the seed you use. CARTERS TESTED SEEDS cost no more than ordinary seeds, yet their wonderful records both in America and Great Britain show the value of generations of painstaking care used in selecting, testing and improving Carter varieties.

When production counts so vitally, be sure your seed is right and to make certain—purchase tested seeds.

Sent free on request—Carters 1918 Catalogue, "Garden and Lawn." Profusely illustrated with color pages.

**Carters Tested Seeds, Inc.**

103 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.  
BOSTON, MASS.

Branch of James Carter & Co., Raynes Park,  
London, England

*Carters*  
Tested Seeds

Base and Floor  
one continuous  
piece.



**Imperial Sanitary Floor**

**Put On Like Plaster—Wears Like Iron**

Imperial Sanitary Floor is a new and revolutionary floor covering. It is made of a special composition of cement and sand, and is applied in a thin layer over any existing floor. It is as strong as concrete and as smooth as glass. It is fireproof, waterproof, and resistant to all acids and alkalis. It is the best floor for all purposes.

**The Best Floor**

Imperial Sanitary Floor is used in all the best hotels, restaurants, and public buildings. It is the only floor that can be applied in a single day and is ready for use in a few hours. It is the only floor that can be applied in a single day and is ready for use in a few hours.

**IMPERIAL FLOOR COMPANY**

943 Cutler Building, Rochester, New York  
On the market 10 years.

## THREE WAR HORIZONS

(Continued from page 175)

the munition makers at their lathes, the miners in the coal pit, the farmers on their reapers, the teachers in the schoolroom, the saleswomen in the stores—by whatever there is of national power and energy.

### MATERIAL PREPARATION

This task involves the creation, distribution and use of military material beyond anything previously known in the world. In 1917 as in 1861 and 1775 that material had to be made ready after the war began. Never was anything more harebrained in appearance than the fight at Lexington and Concord. The British force in Boston was 5000 in number. Against these trained men of war the Massachusetts colonists opposed perhaps 1000 or 2000 minutemen. Back of the British garrison of Boston was Great Britain, with eleven million people, a navy of 270 ships, and a standing army of 30,000 men, with the experience, the prestige and the memories of a century of successful war. The two million white colonists were weak in muskets, field guns, organized transport, medical stores, discipline, and sometimes food.

Again, in 1861, the nation began a great war without a military organization, without supplies, without a navy and without an army. Once again American pluck, patriotism, and the ability to make the most of unfavorable conditions, pulled both sections up, till the North enrolled two million different men and had a million in arms at the end of the war. Northerners recognize the splendid pluck and tenacity of the men of the South, who out of a white population of military age, about a fourth as numerous as that of the North, enlisted eleven hundred thousand men. It was the "anaconda policy" which won the war, that combination of a throttling blockading fleet, with a pounding and advancing military line in the interior.

In April, 1917, the United States again went to war, this time with the most powerful nation that the world has ever seen, on a basis of a regular army of about a hundred thousand men, a good navy: without a single military aeroplane, without one battery of the big field and siege guns which win modern campaigns; without rifles enough for its first army, without a single regiment trained to the trench, wire and bomb methods essential for holding a line of battle. That is why we are pouring out men and energy now, to produce these necessities of warfare, to catch up with our own enthusiasm.

### NATIONAL PILOTS

The parallel may be carried farther to include the leaders in the three great struggles. It is true that wars are won by the average man, or rather by the combination of the efforts of average men: it is equally true that intelligence, education, and business organization are big factors. No nation can successfully make war without leaders who understand, combine and apply the mass and weight of their countrymen. The heads of the state in the Revolution, the Civil War and the German War have been men of very different type: Washington, the aristocratic gentleman, the richest planter of his time, thruout his life the associate of the most famous men in the country. Lincoln, the worker with his hands, student by candle-light, child of the frontier, lover and exemplar of the plain people, looking from within outward on the problem of keeping the nation up to its work. Wilson, the professional man, type of the active lawyer and business man and professor who are trained themselves and are training their fellows, member of

the republic of letters, a bookman with a Scotch-Presbyterian shrewdness and practicality.

These three men are alike in their appeal to their countrymen to stand fast in the midst of tumult and danger. Washington was a great practical organizer, who could make a weak and undisciplined army beat the best soldiers that Great Britain sent; a man of action, a man to follow, a man by the common consent of mankind set among the immortals for his unshakable and heroic confidence. He keyed up the whole people to a sense of their duty.

Lincoln was a shepherd, rather than a commander. His rugged character, as strong as that of Washington, approached his countrymen by an address less formal yet more effective. Like Washington, he had an amazing insight into the character of those about him, like Washington, he saw the necessity of selecting the strongest and ablest men whom he could find, to share in the great task of governing and directing the army. He could and did appoint his political enemy, Stanton, to be Secretary of War, because the country needed a Secretary of War with a backbone. In his Cabinet and in his civil and military appointments, he gave the country the best that he found.

Upon President Wilson falls the same burden of setting the pace for his country, of designating the military and civil leaders of the war, of making final decisions as to the distribution of troops and the field of warfare. The task is enormously greater when measured by hundreds of thousands of men, by millions of debts, by shiploads of war material; but the task is substantially the same as that of Washington and Lincoln. The President is great and powerful by reflecting the greatness and power of his country. His word rings among the nations because it expresses the will of the American people. Hardly a public man in the world has such a gift of lucid, logical, unmistakable statement.

The President is infused with a sense of the prodigious latent force resident in his hundred million fellow Americans. He appeals to high motives; he applies his vast influence to the task of concentrating the physical resources of the country, as he has already concentrated the national administration. Germany has taught the world that the effective weapons of war are not simply powder, guns and ships, but national resources and their scientific use. The President must command shipyards and railroads as well as armies and navies. Now as in the two previous crises of the nation's history, we look to the Pilot of the White House!

Cambridge, Massachusetts

### RUNS IN THE FAMILY

"I am sure I don't know where that boy of mine gets all his impudence and self-assurance; surely, not from me," complained the head of the family. "He returned home from school the other day to spend the holidays, as I supposed, and, entering my office, he threw his hat on the floor, selected an easy chair, put his feet on my desk, lighted a cigaret, and then drawled:

"I say, dad, do you remember the time you were expelled from school?"

"I did. There was no use denying it, for one day, in a burst of confidence, I had told him of my escapades as a boy.

"What do you mean, you young rascal?" I roared.

"Oh," said he, easily, "I've been expelled, too. Astonishing, isn't it, dad, how such things will run in a family?"—Chicago Daily News.



Pebbles

Elliott—Do you like bow legs?  
Phyllis—Yes, they give a man such an arch look.—*Princeton Tiger*.

No, Oswald, persons who wear wrist watches do not necessarily have a lot of time on their hands.—*Cornell Widow*.

IN OLE KENTUCKY  
“My father was killed in a feud.”  
“I never would ride in one of those cheap cars.”—*Cornell Widow*.

“Tremendous crowd up at our church last night.”  
“New minister?”  
“No, it was burned down.”—*For Instance*.

She—I like a man of few words and many actions.  
He—You will like my brother; he has St. Vitus’ dance.—*Tiger*.

’20—I want to enroll in the tenth regiment.  
Recruiting Officer—Why that regiment?  
’20—I want to be near a friend of mine. He’s in the eleventh.—*Syracuse Orange Peel*.

“I wouldna say McTavish canna learn the game,” remarked Sandy, as they trudged home from the links; “but it will be deeficult for him.”  
“Aye,” agreed Donald. “At times he will be like to burst, what wi’ being sa releegious and tongue-tied.”—*Exchange*.

With apathy did the village resident listen to the city visitor’s account of the joys and excitement of life in town. “We get everything here that is worth seeing,” said the villager. “Why, last week we had the champion brass band here, the week before the greatest trombone player in the country, and this week we are going to have a great production of the drama, ‘Lewis the Cross-Eye.’ I tell you that is going to be a real show!”

“What did you say was the name of the play?” asked the visitor.  
“Here, have a look for yourself,” said the other, as he produced a much folded program announcing “a grand production of ‘Louis XI.’”—*Exchange*.

It was a broiling hot day in the park, and those walking therein were well-nigh exhausted, when a very stout old lady came bustling along one of the paths, closely followed by a rough looking tramp. Twice she commanded him to leave her, but still he followed just behind. At last the old lady, quite disgusted, turned angrily round and said:

“Look here, my man, if you don’t go away I shall call a policeman.”  
The poor fellow looked up at her with a tear in his eye, and then remarked:  
“For goodness sake, mum, don’t go away, for you’re the only bit of shade in the park.”—*Everybody’s*.

The story of the rival bootmakers, which appeared recently, is matched by a correspondent of an English paper with another story, equally old but equally worth repeating. It concerns two rival sausage makers. Again, they lived on opposite sides of a certain street, and, one day, one of them placed over his shop the legend:

“We sell sausages to the gentry and nobility of the county.”  
The next day, over the way, appeared the sign:  
“We sell sausages to the gentry and nobility of the whole country.”  
Not to be outdone, the rival put up what he evidently regarded as a final statement, namely:  
“We sell sausages to the King.”  
Next day there appeared over the door of the first sausage maker the simple expression of loyalty:  
“God save the King.”—*Christian Science Monitor*.

### Terra Cotta TILES for ROOFING



Architects: Shepard, Farrar & Wilson, Kansas City, Mo.

A Tile Roof adds wonderfully to the beauty and character of a building. Note this beautiful Glasner-Strauss residence of Kansas City, Mo. The roof is of Imperial Closed Shingle Tiles. (See detail of design in border of this advertisement.) Ask your architect about a tile roof for your new home.

Our illustrated booklet “The Roof Beautiful,” printed in colors, contains views of many beautiful homes with roofs of Terra Cotta Tiles, and is sent free upon request.

**LUDOWICI-CELADON CO.**      Manufacturers of  
General Offices: 1106-1116 Monroe Building      Terra Cotta Roofing Tiles  
CHICAGO, ILL.

HODGSON *Portable* HOUSES

When Spring comes you don’t want to bother with building. Even the erection of a play house or screen house will make enough dirt, dust and din to take away the joy of Springtime. Hodgson Portable Houses relieve you of building-worries. They are built at the Hodgson factory. They are made of neatly finished, fitted and painted sections which can be easily put together and taken apart.

You select the bungalow, cottage, garage, play house or poultry house you want from the Hodgson catalog which gives photographs, plans and prices of great variety. Then by paying 25% of the cost of your house we prepare and hold it until wanted. We then ship it in sections and it is just a day’s work for unskilled workmen to put it together. Send for a catalog today.



E. F. HODGSON CO.  
Room 230, 116 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.  
6 East 39th Street, New York City

THE 1918 EDITION OF  
THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK  
IS NOW READY FOR YOU

By special arrangement with Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. we are able to supply you with the American Year Book at practically manufacturing cost in combination with a yearly subscription to THE INDEPENDENT. You can obtain the Year Book from no other source for less than the regular price—\$3.00. THE INDEPENDENT is \$4.00. Our price for both is only FIVE DOLLARS.—Address

THE INDEPENDENT - 119 West 40th Street, New York



# \$2\* Invested in Vogue

(a tiny fraction of your loss on a single ill-chosen hat or gown)

## Will Save You \$200

This year, above all others, when extravagance and waste must be avoided, you should have Vogue at your right hand. For now, every woman must devote even more than her usual care to the selection of every detail of her wardrobe, so that not one hat, gown or wrap may remain unworn and its price wasted.

The gown you buy and never wear is the really expensive gown. Gloves, boots, hats, that miss being exactly what you want are the ones that cost more than you can afford.

### VOGUE

suggests

that before you spend a single penny on your new clothes, before you even begin to plan your spring wardrobe, you consult its great series of Spring and Summer Fashion Numbers. Save yourself from a wrong start. Begin with the

### \*Forecast of Spring Fashions

(NOW READY)

For \$2, a tiny fraction of your loss on a single ill-chosen hat or gown, you may have the Spring and Summer Fashion Numbers of Vogue.

### HERE ARE YOUR 9 NUMBERS:

Ten if you mail the coupon now

#### \*Forecast of Spring Fashions

The earliest advance information from Paris on the new silhouette—saving you from the costliest of all errors, a wrong start.

#### Spring Millinery Feb. 15

Paris hats: appropriate gowns, veils and coiffures.

#### Spring Patterns and New Materials Mar. 1

Patterns, weaves, colors, materials favored for Spring.

#### Spring Fashions Mar. 15

The full pageantry of the Spring mode, unfolded, with dollars and cents information in every line.

#### Paris Openings Apr. 1

The inimitable models of the Grandes Maisons, determining the mode.

#### Smart Fashions for Limited

#### Incomes Apr. 15

Must you economize? And yet look chic? A Vogue-trained dollar is a dollar doubled.

#### Brides and Summer Homes

Charming brides, in charming gowns, are married charmingly in this number of Vogue.

#### Travel Number May 15

Trips planned for you—north, south, west—till Europe recovers.

#### Summer Fashions June 1

Summer clothes are fascinating. Vogue knows. Shows. Buys. And you have no regrets.

#### In the Country June 15

Everything from a piquant parasol to a clingless bathing suit. What to read and what to do with your friends when you entertain.

© Vogue



## MAKING OVER MEN

(Continued from page 176)

and glowing from the cold air, were full, stern and strong. Their bodies had filled out wonderfully and they stood erect, proud, silent. I drew closer in order to examine them thoroly. In place of the old apathy that was apparent on each face when they first arrived, I saw a grim expression of pride and determination. They were fully equipt. Their Enfield rifles gleamed in the sunlight as a result of their labors. A profound respect for their remarkable appearance swept over me. After a few moments the commanding officer's orders were given in clear, terse tones.

"Present arms!"

"Right shoulder, arms!"

"Pass in review!"

And the subordinate officers followed with the command:

"Squads right, march!"

The military band struck up a lively air and the great body swung into motion like a huge machine well under control. They passed in perfect line and marched in step with the music. Three great stalwart soldiers bore Old Glory ahead of the moving troops.

For more than thirty minutes I watched them, absolutely fascinated. My "Adam's apple" kept swelling into my throat and choking me.

When they were dismissed I mingled among them and my astonishment was even greater than before. "Husky" is the best word I can employ to describe their physical condition; "splendid and truly American" most adequately typifies their spirit. Without an exception I found them to be happy and well contented—and extremely anxious to go over there "and give 'em hell."

This time I picked out another young soldier of the average type I saw. I asked him virtually the same questions I asked the "rookie" several months before. And this is what he said:

"Like it? Yes, sir. I'm just naturally a fool about it. God knows I will never be able to return to an office after the job is done. Here's to the Great Outdoors. The only objection I have to offer is the delay in getting over there with the rest of the boys. But you can take it from me that when we do get there we sure will make things hot for Fritz . . . damn him!"

And I believed him!

Camp Pike, Arkansas

### AN OCTOBER WARNING

Oh, Mistoh Hoover mentions wheat  
An' taters, corn an' beans.  
De beef an' pork an' other meat  
Is now beyond our means.  
But, oh, you 'possum on de topmost twlg,  
It's a-tellin' of you true,  
Mistoh Hoover's lookin' after de cow an' pig,  
But he ain' no puttection to you!

It's, oh, you rabbit, on de run,  
You gotter lost your pride;  
An' ol' Bob White, when I gits my gun,  
It's time foh you to hide.  
An', oh, you oyster in de great big bay,  
Whur de water is so blue—  
Mistoh Hoover, he surely has to have his say,  
But he ain' no puttection to you!  
Philander Johnson in the Washington Star.

### CRIBBED FROM VAUDEVILLE

John—I hear you enlisted.  
Henry—Yes. Joined the National Army of American Jewelers.  
John—What on earth is that?  
Henry—They're the boys who are going across the ocean to put a new set of works in the Watch on the Rhine.

### \*SPECIAL OFFER

Nine Numbers of Vogue for \$2—ten if you mail the coupon now.

We will start your subscription with one of the first copies off the press of our Forecast Number, thus giving you TEN numbers of Vogue instead of nine, if your order is received in time.

Since the additional copy must come out of a small reserve supply on hand to meet the demand for this annual Forecast Number, you can see why this extra number cannot be guaranteed unless your order is received immediately.

### Don't Send Money

Don't bother to enclose a cheque, or even to write a letter. The coupon opposite will do, and is easier and quicker. With one stroke of the pen, you will solve your entire spring and summer clothes problem, assuring yourself valuable and new ideas and insuring yourself against costly failures.

VOGUE, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City  
Please send me the NINE numbers of Vogue as described. I will forward \$2 on receipt of bill (OR) I enclose \$2 herewith. It is understood that if this order is returned promptly, you will send me an extra complimentary copy of the Forecast Number, making TEN issues in all.  
Name.....  
Street.....  
City.....  
State.....  
Independent 2-2-18



## Capital Copy

The second training camp in Porto Rico will be opened in February.

The War Savings Stamps are known in Washington as "Little Baby Bonds."

Now that all the draft exemption claims are in, it is found fifty men in every hundred attempted to obtain exemption.

The Food Administration proposes to buy thirty per cent of the output in every flour mill in the country for the use of the army and navy.

The army is calling for 37,500 nurses to support its first army of 1,500,000 men. The present strength of the nurses' corps is only 3800.

The Controller of the Currency announces that the national bank resources of the country at this moment amount to \$18,553,000,000.

The Third Liberty Loan will be greater than the loans raised in both the previous issues, and will probably be floated about the first of March.

The United States has sixteen new cities, each about the size of Sacramento, that the geographies do not mention. They are the cantonments of the army.

The total insurance policies taken out by American soldiers and sailors have passed the \$3,000,000,000 mark. The average policy is for \$8557.

Persons who wilfully fail to make returns to the Government food survey will be subject to a fine of not more than \$1000, or imprisonment for one year.

The first ship launched under the Government's emergency fleet contract was an 8000-ton standardized steel merchantman. Seattle was the honor city.

Within the next three months motor truck parcel post routes will be in operation in various parts of the country aggregating between 3000 and 4000 miles.

The Department of Labor denies the existence of a real labor shortage in the United States. All that is needed is a series of labor exchanges. This is being planned for.

In the year from November 15, 1916, to November 15, 1917, prices of food as a whole advanced 23 per cent. Potatoes is the only article that shows a decline in price.

The Navy Department has just learned that the two men of the "Jacob Jones" captured by the German submarine on December 5 are Albert De Mello, seaman, and John Francis Murray, ship's cook.

General Pershing has forbidden American soldiers to buy or accept as gifts whiskey, brandy, champagne, liquor or other alcoholic beverages other than light wines or beer.

The President has issued an executive order to the effect that all changes made in the laws for the governing of the Virgin Islands must have the approval of the American Governor.

Secretary Lane finds he has a deficiency of \$23,000,000 to be met because of the law passed last October increasing the rate of pensions of widows of soldiers of the Civil War and Philippine Insurrection to \$25 per month.

The Post Office Department wish it understood that magazines devoted to literature or containing matter of general interest can only be sent to the soldiers, under the one cent postage stamp, when clean, untorn, unwrapped and not out of date.

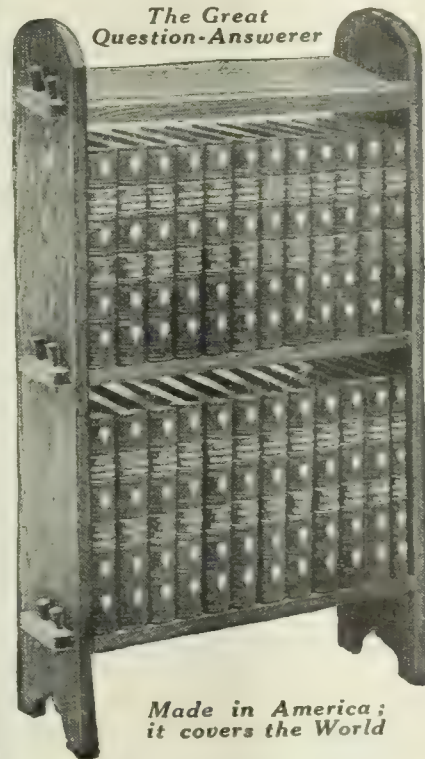
Those entitled to wear the service flags with ribbon to be known as the Mexican service flag include those officers and soldiers who were in Mexico as members of the Vera Cruz Expedition, who were members of the authorized expeditions between March, 1916, and February, 1917, those who participated in any engagement against Mexicans between April, 1911, and February, 1917, and those who were present as members of the Mexican Border Patrol between April, 1911, and February, 1917.

# Why You Need This Work NOW

*You need it as a good citizen of our Nation* which is just entering upon an international era when we must meet and compete with other countries. Furthermore, the United States is the acknowledged world-leader and to lead other nations rightly and safely, we must *study* and *know* them.

*You need this work as an individual* because in whatever profession or occupation you may be engaged, you must study it with reference to other nations, with whose people, either as visitors or naturalized citizens, we must do business.

That's why, both as a citizen and for individual benefit, you need



## 24 Volumes **THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA** 80,000 Articles

*Second Edition; Recently Completed*

Revised, Rewritten and Reset from A to Z  
Printed Throughout from New Plates  
Number of Volumes Increased  
Size of Page Enlarged

*Editors:*

FRANK MOORE COLBY, M.A.,  
TALCOTT WILLIAMS, LL.D., L.H.D., Litt.D.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL is the only standard general reference work that is *new from cover to cover and right down to date*. It is seven years later than the only leading encyclopaedia that claims to be a competitor.

### STRONG POINTS

- 1. Accuracy:** all important articles written by specialists.
- 2. Authority:** can be quoted on any subject without fear of successful contradiction.
- 3. Comprehensiveness:** covers a wider field than any other general reference work. It contains 80,000 articles—30,000 more than any other encyclopaedia.
- 4. Lucidity:** written in language so plain that even the young folks can understand.
- 5. Illustrations and Maps:** carefully prepared to illuminate and explain the text.
- 6. Convenience:** printed on thin paper—not too thin but easy to handle and to leaf.
- 7. Arrangement:** all subjects alphabetically arranged and easy to find.
- 8. Pronunciation:** all except the most common words made clear by a simple phonetic system. *Derivations also indicated.*
- 9. Bibliography:** every important subject supplemented by a full list of books that may be consulted.
- 10. Courses of Reading and Study** afford specialized help toward self-instruction in leading branches of knowledge.
- 11. Attractiveness:** monthly prizes stimulate use of volumes thus increasing their interest and value.

You need THE NEW INTERNATIONAL, *now* not only to post yourself regarding other nations, especially the warring nations in whose struggle we are now bearing our part, but you also need it to keep pace with the *new knowledge* in which the present day is so prolific—such subjects, for example, as the following:

**Aëronautics, Health-Conservation, Scientific Management, Profit-Sharing, Income-Tax, Municipal Ownership, World-Peace, Home Economics, Sanitation, Woman-Suffrage, Submarines and hundreds of others.**

### Helps You Succeed

Never before did success so depend on knowledge. Never before was it so necessary to keep abreast of the times. Never before was it so easy to do so, with THE NEW INTERNATIONAL as an ever-ready helper always at your elbow. It is invaluable for personal possession and study and also to aid the young folks in their school work.

### Send in the Coupon

We will at once forward free, our *Six-page Illustrated Book* showing *Seventeen pages, Engravings, Color Plates, Maps, etc.* with the *reasonable price* and *easy terms* on which THE NEW INTERNATIONAL can just now be secured.

**SEND IN THIS COUPON NOW**

Send me full information regarding the Second Edition of The New International Encyclopaedia, with details of the present Special Price and Monthly List of Prize Questions.

Name.....  
Occupation.....  
Bus. Address.....  
Residence.....  
Town..... State.....

**DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Inc.**  
NEW YORK



BOSTON  
HOTEL LENOX

Almost the first thing you see is the welcoming sign of The Lenox, Boston's social center. Near everything worth while.

Three minutes' walk from the Back Bay stations and convenient to all theaters.

Home-Like Rooms—Choice Cuisine

L. C. Prior, Managing Director  
Hotel Brunswick Same Management

AUGUSTA, GA.

PARTRIDGE INN

Three blocks from famous golf courses.

Modern equipment thruout.

75 Private bath room suites.

White service in kitchen and dining room.

Noted for homelike atmosphere and excellent cuisine.

Catering to clientele of highest standard.

For booklets and rates address:

The Management

AMERICANA

New Catalogue of 1,000 titles covering a large variety of subjects—mostly of unusual occurrence—including THE WEST, INDIANS, REVOLUTION, COLONIAL HOUSES and many other interesting topics. Sent free.

GOODSPEED'S BOOKSHOP, BOSTON, MASS.

Efficient Living

By Edward Earle Purinton

is more than an extraordinary book—it is a course in Personal Efficiency. Every red-blooded man, from sixteen to sixty, needs this book as it will make him of more value to himself, his firm, his family and his community. Price \$1.35, postpaid.

THE INDEPENDENT

119 West 40th St., New York

Market Place Talks

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

THE FUTURE OF RAILROAD STOCKS

THE endeavor was made in my last article on the railroad crisis to summarize the situation from the point of view of the shipper, that of the railroad and that of the economist, in order that the reader could be an impartial judge of the merits of the arguments presented. Since then, a great many events have occurred which will affect the whole future of the railroads and their securities. The American people begin to realize that the operation of the railroads in peace times presents problems which are but elementary in comparison with those that arise when we are at war, when we have to feed ourselves as well as our allies and supply them with the munitions of war.

There are problems which are not matters of operation which affect the investor directly and these regard the future of stocks and bonds of railroad corporations as investments.

The President's proclamation stated that nothing should be done to impair the rights of stockholders, bondholders or creditors to receive a just and adequate compensation for the use, control and operation of the properties taken over. All dividends and interest which have been regularly paid, may be paid in due course unless otherwise determined by the Director General. The carriers are permitted to arrange for the renewal of maturing obligations and are protected against attachments.

The measure is purely a war precaution and really has no connection with the many movements for government ownership of the railroads or for more stringent regulation of the carriers. The President said that it was necessary for the good of the country that security values should be maintained and that the financial require-

ments of the roads should, during the period of the war, be "wisely related to the financial operations of the Government." This reassures many of us who wondered where the railroads were going to secure funds for extensions and additions in times when industrial corporations were paying eight per cent for money.

The calendar year 1917 recorded the highest gross earnings for our railroads, exceeding those of 1916, the previous high records, by \$450,000,000. The gross amounted to over \$4,000,000,000 as compared with less than \$3,000,000,000 in 1914, while net operating income was about \$969,000,000 as compared with \$1,089,000,000 in 1916 and but \$673,000,000 in 1914. There was a decrease in net income, of course, over 1916, but this is accounted for by the operation of the Adamson eight-hour law and the increase in the cost of all material used in railroad construction, increased taxes, etc.

In the calculation of the guaranteed income, the years ended June 30, 1917, 1916 and 1915 are to be averaged. In some cases this average shows a fairly good amount earned for stocks while in others 1917 was far better than the two previous years, so that the average is brought down to a point where it appears dangerous to continue the payment of dividends on stocks now receiving dividends or the inauguration of dividends on stocks which earned a sufficient amount in 1917. This condition is apparent particularly in the case of railroads which have just emerged from receiverships extending over a period of several years. In such instances, operation prior to June, 1916, was expensive on account of high maintenance charges to take care of property which had not been previously ade-

RAILROAD STOCKS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Company	Stock	Dividend	3-yrs. aver. earnings	Current price* Dollars	Range 1916-1918 Dollars
Atchison .....	\$220,498,500	6	12.00	83	108 1/2 — 75
Atlantic Coast Line .....	68,558,000	7	11.60	90	126 — 79 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio .....	151,945,593	5	5.75	50 1/2	96 — 38 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio .....	62,792,000	4	8.25	52	71 — 41 1/2
Chicago & Gt. West. Pref. ....	43,926,602	2	3.60	20	47 1/2 — 17 1/2
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul .....	117,406,000	4	4.50	44	102 1/2 — 35
Chic. & North West .....	145,151,800	7	9.75	92 1/2	134 1/2 — 85
Chic. R. I. & Pac. Pfd. A. ....	29,743,889	7	20.75	60	84 1/2 — 44
Delaware & Hudson .....	42,503,000	9	9.10	107	156 — 87
Erie, Lack. & Western .....	42,277,000	20	37.00	175	242 — 167 1/2
Erie, Com. ....	112,378,900	..	1.50	15	43 1/2 — 13 1/2
Great Northern .....	249,478,250	7	9.64	88	127 1/2 — 79 1/2
Illinois Central .....	109,281,822	7	12.50	94	109 1/2 — 85 1/2
Kansas City Southern Pfd. ....	21,000,000	4	8.45	50	64 1/2 — 40
Lehigh Valley .....	60,501,700	10	11.60	55 1/2	87 1/2 — 50 1/2
Louisville & Nashville .....	72,000,000	7	15.70	113	140 — 103
Missouri Pacific Pfd. ....	71,800,000	..	4.50	41 1/2	64 1/2 — 37 1/2
New Haven .....	157,117,900	..	2.00	29	77 1/2 — 21 1/2
N. Y. Central .....	249,590,460	5	12.40	69	114 1/2 — 62 1/2
Northern Pacific .....	248,822,000	7	9.50	82	118 1/2 — 75
Norfolk & Western .....	120,445,400	7	13.50	103	147 1/2 — 92 1/2
Pennsylvania .....	499,265,700	6	8.50	46	60 — 40 1/2
Reading .....	70,000,000	8	17.00	73	115 1/2 — 60 1/2
Southern Pacific .....	272,822,906	6	10.10	82	104 1/2 — 75 1/2
Southern Railway Pfd. ....	60,000,000	5	12.50	57	73 1/2 — 51 1/2
Union Pacific .....	222,291,000	8-2	13.50	112	153 1/2 — 101 1/2
Wabash Pfd. A .....	46,200,000	4	6.50	40	60 1/2 — 36 1/2

\* As of January 21.



quately maintained. When such companies have passed out of the hands of receivers, after great sacrifices on the part of security holders both in market value of securities and in loss of interest, the results have shown substantial earnings on securities issued in the reorganization, even including the common stocks which represent potentialities only.

In the case of reorganized railroads, it would be eminently fairer to use either the last fiscal year or the two years ended December 31, 1917 and 1916 as the basis for calculating the total-net-income.

Another feature occurs at once to the student of railroad finance and that is the fact that while the total-net-income is guaranteed as a certain basis, there should not be overlooked the fact that as railroads spend large sums for improvements and extensions, issues of bonds are sold to cover the expenditures as capital charges. While the improvements in time produce additional revenue, the railroads' fixed interest charges are also increased. If the guaranteed total-net-income is to be on the basis aforesaid and if fixed charges are to continue to increase as heretofore, these charges may mount while the total-net remains stationary. The result would be that while on the basis of the three-year average there would be a surplus for dividends after the usual fixed charges, if the charges keep on increasing either the surplus for dividends must decrease or else the Government will have to draw on its own funds to prevent a deficit from appearing in its railroad accounts. Deficits should be avoided, particularly when they can be avoided by a proper system of accounting and basis of remuneration for the use of the railroad properties.

Means should be found to guarantee a surplus applicable to dividends rather than a balance for fixed charges. Stocks which have earned and paid dividends for decades and are owned by thousands of women, trustees and aged investors should be protected by an adequate guarantee.

At the present time security holders are most concerned in the immediate future of their stocks or bonds. Without any qualifications, sound bonds are protected by the order and their future will be regulated by the cost of money rather than by the matter of margin. The margin in the case of good securities will be there without any question, but in the case of stocks, the three-year average reduces it considerably in many instances. In order that the railroad stockholder may be enlightened as to the possible status of his dividends, the accompanying table has been compiled. The figures in all cases are necessarily partly estimated, but it is believed that they portray an approximately correct status. Where the margin is more than ample to pay the usual dividend the value of the stock will depend upon market conditions. In the case of stocks which do not pay dividends, their future will depend upon their earnings after government routing of traffic and any changes in regulations affecting the guarantee. At the present time, I should not care to hold any non-dividend-paying stocks excepting those where the average shows a sufficient margin to permit the paying of dividends. In the case of prospects like Erie common, Missouri Pacific common and St. Louis & San Francisco common, it appears advisable for the holder to sell in the next rise and reinvest in dividend paying stocks. These are times to watch one's investments closely and those investors who cannot do this should eliminate from their holdings all of those securities which have the tinge of the extremely speculative.

## Heavy Demand for 6% Bonds Safeguarded Under Straus Plan

HERE is a fact of profound significance: In these days of war and of economic change, when the market for investments in general has slackened, the demand for first mortgage 6% serial bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, has been steadily maintained.

This demand comes from thousands of investors, all over the United States, old customers and new.

Nothing could be more clearly significant of the confidence felt by investors in these bonds, and of the standing they have gained for themselves in the security markets.

Their standing and the confidence investors show in them are based on their record, their amply proven safety, and their stability in value, demonstrated over a period of many years.

You should post yourself on the merits of these sound 6% bonds, and learn the definite reasons for their widespread popularity. A letter or a postcard will bring you full information. Write today for

Circular No. B-812

## S.W. STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882  
NEW YORK  
150 Broadway

Incorporated  
CHICAGO  
Straus Building

DETROIT  
Penobscot Bldg.

MINNEAPOLIS  
Loeb Arcade Bldg.

SAN FRANCISCO  
Crocker Bldg.

PHILADELPHIA  
Stock Exchange Bldg.

KANSAS CITY  
Republic Bldg.

DAYTON  
Lindsey Bldg.

Thirty-six years without loss to any investor

## INSURANCE

### Service of The Independent

A constantly increasing number of readers are securing valuable information through the Insurance Service Department conducted by W. E. Underwood, Director.

## 1850 THE 1918 UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts  
JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President  
FINANCE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE H. KELSEY  
Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.  
WILLIAM H. PORTER, Banker  
EDWARD TOWNSEND

Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank  
Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

CHARTERED 1853

## United States Trust Company of New York 45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$14,142,245.32

THE COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, DEPOSITORY OF COURT MONIES, and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President  
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice President  
WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary  
WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary  
CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

### TRUSTEES

JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of Board

WM. ROCKEFELLER  
FRANK LYMAN  
JAMES STILLMAN  
JOHN J. PHELPS  
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD

EDWARD W. SHELDON  
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY  
WILLIAMSON PELL  
WILFRED J. WORCESTER  
CHARLES A. EDWARDS

ARTHUR C. TILLY  
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY  
WILLIAM STEWART  
EDWARD W. SHELDON  
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD

HENRY W. WOODFORD  
WM. CONRAD A. TOR  
CHARLES A. EDWARDS  
WILLIAM STEWART



# THE MOTOR HOUR IS HERE

BY CLARKSON LLOYD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR EFFICIENCY SERVICE

**J**UST as the passenger car struggled for some time to achieve recognition in a serious way, so also has the motor truck struggled. Nowadays, when every newspaper tells of some new feat in the war, made possible by motor trucks, it is hard to believe that for years the sale of these vehicles should have been attended by an almost heartbreaking indifference on the part of business men all over the country.

The motor hour is here. And dead indeed is he who does not acknowledge it. My purpose here is to show briefly that the field and scope of the truck in civil life is expanding every day and that the truck is steadily bringing to this country something it needs above all else: a mobile, flexible and far-reaching transportation system. I shall do this by giving a number of unrelated examples:

Bids have been called for by the Post Office Department for motor trucks to be used in postal service between New York and Philadelphia, between New York and Hartford, Connecticut, and between Detroit and Toledo. This is an important step in the solution of the problem of transporting perishable foodstuffs and reducing the cost of living by bringing the producer and consumer into closer contact. The New York-Philadelphia route via Trenton will tap a great egg, poultry, fruit and vegetable section. Such produce can be delivered in the two cities, by motor truck, the same day it is shipped. Under the present system of shipping by freight and express on the railroad the delivery date of such produce has little or no relation to the shipping date. This motorized transportation will save millions of pounds of foodstuffs from rotting in freight stations.

**O**UT in Big Cottonwood canyon, in Utah, is a mining region and last July the Water Works Commission of Salt Lake City served notice on the mine owners that because the road to the mine passed thru a watershed of the city supply system the use of horses would be prohibited. The road is a tortuous one. Its grades run from 10.7 per cent to 23 per cent. Hairpin turns, high altitude and shifting soil add to the difficulty of negotiating the route. Four-horse teams made two trips in eight hours and carried half a ton up the grade. On the descent they were able to handle five and one-half tons. Today certain trucks (name of make on request) make four trips apiece in twelve hours with an average load of two tons each on the ascent and five tons each on the descent. Figures comparing the revenue production of teams and trucks show a high earning capacity for the trucks, one truck being able to do the work of seven four-horse teams. Teams and trucks are credited with \$5 per ton on everything they haul to the mine and \$1.75 per ton on everything hauled from the mine to the bins. On this basis, four horses (hired at \$7.50 per day) show a profit of \$9.25 per day, whereas one truck produced a profit of some \$60 per day. The trucks in use are special narrow tread machines and their introduction is expected to contribute much to the development of the mining industry, particularly in sections where the mines are remote from bins and

smelters with rough mountain country intervening.

Out near Seattle a big dairy farm has installed a truck and trailer. In them milk and other dairy products are transported from the farm to the city milk depot. Electric side lights and a searchlight on the roof help the driver to maintain his schedules in long hours of operation in darkness. Both truck and trailer are of the enclosed van type. Apart from its sanitary features and the reduction of time during which the loads are in transit, this equipment has lowered the cost of milk transfer and rendered a generally satisfactory service.

One of the big rubber companies maintains an intercity motor truck freight service between Akron and Boston. The trucks are equipt with gargantuan pneumatic tires which permit speeds hitherto unheard of for heavy duty trucks, while protecting both truck and load from road shocks and vibration. These overland freighters are run on regular schedule and are kept moving day and night. While one man is at the wheel a relief driver sleeps in a berth in the truck. On this 750 mile route finished tires are carried eastward and raw materials are hauled back to Akron. The service keeps a steady movement of freight going in both directions.

**S**HOE manufacturers supplying our armies operate fleets of trucks between Boston and nearby shoe centers, carrying hides in one direction and finished shoes in the other. Cotton and woolen mills in New England do not await the arrival of slow incoming freight. They go and get their raw materials. Heavy machinery is delivered direct from shops and foundries in Connecticut to factories in New York. Wholesale grocers deliver in Washington from warehouses in Baltimore. Tons of chemicals (high explosives which railroads refuse to carry) are delivered with but one handling after they leave the chemical works.

The wife of a prominent man who is now working for the Government was recently obliged to move her family from New York to Washington. Having heard that many train passengers to the capital had been forced to stand thruout the journey, for ten hours, she decided to take her children down by motor. Then, instead of relying on the railroads, she purchased a motor truck with which to transport trunks and baggage from city to city. Incidentally, along with the baggage, her truck transported many barrels of potatoes, apples and other supplies grown on her country place.

*Ask the Director anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give in this department an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is always ready to give full and impartial information about any individual product.*

Postmaster Burleson reports that motor trucks are today saving the Post Office Department \$320,000 annually on mail routes not less than 50 miles in length. The Government operates its own trucks in Washington, St. Louis, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Nashville, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn and New York.

**O**NE of the most valuable assets of a farmer is time. The more he can save in transportation, the more he can devote to agriculture. Farmers using horses for hauling their produce or live stock to market or to the railroad lose almost half their working time. Now they are beginning to see the motor truck. A dealer in the Mississippi Valley sold twenty-seven trucks to farmers in two or three months.

The passenger car show in Philadelphia opened right on the heels of the New York show's closing. Many manufacturers had special show cars, cut-away chassis and the like which they wanted to whisk from New York to Philadelphia. Motor trucks again came to the rescue.

An interesting and unusual case of saving by the motor truck route was printed recently in the *Commercial Vehicle*: "It has been estimated that a 300 pound hog will weigh only 280 pounds after a 12 mile ride in the average farm wagon and considerably less than that if it has to be driven on its own legs. This shrinkage is due to two causes, the kind of road and the rough riding of the average farm wagon. A good example of a motor truck saving made in this class of work is given by Roy Hickman, a farmer near Colfax, Washington. He hauled thirty large hogs to the nearest town in a large five-ton truck. The hogs were weighed before and after the trip and no shrinkage was detected. The total load weighed 9000 pounds and the hogs brought \$13.50 a hundred delivered at the market. If these hogs had been transported in horse wagons and had shrunk 20 pounds apiece, the total shrinkage would have amounted to 600 pounds, which at the rate of \$13.50 per hundred would have meant an actual loss of \$81.

In many rural districts children are now being collected and delivered to school by motor bus and returned to their homes several miles away by the same method. The bus is paid for by the community. This makes going to school pleasant. And what is more it cuts down truancy.

Membership in Methodist churches had the largest increase in its history during the past year, while the number of church edifices decreased. The change is attributed by the official statistician of the Methodist Church to the use of automobiles. "Almost every family in the Middle West owns an automobile," he says in his annual report. "It is as easy to go five or ten miles to church as it used to be to drive a mile."

The motor hour is here. Motor equipment has proved itself. Its future development for the country's good, for your own good, depends upon one thing. That thing is road-building—the establishment of substantial, properly built highways for freight and passenger motor traffic. What you can do to help in this direction I will outline in a subsequent article.



# The Independent

Founded 1848  
HARPER'S WEEKLY  
Founded 1857  
Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916  
THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
Founded 1880  
Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914  
THE COUNTRYSIDE  
MAGAZINE AND SUBURBAN LIFE  
Founded 1904  
Incorporated with The Independent August 4, 1917

The Independent is owned and published weekly by the Independent Corporation, at 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, Karl V. S. Howland, president; Frederic E. Dickinson, treasurer; Hamilton Holt, editor; Harold Howland, associate editor; Edwin E. Slosson, literary editor. The price of The Independent is Ten Cents a copy; Four Dollars for one year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union, \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Writers who wish their articles returned should send stamped and address envelopes. No responsibility is assumed for the loss or non-return of manuscripts. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter. Copyright, 1917, by The Independent. Address all communications to The Independent, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

## CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY 9, 1918

Volume 93, Number 3610

EDITORIALS	
To the American People .....	219
Public Ownership, Yes and Why...	219
Progressive America .....	220
Reactions of the Reactionaries....	220
When It's Over Over There.....	220
Mr. Baker Comes Back.....	221
The Big Three .....	221
The Touchstone .....	221
A Letter on Lincoln from President Wilson .....	222
THE STORY OF THE WEEK	
The Great War (Chronology)....	223
Raids in Reprisal .....	223
On the Hills Above Asolo.....	223
Rumanians and Russians Fighting..	223
The Ukrainian Republic .....	224
Austria's Advances Toward America	224
The Peace Movement in Germany..	225
Comparison of the Peace Terms....	225
German Strikes .....	226
German Opinion of the Bolsheviks..	226
Bolshevik Opinion of the Germans..	226
A Dictatorship of the Proletariat..	226
Mr. Baker's Defense.....	226
For Army Purchases .....	227
Support for the Administration....	227
McAdoo Bans Railroad Lobbies....	227
Coal Shortage Continues .....	228
A Shipping Dictatorship .....	228
An Eye on the Packers.....	228
"Liberty Bread" .....	228
How Big Is Baker?.....	229
By Donald Wilhelm	
The Independent-Harper's Weekly News-Pictorial .....	231
A Message from the United States Government to the American People .....	234
By George Creel	
The "Goeben" and the "Breslau"....	236
By Park Benjamin	
CREATIVE CHEMISTRY	
The Rival Sugars .....	237
By Edwin E. Slosson	
THE NEW BOOKS	
Audubon Revealed .....	240
The Book of France .....	240
Choose a Story .....	240
Remarkable Remarks .....	243
Pebbles .....	245
Food Will Win the War.....	251
THE CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE	
Getting the Best Out of a Book....	252
By Ida B. Cole	

## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION	
BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.	
HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY	
SECTION I. ORAL AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION.	
The Story of the Week.	
1. Prepare a spirited speech on "America's Incomparable Achievement," basing your work on "Mr. Baker's Defense."	
2. Write a circular that will appeal to the people of your neighborhood, asking them to use "Liberty Bread." See "Wheat Will Win."	
3. Explain, as if to one of your friends, exactly what is meant by a "Shipping Dictatorship."	
4. In a single paragraph explain the possible effects of the establishment of an independent Ukrainian republic.	
5. Explain to your class the geographical situation of Rumania, and its present importance in the war.	
6. Sum up the reasons that make it evident that Germany and Austria must ultimately submit to the Allies.	
7. Draw a map, and explain the situation on the Italian front.	
8. Write an argument for or against raids in reprisal.	
9. Write your own opinion of the Brest-Litovsk conference, basing your work upon the two articles about the Bolsheviks.	
Editorial Articles.	
1. Give a talk, based on "When It's Over Over There," showing some of the many reasons we have for being proud of the United States.	
2. Write an argument for or against public ownership.	
3. Write a letter to a pupil in another school, giving reasons why every American school should use The Independent.	
The Government's Message to the American People.	
1. This article is an extraordinarily good example of English composition. Show how it illustrates the following characteristics: immediate point of contact, emphatic use of detail, cumulation of effect, brilliant use of contrast, emotional appeal, figurative language, variety in sentence structure, stimulating conclusion.	
How Big Is Baker? By Donald Wilhelm.	
1. Write an argument in favor of the work of Secretary Baker, basing your work on the facts presented here.	
2. Show by what means the author has made his material effective.	
3. Write an article of the same sort concerning some man with whose work you are familiar.	
The "Goeben" and the "Breslau." By Park Benjamin.	
1. You are sitting around the fire with a group of friends. Tell the story of the "Goeben" and the "Breslau," telling it in such a way that they will take real interest in the story.	
Creative Chemistry. By Edwin E. Slosson.	
1. Show how the author makes his article interesting by referring to history, by using humor, by making comparisons.	
2. Show how the author makes his article clear by the use of diagrams and pictures, by details, by carefully prepared explanations, by orderly arrangement.	
3. How does this article differ in style from a chapter in a text book on chemistry? What are the characteristics that make the article so thoroly delightful? Write a somewhat similar article on some technical subject.	
SECTION II. LITERATURE.	
Getting the Best Out of a Book. By Ida B. Cole.	
1. Give a complete summary of the ways suggested for getting the best out of a book. Explain in full any way that particularly appeals to you.	
The New Books.	
1. Explain the following expressions: voluminous biography, principal contemporaries, journals, autobiography, basic idea, trite, the foam of modern fiction, a fog of sentimentality.	
SECTION III. WORD STUDY.	
1. Give the derivation and the meaning of every one of the following words prominent in the news of the week: dictatorship, repudiate, frustrated, circumvent, syndicating, amelioration, prestige, ....	
HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS	
BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.	
PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY	
I. America "Carries On"—"To the American People," "A Message from the United States Government to the American People," "Mr. Baker Comes Back," "How Big Is Baker?" "Mr. Baker's Defense," "Support for the Administration."	
1. Quote at least half a dozen sentences which prove that the country has passed in the last week from a feeling of doubt and distrust of the Administration to a feeling of faith and good will.	
2. Is The Independent justified in calling the "Weekly Message" "the most important national service that it has ever been privileged to offer"?	
3. Make a list of the trials of the people which justify the opening sentence of Mr. Creel's article.	
4. Draw up a list of the failures of the Administration, of its accomplishments. Compare the two and mark each on a scale of 100 per cent.	
5. "In England, Kitchener's 'citizen army' drilled for months in civilian clothes," etc. Why does Mr. Creel refer to this fact?	
6. "Secretary Baker's second appearance before the Senate committee . . . was reassuring." How far do the facts justify this statement?	
7. Why does Mr. Wilhelm devote so much time to the discussion of Mr. Baker's relation to labor? What does he mean when he says: "To be perfectly blunt, it is well known . . . that the war must . . . be 'sold' to labor here"?	
8. In what way does the appointment of a man like Edward R. Stettinius "reassure persons who were worried as to the personnel of the Secretary's official family"?	
II. Europe and the War—"German Opinion of the Bolsheviks," "Bolshevik Opinion of the Germans," "The Peace Movement in Germany," "Austria's Advances Towards America," "German Strikes," "The Ukrainian Republic," "A Dictatorship of the Proletariat."	
1. What evidences do you find in the news items that justify Dr. von Kühlmann in saying: "The Bolsheviks maintain themselves by brutal force," etc.? What evidences of the Bolsheviks claim that the German military authorities do not represent the will of the German people?	
2. "The speech of Chancellor von Hertling . . . has aroused unprecedented tumult throughout the country." What are the facts?	
3. "The German Chancellor adopts an attitude of haughty indifference, while the Austrian Foreign Minister manifests an evident desire to agree with the President," etc. How do you account for the difference?	
4. How has America's entrance into the war affected the national and international policies of the various European nations?	
III. Economic Reorganization and the War—"Public Ownership: Yes and Why," "McAdoo Bans Railroad Lobbies," "An Eye on the Packers."	
1. "The world never goes back all the way to an old social order." What evidences does history offer of this statement?	
2. "Nobody in his senses doubts that the demands of workingmen and peasants . . . will have to be faced." On what grounds did the author make this statement?	
3. "Individualism vaunted itself to heaven . . . The war convicted it of inefficiency," etc. What has been the result as shown in the editorial and in the news items?	
IV. The Problem of Food—"The Rival Sugars," "Wheat Will Win," "Liberty Bread."	
1. How far does the development of the sugar industry parallel the westward progress of civilization?	
2. How do you explain the seventeenth and eighteenth century struggle for the possession of the West India islands? Why are these islands comparatively unimportant now?	
3. Explain the statement: "The American soda-water fountain is gradually driving the Demon Rum out of the civilized world."	
4. Explain the simile: "But to serve saccharine in place of sugar is like giving a rubber bone to a dog."	
5. "Each of us must do his or her share to make American wheat win the war." Why? How?	







# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The Independent has the honor to announce that it has been authorized to present each week a message from the United States Government to the American people

AMERICA'S ability to take her part in helping to win the war depends first of all upon a thoro understanding of the problems that confront us.

"The war is bringing to the minds of our people," said President Wilson in an address recently, "a new appreciation of the problems of national life and a deeper understanding of the meaning and aims of democracy. . . .

"These and other lessons of the war must be learned quickly if we are intelligently and successfully to defend our institutions. When the war is over we must apply the wisdom which we have acquired in purging and ennobling the life of the world."

The Weekly Message of the United States Government to the American People which The Independent inaugurates on page 234 of this issue begins



MR. CREEL

therefore the most important national service that we have ever been privileged to offer. Week by week in our pages the Government will talk over with the people the work that is being done and the plans that are being made to carry on the war to a successful end.

These articles will be written by the chairman of the Committee on Public Information, Mr. George Creel, appointed by President Wilson, and they will present first hand the information that is immediately vital to the welfare of the American people. Here are the problems that we must think thru, the lessons we must learn. For, again to quote President Wilson:

"The whole nation must be a team in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted. We must all speak, act and serve together."

## PUBLIC OWNERSHIP: YES AND WHY

HISTORY repeats itself, but not exactly. The world never goes back all the way to an old social order. The changes to which men submit, including restrictions of personal liberty, while a great war is in progress, exceed normal limits. When peace returns innumerable "war measures" are abandoned, and life takes on the semblance of former things; but:

The blood drenched soil of the sea swept isle  
Its prey returneth never.  
And the thing that was henceforth shall be seen  
No more forever.

War destroys more than men and monuments. It terminates customs, abrogates laws, and breaks down institutions. The present war is destroying not only material treasures but also venerated intangibles as no war ever destroyed before.

At the heart of it the conflict is between lawlessness and law, between kultur and civilization; but it is also, as most men have perceived, a war between autocracy and democracy. Democracy will win. Civilization and law will win, and the magnitude of the victory imagination cannot picture. At present we do not even try to picture it, because, necessarily, attention is concentrated upon the practical

problems of ways and means; but when the enemy has been made "free or harmless" the world will immediately have to ask: "What now must be done to organize the democracy for which measureless sacrifice has been made? How shall it be made competent and law-abiding? How shall it be made the noblest expression of civilization? How shall its ideals of justice, liberty and opportunity be realized?"

Nobody in his senses doubts that the demands of working men and peasants, the world over, will have to be faced. Those demands will include an inflexible insistence upon a larger share of the world's wealth and of the annual product of industry. They will include insistence upon a more democratic control of industry, supplementing and carrying out the political participation secured by the American and French revolutions a century and a half ago. He is a bourgeois optimist who believes that these demands will not be conceded. He is a Bolshevik who believes that they will be conceded to the extent of creating an out-and-out new social order, either anarchistic or mechanically socialistic. The old individualism will not return unabashed and unchastened, to live riotously. It will have to live responsibly on good terms with other interests.

Which way will the center of gravity shift? It will shift,



as Socialists have desired and predicted, in the direction of a more extensive collective ownership and public control of natural resources, of the means of communication and transportation, of the mechanisms of trade, and of the funds of loanable capital. The forces that will do the shifting are economic, but when the change has been accomplished it will be defended on grounds of justice.

Huxley's definition of tragedy as "a theory busted by a fact," given forth when he found himself under the necessity of exploding one of Herbert Spencer's biological hypotheses by pointing to a stubborn anatomical fact, has been demonstrated in the realm of business affairs since 1914. Individualism vaunted itself to heaven for its productiveness and efficiency. The war convicted it of inefficiency, and, above all, of wastefulness.

Not to go across the seas for examples, the American railroad situation is in point. The nation has taken over the railroads for the period of the war because the railroads were not doing their job. The railroads and their spokesmen have retorted that they could not do their job because Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission had tied them up with impossible restrictions. That is true, but it is not the whole truth, as the public well enough knows. Why had Congress and the Commission restricted and ordered? The answer is half a century long. It is the story of Erie and of New York & New Haven. It is the story of wasted millions expended in parallel trackage and stock-wrecking competition. It is the story of discriminations that became intolerable. There is no escape from the basic conclusion. The railroads of the United States are now held and operated by the Federal Government because, taking into account their whole history for fifty years, they have not done their job honestly, efficiently and economically.

While war lasts supreme efficiency in doing a few supremely necessary tasks is the one consideration. When peace is restored a broader and more varied efficiency will be demanded and another consideration, namely, economy, will be insisted on.

This second consideration, economy, will be increasingly pressing from this time forth as time goes on, and it will be felt not only by the railroads but also thruout the industrial system. The baleful fires of war have revealed to us the peril of material exhaustion which civilization faces. For half a century the world has been wasting its forests, its coal and iron and oil, and the fertility of its soil, as if it believed them to be infinite quantities. We now know that they are not, and unless they are conserved and wisely used the human race will not be able to maintain its progress.

Individual ownership has no interest to conserve anything. Every impulse characteristic of it, and of the intense competition which it engenders, makes for wastefulness. The economists know this and have long been saying it. The proletariat knows it and says it. The sober second thought of the bourgeoisie will presently admit it.

These considerations are driving the nations irresistibly toward public ownership, and they are backed up by the consideration of justice. The resources of the earth belong of right to all mankind, and the masses of mankind will not indefinitely permit them to be monopolized and exploited by the few.

It is the conviction of *The Independent* that the time has come to face these considerations squarely. The extension of public ownership ought to come, and it will come.

## PROGRESSIVE AMERICA

**T**HE Washington doctrine made the thirteen colonies safe for democracy.

The Monroe doctrine made the Western Hemisphere safe for democracy.

The Wilson doctrine will make the world safe for democracy.

## REACTION OF THE REACTIONARIES

**N**OW that the rumblings of the rising tide of democracy thruout the world are swelling into a roar, we are likely soon to see a complete change about on the part of the reactionaries in their attitude toward the continuance of the war.

When the conflict began, all the dynastic and conservative forces on both sides were for prosecuting the war to the hilt for commercial and territorial aims. But now that the issues are seen to be no longer political but social, the privileged classes are likely soon to be scurrying for peace, ere the thrones totter, and the newborn democracies seize the reins of government.

Those who sow the wind must reap the whirlwind. Little did that guilty trinity—monarchism, militarism and commercialism—realize this when they plunged the world into darkness.

## WHEN IT'S OVER OVER THERE

**W**E won't come back till it's over over there!" But it is not too early for Americans to realize that "this show" (as British Tommies call it) is not going to be "over over there" immediately when the peace treaty is signed. The United States won't be able to come back just as soon as the fighting is done. Our country has let itself into a corridor longer than it imagined when it entered. The question is whether America, tired out as of course it will be when the cannon cool, will still have enough duty-sense and stamina remaining to go on to the logical end of its contract.

The big job of constructing a League to Enforce Peace or some equivalent is foreseen as an after-war necessity by all prophets. Of course, America will have a share to carry in that undertaking. But a whole chain of minor problems not yet described by many are more likely to fall whole weight on the back of the United States, unshared by anybody else. These are summarily suggested in a single inquiry: When the war is ended, who is going to help the small nations, so nearly ruined by this life-sapping struggle, to get back on their feet again and resume hopefully something like normal living? Where these nationalities have not previously enjoyed "self-determination," the urgency of such aid is intensified and its difficulty also.

If the peace treaty makes the Armenians their own masters—and it will be a mighty poor specimen of peace treaty if it does not—will they be able to constitute their new government unaided? Palestine, it is hoped, will be thrown open to the Jews, but who will hold it safe until the "sojourners of the dispersion" get back to their ancestral land and get themselves organized to administer it? And how will Serbia, Albania, Montenegro and Belgium resume their shattered national life without some kindly and resourceful guidance to lean on? Even Russia, tho forsooth it is not to be classified as a small nationality, looks now as if it would come thru the war very much in need of a reliable "next friend."

Obviously an immense opportunity for somebody to go into the big-brother business on an international scale will unfold as the peace conferees labor over the world's war wounds. Wanted—somebody to administer Syria, protect Armenia, police the Balkans, elbow jealous jostlers out of Poland, superintend the outlay of the restitution fund in Belgium, counsel Russia in setting up the machinery of a federal republic, and possibly even to advise Germany in the art of democratization. Who shall it be? Who can it be but America? Any one with the least experience in the art of big brothering certainly knows its first lesson—"Leave self behind, all ye who enter here." A big brother with a sly eye to his own advantage is quickly out of business—put out by the disgusted repudiation of beneficiaries that won't be made game of. Likewise a big brother who admires



himself for all the time and trouble he devotes to "doing good in the world" makes himself speedily impossible. Pose and pharisaism don't go in this line of service. Nothing qualifies for it except that magic imagination which is able to occupy the other fellow's place—and act by "inside information" thus divined.

Not for peculiar saintliness, however, will this task be crowded on the United States. Only because there is nothing in Europe or the near East that America can possibly want for itself, America by common voice of the Allies (doubtless by all Teutonic voices too) will be named the sole acceptable minister of reconstruction in these areas where government has to be made new. Geography thus becomes America's seal of unselfishness. France and England can be suspected of all kinds of imperialistic designs in these regions; the United States is immune from even a plausible hint of lust for gain. What Americans do for service abroad is today and must needs be tomorrow undeniable service pure and simple. And that fact alone is bound to elect the United States big brother of Europe and Asia. Are the people of the United States great-spirited and self-sacrificing enough to be willing to see their Government accept the election—and fill the office with all the inevitable cost of it heaped on top the costs of war?

Americans like to think that their nation has been more benevolent to the lesser peoples than any other great power. But for the most part they have taken care that this benevolence should be purely platonic. Only once has it actually cost something worth the mention—in the rescue of Cuba and in the guardianship of the Filipinos which unexpectedly resulted therefrom. However, the way this latter responsibility has been borne encourages the trust that our nation has the temper and the nerve for greater duties in the same line. And if all this challenge to stay and serve looms up in the face of Americans when fighting is finished, no doubt they will still be heard singing: "We won't come back till it's over over there!"

## MR. BAKER COMES BACK

SECRETARY BAKER'S second appearance before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs was reassuring. It was so not merely because of what he said, but because of the way in which he said it. On his first appearance Mr. Baker was jaunty and at times almost flippant in his replies to questions from the committee. Last week he was serious, frank and helpful. The change was refreshing. It discloses an admirable quality in the Secretary of War—an ability to learn from events and to grow to meet changed conditions.

An administrative officer in a democratic government has no right to resent criticism, decently expressed and responsibly supported. He has every right and an unescapable obligation to meet it fully and frankly and to disarm it, if he can, not by retort but by facts. This Mr. Baker has now proceeded to do, and with gratifying success. No loyal American can regret that the head of the army organization of the United States has been able to put upon the record such a fine report of progress as Mr. Baker presented.

Our war work has been well done. Doubtless it might have been better done; of what human accomplishment could that not be said? Doubtless there have been errors of judgment; human judgment cannot escape fallibility. But that there has been any failure of spirit, of purpose, of devotion, of diligence, of application, has not been proved. Nor has it been shown that any capital errors in judgment have been committed.

We may all be proud of the record. We may all be gratified with the spirit and the energy with which the great enterprise of hurling against German autocracy an army that will settle the matter once for all is being prosecuted.

But we should all keep our critical faculties keen and

bright. We owe two duties to our leaders in this fight: the duty of loyalty and the duty of critical judgment. Neither is of full value without the other. This is the people's war. The people's servants can only be kept to a high standard of achievement in it if the people support them wholeheartedly and scrutinize all their acts with vigorous minds.

## THE BIG THREE

IN the crises of life a man's dominant characteristics come to the surface. Likewise in the crises of a nation's life the statesman's governing qualities determine his thought and action.

Theodore Roosevelt, warrior patriot, is going up and down the land preaching preparedness, a vigorous prosecution of the war and an undiluted Americanism.

William Howard Taft, humanitarian jurist, is devoting practically his entire time to the alleviation of human suffering thru the Red Cross and to the political reconstruction of the world thru the program of a League to Enforce Peace.

Woodrow Wilson, teacher democrat, is converting the peoples of the earth to the principles of the founders of the United States to the end that all nations may dwell together in unity and the world may be made safe for democracy.

## THE TOUCHSTONE

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing, but it is a danger from which none of us is exempt. No one can be a specialist in every branch of human knowledge and the lawyer who leaves his office the assured master of every technical intricacy of his profession may enter the consultation room of his physician with all the innocence and credulity of a child of five. The most learned scientist may be as helpless in Wall Street as a Captain of Industry would be in a chemical laboratory. A question that confronts us daily is how to tell the legal specialist from the shyster; the medical specialist from the quack; the inventor from the fancier; the original poet or artist from the self-advertising professional "Bohemian"; religion from superstition. Even the faker has usually a sufficient store of catchwords and smatterings of information at his command to bewilder the layman; and in nine matters out of ten the best informed of us is but a layman.

One of the best tests for determining the honesty and competence of the specialist whose knowledge whether adequate or inadequate at least outranges yours, is the manner in which he gives his explanations. The honest master of his craft is eager to make things clear to you; the charlatan to mystify you. The light of science is the daylight that shows every detail as it is; the light of magic, like the colored lights of a theater, aims to bewilder and delude. The scientist may use long words that you do not understand, but he does not use vague words that you are not meant to understand. Beware of the inventor who talks of "occult forces" or of secrets which not every one is to know. The chances are ten to one that he is kin to the Indian "medicine man" who holds his tribe in terror of his powers by the simple expedient of refusing to explain the incantations which he recites and the symbols which fringe his robe. The chemist does things as wonderful as the medieval alchemist ever claimed to do, but we have more confidence in the chemist because he is willing to teach everybody else what he does and why. The teachings of astronomy are as strange as the lore of astrology, but the astronomer can demonstrate his method of predicting an eclipse whereas the astrologer will not tell you for what reason the position of a certain star on your birthday makes it certain that you will travel and fall in love with a dark lady. You must take his prediction on trust.



But this touchstone of candor applies to other fields of knowledge than the natural sciences. Every one knows that the shyster lawyer aims to confuse his client with unfamiliar terms; that the patent medicine vender is marvelously elusive in his references to the "mysterious properties" of his "secret discovery"; that the get-rich-quick sharper can treble your money by taking timely advantage of a "private tip," and that the futuristic artist or poet explains that only the few can ever hope to understand his work and glories in the fact that it is "over the heads of the multitude."

Even in religion the same truth holds. Christianity is distinguished from other religions in that its creeds are open for all the world to read. It has no esoteric doctrines peculiar to the priesthood; no "inner circle of illuminati"; no "mysteries" for "initiates." Even the Catholic Church, which bids

the laity take their faith on authority, shares that faith ungrudgingly with every communicant. It was not so with the other faiths that contested with Christianity for the religious mastery of the Roman world: the mystical cults of "neo-Platonists," the secret orders of the Mithra worship and many other fashionable faiths from the Orient; it is not so with the theosophical, spiritualistic and Buddhist cults which delight a certain section of the idle rich today. Christianity is and always was an open air religion of candor and democracy. The Christian does not treasure piety and virtue as the miser treasures gold; he wishes to make piety as commonplace as water and virtue as universal as sunlight. Christianity was the first religion that taught theology, that is, the deepest and most difficult truths of all philosophy, to the common people. And the common people heard it gladly.

*Lincoln never ceased to be a Common man. That was the source of his strength. But he was a Common man with genius, a genius for things American, for insight into the Common thought, for mastery of the fundamental things of politics that inhere in human nature and cast hardly more than their shadows on constitutions; for the practical niceties of affairs; for judging men and assessing arguments. The whole country was summed up in him: the rude western strength tempered with shrewdness and a broad and humane wit; the Eastern Conservatism, regardless of law and devoted to fixed standards of duty. To Eastern politicians he seemed like an accident; but to history he must seem like a providence—*

*Woodrow Wilson*

#### A LETTER ON LINCOLN FROM PRESIDENT WILSON

Just now when the coming celebration of Lincoln's birthday is emphasizing for us the parallel between his presidency and the stern task of the United States today, it seems particularly opportune to publish this letter of President Wilson's in which he sums up his appreciation of the great leader of the Civil War. The letter was written at the time of the Lincoln Centenary in 1908 and sent to the committee in charge, of which Mr. Isaac Markens was chairman. The estimate of President Lincoln which President Wilson has here expressed was first written in an essay of his in "Mere Literature," published by the Houghton, Mifflin Company



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

**January 25**—Hertling and Czernin state peace terms. French and British aviators bomb Belgian and German towns.

**January 26**—The Rada declares a Ukrainian republic. Bolsheviki and Rumanians fighting in Bessarabia. German air raid on London.

**January 27**—Cunarder "Andania" torpedoed off Ireland. Pershing reports five wounded and three deaths from disease.

**January 28**—Italians take 2000 Austrians on Asiago plateau. General Wood wounded by explosion of a gun in France.

**January 29**—Supreme War Council of Allies meets in Versailles. Pershing reports four deaths from pneumonia.

**January 30**—Peace strikes break out in German munition works. Brest-Litovsk conferences resumed.

**January 31**—Bolsheviki take possession of Helsingfors, Finland. Pershing reports eight deaths from pneumonia and three from other diseases.

**Raids in Reprisal** The English were very reluctant to adopt the German practise of dropping bombs upon towns in the interior and the proposal to make reprisals for the air raids on England met with remonstrances from the clergy and other humanitarians. But as the German raids became more frequent and bloody the opposition to reprisals in kind was overcome and now aerial attacks are resorted to by all parties. On January 25 French fliers penetrated twenty miles behind the German lines, dropping eight tons of explosives and taking more than three hundred photographs. The British dropt several hundred bombs upon the German airdromes and hangars about Cambrai and Douai, then extending their raids into the interior attacked the barracks and factories of Mannheim, the railroad station of Treves, the steel works of Thionville, and the stations of Saarbrücken and Oberbillig. Of the German airplanes attacking the raiders sixteen were brought down, while the British lost only one. Four American aviators took part in the French bombing expedition.

The Germans for their part report having attacked Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne "with good effect" and having downed twenty-five enemy airplanes and three captive balloons within four days. Three raids were made on England early in the week, causing more casualties than any since last June. About eight o'clock on the night of January 28 two groups of German airplanes crost the Essex coast and one the Kent coast, concentrating upon London. Some fifteen machines took part in the raid and four or five of them reached the capital, altho it was a clear moonlit night. Alarms were given by rockets, colored lights, bugles and steam sirens, so the population had

time to seek shelter in the subways and basements. But Londoners are getting used to such bombardments and they do not cause the confusion and alarm that they did at first. Altho the firing kept up intermittently for four hours, most of the theaters continued their performances and the House of Lords did not adjourn. At the Royal Geographical Society General Smuts, the Boer commander, was giving an address when the police warned the audience to take refuge in the basement, but the warning was met with cries of "Carry on!" and General Smuts calmly continued his speech for an hour in spite of the cannonading. The casualties comprized 14 men, 17 women and 16 children killed and 93 men, 59 women and 17 children injured. One of the German machines was set on fire at a hight of two miles and the three members of the crew burned to death.

**On the Hills Above Asolo** When the Austrian invasion took place last November it was feared and in fact expected that the Italians would have to withdraw as far as the Adige River before they could make a stand, altho this meant the surrender of Venice. But the invasion did not have the driving power that was anticipated, and the Italians were rallied and reinforced so quickly that it was stopped at the Piave River twenty miles north of Venice. The attempt of the Austrians to circumvent the Piave and come down into the valley on the western side was frustrated, and the army of the enemy was held in the highlands between Asiago and Asolo. Instead of advancing in this sector

the Austrians are losing ground. They have lost Monte Tomba, the 2400 foot high that guards the pass thru which the Piave flows from the plateau into the lowlands. The French troops carried this point in a brilliant dash on December 31, taking 1400 prisoners, and the other day Italian patrols discovered that the Austrians had since evacuated their entrenchments for several miles. Their withdrawal had not been suspected because of an ingenious system of camouflage. Dummy soldiers had been put in the trenches with their helmets slightly protruding, and the muzzles of machine guns and heavier artillery were imitated by zinc tubes, gas pipes and big wooden logs.

In the Asiago hills west of the Brenta River the Italians on January 29 broke thru the Austrian lines and took over 2500 prisoners, including 100 officers. The booty comprized six guns, a hundred machine guns and several thousand rifles.

In the air the Allies have the supremacy. The Italians brought down twenty-five airplanes in the fight on the Asiago plateau and the British report having shot up thirty-seven enemy airplanes and four balloons since November.

## Rumanians and Russians Fighting

It is rumored that Rumania is making peace with her former enemies, the Austrians, and making war with her former allies, the Russians. According to the documents unearthed by the Bolsheviki from the secret archives of the old régime Rumania was compelled by Russia to en-



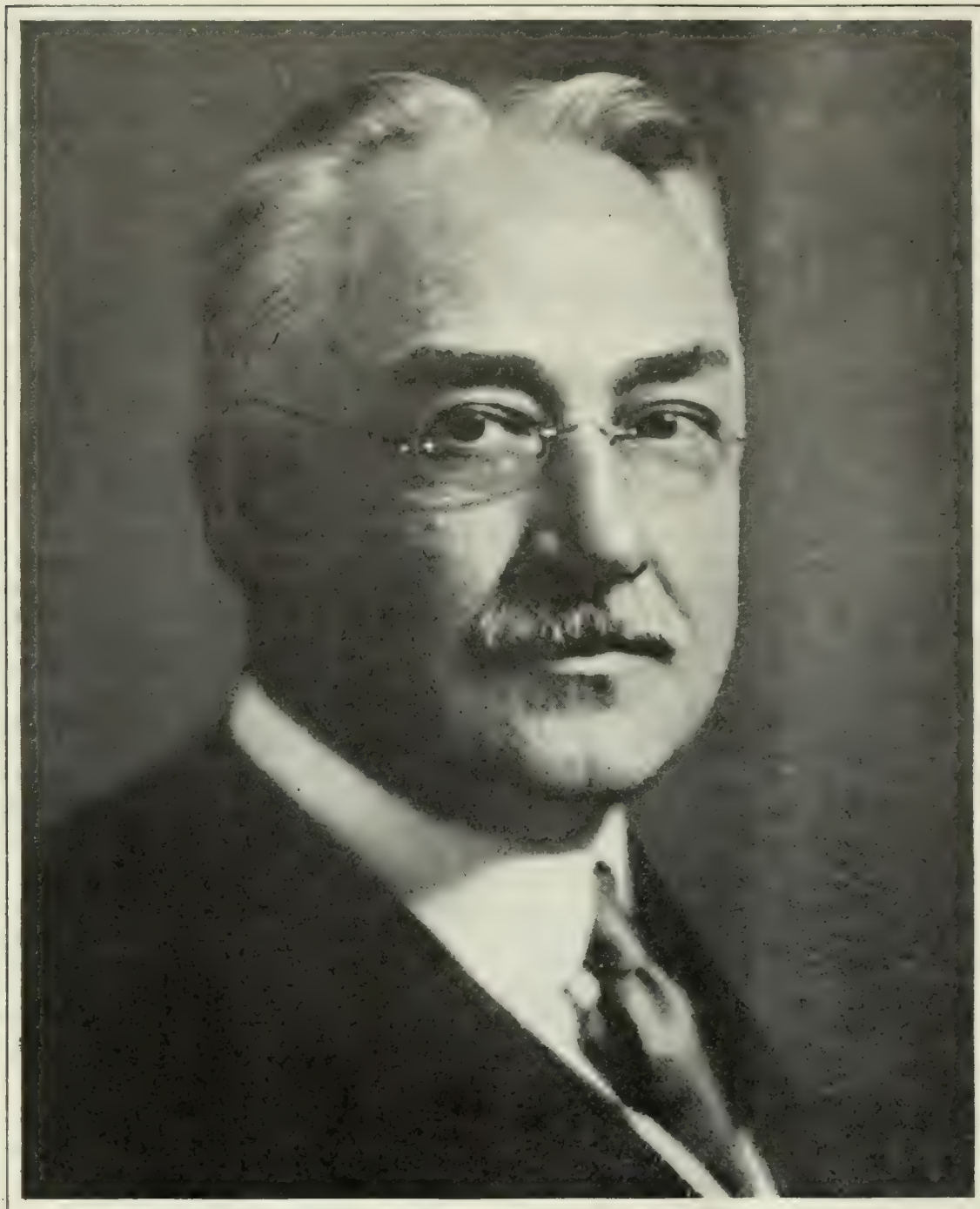
Press Illustrating



## THE DEADLOCK IN ITALY

These are the two generals in command of the opposing armies now facing each other on the Piave line. General Diaz (at the left) was put at the head of the Italian army at the time of the recent Austrian advance. General Borovich (at the right) has just been given command of the Austrian and German forces against Italy. His appointment is construed as indicating a concession to the Slav element in Austria, since General Borovich is of Slavo-Croatian origin. His military tactics in the past have been uniformly defensive.





Central News

#### THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ALL ARMY PURCHASES

Secretary Baker has forestalled congressional criticism by appointing as virtual munitions director for the army Edward R. Stettinius, one of the partners in the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company. He was put in charge of purchasing war supplies for the Allies at the beginning of the war and made contracts amounting to more than three billion dollars' worth of goods. He has lately been in Washington advising war purchases. Mr. Stettinius' present position puts him in charge of the procurement and production of all supplies for the five army bureaus—Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signal, Engineer and Medical.

ter the war on the side of the Allies at a time when she was unprepared and the Russian court party were not sorry to have Rumania sacrificed, for it stood in the way of Russia's advance to Constantinople. But the Bolsheviks seem to be treating Rumania worse than the Czar's government, for the few Russian troops that had been sent against the Austrians in Rumania are now fighting their way back thru Rumania from the south, while the Bolshevik forces in Bessarabia are attacking the Rumanians on the north.

All nations, even the most barbarous, have hitherto held sacred the persons of envoys, but the Bolsheviks repudiate the morality of the past, so they had no scruples about throwing into prison the Rumanian representatives at Petrograd and confiscating the funds of the Rumanian Government which were removed from Bucharest on the advance of the Austrians and deposited for safekeeping in Moscow banks. The British and French ministers at Petrograd intervened in behalf of the Rumanian representatives, altho this in-

volved a *de facto* recognition of the Bolshevik government. In consequence of their interposition the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, Leon Trotzky, has released and expelled the Rumanian delegation and stated that the Rumanian gold reserves, amounting to \$600,000,000, are held to be returned to the Rumanian people. He has outlawed General Stcherbatcheff, commander of the Russian troops in Rumania, as a rebel against the revolution and an enemy of the people because he cooperated with the Rumanians in disarming the revolutionary Russian troops.

The conflict between the Rumanians and the Bolsheviks is over the possession of Bessarabia, the Russian province lying next to Rumania on the east and separated from it by the river Pruth. The region adjoining the river is largely inhabited by Rumanians but was seized by Russia, quite unwarrantedly, in 1878. Here are stored the reserve munitions supplied by the Allies for the use of the Rumanian and Russian troops in their campaign against the Austrians. The Rumanian troops

have crossed the boundary and seized these depots to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Bolsheviks who, the Rumanians fear, would sell them to the Germans. The Red Guards, or Bolshevik troops are, it appears, now trying to hold Kishinev against a besieging army of Rumanians. Kishinev is the chief city of Bessarabia and infamous for the massacre of the Jews that took place there in 1903.

#### The Ukrainian Republic

The central Rada or assembly at Kiev has declared by a vote of 508 to 4 the complete independence of the Ukrainian Republic. The proclamation denounces the Bolshevik government at Petrograd for delaying peace and states that the desire of the Ukraine is to live on terms of concord and friendship with Rumania, Turkey, and her other neighbors.

This appears to be a realization of nationalistic aspirations of the Little Russians of the Ukraine. But the Kiev Rada is not to have its own way. The Bolsheviks as internationalists have no sympathy with nationalistic movements and as representatives of the working-class they are determined that no other class shall have any power. They dismissed by force the Constituent Assembly at Petrograd because other parties were in a majority, and they object to the Ukrainian assembly because it, too, is under the control of the hated bourgeoisie or middle class.

The Bolshevik faction has failed to secure a hold in the south of Russia as it has in the north. The Don Cossacks are in part at least opposed to the Bolsheviks and so are the Ukrainians on the Austrian border. But the Bolsheviks claim they hold the region about Kharkov, which lies between the Don on the east and Kiev on the west, and a delegation of Bolsheviks from this region has appeared at Brest-Litovsk and claimed admission to the conference as the true representatives of the Ukraine.

This upsets the Austrian plan, almost consummated, for a separate peace with Ukrainia, which would provide the Central Powers with the grain, cattle and metals that they very much need. Count Czernin admits that he is embarrassed by this difficulty, because he does not wish to interfere with the internal affairs of Russia. If he continues negotiations with Kiev delegates he offends the Petrograd Bolsheviks with whom Germany and Austria are trying to make peace. If he recognizes the Kharkov delegates he alienates his Ukrainian friends and loses the chance of splitting up Russia and getting immediate supplies. An independent Ukraine, if it could hold its own with the help of Austria, would entirely isolate Rumania, which would then be obliged to make peace with Austria on any terms it could get.

#### Austria's Advances Toward America

President Wilson's recent restatement of the war aims of the United States drew from the enemy a much more definite declaration of their aims than had hitherto been elicited.



Both Berlin and Vienna reply *seriatim* to the fourteen points specified by the President. We place in parallel columns an abbreviated summary of the statements by President Wilson before Congress, January 8, by Chancellor von Hertling before the main committee of the German Reichstag and by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, before the Austrian delegation of the Reichsrat, on January 24. From this comparative summary we may get a general idea of the extent of agreement and disagreement, but the language of the original text is not the same and the tone of the three speeches is very different.

Altho the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments are in constant consultation over foreign policy and are supposed to be acting in complete harmony, yet their reaction toward the President's proposals is in distinct contrast. The German Chancellor adopts an attitude of haughty indifference, while the Austrian Foreign Minister manifests an evident desire to agree with the President on as many points as possible and he ends with a definite invitation to enter into a conference with the United States with a view to peace. After giving a report of the progress of the negotiations with Russia at Brest-Litovsk, Count Czernin says:

When peace has been concluded with Russia it will no longer be possible, in my opinion, to prevent for long the conclusion of a general peace in spite of the efforts of the Entente statesmen.

Altho I am under no delusion and know that the fruit of peace cannot be matured in twenty-four hours, nevertheless I am convinced that it is now maturing and that the question whether or not an honorable general peace can be secured is merely a question of resistance.

President Wilson's peace offer confirms me in this opinion. Naturally an offer of this kind cannot be regarded as a matter acceptable in every detail, for that obviously would render any negotiations superfluous.

I think there is no harm in stating that I regard the recent proposals of President Wilson as an appreciable approach to the Austro-Hungarian point of view, and that to some of them Austria-Hungary joyfully could give her approval.

Count Czernin leaves the case of Turkey and the questions of Germany's conquests in Europe and of her lost colonies to these countries, but makes it plain that "Austria-Hungary, faithful to her engagements to fight to the end in defense of her allies, will defend the possessions of her war allies as she would her own." But as to Poland the Austrian Foreign Minister adopts almost the exact language of the American President:

We also are supporters of an independent Polish state, which would include all territories and populations which indisputably are Polish. On this point we believe we should quickly come to an understanding with President Wilson.

Finally, in his idea of a league of peoples the President probably will meet with no opposition in the monarchy.

We, therefore, are in agreement in the main. Our views are identical not only on the broad principles regarding a new organization of the world after the war, but also on several concrete questions, and differences which still exist do not appear to be so great that a conversation re-

garding them would not lead to enlightenment and a rapprochement.

This situation, which doubtless arises from the fact that Austria-Hungary on the one side and the United States on the other are composed of states whose interests are at least at variance with one another, tempts one to ask if an exchange of ideas between the two powers could not be the point of departure for a personal conversation among all states which have not yet joined in peace negotiations.

Count Czernin later gave emphasis to this point when in reply to interrogatories of the Socialist members of the Reichsrat he said that his speech was intended as much for President Wilson's ears as for the committee before him.

Count Czernin's act in holding out a hand to the President has naturally brought down upon him a storm of criticism from the Pan-Germans, who are determined to pursue the war to a victorious conclusion regardless of the feelings of Austria. Yet it is surmised in the German press that this step was taken with the concurrence of Chancellor von Hertling. The Socialist paper *Vorwärts* says: "Count Czernin's fraternal kiss for President Wilson received the German Government's blessing in advance."

The Peace Movement in Germany

The speech of Chancellor von Hertling setting forth Germany's peace terms has aroused unprecedented tumult thruout the country. On one hand the Pan-Germans demand his resignation because he did not speak as a victor but is willing to surrender the conquests of German arms. On the other hand the Socialists declare that he "will be hurled from power" unless he endeavors to secure a rational peace by spring. Philip Scheidemann, the leader of the German Socialists, in replying to the Chancellor in the Reichstag, denounced the mil-

itary party for deceiving the people. In 1916, he said, they promised that the U-boats and army would bring a decisive victory within six months:

Alas, that period has long since passed, and while the U-boat has admittedly harmed England enormously, its chief visible effect has been the entry of America into the war.

If the United States had not entered the war we may be sure the Russian revolution would long ago have brought a general peace.

What about the army? Suppose the army should capture Calais and Paris; would that mean peace? I say "No!"

Suppose the army conquered France and England; would that mean peace? I say "No!" for we would still have to conquer America.

I am unable to see the day when Germany will say to the Entente, "We are beaten; we accept your terms." I am equally unable to see the day when England and France or America will say the same to us. Let us give up illusions on both sides.

Herr Scheidemann express the opinion that it was easily possible to reach an agreement on eleven of the fourteen points stipulated by President Wilson but he agreed with the Chancellor that the cession of Alsace-Lorraine to France was out of the question.

The peace question has been carried from the Reichstag to the country. Both the Pan-Germans and the pacifists are engaged in a popular campaign by holding mass meetings and breaking up the mass meetings of the other party. Shouts for peace and for Trotzky interrupt the Pan-German speakers and the "Marseillaise" sometimes drowns out "Deutschland Ueber Alles." *Vorwärts* sets forth in opposition to the Chancellor three peace terms which, it says, would have the support of the great majority of the German people:

First, honest concession of the right of self-determination to the Eastern peoples, including the right, if they so choose, of declaring their adhesion to Russia.

COMPARISON OF THE PEACE TERMS

AMERICA	GERMANY	AUSTRIA
1. Open diplomacy.	1. Open diplomacy.	1. Open diplomacy.
2. Freedom of the seas except as closed by international action.	2. Freedom of the seas. England should give up Gibraltar, Hongkong, etc.	2. Freedom of the seas.
3. No trade war.	3. No trade war.	3. No trade war.
4. Disarmament.	4. Disarmament.	4. Disarmament.
5. Adjustment of colonial claims.	5. Reconstitution of world's colonial possessions.	5. Leave the question to Germany.
6. Evacuation of Russian territory.	6. To be settled with Russia on principle of self-determination.	6. Now under negotiation with Russian and Ukrainian republics. Annexation disclaimed.
7. Belgium evacuated and restored.	7. Annexation disclaimed. Details to be settled by negotiation.	7. Leave the question to Germany.
8. France freed and restored. The wrong of Alsace-Lorraine to be righted.	8. Annexation disclaimed. Conditions of evacuation to be settled between France and Germany. No dismemberment of imperial territory.	8. Leave the question to Germany.
9. Readjustment of Italian frontiers along lines of nationality.	9. Leave the question to Austria.	9. Refuses to cede territory.
10. Autonomy for peoples of Austria-Hungary.	10. Leave the question to Austria.	10. To be settled by Austrian parliament.
11. Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro evacuated and restored.	11. Leave the question to Austria.	11. Refuses concessions by which the monarchy would permanently suffer.
12. Autonomy for peoples of Turkey. Free Dardanelles.	12. Integrity of Turkey and safeguarding of her capital.	12. Turkish possessions will be defended.
13. Independent Poland of all populations indisputably Polish.	13. To be settled by Germany, Austria and Russia.	13. Independent Poland of all populations indisputably Polish.
14. League of Nations.	14. Sympathetically disposed.	14. Agreed.





© Underwood &amp; Underwood

## ENTERING THE HOLY CITY

Following the old custom of the Crusaders, General Allenby, commander of the victorious British forces, made a triumphal entry into Jerusalem on foot. The Turks and their German allies had already evacuated the city when the British troops took possession. Accompanying General Allenby and his staff are the commanders of the French and Italian forces who coöperated with the British in their successful drive

Second, complete restoration of the independence of Belgium, without any division of the country between the Walloons and Flemings.

Third, return of the occupied districts to France under the single condition that France shall renounce any claim to German territory.

**German Strikes** The strikes in Austria have been brought to a close, but similar disorders have broken out in Germany. The censorship is severe and several of the newspapers, including not only the Socialist *Vorwärts* but also the bourgeois *Berliner Tageblatt*, have been suppressed for discussing the strike. It appears that several hundred thousand workmen are out and that such essential war industries as the Krupp works at Essen, the Vulcan works at Hamburg, the state mines of Westphalia, the shipyards at Kiel, and the munition factories of Berlin are involved. The movement seems to have resulted from the food shortage and resentment at the military party for having brought to nought the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk thru their grasping designs. According to *Vorwärts* the strikers presented an ultimatum to the Government making the following demands:

1. Accelerated conclusion of a general peace without indemnities or annexations.
2. Participation of workmen's delegates of all the countries in the peace pourparlers.
3. Amelioration of the food situation by better distribution.
4. Immediate abolition of the state of siege and restoration of the right of public meetings suspended by the military authorities.
5. Abolition of militarization of war factories.
6. Immediate release of all political prisoners.

7. Fundamental democratization of state institutions.

8. The institution of equal electoral suffrage by direct or secret ballot.

The Government is trying to stop the strike by drafting the men into the army and by the use of force. In some places the troops refused to fire on the strikers. The immense prestige of Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been brought to bear and he has issued a warning that

Every hour you lose means the weakening of Germany's defense. You are committing a crime against our army and an act of cowardice against your brethren in the front trenches.

**German Opinion of the Bolsheviki**

The conference at Brest-Litovsk between the representatives of Russia and of the four Central Powers began in December with the exchange of expressions of mutual esteem and confidence, and it seemed at first as tho all parties were in substantial agreement on the fundamental principles involved. But as soon as it came to translating these generalities into concrete terms a wide gulf was disclosed and the conference broke up in mutual recriminations. Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, in a speech before the Reichstag hurls back upon the Bolsheviki their charge that the German Government is tyrannical:

Herr Trotzky twice declared in open discussion that our Government has no other basis than force. The Bolsheviki maintain themselves by brutal force; their arguments are cannon and machine guns. Differences of opinion are settled by their getting rid of their opponents in a radical and satisfactory manner. The Bolsheviki preach beautifully but practise otherwise.

In regard to the border provinces which Germany refuses to evacuate or refer for decision to popular vote, Dr. von Kühlmann said that the national will could in such cases be better "expressed by a relatively small number of spiritually developed and patriotically inspired leaders" than by the masses. Referring to what Count Czernin says in regard to the ultimate gravitation of Poland to Austria, the German Foreign Secretary said: "We have precisely the same confidence in the attractive force of the great free German state for these peoples and German policy never will resort to petty police pressure or any similar methods, which in the long run would only have the contrary effect."

**Bolshevik Opinion of the Germans**

On the other hand the Bolsheviki said that it would be impossible to secure a fair and free vote in the border provinces while the German troops occupy the territory and that it would be absurd to take as expressing the will of the people those men whom the German military authorities have picked out to stand as the representatives of the conquered territory.

Chairman Joffe of the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk declares that the Germans were hypocritical in pretending to accept the Bolsheviki pro-

gram of "no contributions and no indemnities":

At first the Germans indicated a willingness to be reasonable, but clearer definitions of their position showed they expect Russia to reimburse German citizens for losses which they had suffered as the result of laws passed by Russia, but are unwilling to pay Russian peasants for goods commandeered by the Germans.

The Germans argued that all contributions exacted from occupied cities and territories as well as all requisitions were for supporting order and consequently should not be refunded. The German members said the Russian plan for creating an international fund to indemnify individuals for losses was impracticable and they also declared that submarine, Zeppelin and airplane damages were not indemnifiable.

**A Dictatorship of the Proletariat**

It was expected by some that the rule of the Bolsheviki in Russia would be brief because they would be outvoted in the first elections. The elections went as expected, but the anticipated result did not follow, for as soon as the Bolsheviki found that they were in a minority in the Constituent Assembly they turned the guns of the fleet on the hall and the sailors cleared out the delegates. In place of this they set up an All-Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, which promptly declared against a government by all classes and in favor of a dictatorship of the proletariat. All power is to be held in the hands of the working class, who will be organized in local councils (soviets) and these joined in a national federation. The transfer of land to the peasantry is confirmed. All banks are nationalized and the National Committee is authorized to repudiate the national debts of Russia "if they find it expedient, necessary or desirable."

The navy has been democratized and all commanders are to be elected and may be removed by the personnel committees. The democratization of the army has meant its demoralization.

**Mr. Baker's Defense**

Half a million men in France soon, and a million more ready to go as fast as there are ships to take them, with the outlook for ships "not unpromising"—that was the message given to the American people by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, when he appeared in his own defense before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on January 28 to answer criticisms made by Senator Chamberlain and others. Mr. Baker spoke for four and a half hours, and made an excellent impression.

Mr. Baker admitted that there had been a shortage of clothing, overcoats principally, in the National Army camps, extending in some cases at least to the first of January, tho the supply was adequate after that. But it was necessary that a large army be rushed into training.

The Secretary stated that before the country entered the war the American uniform consisted of seventy-five per cent wool and twenty-five per cent cotton. Since the war an all-wool uniform had been provided. Shoddy had been



used in only a negligible percentage of cases.

Mr. Baker discussed in detail accusations of callous indifference to the needs of sick soldiers in the camps and lack of hospital equipment. He admitted that at the start there had been some miscalculation about the establishment of base hospitals, but this had been remedied. There was still a lack of trained nurses, which was difficult to fill.

On the advice of French and British military experts, Mr. Baker said, the army in France was being provided with quantities of heavy artillery and ammunition made in France and England. This expedient saved much ship tonnage for the transport of men, and put no hardship on the Allied countries, which had a surplus of munitions. The manufacture of heavy artillery was a slow process, he pointed out, but we are now manufacturing the French 75's and other guns in increasingly large quantities.

General Pershing, Mr. Baker declared, had influenced the final decision against the much discussed Lewis machine gun. The General was opposed to using the gun for trench work, tho a considerable number had been sent over to be used in aeroplanes. The delayed adoption of the Browning gun for general use had not held up our machine gun output "for one second." While the supply of machine guns in the camps here had been inadequate, the War Department was now rushing work on these guns to catch up with the demand.

In France Pershing's army was adequately provided, deficiencies being made up by Chauchat machine guns supplied by the French.

Mr. Baker emphasized successfully the tremendous character of America's military task, and her far-reaching achievement. At first, he pointed out, Balfour, Joffre and other Allied leaders held that America's part in the conflict was principally to furnish industrial and financial aid. The rapid depletion of the Allied man power changed this, and a huge army was demanded of us.

"Where, I want to know, in all history can you find an achievement comparable to that of America's in raising such a great army from her citizenry in this period of time?" demanded Mr. Baker. "It has never been done before, and it is to America's credit that she has accomplished it in the nine months we have been at war."

It was announced that Mr. Baker would be cross-examined by the Senate committee at a later date.

**For Army Purchases** Previous to his appearance before the Senate committee Mr. Baker had made several appointments in his department of a character to reassure persons who were worried as to the personnel of the Secretary's official family. His chief appointment was that of Edward R. Stettinius, formerly president of the Diamond Match Company, to be sur-

veyor general for all army purchases. Mr. Stettinius entered the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company after the war began and had charge on behalf of the firm for all purchases for the Allies in this country. His work was considered admirable.

Mr. Baker's friends maintained that the Stettinius appointment met wholly the demand for a director of munitions, which took concrete form in Senator Chamberlain's bill. The other Chamberlain bill for the appointment of a super-Cabinet of three men to take over the conduct of the war seemed to drop out of sight during the week. It is not expected to pass.

**Support for the Administration**

A revulsion of feeling in favor of the Washington Administration and against the most persistent of its critics was apparent in most parts of the country thruout the week. Many representative business leaders, including Charles M. Schwab and Theodore N. Vail, spoke out in defense of the Administration's vigorous efforts to make American strength effective in the war. Senator Borah, progressive Republican leader, in a public speech, declared that much of the criticism should not be taken too seriously and intimated that politics played a not inconsiderable rôle in it. Several labor unions in different parts of the country endorsed the war policies of the Administration and pledged their support.

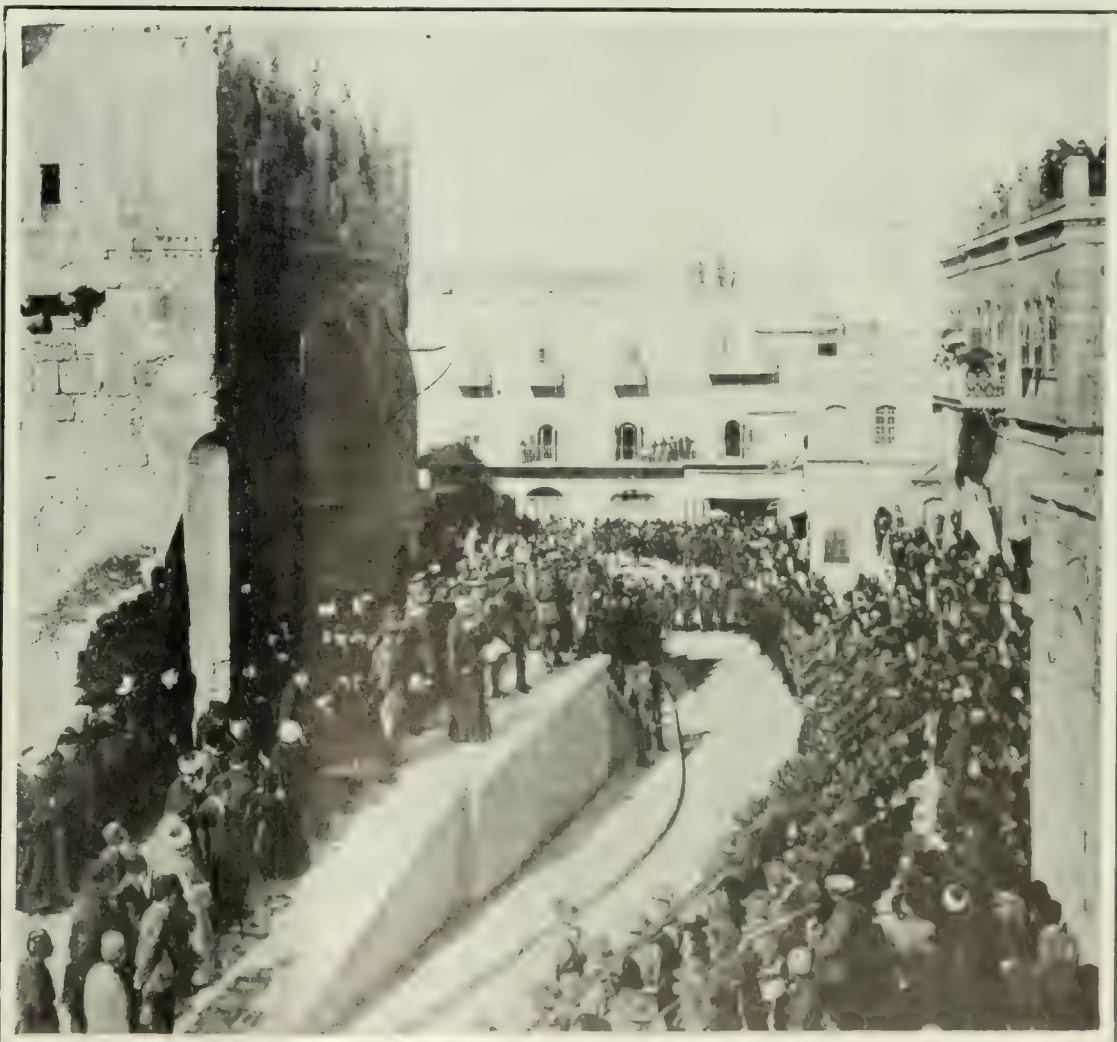
The labor unions in particular manifested hostility to what they termed

the reactionary character of the interests represented in attacks upon the Administration. One union, the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, affiliated with the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, issued an attack on Colonel Roosevelt and characterized his utterances as "seditious," a term that has been applied with considerable freedom of late by many persons, including Colonel Roosevelt himself.

Colonel Roosevelt returned to Oyster Bay on January 24, rather precipitately, after a few days in Washington. His visit attracted surprisingly little editorial attention and can scarcely be said to have set the political pot boiling. Members of the Republican Old Guard flocked around him and apparently welcomed a return to his old-time party leadership, but at the dinners and receptions given in his honor certain progressive Republicans were conspicuously absent.

**McAdoo Bans Railroad Lobbies**

A general order of far-reaching importance, designed to conserve finances, and incidentally, during the period of Government operation to curb the great political influence of the railroads, was published by Director General McAdoo on January 28. The order forbids the carriers to pay from operating revenues any legislative agents, or attorneys not engaged in necessary legal work, or to expend money to maintain any associations of carriers not approved by the Director General, or for any political purpose.



© Underwood & Underwood

A NEW LAW I GIVE UNTO YOU

The priest is reading the proclamation of the British Government to the people of Jerusalem, promising them freedom from taxation and the opportunity of living and working under a government that will aid instead of tyrannizing them. The Tower of David, where the priest is standing, was a meeting place of the people in the time of Christ.



Passes are also put under the ban, save those few permitted under amendments of the Interstate Commerce law of 1887.

Under private control railroad lobbies had their legitimate uses, but Mr. McAdoo points out that they are now superfluous. The Federal Government, as directing head of the railroads, is not controlled by state laws, and all activity in connection with national legislation will be carried on by the Federal administrators. As many of the most high-priced attorneys in the country have been employed by the railroads for political work, the new order is expected to effect a saving of millions of dollars. The order will probably do away with the extensive publicity organizations maintained by the carriers to conduct their campaign against Government ownership.

**Coal Shortage Continues** Under a continuance of "bad railroad weather," with two more snowstorms, the third and fourth within a month, not much progress was made toward clearing up the coal shortage. Reports from sections of the anthracite regions during the week showed a partial shutdown at mines for lack of cars.

Along most of the eastern seaboard there were evidences of some improvement, but this had not reached as far

as New England, where famine conditions prevailed. Thru the Middle West the shortage showed little letup. Many cities reported schools and churches closed, and a number of industrial plants were unable to operate for lack of fuel. Prospects for immediate general relief were not encouraging.

As an additional blow for the sorely tried householder, Food Controller Hoover predicted an approaching meat shortage over the eastern part of the country.

#### A Shipping Dictatorship

Because ship tonnage is a vital factor, perhaps immediately the most vital factor in Allied war plans, the formation of an American-Allied Shipping Control Committee of three men to assume the dictatorship of transport on the Atlantic was an inevitable step. Announcement of the committee was made on January 30. The members are P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine; H. H. Raymonds, recently appointed Controller of Shipping at New York, and Sir Cunnop Guthrie, who will represent Great Britain, France and Italy.

The object of the committee will be to make already available tonnage fifty per cent more efficient, to make good Secretary Baker's boast of a mil-

lion and a half troops in France by the year's end, to pour a steady stream of food and supplies into Europe. A thoro coöperation with the Food Administration, the Railroad Administration and other Government departments is being worked out.

#### An Eye on the Packers

The investigation of the Federal Trade Commission into the devious ways of the Big Five in the packing industry has brought forth evidence tending to indicate that the packers controlled banks and other agencies, dabbled in politics for their own purposes, attempted to pull wires to prevent any investigation of their activities, and indulged in the familiar practise of local price-cutting to put trade rivals out of business.

A report of the Trade Commission on its investigation into the hide and leather industry also exhibits the packers in an unenviable light in connection with the prevailing high prices for shoes and leather. Tho the slaughter of cattle and calves last year showed an increase of 30 per cent over 1913, and imports of hides had increased 70 per cent over 1912, the packers were holding the hides at prices of 75 to 100 per cent over those obtaining before the war. Tho tannery plants generally were working at far below normal capacity last year for lack of material, the packers were holding in storage about 50 per cent more hides than in 1916. They were paying 17 per cent more than the previous year and charging 35 per cent more. In the case of one company the net profits showed an increase in one year from \$945,651.37 to \$3,576,544.27.

Both investigations are continuing.

#### "Liberty Bread"

Following the urgent plea of Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller, asking for an additional 75,000,000 bushels of wheat from our already depleted supply, President Wilson issued a proclamation published on January 27 calling upon the country to curtail its consumption of wheat by thirty per cent. Bakers of bread and rolls are to reduce their use of wheat flour to eighty per cent of normal, and manufacturers of other wheat products to seventy per cent. Mondays and Wednesdays are to be wheatless days, and there is to be a wheatless meal each other day. Tuesday is to be observed as a meatless day, and Saturday as an additional porkless day, with one meatless meal daily.

In accordance with the President's proclamation, Food Controller Hoover has issued new food pledges for householders and has requested patriotic citizens to eat the new war loaf, which he has christened "Liberty Bread." The bread came into being on January 28. It started with a requisite adulteration of five per cent of some cereal other than wheat, and the percentage of adulteration will be increased gradually to twenty per cent by February 24. In his statement Mr. Hoover points out that the percentage of adulteration in bread being used in France is forty per cent and in England thirty per cent.



Central News

#### THE VITAL NEED OF SHIPS

These photographs, taken three months apart, are a graphic illustration of one of the enormous war tasks that the Government is accomplishing. The desolate swamp above had to be cleared and made over into a great shipyard before the work could really begin on the ships which the Emergency Fleet Corporation was charged with turning out. The lower photograph shows piles being sunk for fifty ship ways. Since it was taken keels have been laid for as many standardized cargo vessels



# HOW BIG IS BAKER?

BY DONALD WILHELM

ONE of those "last moments," one of those curious and revealing farewells to old things, old conditions, old limitations that are at once the dread and the hope of war, came, here in a large room in the Senate building—the very room where, only a few months ago, the lottery that established the order in which ten million young men were to be called to the colors was held.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs was seated behind and to right and left of its chairman, the littlest man in the biggest chair, before a great gilt mantel and mirror, beneath a glistening, lighted chandelier. There were other senators near, lounging, as senators do, even on the stiffest of all chairs; and more newspaper men than senators, at a long table; some congressmen, too, in that one small room, and more women than congressmen—knitting.

Women are often in the official landscape now.

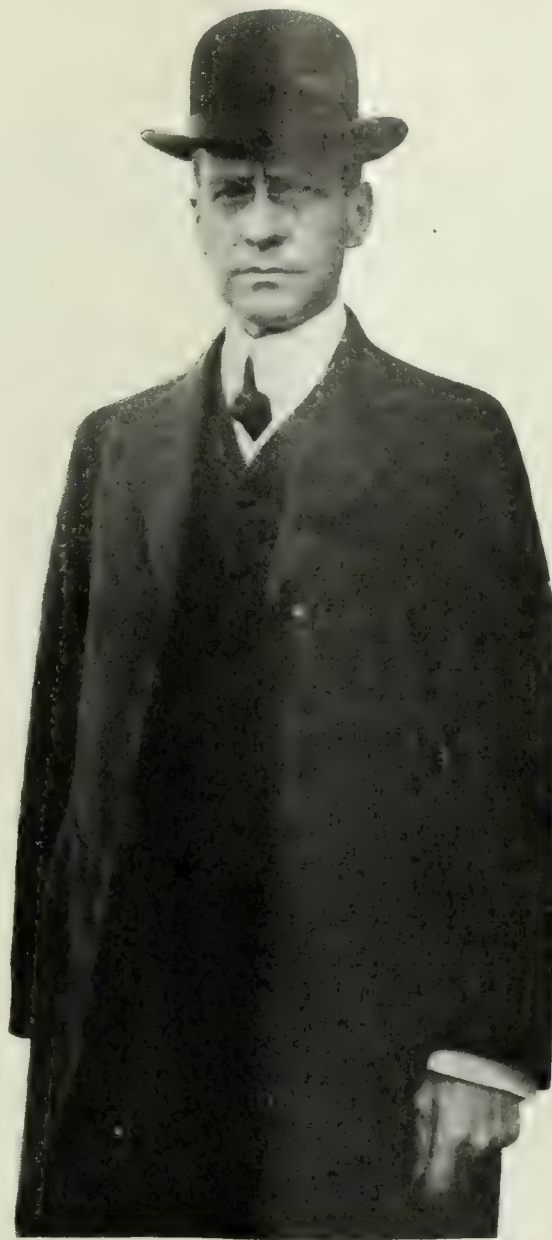
A lithe, slender, clean-jawed man standing among the senators, buried to his shoulders, as it were, in officialdom, was speaking, swiftly, eagerly, despite the noise and whisperings and the curtains flapping, the opening of windows when they were closed, the closing of windows when they were open. For more than three hours he had spoken, putting together, bit by bit, a graphic picture. "Never, Senator," he remarked a little later, "have I spoken so long, in one day." from 10.30 till 1 he had spoken, to pause then, in the neighboring restaurant to have luncheon, then to resume. And as he went on, little by little, the room lost its air of an inquisition, with a defendant on trial for his life; little by little a sense of closer intimacy and understanding pervaded it, till at last the tired yet clear and resonant voice fairly leaped up to the paragraph:

"Now, instead of having 50,000 or 100,000 men in France in 1917," he said impressively, "we have many more than that in France; and instead of 500,000 men whom we could ship to France if we could find any way in which to ship them in 1918, we will have more than 500,000 men in France early in 1918, and we have available, if the transportation facilities are available to us, and the prospect is not unpromising, 1,500,000 men who in 1918 can be shipped to France."

He paused—for the Secretary, like the President, knows the arts of the speaker.

He paused, and in that pause those who looked quickly saw the "last moment" in America's provincialism, goodby to military weakness.

In that "last moment" the women stopped knitting, but there were no applauding hands; men leaned forward, listening, and the critical, like the enthusiastic, seemed for the nonce to give their support to the only kind of recognition that senators vouchsafe in meetings such as these. Then the Secretary heard what went to show his power no



© International Film

less than the genuineness of the Chairman, for Senator Chamberlain glanced up, smiled, a little guiltily, it seemed—smiled a little, somewhat in the manner of an indulgent pontiff—and said:

"Mr. Secretary, why have you not felt it proper to let the public into your confidence with reference to these things that you are telling us now?"

The Secretary replied substantially: "That's the way armies are accustomed to do things."

That very morning one of his friends told me: "Psychologically Mr. Baker is a failure. That's the whole trouble."

"You mean," this friend was asked, "that within himself he is a failure?"

"No," he averred, "he is an amazingly able man. I mean that there has been an effort, it seems, to get him before the country as a failure."

"Why?"

"I don't know why."

And in the course of a whole breakfast he couldn't tell why.

"Blow the lid off," a half dozen newspaper correspondents gave me as the specific for all Mr. Baker's ills.

"But you can't tell all our military secrets to the enemy," countered a United States Senator.

Then came a business man, exclaiming: "I don't see why he *won't* appoint a Minister of Munitions." And he told at length what a sensation Waddill

Catchings, of the National Chamber of Commerce, had created by telling the Senate committee that all of the Allied purchases in America in the first years of the war were made by Mr. Stettinus, the new Surveyor-General of Purchases of the War Department, and five assistants.

I went up and down Washington and there seemed to be no class of individuals who were agreed about Mr. Baker except the officers of the army. As they explained, "We *understand*." One said that of course his troop was short of saddles. "Why? Because those saddles have been sent to France for troops that were sent six months ahead of schedule." Another said, "Well, whatever the army's shortcomings, we've good faith in Baker, and we know—any one does who has studied military history—that diffusion of authority in an impossible war cabinet of civilians would be running counter to all our experiences in the Civil War, as the *Army and Navy Journal* points out."

There were a thousand other opinions, pro and con—as many as there were persons, it seemed. Looking back now one can see how much America was in the dark, how earnestly almost every individual was offering his panacea for all Mr. Baker's ills. The town was rife with rumor, criticism, commendation, even bitterness, with the currents going gustily about a Secretary who, curiously, was judged by the run of people as about to go under, but upheld by the majority of all those who know him. "Of course he won't be permitted to resign," Senator Owen told me. "He is a very, very able man." And so on—more opinions, right and left.

The Secretary's speech—his first speech—before the committee, Senator Chamberlain's bills, crude tho they are, for a war cabinet and a ministry of munitions, his speech on the Senate floor with the disclosures that forced the blowing off the lid—all these factors, with the misunderstood Garfield closing orders going before; more and more cries of inefficiency, more and more demands for full knowledge; all were tied into a mighty knot together, out of whose center writhed poor Mr. Baker.

There was talk, too—the old, old usual talk—as soon as Colonel Roosevelt came to town, of his intentions in 1920; talk also of forcing a coalition cabinet; much talk also from Bolshevik quarters about a gigantic conspiracy to force universal military training before the Tory elements lost their power altogether.

There were a thousand and one opinions, and the most refreshing of them all I got from the Secretary himself. He was worn, a little slower than usual in his mental perceptions, tired, haggard, dusty; yet he took up his pipe and swung round in his chair, to smile, shake hands, and frown disapproval on the idea that there are any personal enmities driving their lances at him. "No," he said, with apparent reluc-



tance to take up such an idea, "it's the natural thing, and it finds itself at the point of expression at this moment. The people of the whole country want to be assured that they are doing big things as fast as they can be done."

He paused, dispelled a few more misconceptions that I had carried to him, and added:

"Other factors that must be considered are that the affairs of the War Department are, perhaps more than those of any other department except the State Department, necessarily undiscussable. Vast things have to be done without being disclosed because of the information that might be afforded the enemy."

He followed his thought further. It is characteristic of him to exhaust a theme, if he has the leisure.

HE went on, thus, and explained how easily an impression of confusion and disorganization might be afforded to callers who long had knocked on certain doors and found certain familiar faces, and now found strange faces, great alterations, all the appearance, often, of a lack of plan. "Everybody wants to help," he said. "Every one who has an idea brings it, wants immediate action on it, because he has faith in it."

It became clear, little by little, that most of the criticism arose in the notion that the War Department had no plan. Mr. Baker's description of the adoption of the only plan practicable—a plan made imperative by the very nature of the circumstances of this war—has since been given, before the Senate committee.

He discussed his plan, analyzed it, and it became clear as he did so why this lawyer and lover of books and flowers, who isn't at all like a warrior, or a massive, grim-visaged "torch-eyed horrible," is so fascinating to the President. Certainly, too, it became clearer that he has been acting in the light of a great deal of information—in a whole world, as he revealed in his testimony—comprehended by the War Department, that the public has known little about.

In other words one should, in all fairness, in these discussions of Secretary Baker, which of course will continue thruout the war, seek to look out on his problem from his desk chair, or, even, act more intelligently still, and seek to understand what are the deeper currents swirling now in the nation about him. It is only by doing that, that one can come near to understanding his difficulties.

A member of the British Parliament, one who has won recognition there, no less than on the battlefield, told an audience here in Washington the other day that British labor, without whose support of course the cause of the Allies could hardly last a week, is as loyal as it is because of their faith in President Wilson.

To be perfectly blunt, it is well known by those who understand both sides of our industrial problem—and it is up to them very frequently to remind Mr. Hoover, Council of National Defense

officials, and many others, that the war must, as advertising men say, "be sold to labor" here. That is, labor's coöperation is absolutely the most essential of all war material.

NOW it has been Mr. Baker's lot to deal, for the President, with labor. He, as Chairman of the Council of National Defense, was charged with the responsibility of bringing forth coöperation therein between capital and labor—in which struggle toward coöperation, so officials of the Council say, labor got the best of it. And for other reasons he is accused of having given in to labor. Perhaps he has given in to labor; perhaps there are, as is whispered here, labor troubles coming. Perhaps labor is lingering, too, on the job, as is whispered also. But Mr. Gompers has other ideas. The other evening, to a great audience—this, too, indicates some of the leavens that are working, to rouse opposition perhaps—that leader said, with the utmost confidence:

"What will come out of the war for labor? In a word, disenfranchisement from every vestige of wrong and injustice. Out of this war the men of labor of the democracies of the world will come, standing upright; no longer like the man with the hoe. There is a new concept among mankind—the question, Am I my brother's keeper? This war and the democracies of the world are going to answer in the affirmative. If I have read history right there has never been any great struggle in the history of the world that has not had its baptism in blood. And the great cause of human liberty and justice is being baptized in human blood; and the spirit of freedom, of human justice, of human brotherhood, will triumph here, as in Europe. I ask you to believe in the loyalty of the great mass of the people who toil."

There are in the air new triumphs. Listen, thus, to Secretary Daniels, whose speech is now reported for the very first time:

"We have done more for democracy in six months of war than in six years of peace. Our soldiers who come back from France aren't going to be anything but men. For in this war we are establishing a new spirit of universal equality and brotherhood. Too long has America been enslaved, too long has caste been enthroned. Kings will be relics, thrones will be in museums, here and abroad."

Was ever a challenge to opposition so pointed?

And millionaires, even, are passing, it seems.

For listen to ex-Congressman Kent: "We have done business on the basis of profit, and service and morals have been forgotten. We are suddenly confronted with the idea of doing business for service. Business henceforth is the exercise of social knowledge of foods, of labor, of life; work itself will be social—and no man shall use his property to the detriment of another."

These, without doubt, are vital things for men in high place to say, like the things the President said of

the Bolsheviks. Such utterances, indeed, would have been inconceivable six months ago, even at a "Trench Dinner" of the Good Government League. They come to mind in the writing of this article simply to illustrate the fact that there are forces at work here just as definite in their character and just as vital to the welfare of the nation as the forces of big business and political parties. And all these forces revolve around Mr. Baker. For it is principally his task to deal with labor, as well as with industrial production; and it is principally his task to deal with capital (he is Chairman of the Council of National Defense and of course the War Department is charged with making the bulk of war purchases), as well as with the army. Then, of course, there are political factors, but it is believed these are made too much of and some that are mentioned here are made too little of. There was nothing, thus, intrinsically warranting the attention that was given the Chamberlain speech in the Senate. The Secretary was, in the first hearing before the Chamberlain committee, a little supersensitive. He might better have been more congenial, and after all, tho these hearings are like inquisitions, nevertheless it was only by dint of them that Mr. Baker was able to establish sentiment strong enough to remove Generals Sharpe and Crozier, that is, move them up to the War Council.

THEN Senator Chamberlain went on the floor of the Senate and did that typical American stunt called generalizing from a single instance. That is, he said that since there was evidence of a kind, from grief-frenzied parents, to show that one or two soldier boys had been neglected, therefore all of two millions must be neglected. The President came down on him because no doubt he was fully aware how far in the Civil War the same method was pursued to embarrass the Administration—the same old exceptions with the conduct of the war, the same hue and cry of business, even when Sherman was marching into Atlanta.

"The big task of the War Department," Secretary Baker told me, in another connection, "has been to relate industry as a factor in war."

That task has not been so great a part of the problem of any War Secretary before Mr. Baker, and he has done marvelous and statesmanlike things with industry.

His testimony showed what marvels he has done with our military resources.

There are a thousand and one other phases of his achievement that cannot be summarized here. There is no space here, for instance, to make an end of the foolish parallel often drawn between the developing of the navy and the making of the new American army. There is no parallel. Appropriations show that the ratio of achievement is as seven to one. The war cabinet bill isn't the least likely to become a law. The establishment of a ministry of munitions [Continued on page 244]



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



© Committee on Public Information, International Film

## GETTING THE RIGHT POINT OF VIEW

*The aviation recruits in the gallery are simulating all the conditions of an aerial observer looking down from a plane 6000 feet high on the front line trenches. The instructor below is flashing on the map colored lights representing various kinds of artillery fire. The men must give their location and time by an actual radio message. These messages are checked up with the instructor's schedule*

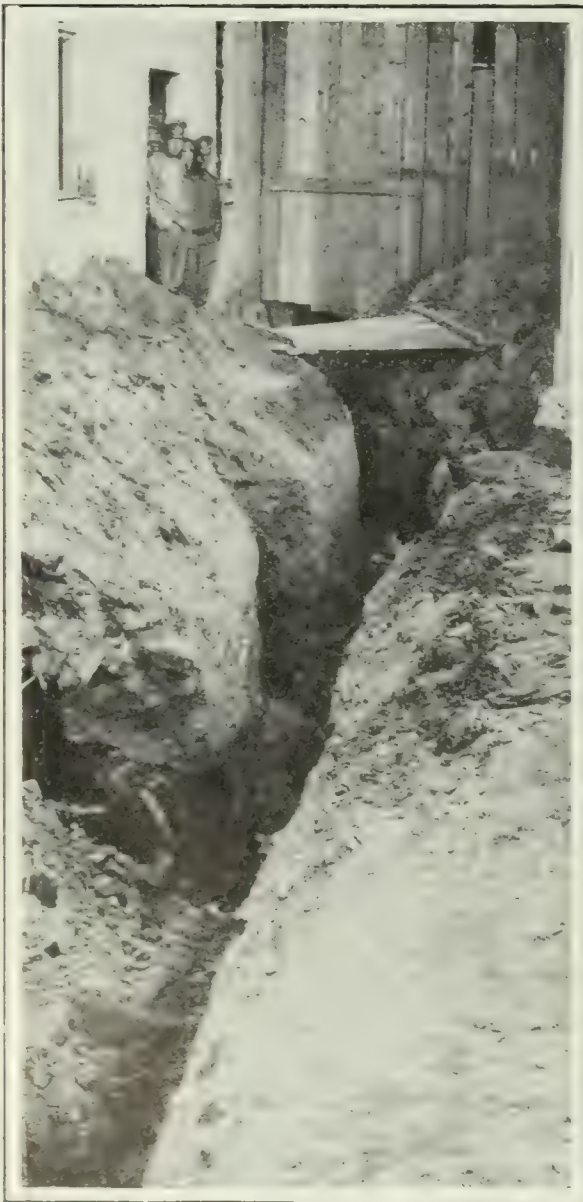




© Underwood & Underwood

#### THE RED GUARD OF BOLSHEVIKI

*These are the first photographs to reach this country of the Bolshevik seizure of the Russian government. These soldiers and cannon are drawn up in front of the Bolshevik headquarters*



© Underwood & Underwood

© International Film

#### A CIVIL WAR TRENCH IN PETROGRAD

*The scene of Russian fighting shifted during the past weeks from battlefield to capital. At the right German officers greeting Russian delegates to the peace parley at Brest-Litovsk*



#### THE WOMEN WHO STOOD LOYAL

*The famous Battalion of Death held the Winter Palace for days against the Bolsheviks, but they were finally forced to surrender and imprisoned or executed*





THE MEN WHO LED RUSSIA IN VAIN  
The photograph at the right is the last one taken of Premier Kerensky and General Dukonin, commander-in-chief of the army. Kerensky was forced to flee from the capital and General Dukonin was stabbed to death by Bolsheviks



© Underwood & Underwood      © International Film

THE WRECK OF THE KREMLIN

The Bolsheviks had not even the excuse of military necessity for the ruin of this beautiful structure in Moscow, famous thruout the world



© Underwood & Underwood

WHEN THE BOLSHEVIK TROOPS BY THOUSANDS MARCHED INTO PETROGRAD

A psychological moment in the progress of the Russian revolution came, toward the end of Kerensky's regime, when 13,000 armed Bolshevik sailors were sent into Petrograd to intimidate the crowds of revolutionaries and so to take possession of the capital



# A Message from the United States

Presented each week in The Independent by GEORGE CREEL, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, appointed by PRESIDENT WILSON.

**T**HIS is a trying time for America. It is the peevish time. The tragedy of our losses in battle has not yet come to dignify us. The glory of our successes has not yet arrived to uplift us. We are struggling with the drudgery of preparation, impatient, suspicious, short-tempered. The railway trains are late and slow. Some businesses have been hurt and others killed. Fuel is scanty and houses are cold. Meals are wheatless and meatless and dear. Our enemies are busy among us with discouraging rumors and irritating reports. Partizan criticism is stung into exasperated complaint. Class quarrels are aggravated. Every domestic grievance of a distracted people is made voluble. And, in the midst of it all, the Government is required to carry on the greatest undertaking that America has ever attempted, with unflinching success in every detail, calmly, attentively, with inexhaustible patience toward endless criticism and with unflagging cheerfulness toward unflagging discontent.

Not so long ago, a determined campaign of misrepresentation was waged against Secretary Daniels of the Navy. It received an incredible popular support. Time has proved it to have been baseless and unfair. The record of Mr. Daniels, since the war broke out, is now acclaimed one of the great performances of the day. A similar campaign against the Secretary of War has just achieved its height of uproar. What are the facts about the War Department?

In nine months, the military establishment of the United States has grown from a force of 100,000 men to 1,500,000.

It has now as many trained officers as it had officers and men when war was declared.

It is an army larger by more than half a million men than Lincoln had to defend the Union when the Union's armies were at their largest. It is nearly six times as large as the army which we raised to fight the Spanish-American war. It is three times as large as the Grand Army with which Napoleon invaded Russia.

To house and train this army, the Government has built sixteen permanent cantonments for the drafted men; sixteen other camps are housing National Guard Divisions; and seventeen regular army stations are taking care of the regular army recruits.

The sixteen cantonments of the drafted men were built in three months, at a cost of \$150,000,000. Each is a small city. The northern camps are steam heated. All have water supply, drainage, streets, hospitals, etc. They have been built at a time when labor and materials and trans-

portation were already strained to the limit of their capacity by war work. A billion feet of lumber had to be moved to the camp sites. Hundreds of thousands of carloads of building materials were transported and food supplies for an army of more than 100,000 workmen.

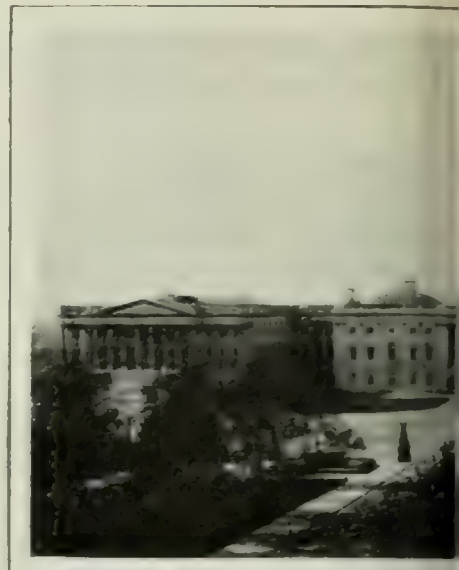
These camps were prepared on schedule time. The recruits were moved into them. The railroads carried, in all, 1,300,000 men to the camps or to ports of embarkation for France. To the men in the camps, six million blankets have been delivered, two million overcoats, eight and a half million pairs of shoes, three and a half million hats, five and a half million woolen shirts, two and a third million winter uniforms, nearly eleven million pieces of winter underwear, and so on. And every day 2500 carloads of food and coal are being hauled to the camps of the National Guard and of the National Army.

The men have been comfortably housed in the cantonments, under sanitary conditions. They have been well supplied with the best of food. Some of the camps were short of overcoats in the early part of December, but all the shortages have now been made up, and at no time were the men short of heavy woolen underwear. There was no serious suffering, no privation. There were no contract scandals, no graft, no shoddy work.

The sites for the camps were selected by department commanders with the advice of military boards, and upon these boards medical officers served. The barracks and hospitals were built according to plans approved by the Surgeon General's office. While in process of construction, they were inspected by a committee of the American Medical Association, and the recommendations of that committee have been followed in allowing each soldier 500 cubic feet of space. There has been no overcrowding except in one cantonment where there were at one time 200 more men than the ideal minimum number.

The medical experts feared that sickness would be most likely to break out in the larger permanent cantonments. They did not fear epidemics among the men under canvas. Yet it is among the men under canvas that disease has been most prevalent. The Government has hastened to supply larger hospital facilities to meet these unprecedented conditions. As a matter of fact, the percentage of sickness has been but little larger than it would have been among the same number of men in civil life. It has obviously been due to the fact that the men, drafted from sheltered homes, were ignorant of how to protect themselves under conditions of outdoor life, new to them.

Rumors of medical neglect have been easily disproved by the Secretary of War, who has showed that in the dozen cases thus far reported there have been found only two instances where neglect





# Government to the American People

President Wilson in his proclamation of April 15 said: "This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy, and we shall not fall short of it!"

not bring men together who have been exposed to communicable diseases to which they are not immune. And the most which can be done is to meet these conditions with every device and every suggestion which science and care can devise. And that is the aim of the Surgeon General, and in the doing of this he has the support, and he knows he has, of every officer in the War Department from the Secretary down."

In England, Kitchener's "citizen army" drilled for months in civilian clothes, with sticks for arms. To the draft army in our camps, 700,000 rifles were delivered at the outset. These were inferior rifles. A remodeled Enfield rifle was prepared with interchangeable parts. Every soldier in our camps who is to carry a rifle now carries one of these improved Enfields. Every American soldier who has gone to Europe has carried one. And there is an adequate supply for every soldier who will go in the future.

To each cantonment of the draft army 138 machine guns of different types were delivered, for practise work, before the machine gun corps were ready for them, and for each camp of the National Army 160 machine guns were provided. Lewis guns were ordered as soon as that gun had been adapted for the use of American ammunition.

But the Lewis guns which were taken abroad by the marines have been retired from service by order of General Pershing, and the men have been armed with the Chauchat rifles or light guns and with the heavier Hotchkiss guns which the French army prefers for land operating troops. The French are willing and able to furnish our troops abroad with all of these machine guns that are now needed. The Lewis gun is being taken by the army here as fast as it can be manufactured, and the factories are making improved machine guns, similar to the French type, for quantity production to supply our needs. Similarly, the British and the French governments, on their own initiatives, have offered to supply the American forces in France with heavy ordnance, because the British and French munitions works are now producing more heavy guns than their armies need, and because the allied governments wish to save for other purposes the ship tonnage that would be needed to transport across the Atlantic big guns and ammunition for American use in France.

These are the plain facts behind the complaints that our troops abroad are drawing on the meager French supplies for guns; that there has been neglect of the sick in our home cantonments; that our drafted men have been without rifles,

without overcoats, and without uniforms.

These are the facts upon which the statement has been based that "the War Department has completely broken down." They are not facts which in any way bear out a hundredth part of the criticism that has been founded on them. Scaled against the things which the department has done superbly, they are microscopic points to cavil at. That such a serious campaign has been successfully based upon them is a criticism of the American people.

We have sent to France an army that is far larger than the most optimistic military experts expected of us. We will have half a million men there "early in 1918," says Secretary Baker. And the work that has been done to receive them in France has been almost as great as the work done here in order to send them. Docks have been built. A railroad of 600 miles has been constructed. Depots and warehouses have been erected. An enormous plant has been needed, and it has been designed and assembled in America, transported to France in parts, and erected in its place there. Provision is being made on a scale to take care of a million men. And the million men will be trained and ready as soon as the shipping is ready to transport and supply them.

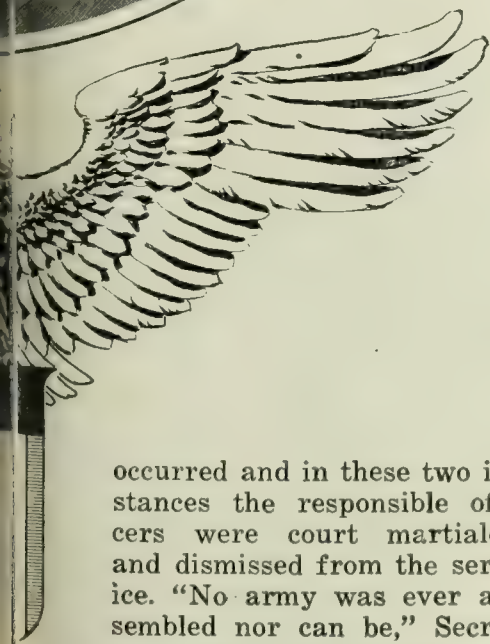
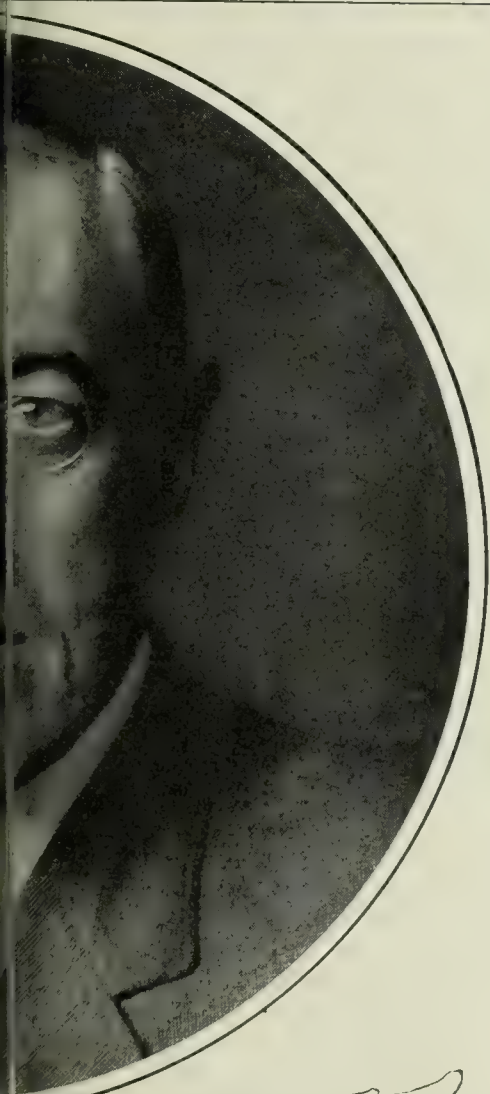
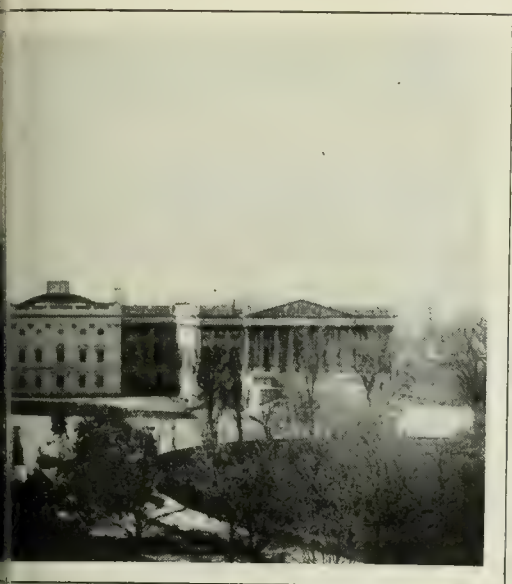
This is a trying time. It is the peevish time of drudgery and impatience. But it is the time above all when the people of our country should not be peevish—when they should be cheerful and patient—when they should give support to their public servants until *facts* prove that the continuance of this support is unwarranted and unwise.

Each month sees new thousands pouring across the sea to join the American Expeditionary Force in France. No man left behind has any right to consider his lot save in comparison with the lot of those who have gone forth to offer their lives on the altar of liberty. Here in America the worst that may befall us is discomfort, inconvenience or money loss, but our soldiers and sailors face daily the danger of death and the horror of those wounds that are worse than death.

This is the thought with which we must lie down at night and get up with in the morning. We are safe at home while others go down into the valley of the shadow to fight for us.

The least that we can do is to keep blazing the fires of courage and determination so that the light may flame across the sea into the very trenches.

Washington, D. C.



occurred and in these two instances the responsible officers were court martialed and dismissed from the service. "No army was ever assembled nor can be," Secretary Baker says, "which does



# THE "GOEBEN" AND THE "BRESLAU"

BY PARK BENJAMIN

**A**BOUT a year before war was declared Germany sent two ships, the "Goeben" and the "Breslau," into the Mediterranean. They were exceptional vessels in their respective classes. The "Goeben" was a battle-cruiser and the best of that type which Germany possessed, for she combined the swiftness of a destroyer with the armament of a battleship. She could make without pushing 28½ knots per hour and in her turrets she carried ten 11-inch guns. In her electric steering and turret turning gear she was the last word in the application of electricity to marine warfare. The "Breslau" was a small cruiser armed with twelve 4-inch guns, but her speed was nearly the same as that of the "Goeben." The two ships could therefore work together, and as they were faster than any potential enemy ship in the Mediterranean they could undertake raiding expeditions and, if pursued, could run away from any assailant likely to be encountered. Nobody seems to have foreseen the resulting possibilities, or to have taken effective measures to counteract them. Nor did the assignment of an admiral of distinguished reputation and especially familiar with Turkish affairs to so small a command apparently prove suggestive.

In May, 1914, these vessels anchored off Constantinople and proceeded to establish remarkably friendly relations with the Turks, whose officials welcomed them with enthusiasm. "Goeben" days and "Goeben" fêtes were arranged, visitors on board were lavishly entertained and when one of the periodical fires in the city broke out the German crews were landed to extinguish it. All of which went to show, as was then rumored, that Germany had completed an unusually altruistic transaction in selling the ships to the Turks, who wanted them to offset the purchase by the Greeks of our "Idaho" and "Mississippi" and so to elevate their navy above the condition of floating junk of which it was mainly composed. As we now know, the visit really marked the culmination of the intrigue which secured Turkey as the Kaiser's ally, two months before the war started.

**M**EANTIME a division of opinion among the German naval authorities not in the secret began to appear: some opposing the stationing of so small a naval force in the Mediterranean, others contending that should trouble ensue these ships added to the combined fleets of Austria and Italy (the latter country then being expected to throw in her lot with the Central Powers) would aid materially in challenging British and French supremacy in southern waters.

The German ships received news of the first declaration of war against France while at sea on August 3d, four hours before it was known to the French fleet then mobilized at Toulon. There were at that time in the Mediterranean two British battle-cruisers, seven cruisers and about a dozen de-

stroyers, all in the vicinity of Sicily and Malta. The German admiral promptly made for the Algerian coast, and the "Goeben" bombarded Bona and Philippeville and then steamed westward. He did not mention where he was going—and the fact that he was steering toward Gibraltar was certainly not suggestive that his real objective was the Dardanelles. At all events, speculation exhausted itself in wondering whether he meant to attack the Rock or get out into the Atlantic.

**B**ETWEEN Tunis and Sardinia he fell in with the British cruisers "Indefatigable" and "Inflexible" accompanied by the light cruisers "Weymouth" and "Gloucester." As this was twelve hours before England declared war, no hostilities took place. The two squadrons passed each other in grim silence, without salutes and cleared for action. The British vessels swung into formation astern of the Germans and manifested an intention to follow. The German admiral, seeing that they were the more powerful force, proceeded with all possible celerity to part company. "For twenty-four hours," writes one of the "Goeben's" officers, "everybody on board, including officers and warrant officers, took his turn at stoking and coal trimming. In the afternoon we had worked up to a speed of thirty knots and I thought every moment the ship would blow up. The 'Goeben' shook and trembled as she went thru the water, but, by evening, the British were out of sight and the harbor of Messina was safely reached."

But here the finish of the German ships seemed inevitable. England had declared war and the British cruisers quickly beleaguered the port. The Italians ordered the Teutons to leave within twenty-four hours and surrounded them with a cordon of destroyers to see that they did it. To go out meant certain destruction, to stay meant internment for the war. The German admiral and his officers brought ashore their wills and their valuables, and gave them to their consul, for Berlin had radiographed "His Majesty expects the 'Goeben' and the 'Breslau' to succeed in breaking thru." And then, with their colors aloft, their bands playing and their men stripped at the guns, they steamed forth to meet—not the assembled array of Britain, but a single little cruiser, the "Gloucester," upon which they contemptuously refrained from opening fire, nor even blocked her wireless warnings to the other British warships, which for some unaccountable reason had suddenly left their posts and gone to the Straits of Otranto.

When the British admiral was court-martialed for thus withdrawing his squadron when the enemy was obviously in his power, he was acquitted on the astonishing showing that he had received by wireless orders directly from the Admiralty commanding him so to do, which orders in fact had never been

sent. How German spies in the very heart of the Admiralty office managed to get hold of the secret signal code and to surround the forged official dispatch with all the cryptic safeguards of identification may perhaps come to light after the war. But the mischief was done and the court-martial was satisfied.

The brave little "Gloucester," however, had no notion of being ignored, even if the Germans did show a strange desire to avoid her company and rush to the eastward. She launched a torpedo at the "Breslau" as that ship swept by her, which missed, and then hanging on at the rear she poured in such a savage fire that the great "Goeben," which could blow her out of water with a single salvo, showed symptoms of slackening her pace and turning back to demolish her. Only then did discretion become the better part of valor, and before her huge antagonist could complete the turn, the "Gloucester" made her escape. Of course the "Goeben" could have caught her, but being desperately short of coal prevented any chase. There was not enough fuel in the bunkers of the German ships to carry them to the Dardanelles, and to make matters worse, they learned by wireless that the affection of the Turks had cooled. The Sublime Porte seemed to have forgotten their existence and was stolidly showing a disposition not to let them enter the Straits. So they went to an unfrequented Greek island where nobody lived except some fishermen who had not heard of the war and there received their coal. They also stayed there fuming with anxiety, for the British were searching for them and getting dangerously nearer all the time.

**A**T last, in utter despair, they decided to force a passage to Constantinople no matter what the Turks might do to prevent. When they reached the Dardanelles another surprise awaited them. Instead of a hail of big shells from the forts which guarded the entrance, they found a small steamer flying the signal "Follow me." Four hours later the British pursuers arrived to discover their entry refused and the Turks, under German direction, busily at work strengthening the defenses. Next day the "Goeben" and the "Breslau" lay in the Bosphorus off the Dolma Bagtché palace with the city of Constantinople under their guns.

Not that it can be positively averred that the German admiral actually intended to resort to the last of arguments, but the hesitancy of the Turks this time in welcoming him contrasted painfully with the earlier love-feast, and besides indicated a certain weakness of backbone which needed tonic treatment, and of course in this particular nothing would yield better results than the immediate reinforcing of the Turkish navy by two such fine vessels as the "Goeben" and the "Breslau." Had not the perfidious British grabbed the "Reshadî" [Continued on page 242]



# CREATIVE CHEMISTRY

A Popular Explanation of Recent Progress in Chemical Industries

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

## THE RIVAL SUGARS

THE ancient Greeks, being an inquisitive and acquisitive people, were fond of collecting tales of strange lands. They did not care much whether the stories were true or not so long as they were interesting. Among the marvels that the Greeks heard from the Far East two of the strangest were that in India there were plants that bore wool without sheep and reeds that bore honey without bees. These incredible tales turned out to be true and in the course of time Europe began to get a little calico from Calicut and a kind of edible gravel that the Arabs who brought it called "sukkar." But of course only kings and queens could afford to dress in calico

and have sugar prescribed for them when they were sick.

Fortunately, however, in the course of time the Arabs invaded Spain and forced upon the unwilling inhabitants of Europe such instrumentalities of higher civilization as arithmetic and algebra, soap and sugar. Later the Spaniards by an act of equally unwarranted and beneficent aggression carried the sugar cane to the Caribbean, where it thrived amazingly. The West Indies then became a rival of the East Indies as a treasure-house of tropical wealth and for several centuries the Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danes and French fought like wildcats to gain possession of this little nest of

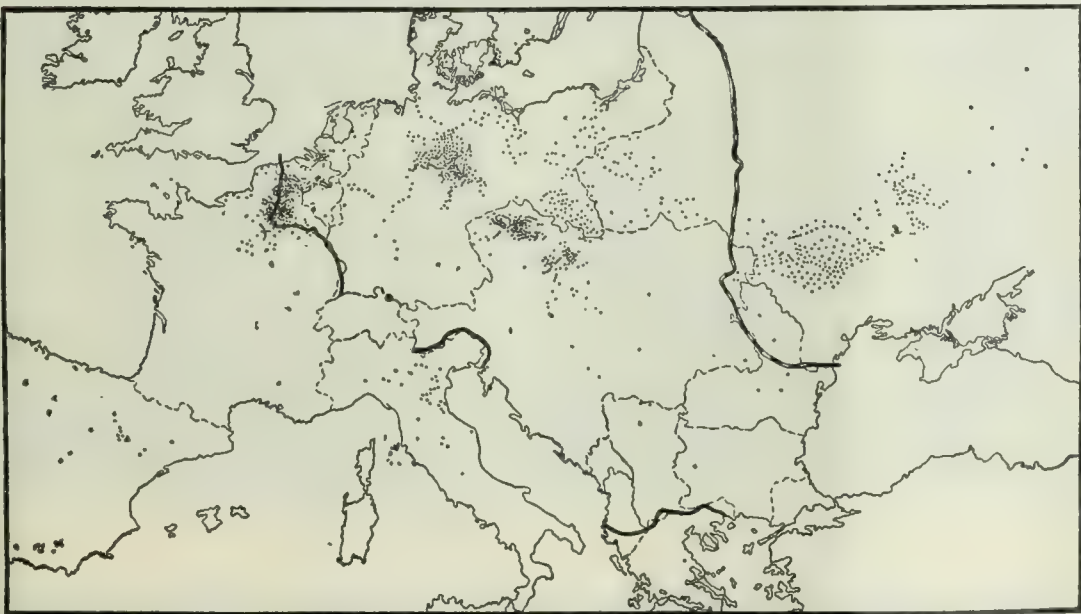
islands and the routes leading thereunto.

The English finally overcame all these enemies, whether they fought her singly or combined. Great Britain became mistress of the seas and took such Caribbean lands as she wanted. But in the end her continental foes came out ahead, for they rendered her victory valueless. They were defeated in geography but they won in chemistry. Canning boasted that "the



A sugar beet

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF EUROPEAN BEET SUGAR FACTORIES—ALSO BATTLE LINES AT CLOSE OF 1916  
ESTIMATED THAT ONE-THIRD OF WORLD'S PRODUCTION BEFORE THE WAR WAS PRODUCED WITHIN BATTLE LINES



New World had been called into existence to redress the balance of the Old." Napoleon might have boasted that he had called in the sugar beet to balance the sugar cane. France was then, as Germany is now, threatening to dominate the world. England, then as now, shut off from the seas the shipping of the aggressive power. France then, like Germany now, felt most keenly the lack of tropical products, chief among which, then but not now, was sugar. The cause of this vital change is that in 1747 Marggraf, a Berlin chemist, discovered that it was possible to extract sugar from beets. There was only a little sugar in the beet root then, some six per cent, and what he got out was dirty and bitter. One of his pupils in 1801 set up a beet sugar factory near Breslau under the patronage of the King of Prussia, but the industry was not a success until Napoleon took it up and in 1810 offered a prize of a million francs for a practical process. How the French did make fun of him for this crazy notion! In a comic paper of that day you will find a cartoon of Napoleon in the nursery beside the cradle of his son and heir, the King of Rome—known to the readers of *Rostand* as *l'Aiglon*. The Emperor is squeezing the juice of a beet into his coffee and the nurse has put a beet into the mouth of the infant King, saying: "Suck, dear, suck. Your father says it's sugar."

In like manner did the wits ridicule Franklin for fooling with electricity, Rumford for trying to improve chimneys, Parmentier for thinking potatoes were fit to eat, and Jefferson for believing that something might be made of the country west of the Mississippi. In all ages ridicule has been the chief



The sugar cane of the South holds its own against the sugar beet of the North



CHART SHOWING MOVEMENT OF SUGAR FROM THE UNITED STATES TO EUROPE  
AND FROM CUBA TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

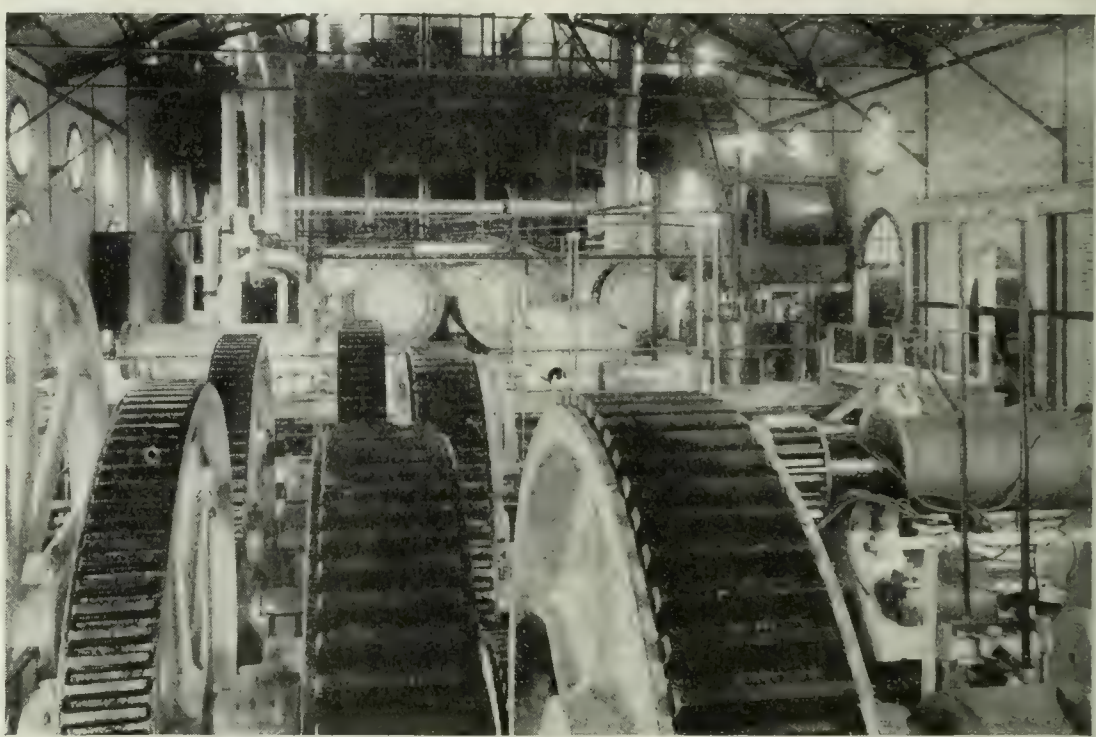


weapon of conservatism. If you want to know what line human progress will take in the future read the funny papers of today and see what they are fighting. The satire of every century from Aristophanes to the latest vaudeville has been directed against those who are trying to make the world wiser or better, against the teacher and the preacher, the scientist and the reformer.

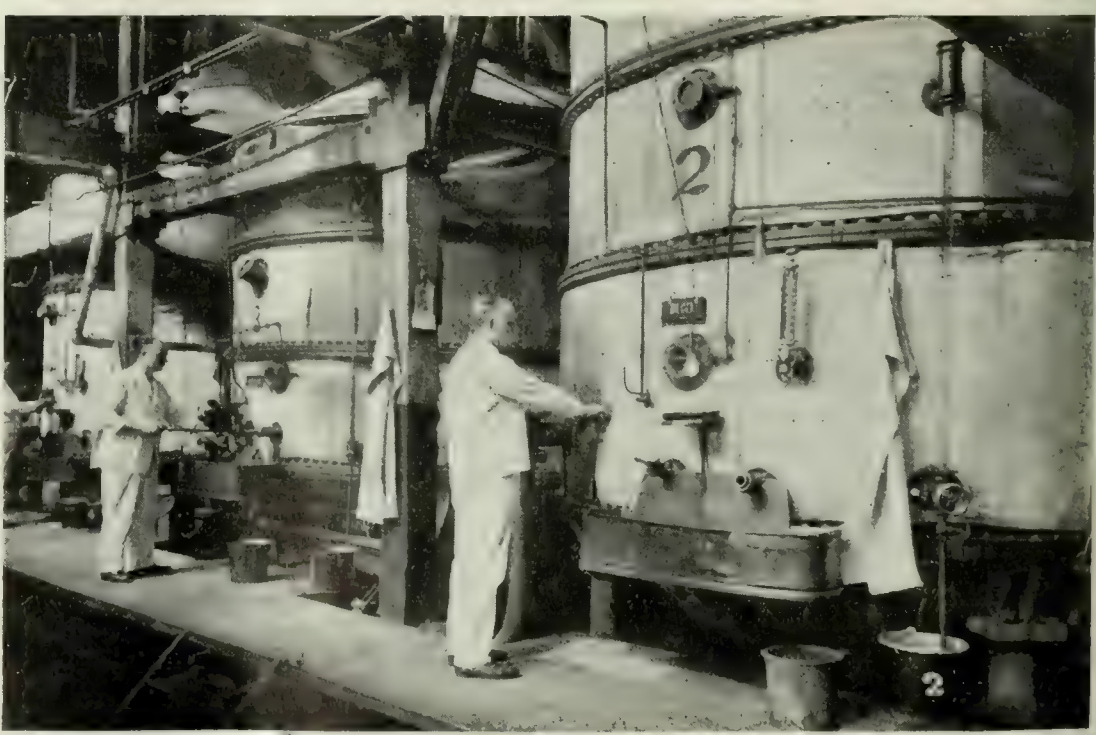
In spite of the ridicule showered upon it the despised beet year by year gained in sweetness of heart. The percentage of sugar rose from six to eighteen and by improved methods of extraction became finally as pure and palatable as the sugar from the cane. An acre of German beets produces more sugar than an acre of Louisiana cane. Continental Europe waxed wealthy while the British West Indies sank into decay. Before the war England was paying out \$125,000,000 for sugar, and more than two-thirds of this money was going to Germany and Austria-Hungary. Fostered by scientific study, protected by tariff duties, and stimulated by export bounties, the beet sugar industry became one of the financial forces of the world. The English at home, especially the marmalade-makers, at first rejoiced at the idea of getting sugar for less than cost at the expense of her continental rivals. But the suffering colonies took another view of the situation. In 1888 a conference of the powers called at London agreed to stop competing by the pernicious practise of export bounties, but France and the United States refused to enter, so the agreement fell thru. Another conference ten years later likewise failed, but when the parvenu beet sugar ventured to invade the historic home of the cane the limit of toleration had been reached. The Council of India put on countervailing duties to protect their homegrown cane from the bounty-fed beet. This forced the calling of a convention at Brussels in 1903 "to equalize the conditions of competition between beet sugar and cane sugar of the various countries," at which the powers agreed to a mutual suppression of bounties. Beet sugar then divided the world's market equally with cane sugar and the two rivals stayed

substantially neck and neck until the Great War came. This shut out from England the product of Germany,

Austria-Hungary, Belgium, northern France and Russia and took the farmers from their fields. The present battle lines of the Central Powers enclose the land which used to grow a third of the world's supply of sugar. In 1913 the beet and the cane each supplied about nine million tons of sugar. In 1917 the output of cane sugar was 11,200,000 and of beet sugar 5,300,000 tons. Consequently the Old World had to draw upon the New. Cuba, on which the United States used to depend for half its sugar supply, sent over 700,000 tons of raw sugar to England in 1916. The United States sent as much more refined sugar. The lack of shipping interfered with our getting sugar from our tropical dependencies, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The home-grown beets give us only a fifth and the cane of Louisiana and Texas only a fifteenth of the sugar we need. As a result we are obliged to file a claim in advance to get a pound of sugar from the corner [Continued on page 246]



The crushing machinery of a cane sugar mill



Vacuum pans of the American Sugar Refinery Company. In these air-tight vats the water is boiled off under diminished atmospheric pressure until the sugar crystallizes out



Two pages torn from the Book of Teuton Treachery are set in all their criminal blazonry before the American public in the February issue of  
**THE WORLD'S WORK.**

## Germany's Plots Exposed!

*The German Spy System has woven a network of intrigue over the country since the War began. Thousands of men and women, American citizens in name only, are under direct orders from Berlin to terrorize the nation and hamper to the utmost our preparations for war. To this end they have dynamited industrial plants, burned grain warehouses stocked with food, sunk ships in mid-ocean by means of bombs placed in their cargoes, and have even murdered our people in cold blood.*

*To John R. Rathom, editor of the Providence Journal, belongs much of the credit of revealing hundreds of these plots. With infinite patience he has deciphered code messages and run down dangerous clues until he has uncovered the details of the most astounding web of intrigue imaginable. The peril is still in our midst, and it is for the purpose of warning his countrymen that Mr. Rathom now writes for the first time the full story of his marvelous detective work. Begin it now, in the February issue.*

## Germany's Preparations For The Next War

*J. B. W. Gardiner, one of America's foremost military critics, presents convincing evidence of the intensive preparations now being made by Germany to win the next war and emerge triumphant as the supreme ruler of the world. She has realized since the battle of the Marne that she could not win this war, and her sole purpose in keeping it up is to cripple the man-power of her enemies so that they will not be able to recover for a generation.*

*Meanwhile Germany is building up her own future man-power by means of infamous "lateral marriages," and by forcing her soldiery to ravish the women of conquered territories and taking the male-offspring of such acts into German institutions. Hand in hand with these crimes go the ravaging of the land and the despoiling of the economic life of Belgium, Serbia and Northern France. Read this terrific indictment in the February issue of THE WORLD'S WORK.*

### Also in the February Issue

**THE LEADERSHIP OF SAMUEL GOMPERS** - - by Burton J. Hendrick  
**WHY FRANCE WANTS ALSACE-LORRAINE** - - by Stephane Lauzanne  
**WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A SMALL NEUTRAL** - - by Edwin Bjorkman  
**A NATIONAL HARBOR FOR PEACE AND WAR** - - by Lindon W. Bates

—AND—

**AMERICAN LEADERS IN THE WORLD WAR** - - Four Portraits in Full Color

*The WORLD'S WORK is a stimulating illustrated commentary on the life of the world. It is always up-to-the-minute, and contains articles on every phase of human endeavor by men who know their subjects thoroughly. This month it will help three-quarters of a million men and women to interpret the progress of civilization. Are you one of them? If not, we want you to take advantage of the Special Introductory Offer mentioned in the coupon below. \$1.00 mailed with this coupon NOW brings THE WORLD'S WORK to your address for the next five months.*

# The World's Work

25 Cents a Copy, \$3.00 a Year

Garden City, New York

**SPECIAL  
INTRODUCTORY OFFER**

**Five Months for  
\$1.00**

**The World's Work, Garden City, New York**

(Ind.)

GENTLEMEN:

I enclose \$1.00. Please send me the next five issues of THE WORLD'S WORK, so that I may read the story of "Germany's Plots Exposed."

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....



# THE NEW BOOKS

## Audubon Revealed

THE cult of Audubon, the ornithologist, which has made this voluminous biography possible, at least as a commercial venture, is rather surprising. Measured with his two principal contemporaries in the same field, he was neither as scientific nor painstaking as Nuttall, nor will his loose, florid, often extravagant manner of writing compare for literary excellence with the pure English and poetic feelings of Alexander Wilson. Audubon, however, was a draftsman, and to some extent an educated one, and in his painted portraits of birds he excelled every man of his day. But the magnificent plates of his great folios could be seen by very few; and their reproductions, reduced in size and badly colored, in the later "miniature" (octavo) editions, made them appear commonplace. His accounts of our birds have not been quoted much by recent descriptive writers, and then often in a critical way, while the "episodes" with which they are interlarded are often fanciful; and it is probable that he would be little known to, or cared for, by the modern public had it not been for two circumstances—first that he obtained much publicity by his early eccentricities among a matter-of-fact people, and later in the business of getting subscriptions for the proposed very expensive (\$1000) folio edition of the truly great "Birds of America"; and, second, that he spent the latter part of his life in a suburb of New York City, so that, due to local interest and pride, his name was given to the movement for the preservation of bird-life which resulted in the Audubon Societies. It is owing to this last circumstance more than to anything else that the public has become acquainted with and interested in this artist-ornithologist, altho he himself paid little consideration to the matter of saving bird-life. He was a sportsman and always eager for a big "bag."

Several biographies of Audubon have been issued, including two volumes of his "Journals" containing the beginning of an autobiography, but all have been unsatisfactory and more or less erroneous. Even the time of his birth has been unknown or misstated. In Professor Herrick's two thick volumes, now under review, every question is answered, and a wealth of new facts are revealed or co-related. Having discovered by chance a mass of letters and documents relating to his hero, the author set himself to follow their novel suggestions, and complete to the last possible detail the hitherto half-told story. The result is a monument of research, too successful, if anything, in its completeness, often elaborating matters of trivial importance. Audubon had an exceedingly active and adventurous life, and his biographer has studied out every incident with indefatigable zeal and industry, throwing a thousand sidelights on both the character and the history of his subject, not always to their advantage; and he has reproduced a surprising number of pictures of places where Audubon lived or traveled, and of men with whom he was associated here or there, for Audubon was incessantly moving about, often as an almost penniless, scientific vagabond. Thus many portraits of early naturalists add much to the value of the book. All the wanderings and transactions of the first half of his life are traced with minute care, and

verified by innumerable documents—the detailed story of a career of failures; and this selfish impracticality would never have been turned into a final success had it not been that Audubon had a wife who was a wonderful woman in her capability and bravery and patient faith in her harum-scarum but delightful husband. Perhaps no man could stand such a pitiless exposure of every day of his life as that to which Professor Herrick has here subjected Audubon; but one feels when he has finished these archives that somehow he does not like the naturalist as well as he did before. The books are excellently made, bountifully illustrated and provided with a capital index.

*Audubon the Naturalist*, by Francis Hobart Herrick. Appleton. \$7.50.

## The Book of France

SCIENCE AND LEARNING IN FRANCE is a work compiled by a company of the most eminent scientists and scholars of America in honor of their French contemporaries. Such a work as this has a permanent importance, it is a monument erected to the learning of France which may be compared, as an international tribute, to the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor made by a French sculptor in honor of America. We trust that this book will but be the forerunner of many such careful appreciations of one great people by another.

The work is divided into sections, each dealing with some particular field of knowledge, and each section is opened with a survey of recent French achievements in that line of research. Necessities of space have made these general surveys all too brief. Scholars are familiar with the contributions of France to human knowledge, but the book would be more interesting to the general reader if these introductions were made somewhat more complete. After these summaries follow critical and well considered accounts of the facilities offered by the French universities and other institutions of learning to the student who comes to France for materials to aid his researches or for the inspiration of contact with the greatest minds of the nation. The chief living scholars and scientists are mentioned with a brief notice of the activities which brought them fame. To every admirer of France the book should be of interest; and today who is not an admirer of France? But to the man who desires to study in France the work is more than interesting, it is indispensable, for nowhere else can he find so adequate and impartial a guide to the libraries, the museums, the technical and special schools and the great teachers which will aid his work.

*Science and Learning in France*, published by the Society for American Fellowships in French Universities. \$1.

## Choose a Story

If the reader turns to the latest novel by Robert W. Chambers with the thought, or hope, of finding the old *chocolat éclair* of sentiment whipped into sweetened foam, he will be disappointed. The Russians themselves could barely match the stark horror of some of these tales told in *Barbarians*. A group of men meet on the deck of a mule transport in the early days of the Great War; they separate; go their ways; and the stories of each man's rendezvous

with Death or some other form of terror make up the book. There are scenes that De Maupassant might have written, or Poe, or the Wells who wrote "The Strange Orchid," or the Kipling of "Bimi," and "In the Matter of a Private." The chapter entitled "Marooned" recalls the last mentioned tale in the tragic result of nerves strained to the breaking point by monotony and waiting for a fight that never comes. Mr. Chambers is no neutral observer; he is wholeheartedly pro-Ally and his opinion of the Teuton is but faintly exprest in the title. (Appletons, \$1.40.)

In *The Wayfarers at the Angel's*, Sara Ware Bassett tells the romantic love story of a woman who was called in to nurse one of three men who kept bachelor's hall together in a picturesque old house in a fishing village on Cape Cod. (Doran, \$1.25.)

*Gaston Olaf*, by Henry Oyen, is a novel of logging-camp and pioneer settlement of the "great woods" type so familiar at present, but sufficiently sincere and realistic to make good reading except when the author abandons his hand-to-hand battles and attempts to be humorous. (George H. Doran Company, \$1.35.)

*The Three Black Pennys* are men of an old American industrial family, widely separated by years, and yet united by their mutual resemblance, due to a curious dark strain in their blood. Joseph Hergesheimer tells their story and that of the women whom they loved in his usual vivid manner. (Alfred A. Knopf, \$1.50.)

*The Blue Streak* is a malamute dog of Alaska, one of the dog-team leaders whose careers of service and devotion are recorded in a collection of short stories by Jack Hines. Without literary value, the book nevertheless is interesting reading for those who appreciate the worth of a dog's loyalty. (George H. Doran Company, \$1.35.)

*A Change of Air* has the ingenious plot characteristic of Katharine Fullerton Gerould's work—the adventures of a group of persons among whom a wealthy benefactress divides her fortune. Further true to type it is a skilful exercise in fine shades of expression without any attempt to discuss serious issues. (Scribner's, \$1.25.)

*Ladies Must Live*, according to Alice Duer Miller, preferably in the luxury provided by rich husbands. After the amusing complications of a duel between two skilful man-hunters for a desirable victim, one of the ladies decides that she must indeed "live," in another sense, even in comparative poverty. (Century Company, \$1.25.)

Many a late vigil will be held by devotees of the detective story over the thrilling adventures of *The Other Brown*, by Adele Luehrmann. In spite of the somewhat too generous allowance of coincidences which bring about the universally happy ending, the book is plausible and very engrossing. (Century Company, \$1.35.)

Kathleen Norris is suffering the inevitable penalty of over-prolific production. During the last three years her novels have succeeded each other with the rapidity which means hasty and careless work. *Martie the Unconquered* shows signs of being less thoroughly thought out, less compactly organized and planned, than, for example, *Mother*, which still marks high tidewater for Mrs. Norris. If her tricks of manner grow a bit hackneyed, the basic idea on which she works will bear a great deal of repetition. The standard of sane and wholesome living which she uplifts in all her books is not and never will be trite. She preaches again and again in her vivid glancing style, her doctrine of that sense of propor-



tion, that emphasis on the important factors of life, lack of which causes unnecessary misery in so many lives. Mrs. Norris has achieved a rare distinction in American literature. She is an extremely popular novelist—a writer of best sellers, whose books are sound, honest and significant. (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.35.)

*Twenty-two Goblins*, translated from the Sanskrit by Arthur W. Ryder and most charmingly illustrated by Perham W. Nahl, is artistic thruout and well suited for a gift book. (E. P. Dutton Company, \$3.)

*The Heart of O Sono San* is the story of the life whose law is obedience, submission and renunciation—the life of a Japanese woman. Elizabeth Cooper writes with a delicacy and quiet restraint of style which suit her subject very well. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, \$1.75.)

*The Mysterious Stranger*, a romance by Mark Twain, is beautifully bound, and charmingly illustrated by W. C. Wyeth. (Harper's, \$2.00.)

Christopher Morley has achieved the impossible. He has written an original love story in the original setting of a *Parnassus on Wheels*. It is a delightfully absurd little book, whose quaint whimsies make excellent reading aloud for winter evenings. (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.25.)

*The Green Tree Mystery*, by Roman Doubleday, makes no pretense of being more than what it is—a rather unusually clever and entertaining detective story, all complete with a mysterious murder and a large amount of misleading circumstantial evidence. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1.40.)

*Ommirandy*, by Armistead C. Gordon, is a collection of short stories of the life of the darkies on Kingsmill Plantation. The stories are built up about the dominant personality of Ommirandy, an old-fashioned mammy. Folklore and quaint humor add to the interest of the book. (Scribner's, \$1.35.)

A needle is a small and unusual weapon to take on an adventure, but Anna Walther in *A Pilgrimage With a Milliner's Needle*, found it effective. She tells her own story of a courageous young Danish girl's travels in many countries and her final journey to America. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, \$1.50.)

Charles M. Sheldon, whose book, "In His Steps," attained over a million circulation, has written a short story, *Modern Pagans*, in which the transformation of an average modern, and by Sheldon dubbed pagan family into active and aggressive Christians occurs. (The Methodist Book Concern, New York, 50 cents.)

*The Clammer and the Submarine* is the story of the coming of the war into the lives of a quietly contented family and their friends, accompanied by a mild love affair. It does not represent William John Hopkin's best work. In it his usually happy manner of naivete drops occasionally into insipidity. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, \$1.25.)

*How Could You, Jean?* by Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd, is another pretty bubble in the foam of modern fiction, an improbable tale of a young girl who, in spite of family traditions, takes a position as cook and then wins the love of a young millionaire who becomes "handy man" for the same family in order to win her. (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.35.)

The historical novel, *William by the Grace of God*, by Marjorie Bowen, with the indomitable revolt of the Netherlands against Philip of Spain as a background, if not always unquestionable as history, makes a very acceptable novel, being remarkably free from the stilted unreality of most books of its type. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$1.50.)

Apparently Emerson Hough considers that the possession of an illegitimate child puts the stamp of Nature's nobility upon a woman. *The Broken Gate*, tho sincerely conceived and painstakingly executed, is a fog of sentimentality, thru which move pallid and lifeless figures. Mr. Hough should confine himself to his lighter vein. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1.50.)



## New Dress Cottons and Linens for Spring and Summer 1918

THE leading fashion authorities in Europe and America have adopted Cotton fabrics very largely for the coming season.

In anticipation of the demand for these fabrics, which will be greater than ever before, we have secured from the foremost manufacturers in France, Switzerland, and Great Britain the choicest products of their looms

American manufacturers have also supplied us with a beautiful range of high-grade materials which goes to make up the finest collection we have ever presented.

The assortment comprises **French Cotton Crepes**, **Japanese Cotton Crepes**, **Heavy Silk and Cotton Crepes (French)**, **French Silk and Cotton Crepon**. These materials are offered in both White and plain colors.

**French Crepes** in new printed or woven effects. **Organdies** from Switzerland in plain shades, Self-Stripes, Checks, and Plaids. **French and English Voiles**, every shade desired, printed or woven effects in pleasing color-combinations. **Swisses from St. Gall**, White grounds with Dots of color or colored grounds with White or contrasting Dots. **Ecrus** with White, or all White, in almost endless variety.

**Ginghams** will be one of the most-wanted fabrics of the season. We are amply supplied with these fine materials featuring the world-famous David and John Anderson Gingham in plain colors, Stripes, Checks, and new plaided effects, "Glen Roy Ginghams," the finest fabric made in this country, as well as other equally well-known makes.

**Handkerchief Linens** in plain colors, new Checks and Stripes, and the heavier Linens in every shade wanted including our celebrated "Non Krush Linen," French Linens, "Cossack," and Linen Crash, Devonshire Cloth, Irish Dimities, Madras, Percales and Oxford Shirtings, White Silks, Natural Pongees, Silk and Cotton Shirtings, Washable Tub Silks and heavy All-Silk Shirtings and Waistings of every description. These fabrics can also be had in all White.

Samples are ready and may be had upon request.

### James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

New York







## TO SECURE YOUR FIRST ORDER

**We Will Line Your First Suit  
with a Guaranteed \$4.00  
Satin Lining Free,**

instead of the usual serge or alpaca lining—a special proposition to introduce the unusual values offered by our system of tailoring.

We have no agents—no dealers—no traveling salesmen—our values make their own customers, and once a Bernard-Hewitt customer, always a Bernard-Hewitt customer. But we must secure your first order—hence this special offer.

**Guaranteed All Wool  
Blue Serge Suit \$15  
Made to Measure**

Yes, sir, tailored to your individual measure from guaranteed all pure worsted, serge, blue, light blue or black, by thoroughly reliable, experienced tailors, and in the latest metropolitan style—an almost unheard of value in these times of high prices.

If you don't care for a serge suit, our big book which we will send you free contains generous samples of other fabrics; plain and fancy mixtures from leading woolen mills. Prices \$15 to \$35.00.

The \$4.00 Satin Lining free offer goes—no matter what selection you make—and we pay all shipping charges. We take all the risk—you none—for this is

## Our Guarantee!

**Complete Satisfaction or Money Refunded**

You must be pleased in every particular in fit—in style—in workmanship and in materials, or we don't want your money. Could anything be fairer? Write today—wear real tailor-made clothes of exceptional style and value—dress better and save money.

Our big new Spring and Summer Book is ready for you contains 70 samples latest wools—also lowest prices on men's hats, shoes and furnishings. It is your guide to correct and economical clothes buying. Mail coupon below or send post card at once for your copy.

**Mail Coupon for  
Big New Style  
Book 70 Samples FREE**

Bernard Hewitt Co., Desk G-252

424-434 So. Green St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me your new Spring and Summer Style Book with 70 Samples Free—also details of your special lining offer.

Name .....

Address .....

## THE "GOEBEN" AND THE "BRESLAU"

(Continued from page 236)

and the "Sultan Osman," two powerful battleships which they had been building for the Turkish people, who for convincing reasons had patriotically subscribed their hard-earned savings to acquire them? Should this perennial bully of little nations thus confiscate the proceeds of a Turkish popular loan? What more noble or generous conduct could there be on the part of Turkey's ancient and faithful friend than to repair this robbery by depriving herself of her whole Mediterranean force—for a reasonable consideration?

The Turks melted with warm gratitude and incidentally forgot that their new purchases could not get out of the Dardanelles. They renamed them; the "Goeben" becoming the "Sultan Selim" and the "Breslau" the "Midullu." With much ceremony the banner of the Crescent replaced that of the Iron Cross, and the rubicund Teuton mariners donned the red fez. They also remained on board and systematically refused to let any Turk go below the berth deck.

Great Britain, France and Russia sent a sharp demand to Turkey for the repatriation of the German crews which, needless to say, was not heeded. Germany continued all kindness in her offers of help and instruction and before long the bought warships were put to work in the Black Sea, chiefly convoying colliers and creating great interest in the Russian fleet there stationed, which then comprized ten battleships, two cruisers, twenty-two destroyers, eleven submarines and a lot of miscellaneous craft—an array of eighty-seven vessels in all.

But they did not get the "Goeben" and the "Breslau." The former came to grief almost immediately (fall of 1914) by picking up a cable connecting two mines which exploded on opposite sides of her hull, tearing huge holes in it but not sinking her. That laid her up for three months in the little harbor of Stenia on the Bosphorus, where her men were made to cultivate a farm. The nearest she came to capture was when she tackled a Russian squadron and caught a salvo of four 12-inch shells squarely against her side. But, as usual, her speed saved her and she disappeared in the prevailing fog. The "Breslau," after losing heavily in men, got away from a combined attack of Russian destroyers. From time to time reports of other fights with Russians have been published and also of bombardments of Black Sea ports, but neither ship has been put out of action, nor did either leave the Dardanelles until their fatal venture of a fortnight ago.

Why they finally tempted fate has not yet been explained—perhaps may never be. One day at dawn the British destroyer "Lizard," patrolling northeast of the Island of Imbros, sighted them steering northerly with the "Breslau" in the lead. Single handed the "Lizard" attacked, opening fire at 11,000 yards. Then some British monitors hove in sight, to which the "Goeben" devoted her attention, the "Breslau" continuing the fight with the "Lizard," which was unable to close into torpedo range because of the accuracy of the "Breslau's" fire. Meanwhile another British destroyer, the "Tigress," arrived and pitched in with the others. The monitors steadily got the worst of it, tho fighting doggedly. The destroyers tried to screen them with great clouds of black smoke, but finally the largest monitor, the "Raglan," sank and a smaller one blew up. The German ships ceased firing and once more relying on their speed tried to shake off the destroyers. The "Breslau" ran into a mine field, keeled over

and went down. The "Goeben" circled once around the grave of her comrade and then headed for the Dardanelles. Four Turkish destroyers and an old Turkish cruiser emerged from the Straits only to be torn and ripped by fierce fire of the "Tigress" and the "Lizard" until they turned and ran back.

Now over the "Goeben," driving at full speed southward, appeared the British aeroplanes—far faster than herself and making the water around her white with their dropping bombs. To avoid them she essayed to swing into the channel of the Dardanelles, missed her course and struck a mine. The great wound crippled her, for after that she crawled, water-logged. The airmen followed. The Turkish destroyers closed around her and tried to help her as she painfully surged onward. The "Lizard" and the "Tigress," who had stayed behind to rescue the survivors of the "Breslau," were now seeking a chance to deliver their torpedoes, but spying a submarine periscope and knowing that the "Goeben" could not escape, started off on the new trail. The great ship, with the water in her hold steadily rising, staggered thru the narrows at Chanak and then unable to float any longer, beached herself beside the lighthouse at Nagara Point.

So ends the epic. The "Goeben" and the "Breslau" played their parts in the drama of German intrigue which dragged Turkey unwillingly into the Great War. They helped in confining the Russian fleet to the Black Sea, outwitted their enemies more than once, showed what could be done offensively by powerful cruisers of superior speed acting independently of the battle fleet, demonstrated the importance of getting information ahead of the enemy—and last, tho perhaps not least in the Hun estimation—brought to their owners a handsome commercial profit.

New York City

## Capital Copy

When war was declared the army had 66,145 horses and mules. Today it has 344,000.

Using the very words of President Lincoln during the Civil War, President Wilson today has admonished the army and navy to observe the Sabbath.

Practically all the vast sums loaned to our allies since we entered the war are spent in the United States for the products of our farms, mines and factories.

All the officers and men of the United States army must now undergo "psychological" tests, according to the authorization last week of the Surgeon General.

Japan has just sent the American Red Cross a set of six gold cups and a letter of merit in appreciation of the Red Cross's donation of \$10,000 in relief of the sufferers from the famine in six prefectures of northern Japan and a volcanic eruption.

All the damage done to the 109 German ships by their crews, prior to the seizure by the United States Government when war was declared, has been repaired and these ships are today in service, adding more than 500,000 gross tonnage to our war fleets.

The War Department has published a list of the "Banner Communities" who filled their entire gross quota by voluntary enlistments, and therefore did not need to contribute any men under the selective draft act. Oregon led with fifteen counties. South Dakota had twelve, and pacifist Kansas eleven. On the whole the West, as was to be expected, exhibited more patriotism than the East or South.



## Remarkable Remarks

**GEORGE BERNARD SHAW**—The autocratic game is up.

**SENATOR JAMES H. LEWIS**—Socialism is already here.

**LINCOLN STEFFENS**—The Kaiser did not start the war.

**DOROTHY DIX**—Women regard the bachelor as a slacker.

**EMPEROR WILLIAM**—Without Him all would have been in vain.

**ELSIE M. SEARS**—Do your girls regard you as a friend or as a boss?

**THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE**—I hope to go to Canada after the war.

**THE MAYOR OF TOPEKA**—In Kansas the human nut attains its richest rarest flavor.

**CHARLES W. MEARS**—If people earn without spending, earnings eventually stop.

**LEON TROTZKY**—The English are the most chauvinistic nation on earth, without knowing it.

**GEORGE W. PERKINS**—I believe the entire system of financing campaigns is fundamentally wrong.

**OTTO H. KAHN**—I believe the Socialist state to be an impracticable conception of Utopian dreams.

**RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE**—The Middle West was slow in coming in, it will be slower in going out.

**STEPHEN LEACOCK**—The lunch I like best is a beefsteak about one foot square and two inches thick.

**ED HOWE**—As soon as you tell a woman you love her she begins to think up stunts whereby you may prove it.

**SENATOR STONE**—I charge that Theodore Roosevelt is the most potent and willing friend of the Kaiser in America.

**LILLIAN WHITNEY, M.D.**—Why will women put themselves in the hands of charlatans for cosmetic purposes?

**PRES. ARTHUR T. HADLEY**—You took off your hat to the Yale spirit in the old days, you must do more than that today.

**REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT**—The public school is the last place "instinctive respect" for officials should be taught.

**VICE-ADMIRAL SATO**—It has long been my conviction as a naval man that a nation's armament should be merely defensive.

**BILLY SUNDAY**—It's the God-forsaken gang who run things today who are letting the church go to Hell, not the common people.

**PROF. SCOTT NEARING**—Profiteers! Profiteers! Digging gold out of the ground that is soaked with the blood of other men. Profiteers!

**DR. HARVEY M. WILEY**—The man with false teeth has one advantage, he can take them out and give them a good scrubbing at any time.

**CHARLES E. HUGHES**—Leaders of every party have rejoiced at the moral and eloquent leadership of the President of the United States.

**MAXIM GORKY**—The woods came to meet us like a dark army, the fir trees spread out their wings like large birds, the birches looked like maidens.

**EX-AMBASSADOR GERARD**—The Hungarians have agreeable manners and are able to laugh in a natural way, something which seems to be a lost art in Prussia.

**PRINCE HOHENLOHE**—Every American soldier sailing for Europe knows with a firm conviction that he is to fight for the certain freedom and justice of the world.

**CARL SANDBURG**—If I were driven to name one individual who in the English language has done most to living men to incite new impulses to poetry the chances are I would name Ezra Pound.

**DUKE ERNST DUNTHER**—Were a referendum of the German people to be taken today as to the man whom they most detest, they would give a unanimous vote for President Wilson because of his phariseism.



## "Where Do They Get That Flavor?"

### That Fascinating Puffed Grain Flavor

Thousands of women, at food expositions, ask where we get that wondrous flavor in Puffed Wheat and Rice.

We tell them this: That almond flavor comes from heat alone. The grains are sealed in guns, then rolled for an hour in 550 degrees of heat. That extreme toasting—and that alone—makes Puffed Grains taste like nuts.

### Why These Airy Bubbles?

They ask why Puffed Grains are so big, so flimsy and so porous. That is due to steam explosions. After an hour of toasting the grains are shot from guns. The inner moisture changes to steam, blasts every food cell to pieces. A hundred million steam explosions occur in every kernel.

They ask the reason for this heroic process. Is it just to make enticing cereal tidbits?

No; it is done to make whole grains wholly digestible. This is Prof. Anderson's process for making hygienic grain foods. When grains are puffed in this way, every atom of the whole grain feeds.

Cooking and baking will break part of the food cells. Puffing blasts them all.

**Puffed Wheat**      **Puffed Rice**  
**And Corn Puffs**  
 Each 15c Except in Far West

Think of these as scientific foods, though they seem like food confections. Grains puffed in this way do not tax the stomach. And there is no waste.

There are three kinds, so you get a variety. Serve like other cereals, mix

with fruit, float in bowls of milk. Let hungry children eat them dry like pea nuts. Use as wafers in soups.

Among all the food dainties made of wheat, rice or corn, Puffed Grains stand supreme.





## The Saddest Thing in All the World

OUT of her life forever—disillusioned.

One more home wrecked! And all because he and she missed the true meaning of the marriage relation.

Could she have held him? What is the real secret of married happiness?

No nobler, more enlightening answer to that question—no surer clew to happiness—no loftier discussion of the sex relationship was ever published than

### PERSONAL HELP FOR THE MARRIED

By PROF. THOS. W. SHANNON, A. M.  
and other eminent specialists

The ethics of marriage, the rules of conduct (often learned too late) and the laws of sex are discussed in a frank, straight-forward manner that will be of inestimable value to every married or marriageable man and woman.

Personal Help for the Married has meant the turning point to happiness—the fulfillment of wedded life—for hundreds of thousands of wives—and husbands. It has cheated the divorce courts innumerable times and brought complete harmony out of unbearable misery—it is the book you should

have. There is no other book like it in the world. Special Price—as long as the present edition lasts, "Personal Help for the Married" will be furnished—cloth bound, \$1.35 net—Morocco grain, \$1.90 net. Ten cents additional for postage.

Write for Table of Contents—free on request.

If you have a husband, brother, son, relation or friend in the army or navy, send him "Personal Help For Men"—the same price. It will help to keep him well and happy.

Any of these books are returnable within five days at full price, if not satisfactory to you

THE S. A. MULLIKIN CO., Dept. 502, Marietta, Ohio

#### PERSONAL HELP SERIES

By PROF. T. W. SHANNON  
and other eminent authors

Personal Help for the Married

Personal Help for Parents

Personal Help for Men

Single volumes—cloth bound, \$1.35 net. Morocco grain, \$1.90 net. Ten cents additional for postage.

Personal Help for Young Women

Personal Help for Boys

Personal Help for Girls

## Put vim in jaded muscles

by stimulating and arousing the circulation with light applications of Absorbine, Jr., rubbed in thoroughly. This invigorating liniment acts quickly and surely. It is fragrant and pleasant to use—leaves no greasy residue on the skin.



As Absorbine, Jr., is a powerful germicide as well as a liniment it is effective for prophylactic and aseptic uses; it destroys the germs in cuts and sores.

Farmers and mechanics will find Absorbine, Jr., especially valuable in taking care of the little injuries that are "part of the day's work" and in relieving soreness and strains. Absorbine, Jr., is purely herbal and safe to use anywhere.

Get a bottle today and keep it in your desk, in your traveling bag, in your medicine cabinet or in the side pocket of your automobile. It is health insurance of a high type.

\$1.25 a bottle  
at druggists or postpaid

A Liberal Trial Bottle will be sent to your address upon receipt of 10c in stamps.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.

283 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.



### Memorial Tablets

JNO. WILLIAMS, INC.

Established 1875

### Bronze Foundry

550 West 27th St., New York

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET FREE

LINCOLN MEDALLION, 5/8 INCHES DIAMETER  
IN CAST BRONZE, \$1.00 POSTPAID

\$1

POST  
PAID

### Each Memo Separate

—tear out when attended to

### ROBINSON REMINDER

Each memo a perforated coupon, which, when attended to, is torn out. Live notes only. No searching thru obsolete notes. Everything ready for instant reference. Handy pocket in cover.

With each Reminder is an extra filler

Handsome Black Leather	3 in. x 5 in.	3 1/2 in. x 7 in.
India Calf or Seal Grain Cowhide	\$1.00	\$1.25
Genuine Seal or Morocco	1.50	1.75
Ladies' Shopping Reminder, 2 1/4 in. x 3 3/4 in., with pencil and extra filler, \$1.00	2.00	2.50

Extra Fillers  
Size B, 3 in. x 5 in. (4 coupons to the page) 70c per doz.  
Size A, 3 1/2 in. x 7 in. (6 coupons to the page) 90c per doz.  
Size L, 2 1/4 in. x 3 3/4 in. (3 coupons to the page) 60c per doz.  
Name in gold on cover—25c extra

If not at your stationer's, order from us. Stationers write.

Robinson Mfg. Co., 80 Elm St., Westfield, Mass.

## HOW BIG IS BAKER?

(Continued from page 230)

means the consolidating of purchases of army and navy and disturbance at least to the navy's satisfactory system.

Mr. Baker hasn't conclusively triumphed, of course, yet he has displayed enough of his peculiarly modest and statesmanlike character to uphold the conviction held by most of the country that the President in his choice of men is extraordinary.

The mass of the observers here appear to conclude that just as Mr. Daniels made good, just as three months ago he was assailed from every quarter, so Mr. Baker is, also, in for better days.

Certainly the country must have faith in the President, and he cannot have Mr. Baker reassuring it every single day.

The writer is privileged to give an illustration of this necessity of faith. He is able to state, in short, that instead of the universal condemnation of Doctor Garfield being justified, the Coal Administrator simply did what had to be done for reasons he dared not divulge, and demonstrated himself one of the strong men here by doing so. The War Department was gratified, no doubt. Doubtless the navy was. Certainly the Allies were, for England had to have the 120 cargoes in the ships that the Garfield order released. There was no way out, "in the face of the tremendous German offensive," the writer is informed. "England was down on her knees for those supplies and munitions. It made no difference if this whole nation had to shut down, those ships had to go. We would have lost the war if they had not gone, had attack come."

This information is permissible now because it will reach readers too late to do any harm, for the ships concerned will have returned from the other side.

Briefly, then, the closing order was imperative primarily because of the failure of the railroads, an utter failure now no longer disputable. It was Dr. Hoover and Dr. Garfield—and President Wilson—who forced the railroads into the open. And when the executives of the War Board threw up their hands and quit it is a fact that the Government took upon its own shoulders one of the sorriest messes ever handed to a good natured people; a mess, moreover, that had been hidden from the public and from the Government to no small extent, by the trained publicity agent of the War Board, one who represents twenty-five major corporations, exerts a tremendous censorship, and was carried right into the consultations of the Council of National Defense.

These things show at least what undercurrents our Secretary of War must struggle against.

And they sustain one's faith, too, in President Wilson and the group of administrators he has got about him.

Washington, D. C.

## February 12th Is the Last Day

The relatives and friends—particularly the dependent wives, children and mothers—of more than a million men in the army and navy should use their influence in favor of a prompt acceptance of the Government's insurance. It is the most liberal offer of life insurance benefits ever made.

The poorest paid man in the service can afford to accept it. The cost of \$10,000 under age thirty is but \$6.50 a month.

The Government's policy not only protects a man's dependents in the event of his death, but it gives the man himself maintenance for life if he is totally disabled.



Pebbles

HOOVER'S GOIN' TO GET YOU

The darned old Hoover pledge has come to  
our house to stay;  
To frown our breakfast bacon down, and  
take our steak away;  
It cans our morning waffles, and our sau-  
sage, too, it seems,  
And dilates on the succulence of corn, and  
spuds and beans.  
So skimp the sugar in your cake and leave  
the butter out,  
Or Hoover's goin' to get you if you  
Don't  
Watch  
Out!

Oh, gone are the good old days of hot cakes  
thickly spread;  
And meatless, wheatless, hopeless days are  
reigning in their stead;  
And gone the days of fat rib roasts, and  
two-inch T-bone steaks,  
And doughnuts plump and golden brown,  
the kind that mother makes.  
And when it comes to pie and cake, just  
learn to cut it out,  
Or Hoover's goin' to get you if you  
Don't  
Watch  
Out!

So spread your buckwheats sparingly and  
peel your taters thin;  
And tighten up your belt a notch and don't  
forget to grin.  
And if, sometimes, your whole soul yearns  
for shortcake high and wide,  
And biscuits drenched with honey, and  
chicken butter fried,  
Remember then that Kaiser Bill is short  
on sauer kraut,  
And Hoover's goin' to get him if we'll  
All  
Help  
Out!  
—Laramie Republican.

Daughter (admiring a set of mink skins  
from father)—I can hardly realize that  
these beautiful furs come from such a  
small, sneaking beast.  
Father—I don't ask for thanks, my dear,  
but I must insist on respect.—Williams  
Purple Cow.

After church parade the C. of E. padre  
said, "I wish to speak to those who have  
not been confirmed. Will the men divide  
themselves into two parties, please? Those  
who *have* fall out on the right and those  
who have not on the left." Most of us fell  
on the right. In the shuffle I heard this:  
"You been confirmed, Bill?" "Bet yer life!  
Got the marks on me arm yet."—Sydney,  
Australia, Bulletin.

"Please, Sergeant-Major, may I be ex-  
cused from church parade? I'm an agnos-  
tic."  
"Don't you believe in the Ten Command-  
ments, then?"  
"No, I don't."  
"Not even the one about keeping the  
Sabbath?"  
"No."  
"Well, you're the very man I've been  
looking for to scrub out the canteen."—  
Sydney Bulletin.

The acumen of Julius Rosenwald, who  
subscribed \$2,000,000 to the Liberty  
Loan, led a Chicagoan to say:  
"It was impossible to overreach Rosen-  
wald even when he was a boy.  
"One summer day, when a boy, he de-  
livered some eggs to a druggist for egg  
phosphate and such like drinks. The drug-  
gist counted the eggs and there was one  
egg over. Julius demanded it back, but the  
druggist said:  
"No, I'll keep it, and you can have a  
drink at the fountain."  
"All right," said the boy.  
"Now, then," said the druggist, 'what'll  
you have?'  
"Egg phosphate," said Julius."—Phila-  
delphia Bulletin.



When the Call Came  
for More Ships

The CONCRETE ROADS of Snohomish  
County, Wash., were ready for immediate hauling, by motor  
truck, of millions of feet of timber for ships and airplanes.

Motor trucks carry the ponderous logs over the 106 miles  
of concrete roads in Snohomish County at steady speed,  
365 days a year, without interruption, more quickly and  
dependably than any other means or avenues of transport.

This is but one instance of road preparedness supporting  
and expediting war preparedness. If concrete road  
systems were available everywhere, the Nation's vast  
war production as well as its commerce would be un-  
hampered by shortages of fuel and raw materials. Its  
full military and industrial power could be mobilized.

Concrete highways are as necessary in peace as in war. They are  
becoming the very arteries of national life. Systems of them should be  
built. Delay only adds to the enormous burden which the public bears  
in maintaining impermanent highways under heavy motor traffic.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Offices at

ATLANTA  
CHICAGO  
DALLAS  
DENVER

INDIANAPOLIS  
KANSAS CITY  
MILWAUKEE  
MINNEAPOLIS

NEW YORK  
PARKERSBURG  
PITTSBURGH  
SALT LAKE CITY

SAN FRANCISCO  
SEATTLE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE



## To Bankers, Lawyers, Corporations:

The demand for accurate, unquestionable means of identification, *inimitable and unchangeable from infancy to death*, becomes more insistent every day.

Finger print records are superior to any and all methods utilizing signatures, passwords, test questions, photographs or physical outline charts. Finger print identification systems are the most positive and reliable known today.

Finger print records are almost indispensable in handling transactions with persons at a distance, those seen only at long intervals of time, foreigners, illiterates, children, and those who lack business training.

With finger print identification coming into general use, it remains only to choose the best system offered.

The Bauder Inkless System of Identification is more than *safe and certain*. It is *clean and quick*. It requires no change in ordinary record and filing equipment of corporation or bank and can be used wherever positive identification is desired.

Banks can use the Bauder System for identification to avoid payment to wrong persons and to protect depositors as well as themselves. It is used for savings accounts, on letters of credit, checks and certificates of deposit.

Lawyers can use the Bauder System, with and without signature, on trust deeds, contracts, leases, wills and other documents.

Corporations can use the Bauder System for pay roll signatures, letters of recommendation, and identification cards.

Life Insurance Companies can use the Bauder System for comparing finger prints on applications for insurance when applicants appear for medical examination. Finger print records of the beneficiaries are often requested by the insured.

You will find our booklet, "Finger Prints for Bankers," contains information of interest to all men of affairs. It is promptly sent to any address on request.

### Thirty-Day Trial Free

Write us today on your firm's stationery that you want to make a test of the Bauder System and we will send you an outfit, by prepaid express, *to try at our expense* for 30 days. After two hours of study with the instruction chart, you will find the directions for use so simple that you can make, read and compare any and all finger prints so satisfactorily that you can identify the finger prints of different persons without doubt, hesitancy or mistake. If, at the end of 30 days, you are not satisfied, send the outfit back to us, express collect. The price of the outfit is \$50.

**Bauder Identification Company,**  
Sole Owners of Basic Patents of Inkless Finger Print  
Methods and Processes

Dept. C 712 Astor Trust Bldg., New York, N. Y.

## Don't Wear a Truss

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.



MR. C. E. BROOKS

### Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.  
C. E. BROOKS, 490D State St., Marshall, Mich.

MAINTAIN A NORMAL  
TEMPERATURE IN YOUR HOME  
AND  
**SAVE COAL**

**Tycos**  
THERMOMETERS

Tyco Instrument Companies  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

There's a Tycos Thermometer for Every Purpose

## CREATIVE CHEMISTRY

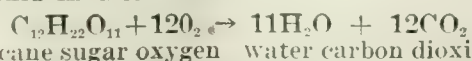
(Continued from page 238)

grocery and then we are apt to be put off with rock candy, muscovado or honey. Lemon drops prove useful for Russian tea and the "long sweetening" of our forefathers has come again into vogue in the form of various syrups. The United States is accustomed to consume almost a fifth of all the sugar produced in the world—and just now we can't get it.

The shortage has made us realize how dependent we have become upon sugar. Yet it was, as we have seen, practically unknown to the ancients and only within the present generation has it become an essential factor in our diet. As soon as the chemist made it possible to produce sugar at a reasonable price all nations began to buy it in proportion to their means. Americans, as the wealthiest people in the world, ate the most, ninety pounds a year on the average for every man, woman and child. That is, each one ate about his weight of sugar in a year. The English consumed nearly as much as the Americans; the French and Germans about half as much; the Balkan peoples less than ten pounds per annum; and the African savages none.

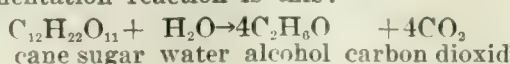
Pure white sugar is the first and greatest contribution of chemistry to the world's dietary. It is unique in being a single definite chemical compound, sucrose,  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ . All natural nutriments are more or less complex mixtures. Many of them, like wheat or milk or fruit, contain in various proportions all of the three factors of foods, the fats, the proteids and the carbohydrates, as well as water and the minerals and other ingredients necessary to life. But sugar is a simple substance, like water or salt, and like them is incapable of sustaining life alone, altho unlike them it is nutritious. In fact, except the fats there is no more nutritious food than sugar, pound for pound, for it contains no water and no waste. It is therefore the quickest and usually the cheapest means of supplying bodily energy. But as may be seen from its formula as given above it contains only three elements, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, and omits nitrogen and other elements necessary to the body. An engine requires not only coal but also lubricating oil, water and bits of steel and brass to keep it in repair. But as a source of the energy needed in our strenuous life it has no equal and only one rival, alcohol. Alcohol is the offspring of sugar, a degenerate descendant that retains but few of the good qualities of its sire and has acquired some evil traits of its own. Alcohol, like sugar, may serve to furnish the energy of a steam engine or a human body. Used as a fuel alcohol has certain advantages, but used as a food it has the disqualification of deranging the bodily mechanism. Even a little alcohol will impair the accuracy and speed of thought and action, while a larger quantity, as we all know from observation if not experience, will produce temporary incapacitation.

When man feeds on sugar he splits it up by the aid of air into water and carbon dioxide in this fashion:



When sugar is burned the reaction is just the same.

But when the yeast plant feeds on sugar it carries the process only part way and instead of water the product is alcohol, a very different thing, so they say who have tried both as beverages. The yeast or fermentation reaction is this:



Alcohol then is the first product of the decomposition of sugar, a dangerous half-way house. The twin product, carbon dioxide, or carbonic acid, is a gas of slightly sour taste which gives an attractive tang and effervescence to the beer, wine, cider or champagne. That is to say, one of these twins is a pestilential fellow and the other is decidedly agreeable. Yet for several thousand years mankind took to the first and let the second for the most part escape into the air. But when the chemist appeared on the scene he discovered a way of separating the two and bottling the harmless one for those who prefer it. An increasing number of people were found to prefer it, so the American soda-water fountain is gradually driving the Demon Rum out of the civilized world. The brewer nowadays caters to two classes of customers. He bottles up the beer with the alcohol and a little carbonic acid in it for the saloon and he catches the rest of the carbonic acid that he used to waste and sells it to the drug stores for soda-water or uses it to charge some non-alcoholic beer of his own.

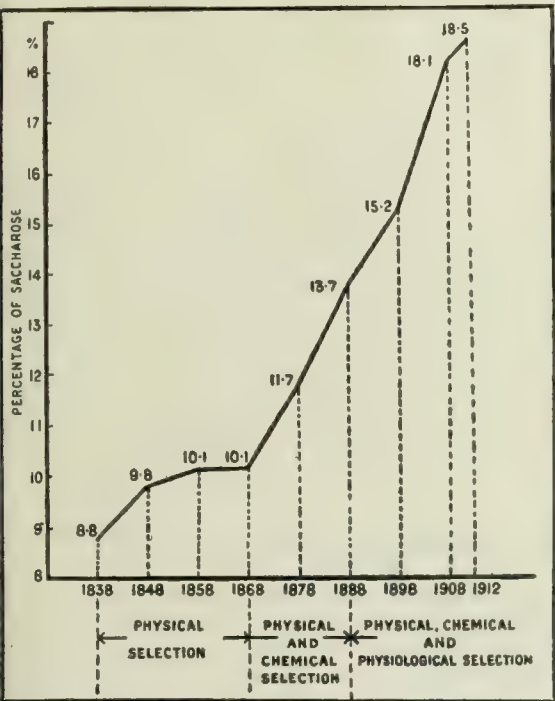
This catering to rival trades is not an uncommon thing with the chemist. As we have seen the synthetic perfumes are used to improve the natural perfumes. Cottonseed is separated into oil and meal; the oil going to make margarin and the meal going to feed the cows that produce butter. Some people have been drinking coffee, altho they do not like the taste of it, because they want the stimulating effect of its alkaloid, caffeine. Other people liked the warmth and flavor of coffee but find that caffeine does not agree with them. Formerly one had to take the coffee whole or let it alone. Now one can have his choice, for the caffeine is extracted for use in certain popular cold drinks and the rest of the bean sold as caffeine-free coffee.

Most of the "soft drinks" that are now gradually displacing the hard ones consist of sugar, water and carbonic acid, with various flavors, chiefly the esters of the fatty and aromatic acids, such as I described in a previous article. These are still usually made from fruits and spices and in some cases the law or public opinion requires this, but eventually, I presume, the synthetic flavors will displace the natural and then we shall get rid of such extraneous and indigestible matter as seeds, skins and bark. Suppose the world had always been used to synthetic and hence seedless figs, strawberries and blackberries. Suppose then some manufacturer of fig paste or strawberry jam should put in ten per cent of little round hard wooden nodules, just the sort to get stuck between the teeth or caught in the vermiform appendix. How long would it be before he was sent to jail for adulterating food? But neither jail nor boycott has any reformatory effect on Nature.

Nature is quite human in that respect. But you can reform Nature as you can human beings by looking out for heredity and culture. In this way Mother Nature has been quite cured of her bad habit of putting seeds in bananas and oranges. Figs she still persists in adulterating with particles of cellulose as nutritious as sawdust. But we can circumvent the old lady at this. I got on Christmas a package of figs from California without a seed in them. Somebody had taken out all the seeds—it must have been a big job—and then put the figs together again as natural looking as life and very much better tasting.

Sugar and alcohol are both found in Nature; sugar in the ripe fruit, alcohol





How the sugar beet has gained enormously in sugar content under chemical control

when it begins to decay. But it was the chemist who discovered how to extract them. He first worked with alcohol and unfortunately succeeded. Previous to the invention of the still by the Arabian chemists man could not get drunk as quickly as he wanted to because his liquors were limited to what the yeast plant could stand without intoxication. When the alcoholic content of wine or beer rose to seventeen per cent at the most the process of fermentation stopped because the yeast plants got drunk and quit "working." That meant that a man confined to ordinary wine or beer had to drink ten or twenty quarts of water to get one quart of the stuff he was after and he had no liking for water.

So the chemist helped him out of this difficulty and got him into worse trouble by distilling the wine. The more volatile part that came over first contained the flavor and most of the alcohol. In this way he could get liquors like brandy and whisky, rum and gin, containing from thirty to eighty per cent of alcohol. This was the origin of the modern liquor problem. The wine of the ancients was strong enough to knock out Noah and put the companions of Socrates under the table, but it was not until distilled liquors came in that alcoholism became chronic, epidemic and ruinous to whole populations.

But the chemist later tried to undo the ruin he had quite inadvertently wrought by introducing alcohol into the world. One of his most successful measures was the production of cheap and pure sugar which, as we have seen, has become a large factor in the dietary of civilized countries. As a country sobers up it takes to sugar as a "self-starter" to provide the energy needed for the strenuous life. A five o'clock candy is a better restorative than a five o'clock highball or even a five o'clock tea for it is a true nutrient instead of a mere stimulant. It is a matter of common observation that those who like sweets usually do not like alcohol. Women, for instance, are apt to eat candy but do not commonly take to alcoholic beverages. Look around you at a banquet table and you will generally find that those who turn down their wine glasses generally take two lumps in their demi-tasses. We often hear it said that whenever a candy store opens up a saloon in the same block closes up. Our grandmothers used to warn their daughters: "Don't marry a man who does not want sugar in his tea. He is likely to take to drink." So, young man, when next you give



## In The Nation's Service

America is sending its best men to fight for freedom, and in their honor the whole land is dotted with service flags carrying the stars of sacrifice.

It is a far cry from the crowded city streets above which floats our service flag to the telephone exchange hidden in the front-line trenches. But the actuating spirit of service here and abroad remains unchanged.

The Stars and Stripes is the

emblem which unites us in war for human liberty and national honor. The service flag is the emblem which unites us in mutual sympathy for the men who give themselves and for those who give their men.

These flags should inspire all citizens to greater endeavor and greater sacrifice. As one of the agencies of preparation and military support, the Bell System is honored by the opportunity to do its share.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy      One System      Universal Service

## AMERICAN YEAR BOOK

is now ready for delivery

READ ANNOUNCEMENT OPPOSITE PAGE 252

## What 15c Will Bring You from the Nation's Capital

Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

The little matter of 15c is a small price to pay for the Pathfinder, which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, well-written, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send 15c and we will send the Pathfinder for 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. The Pathfinder, Box 39, Washington, D. C.





© Vanity Fair.

## To Dispel Gloom Read Vanity Fair

*Now, more than ever, there is need for what the English call "the cheero spirit." Need for keeping a stiff upper lip. Need for hiding a long face, for a full measure of pluck, and for great good humor.*

Vanity Fair cannot build ships. Or move freight. Or go over the top with an Enfield. But it can help to dispel gloom. It can keep cheerful the men who go and the men and women who stay. It can chronicle that side of the war which refuses to be dark—its unquenchable humour, its unconscious heroism, its outstanding figures, and mirror—cheerfully—the swift current of war-time life at home. That is our "bit" in this war.

FROM the beginning, England has made it a national point of honour to see the cheerful side of the war, to the complete mystification of the apostles of kultur and hymnsters of hate. *Punch's* handling of the war is famous. Captain Bairnsfather's cartoons have made *The Bystander* a household word in the British Empire. They have been read with delight in the trenches—and with horror in Berlin!

VANITY FAIR, of course, publishes serious articles on serious phases of the war. It also treats as they deserve those incidents and accidents of war-time life which call for humorous appreciation or caustic comment. *Punch* has never jested about Gallipoli—but it has ridiculed notoriety seekers, scorched slackers with satire, and made sympathetic fun of Tommy's minor tribulations. So, also, does Vanity Fair.

### Get the Cheero Spirit:

Vanity Fair covers the war. But it also publishes—as always—news of everything entertaining and amusing in civil life. Not only should you have on your library table those publications which treat only the most serious aspects of the war in the most serious way. But with them, you should also have Vanity Fair, which echoes the songs of the Sammies, the skirl of the pipers, and does its bit to maintain the cheero spirit here at home.

The men who have gone to camp have left their familiar worlds behind them. They are hungry for news. They need laughter. They want something amusing to read. There is nothing you could give them that would more exactly fit their needs than Vanity Fair.

### 9 Issues of Vanity Fair for \$2

ten, if you mail the coupon now

*If you do not know Vanity Fair, or would like to know it better, you may have the next nine issues for \$2—and even ten, if you mail the coupon now.*



You think nothing—in your poor deluded way—of spending \$2 for a single theatre ticket, or two faded gardenias. Yet for that very \$2 you may have ten months of Vanity Fair, and with it more entertainment than you would get from a winter of problem plays, or a five-foot shelf of novels.

Attention! Eyes right! Salute the coupon! Tear it off, fill it out, and let Vanity Fair keep you—for ten months—in step with the times.

a box of candy to your best girl and she offers you some, don't decline it. Eat it and pretend to like it, at least, for it is quite possible that she looked into a physiology and is trying you out. You never can tell what girls are up to.

In the army and navy ration the same change has taken place as in the popular dietary. The ration of rum has been mostly replaced by an equivalent amount of candy or marmalade. Instead of the tippling trooper of former days we have "the chocolate soldier." No previous war in history has been fought so largely on sugar and so little on alcohol as this one. Since the war has both reduced the supply and increased the demand we all feel the sugar famine and it is a mark of patriotism to refuse candy and to drink coffee unsweetened. This, however, is not, as some think, the mere curtailment of a superfluous or harmful luxury, the sacrifice of a pleasant sensation. It is a real deprivation and a serious loss to national nutrition. For there is no reason to think the constantly rising curve of sugar consumption had yet reached its maximum or optimum. Individuals overeat, but not the population as a whole. According to experiments of the Department of Agriculture men doing heavy labor may add three-quarters of a pound of sugar to their daily diet without any deleterious effects. This is at the rate of 275 pounds a year, which is three times the average consumption of England and America. But the Department does not state how much a girl doing nothing ought to eat between meals.

Of the 2500 to 3500 calories of energy required to keep a man going for a day the best source of supply is the carbohydrates, that is, the sugars and starches. The fats that we considered a fortnight ago are more concentrated but are more expensive and less easily assimilable. The proteins are also more expensive and their decomposition products are more apt to clog up the system. Common sugar is almost an ideal food. Cheap, clean, white, portable, imperishable, unadulterated, pleasant-tasting, germ-free, highly nutritious, completely soluble, altogether digestible, easily assimilable, requires no cooking and leaves no residue. Its only fault is its perfection. It is so pure that a man cannot live on it. Four square lumps give one hundred calories of energy. But twenty-five or thirty-five times that amount would not constitute a day's ration, in fact one would ultimately starve on such fare. It would be like supplying an army with an abundance of powder but neglecting to provide any bullets, clothing or food. To make sugar the sole food is impossible. To make it the main food is unwise. It is quite proper for man to separate out the distinct ingredients of natural products—to extract the butter from the milk, the casein from the cheese, the sugar from the cane—but he must not forget to combine them again at each meal with the other essential food stuffs in their proper proportions.

Sugar is not a synthetic product and the business of the chemist has been merely to extract and purify it. But this is not so simple as it seems and every sugar factory has had to have its chemist. He has analyzed every mother beet for a hundred years. He has watched every step of the process from the cane to the crystal lest the sucrose should invert to the less sweet and non-crystallizable glucose. He has tested with polarized light every shipment of sugar that has passed thru the custom house, much to the mystification of congressmen who have often wondered at the money and argumentation expended in a tariff discussion over the question of the

VANITY FAIR, 19 West 44th Street, New York City  
Please send me the next NINE issues of Vanity Fair. I will  
remit \$2 on receipt of your bill (OR) I enclose \$2 herewith. I  
(Canadian \$2.50). If this order is received in time, I  
understand that you will send me a complimentary  
copy of the current issue, making TEN issues  
in all.  
Name.....  
Street.....  
City.....  
State.....  
Independent  
2-9-18



precise angle of rotation of the plane of vibration of infinitesimal waves in a hypothetical ether.

The reason for this painstaking is that there are dozens of different sugars, so much alike that they are difficult to separate. They are all composed of the same three elements, C, H and O, and often in the same proportion. Sometimes two sugars differ only in that one has a right-handed and the other a left-handed twist to its molecule. They bear the same resemblance to one another as the two gloves of a pair. Cane sugar and beet sugar are when completely purified the same substance, that is, sucrose,  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ . The brown and straw-colored sugars, which our forefathers used and which we are now again using, are essentially the same but have not been so completely freed from moisture and the coloring and flavoring matter of the cane juice. Maple sugar is mostly sucrose. So partly is honey. Candies are made chiefly of sucrose with the addition of glucose, gums or starch, to give it the necessary consistency and of such colors and flavors, natural or synthetic, as may be desired. Practically all candy, even the cheapest, is nowadays free from deleterious ingredients in the manufacture, tho it is liable to become contaminated in the handling. In fact sugar is about the only food that is never adulterated. It would be hard to find anything cheaper to add to it that would not be easily detected.

Besides the big family of sugars which are all more or less sweet, similar in structure and about equally nutritious, there are, very curiously, other chemical compounds of altogether different composition which taste like sugar but are not nutritious at all. One of these is a coal tar derivative, discovered accidentally by an American student of chemistry, Ira Remson, afterward president of Johns Hopkins University, and named by him "saccharin." This has the composition  $C_6H_4COSO_2NH_2$ , and as you may observe from the symbol it contains sulfur (S) and nitrogen (N) and the benzene ring ( $C_6H_4$ ) that are not found in any of the sugars. It is several hundred times sweeter than sugar, tho it has also a slightly bitter after taste. A minute quantity of it can therefore take the place of a large amount of sugar in syrups, candies and preserves, so because it lends itself readily to deception its use in food has been prohibited in the United States and other countries. But now, on account of the shortage of sugar, it is coming again into use. The European governments now encourage what they formerly tried to prevent, and it is customary in Germany or Italy to carry about a package of saccharin tablets in the pocket and drop one or two into the tea or coffee. Such reversals of administrative attitude are not uncommon. When the use of hops in beer was new it was prohibited by British law. But hops became customary nevertheless and now the law requires hops to be used in beer. When workmen first wanted to form unions, laws were passed to prevent them. But now, in Australia for instance, the laws require workmen to form unions. Governments naturally tend to a conservative reaction against anything new.

It is amusing to turn back to the pure food agitation of ten years ago and read the sensational articles in the newspapers about the poisonous nature of this dangerous drug, saccharin, in view of the fact that it is now being used by millions of people in Europe in amounts greater than once seemed to upset the tender stomachs of the Washington "poison squads." But saccharin does not appear to be responsible for any fatalities yet, tho people are said



DAVE: "Say, dad, I've discovered a great thing for razors—3-in-One Oil. Just use a drop on blade and strop, and you get one of those fine velvety shaves you read about!"

HIS DAD: "You're *come* discoverer, Dave. Pretty soon you'll discover that there are seven days in a week. Why, young man, I've been using 3-in-One on my razors and strop for years!"

### 3-in-One Oil Prevents Razor Rust

EVERY man knows the agony of a "pulling" razor. But many don't know *why* it "pulls." Look at any razor's cutting edge through a magnifying glass and you'll see why.



A razor is like a miniature saw—it has *teeth*. Moisture collects between these tiny teeth. Rust results. The naked eye can't see this rust—but its effect is what

your face feels when the razor "pulls." 3-in-One Oil prevents rust from forming. Do this: Moisten your thumb and forefinger with a drop of 3-in-One. Draw the razor blade gently between them. Do this before and after shaving, and your razor will never "pull."

Also rub a few drops of 3-in-One well into your strop occasionally. Keeps it soft and pliable.

3-in-One Oil is sold at all stores, in 25c Handy Oil Cans and in 15c, 25c and 50c bottles.

Three-in-One Oil Company  
165 UR. Broadway  
New York

**Free**  
On request we will send a generous sample of 3-in-One Oil and our Razor Circular—both free.

## A COURSE IN SOCIAL PROBLEMS THE SOCIAL RECITATION

By A. S. Beatman, A. M.

Head of History Department, Julia Richman High School, New York City.

Teachers of the Social Sciences should send for this brochure. It is free. Write to  
**THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th Street - - - New York**

### Fifty-eighth Annual Statement of the HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

(NOW PURELY MUTUAL)  
256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK  
GEORGE E. IDE, President

JANUARY 1st, 1918

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Invested in Bonds.....	\$17,976,532.50	Insurance Reserve Fund.....	\$29,023,850.00
Invested in Loans on Bonds and Mortgages.....	7,021,650.00	Reserve for Deferred Dividends.....	2,808,721.00
(83.16% of which is guaranteed as to principal and interest)		Reserve for Other Liabilities.....	1,197,285.15
Real Estate.....	1,500,000.00	Contingent Reserve Fund.....	1,512,147.93
Loans to Policyholders.....	6,061,627.39	No mortgage under foreclosure—No interest unpaid	
Other Assets.....	1,962,494.19		

INSURANCE RECORD	
Insurance in Force Dec. 31st, 1917.....	\$146,050,144.80
Gain in Insurance in Force.....	12,556,816.80
New Insurance (paid for) 1916.....	18,496,684.00
New Insurance (paid for) 1917.....	22,692,684.82

OFFICERS		
William A. Marshall, 1st Vice President		
Ellis W. Gladwin, 2nd Vice President	Frank W. Chapin, Medical Director	
Anton A. Raven, 3rd Vice President	Frank H. Tibbels, Cashier	
Wm. S. Gaylord, Assistant Secretary	Howard Van Sledright, Counsel	
Henry Moir, Actuary	Robert N. Sheppard, Asst. Actuary	
George W. Murray, Superintendent	Wm. J. Conner, Asst. Actuary	
DIRECTORS		
George E. Ide	Richard M. How	Henry Moir
Wm. A. Nash	William J. Macdonald	Edith Felt Ide, Law
Ellis W. Gladwin	W. Bruce H. Rowe	Howard Van Sledright
Martin Joost	Robert J. Thompson	L. Hayward Perry
E. Le Grand Beers	George W. Murray	



## The Voice of the English Speaking World

**The Christian Science Monitor**—the international daily newspaper, is a vehicle for conveying daily to the progressive element throughout the English speaking world a more comprehensive understanding of world events than can be given through the columns of a newspaper of local circulation. History is being made rapidly, and true news editorially analyzed, free from the contaminating influence of selfishness in its various forms, helps every citizen to be a more potent factor in human affairs.

**The Christian Science Monitor** is on general sale throughout the world at news stands, hotels and Christian Science reading-rooms at 3c a copy. A monthly trial subscription by mail anywhere in the world for 75c, a sample copy on request.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON U. S. A.

**HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY**  
Scientific methods with practical training for the ministry. Large faculty and library.  
Graduate fellowships, both foreign and resident. Open to college graduates of all churches. Associated with Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy Training Sunday School and other lay workers. Kennedy School of Missions, fitting for foreign service. Address M. W. JACOBUS, Dean of Seminary Hartford, Conn.

## Sell Your Own Real Estate

No matter where it is. Pay no fees or commissions. **SELL QUICKLY—AND FOR CASH—** by using *The Simplex Selling Plans*. 5,000 properties already sold by this efficient method. Send for valuable information **FREE**.

SIMPLEX CO., Dept 33, 1123 Broadway, N. Y.

**THE ORIGINAL CHEMICAL Indoor Closet**  
30,000 SOLD—FIFTH YEAR  
**More Comfortable, Healthful, Convenient**  
Eliminates the out-house, open vault and cess-pool, which are breeding places for germs. Have a warm, sanitary, odorless toilet right in your house. No going out in cold weather. A boon to invalids. Endorsed by State Boards of Health.  
**ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS**  
Put It Anywhere In The House  
The germs are killed by a chemical process in water in the container. Empty once a month. No more trouble to empty than ashes. Closet absolutely guaranteed. Guarantee on file in the office of this publication. Ask for catalog and price  
**ROWE SANITARY MFG. CO. 6402 6th ST., DETROIT, MICH.**  
Ask about the Ro-San Washstand—Hot and Cold Running Water Without Plumbing

to be heartily sick of it. And well they may be, for it is not a substitute for sugar except to the sense of taste. Glucose may be regarded as a substitute for sucrose and margarin for butter, since they not only taste much the same but have about the same food value. But to serve saccharin in the place of sugar is like giving a rubber bone to a dog. It is reported from Europe that the constant use of saccharin gives one eventually a distaste for all sweets. This is quite likely, altho it means the reversal within a few years of prehistoric food habits. Mankind has always associated sweetness with food value, for there are few sweet things found in nature except the sugars. We think we eat sugar because it is sweet. But we do not. We eat it because it is good for us. The reason it tastes sweet to us is because it is good for us. So man makes a virtue out of necessity, a pleasure out of duty, which is the essence of ethics.

In the ancient days of Ind the great Raja Trishanku posset an earthly paradise that had been constructed for his delectation by a magician. Therein grew all manner of beautiful flowers, savory herbs and delicious fruits such as had never been known before outside heaven. Of them all the Raja and his harems liked none better than the reed from which they could suck honey. But Indra, being a jealous god, was wroth when he looked down and beheld mere mortals enjoying such delights. So he willed the destruction of the enchanted garden. With drought and tempest it was devastated, with fire and hail, until not a leaf was left of its luxuriant vegetation and the ground was bare as a threshing floor. But the roots of the sugar cane are not destroyed tho the stalk be cut down; so when men ventured to enter the desert where once had been this garden of Eden, they found the cane had grown up again and they carried away cuttings of it and cultivated it in their gardens. Thus it happened that the nectar of the gods descended first to monarchs and their favorites, then was spread among the people and carried abroad to other lands until now any child with a penny in his hand may buy of the best of it. So it has been with many things. So may it be with all things.

### QUESTIONS AND REFERENCES

You will see from the dictionary that the genealogy of the word "sugar" is (1) Sanscrit, (2) Arabic, (3) Spanish, (4) French, (5) English. Explain from this the history of sugar and trace on a map the course of its migration. Read in the encyclopedia or any available books about the processes of making sugar from cane and from beets.

Why is the liquor problem more serious now than in ancient times?

Cite from the Bible or other ancient literature passages showing how highly honey was esteemed. Can you think of any similar sayings and usages of today?

What is the difference between sugar cane and sugar beet culture in the kind of labor it requires and the type of community it supports?

Can you think of any other instances besides sugar where a pleasant taste is indicative of food value? Can you think of any exceptions to the rule besides saccharin?

"The Cane Sugar Industry" (Bulletin No. 53, Miscellaneous Series, Department of Commerce, 50 cents) gives agricultural and manufacturing costs in Hawaii, Porto Rico, Louisiana and Cuba. "Sugar and Its Value as Food," by Mary Hinman Abel, (Farmer's Bulletin No. 535, Department of Agriculture, free.)

"Production of Sugar in the United States and Foreign Countries," by Perry Elliott. (Department of Agriculture, 10 cents.)

"Conditions in the Sugar Market January to October, 1917," a pamphlet published by the American Sugar Refining Company, 117 Wall street, New York, gives an admirable survey of the present situation as seen by the refiners, from which we borrow our maps.

"Cuban Cane Sugar," by Robert Wiles, 1916 (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 75 cents), an attractive little book in simple language.

"The Story of Sugar," by Prof. G. T. Surface of Yale (Appleton, 1910). A very interesting and reliable book.

**SAVE COAL**  
Maintain an even temperature in your home  
**Tycos THERMOMETERS**  
Taylor Instrument Companies  
ROCHESTER N.Y.  
There's a Tycos or Taylor Thermometer for Every Purpose

AUGUSTA, GA.

## PARTRIDGE INN

Three blocks from famous golf courses.

Modern equipment thruout.

75 Private bath room suites.

White service in kitchen and dining room.

Noted for homelike atmosphere and excellent cuisine.

Catering to clientele of highest standard.

For booklets and rates address:  
**The Management**

## THE SPA SANATORIUM

A. L. THAYER, M. D., Ballston Spa, N. Y., near Saratoga Springs. Refined homelike, well equipped. New bath houses, swimming pool. Electric and Naupheim baths. Booklets.

**HIGH CLASS ASSISTANCE** for writers, speakers, club-women, debaters. Outlines, briefs, research. Reasonable rates. **BUREAU OF RESEARCH**, 318 East 5th Street, New Albany, Ind.

**LEPAGE'S GLUE** HANDY TUBES  
A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

### DIVIDENDS

#### PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

First Preferred Dividend No. 14

Original Preferred Dividend No. 48

The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, for the period commencing November 1, 1917, and ending January 31, 1918, will be paid by checks mailed February 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M. January 31, 1918.

A. F. HOCKENBEAKER,  
Vice-President and Treasurer.

San Francisco, California, January 31, 1918.

#### UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

January 29, 1918.

A regular dividend of one percent and an extra dividend of one-half of one percent has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 7, 1918.

N. H. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.



Food Will Win the War

LESSONS IN AMERICA'S PART IN THE  
WORLD'S FOOD PROBLEM, PREPARED  
BY THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMIN-  
ISTRATION FOR THE INDEPENDENT

Wheat Will Win

WE have learned something about the nature of food and the food needs of the body. For a long time we have heard the saying: "Bread is the staff of life." As civilization and plenty increase wheat bread becomes more and more the foundation of human diet.

Wheat was grown long before the days of history, for our very first records show it as an already cultivated grain. It belongs to the grass family, and its fruit or seed is the part we use for food.

There are three parts of this wheat seed—the germ; the kernel; the bran or outer covering. The germ contains cellulose, protein, sugar and fat; the kernel contains starch, protein and sugar; the outer covering is largely cellulose and mineral matter. The most important protein substance in wheat is called gluten.

According to the figures for the world crop of 1916, the countries which produced the most wheat were, in order: United States, Russia in Europe, India, Canada. As far as we have 1917 figures they indicate the same order exactly with the entrance of Argentina as fifth in line, this crop being harvested at the very end of the year.

Russia is the one of all these countries which is closed to the world's commerce. But let us look at the situation among the others. There is an estimated reserve of exportable wheat in Australia of approximately 136,000,000 bushels, in India of 80,500,000 bushels, in Argentina of 86,000,000 bushels, while the new Australian crop is expected to add about 110,000,000 bushels to the Australian supply. Altho not actually closed to commerce, this Australian wheat is virtually cut off from trade by length of route. Small cargoes of wheat coming across the Pacific in sailing vessels to us, are transported across continent and reshipped from the Atlantic seaboard.

Belgium, Italy, Great Britain and France are largely dependent on the outside world for supplies. Ships to move supplies are scarce and the ocean routes are dangerous because of submarine attack. Our country is the nearest and best able to cope with these conditions. We must help!

Our 1917 wheat crop is estimated at 650,000,000 bushels. This is a slight increase over 1916, but is behind the average for the years 1911-1915. By the first of last December we had exported all our surplus out of our production. *We must send 90,000,000 bushels more.* This must come out of our savings.

Every one of us can help by using other cereals. Remember this: there is no pure wheat bread in Europe except among the soldiers. All other bread there is mixt with some other cereal. Only the fighting men get pure wheat bread.

The United States Food Administration asks us to have at least one entirely wheatless meal every day, and two wheat saving days every week, when we shall substitute for part of the wheat other cereals, such as corn, hominy, rice, rye, oatmeal or more potatoes. We have plenty of these. Bread is not only the staff of life; it is the support of the soldier. Each one of us must do his and her share to make American wheat win the war.

New England Mutual  
Life Insurance Company

87 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Abstract from the Seventy-fourth Annual Report  
For the Year ending December 31, 1917

Gross Assets . . . . .	\$84,549,287.15	
	Increase,	\$5,453,786.46
Policy Reserve and other Liabilities,	\$79,129,280.41	
	Increase,	\$5,400,232.10
Surplus, Massachusetts Standard .	\$5,420,006.74	
	Increase,	\$53,554.36

Received for Premiums . . . . \$12,340,506.56

Increase, \$1,272,669.42

Total Income . . . . . \$16,141,149.23

Increase, \$1,379,118.39

New Insurance Paid-for . . . . \$54,783,039.00

Increase, \$10,606,266.00

Total Insurance in Force . . . . \$375,494,658.00

Increase, \$38,089,954.00

OFFICERS

ALFRED D. FOSTER, President

DANIEL F. APPEL, Vice-Pres.

JACOB A. BARBEY, Secretary

EDWIN W. DWIGHT, M. D., Medical Director

DAVID N. BLAKELY, M. D., Asst. Medical Director

WILLIAM F. DAVIS, FRANK T. PARTRIDGE, MORRIS P. CAPEN,  
Assistant Secretaries

REGINALD FOSTER, Counsel

HERBERT B. DOW, Actuary

GLOVER S. HASTINGS, Supt. of Agencies

DIRECTORS

GORDON ABBOTT

DANIEL F. APPEL

CHARLES B. BARNES

CHARLES E. COTTING

ALFRED D. FOSTER

REGINALD FOSTER

GEORGE E. BROCK

WALLACE L. PIERCE

HENRY PARKMAN

PHILIP STOCKTON

Did You Borrow This Copy?

Or Did You Buy It on the News Stand? Haven't You  
Become a Regular Subscriber Yet

Use the war coupon below and be convinced that a paid-in-advance subscription is best.

THE INDEPENDENT

"The Most Satisfactory War Journal in America"

GREAT WAR TIME OFFER—TWO DOLLAR VALUE FOR ONE DOLLAR

THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th Street, New York

I am enclosing a dollar (sent at your risk) for a TWENTY WEEKS' subscription  
at only five cents per copy—just one-half the regular price.

Name . . . . . Address . . . . . 1918





# THE CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE

A MONTHLY DEPARTMENT DEVOTED TO HOME READING,  
SELF-CULTURE AND POPULAR EDUCATION, CONDUCTED  
IN ASSOCIATION WITH CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION



## GETTING THE BEST OUT OF A BOOK

BY IDA B. COLE

SECRETARY OF THE CHAUTAUQUA  
HOME READING CIRCLE

SOMEONE has said that we read either to forget ourselves or to find ourselves; and it might be said with equal appropriateness that we read to feed ourselves.

A book should be regarded as mental food. Some books are the dainty ices and others form the staple diet for mental brawn. We need intellectual digestion as well as stomachic digestion, for a book should be assimilated into our thought and become part of our life and conduct. To accomplish this we must know how to get the best out of reading.

It was interesting last summer to ask different people at Chautauqua how they get the best out of books.

Miss Ida Tarbell makes copious notes and all reading is grist to her mill. "Making notes as I read is a habit of years," she replied in answer to my question: "If I haven't my notebook handy, I mark the passage with a dot and then note the number of the page and a catch-word on a fly-leaf in the back part of the book. When traveling I do not make full notes, but indicate the passages and make the notes on my return home. In reading I generally have some definite object in mind, without any thought of using it directly, altho I often find applicable suggestions. In general reading I always keep my subject in mind. I am now planning to write a book on Lincoln's religion in life and I may find a suggestion in a novel. I always have that in mind in any reading, no matter what it may be, so that the book in hand yields me its best in that way."

Dean Andrew F. West of Princeton University is a most painstaking reader. When he has finished a book its divisions and subdivisions, markings and submarkings, make it look like a bit of landscape gardening, but he has got the best out of every page.

"The danger of reading is reading in a listless way," said the Dean; "I have seen a college professor read a book with the same lack-luster eye as that of a cow looking at a pasture. Others read with such lightning speed that they scarcely seem to look at a page before they have taken in the contents. But most of us are just human readers and come in between these two."

"There are three points to be kept in mind by which we may get the most out of our books. The first thing is to read the table of contents. This indicates what is in the storehouse for us. Two years ago I read a book on international law to see if there was any international law left. I got more from the table of contents than from all the rest of the books. From it I learned that we have laws of peace, laws of war, the laws of neutrals. That was about all that, at the time of reading, was still applicable.

"The second thing is to read the book with pencil in hand. If we read without a pencil we shall find the next day that we do not retain what we have read. Some people are afraid to mark a copy; unless the book is very expensive or belongs to someone else, marking will prove very beneficial.

"In reading the first chapter, I number the points as they are given. If there is something that I do not believe or understand, I put a question mark after it. After finishing each chapter I go back over it and review the points.

"Thirdly, when the book is read I go back over it chapter by chapter, picking out the chief points of each division and getting the connection of each one to the whole. When I have finished the book I have the boiled-down beef extract. I then go over it again and in the light of the book as a whole I answer what questions I can."

EX-GOVERNOR G. H. HODGES of Kansas gets the best out of a book by a quite different method. "I read and reread a book until I can take the author's ideas and clothe them in my own thought," said Mr. Hodges; "I do not take notes, for I am blessed with a retentive memory and I can carry what I want to remember in my memory without the use of notes. I suppose that would be necessary if one were reading for literary or research work, but I am a business man and read for pleasure and instruction. I have memorized about two-thirds of Eugene Field's and about twenty of Riley's poems. At one time I could repeat from memory at least three-fourths of Milton's "Paradise Lost," which I memorized when a youth. I know people whose mentality is stronger than mine who do take notes when reading, but I get the best out of my books by never reading anything which is not worth while and the books I do read I study. When I find a worth-while book or poem, I read it carefully, then I analyze it, then I study it, not superficially but trying to comprehend what the author means. I study not merely his words, but his impelling motive. This kind of reading tests books.

"A person will not spend this amount of time on trash. You will soon read only the very best. I follow the same rule with my magazine reading. I take a number of magazines but never read any one of them thru. I take one for the editorials and read nothing else in it, maybe. I look over the pages and select the article which I want, then I study that article painstakingly until I have made its thought mine. In reading history I read chronologically; for instance, if I am reading the events of 1860 in our own country I read along the lines which led up to that event. I read everything bearing on it. I follow that thought to its conclusion and I go back for a basis. To get the best out of poetry, memorize it. It is easy because of its harmony and a person devoid of harmony is not in touch with the infinite. I read books for the cultivation of my own individuality and I get the best out of them by hanging to them, reading and re-reading until they are practically my own."

"Never read critically," advises Mrs.

Helen R. Martin, author of "Tillie, the Mennonite Maid," "Erstwhile Susan" and other popular books. "Suspend all critical judgment and just let yourself be carried along and examine your impressions. If you go at a thing critically, whether it be a book or a picture, you don't get the joy out of it. After reading, I examine myself. Why am I pleased with the book? What gave me joy? Art is for pleasure, incidentally it elevates."

Dr. Elmer B. Bryan, president of Colgate University, reads a book three times. "I want to understand it as I go along," he explained; "I do not pass over a sentence unless I understand it. I read it the second time to get the organization and method in the book. I read it the third time for purpose of retention and make copious notes in the margin. I aim to understand it as I read along, to get the way the subject is worked out, and then to remember what seems to me important. Reading may be a big asset or it may be a big liability. Many pupils fail in school because of their inability to read. Some of them make a sieve of their minds by reading omnivorously, not harmful literature, but just light books, read and forgotten. Such reading is a liability because one does not remember. To get the best out of a book you must read to remember. Do not indulge in scattered reading. If you skim a book, do it carefully so as to get all the cream. We should do three things with our reading. First, be impressed; second, meditate and reflect on it; third, give out. There is little value in being impressed unless it leads to meditation. What one takes in is of little worth unless one thinks it thru carefully and then expresses it fully for someone else."

From these interviews it will be clear that the best method is that best calculated to yield the intended result.

THE Chautauqua Home Reading Circle advocates daily mental nourishment. Twenty minutes a day is sufficient time to cover the required reading. It provides what dietitians call a well-balanced ration. Its slogans have always been, "Put system into your reading," "Use spare minutes for education." It gives not simply four books and current topics each year, but innumerable aids which help the reader get "the meat" out of each page, direct him to collateral reading and suggest connecting lines of thought. It does not do his thinking for him, but it opens his mind to new riches and possibilities, and helps him correlate his knowledge, and to read both analytically and synthetically. If he follows these helps he cannot fail to get the best out of the printed page.

The aim of the course is not only to furnish information but to help the reader develop a discriminating taste for good literature and to teach him to so use a book that it shall contribute to mental growth and enlarged vision by increasing the number of interests in life. According to his earnestness he will evolve his own method for getting the best out of a book.

Chautauqua, New York





# Business Expansion calls for Standardized Equipment



## Macey Office Equipment Meets the Need of Big Business

**I**N this day of modern progress, office equipment takes an important part in every business organization, and when such equipment bears the Macey trade mark its quality is unquestioned.

Back of the Macey trade mark is twenty-five years of knowing how. The Macey line is so standardized that today any business executive can order Macey equipment with the absolute assurance that it will meet with his every approval.

When you buy Macey equipment, you buy something more than mere wood, metal or paper.

### Macey Quality is Never Questioned

The Macey line gives you equipment that has been so standardized, is so well known and its superior features are so well recognized that office equipment dealers do not question the Macey standard.

In hundreds of cities in America you hear almost every day, "If it's a Macey, that settles it!"

### Equipment to Meet All Requirements

Macey wood and metal filing equipment, metal safes, sectional bookcases, desks and filing appliance supplies are made to suit the requirements of every business. There are sections and intersections in a great variety of styles and designs that will enable you to find in the Macey line exactly what you are looking for.

### Macey Desks

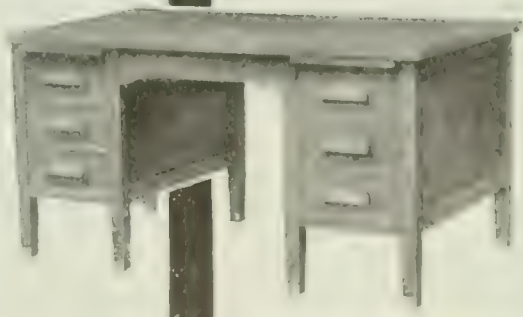
Macey Desks have the same high grade construction as the rest of the line. The writing beds are five ply, cross-banded, built-up construction. The finish on all Macey appliances is standard throughout.

If there should not happen to be a Macey dealer near you, write for our catalogue which illustrates and describes the particular equipment you are interested in. Simply tell us which of the following catalogues you want us to mail you: Filing Equipment, Filing Equipment Supplies, Sectional Bookcases, Metal Office Safes, and Macey Desks.

## MACEY COMPANY

GRAND RAPIDS - - MICHIGAN

Made in Canada by the  
CANADA FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, LTD.  
WOODSTOCK, ONT.





# How "Big Business" gets the most out of the Coal Pile

**I**F saving Coal means losing Power the ultimate economy is doubtful. Getting more heat and power out of less Coal has been the problem that the manufacturing interests of the Nation have had to solve. And in the solving of this problem there is a great lesson to individual coal users.

For the devices and maintenance materials which have conserved industrial coal piles can often be applied, in some measure at least, to smaller coal-saving problems.

For instance, the covering of heat-carrying pipes or surfaces with scientifically designed insulation is saving America's manufacturers millions of dollars' worth of heat each year—coal power that would otherwise be wasted.

Of equal importance, the loss from wear, friction and leakage has been cut to a minimum through the use of specialized "packing" devices and materials that are known to every engineer as maintenance materials—necessities to efficient plant operation.

It is a source of great satisfaction to us to

have supplied America's plants with both heat insulations and maintenance materials—to have been for 25 years one of the champions for coal saving—to feel that our commercial efforts to further the cause of power-plant economy, have in a large sense helped in national conservation.

And just as it is your personal duty to use coal carefully—just as it is a national duty to save it—it seems to us our corporate duty to further the gospel of fuel conservation.

**Johns-Manville Coal Conservation Products:** Asbestos and Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Insulations; Packings for engines, pump and valve rods and pipe joints; Steam Traps; Refractory Cements; and many other power plant maintenance materials.

**H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.**  
NEW YORK CITY  
10 Factories—Branches in 61 Large Cities



# JOHNS-MANVILLE

## Service to fuel users



# The Independent

Founded 1848  
HARPER'S WEEKLY  
Founded 1837  
Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916  
THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
Founded 1880  
Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914  
THE COUNTRYSIDE  
MAGAZINE AND SUBURBAN LIFE  
Founded 1904  
Incorporated with The Independent August 4, 1917

The Independent is owned and published weekly by the Independent Corporation, at 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, Karl V. S. Howland, president; Frederic E. Dickinson, treasurer; Hamilton Holt, editor; Harold Howland, associate editor; Edwin E. Slosson, literary editor. The price of The Independent is Ten Cents a copy; Four Dollars for one year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union, \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Writers who wish their articles returned should send stamped and addressed envelopes. No responsibility is assumed for the loss or non-return of manuscripts. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter. Copyright, 1917, by The Independent. Address all communications to The Independent, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

## CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY 16, 1918

Volume 93, Number 3611

EDITORIALS	
Give the President a Free Hand...	257
The German Puzzle .....	257
Will the War Have an End?.....	258
The Bridge of Ships .....	258
Pikerism .....	259
Revolution and Dame Rumor.....	259
THE STORY OF THE WEEK	
War Cabinet or President .....	260
The Sins of the Fathers.....	260
War Needs and Industry .....	261
Railroad Bill Progresses .....	262
Socialist Menace Revealed.....	262
On the American Front.....	262
The "Tuscania" Lost.....	263
A Year of U-Boats .....	263
Ford Chasers for U-Boats .....	264
Enemy Peace Proposals Declined..	264
The Rule of the Bolsheviks.....	264
Bolsheviks in Finland .....	265
German Strikes .....	265
Troubles of Don Quixote .....	265
The Bridge of Ships.....	266
By Edward A. Filene	
Farmer John and the War.....	267
By Charles Moreau Harger	
A War of Peoples .....	268
By George Creel	
What's the Use of Worrying?.....	270
By Irving Bacheller	
The Independent-Harper's Weekly News-Pictorial .....	271
Journalism's Radium, The Colyum... 274.	
By Alexander McD. Stoddart	
Winning the War .....	275
By Edward E. Purinton	
Square Pegs in Round Holes.....	277
By Harrington Emerson	
Helpful Salesmanship .....	278
By M. O. Johnson	
Where to Live, and Why .....	278
Personal Efficiency, A Question Box..	279
By Edward E. Purinton.	
Two National Necessities .....	282
By Clarkson Lloyd	
Remarkable Remarks .....	287
The New Plays .....	287
Independent Opinions .....	294
Pebbles .....	295
THE NEW BOOKS	
Briefs for Two Belligerents.....	296
Polar Travel .....	296
For Readers and Writers .....	296

## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.  
HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT  
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY  
SECTION I. ORAL AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION.

- The Story of the Week.
1. Imagine you are at a meeting of working people. Give an account of the recent strikes in Germany. Indicate your opinion of their significance.
  2. Write a composition of contrast on "Russia as It Is, and Russia as It Might Be."
  3. If you have read "A Tale of Two Cities," write a comparison of the Bolsheviks and the people of the French Revolution.
  4. Write an interesting composition on "Finland in the Past, and Finland Today."
  5. Give an oral summary of the most recent news of the Great War.

- Editorial Articles.
1. Write an article suggested by the editorial entitled "Give the President a Free Hand," in which you summarize briefly the increases in Presidential authority and responsibility that the war has brought about.
  2. Give a patriotic talk in which you contrast the American ideal of thought with the German ideal.
  3. Write a series of short, explanatory items concerning the work of the great German leaders of past times, Luther, Kant, Schiller, and Goethe. Explain orally how the Prussian spirit of today differs from the German spirit of the past.
  4. Write a short composition in which you explain what is meant by "the higher fatherland."
  5. Write a patriotic editorial article for your school paper on the theme suggested in the following: "The American boasts that his nation is founded on an ideal."
  6. Read "Revolution and Dame Nature." Explain what is meant by saying: "The conservative is half right and the radical half wrong."
  7. In a single paragraph answer the question: "Will the war have an end?"

- Farmer John and the War. By Charles Moreau Harger.
1. What is the writer's principal thought? What method did he take to make that thought emphatic? Write a rule, suitable for inclusion in your rhetoric text, concerning this means of gaining emphasis.

- Winning the War. By Edward Earle Purinton.
1. Select at least a dozen epigrams from the article. Explain the meaning of every one. What is the advantage of using epigrams?
  2. Write a summary of the advantages gained by the American soldier.
  3. Write a letter to the parent of some soldier, making your letter at once helpful and comforting.
  4. Give a spirited talk in which you show how we who are at home may also aid in fighting.

- Journalism's Radium, the Colyum. By Alexander McD. Stoddart.
1. Show in what ways the title of the article is appropriate.
  2. What are the characteristics of a "colyum"?
  3. Write a "colyum" for your school paper.
  4. Who are some of the most noted "colyum" writers, past and present? Bring to class a paper containing a "colyum," and explain why the work contained in it is satisfactory or unsatisfactory.

- SECTION II. WORD STUDY
- The German Puzzle.
1. Give the derivation and the meaning of every one of the following words: monarchy, republicanism, aristocracy, democracy, Catholicism, Protestantism, Socialism, liberalism.

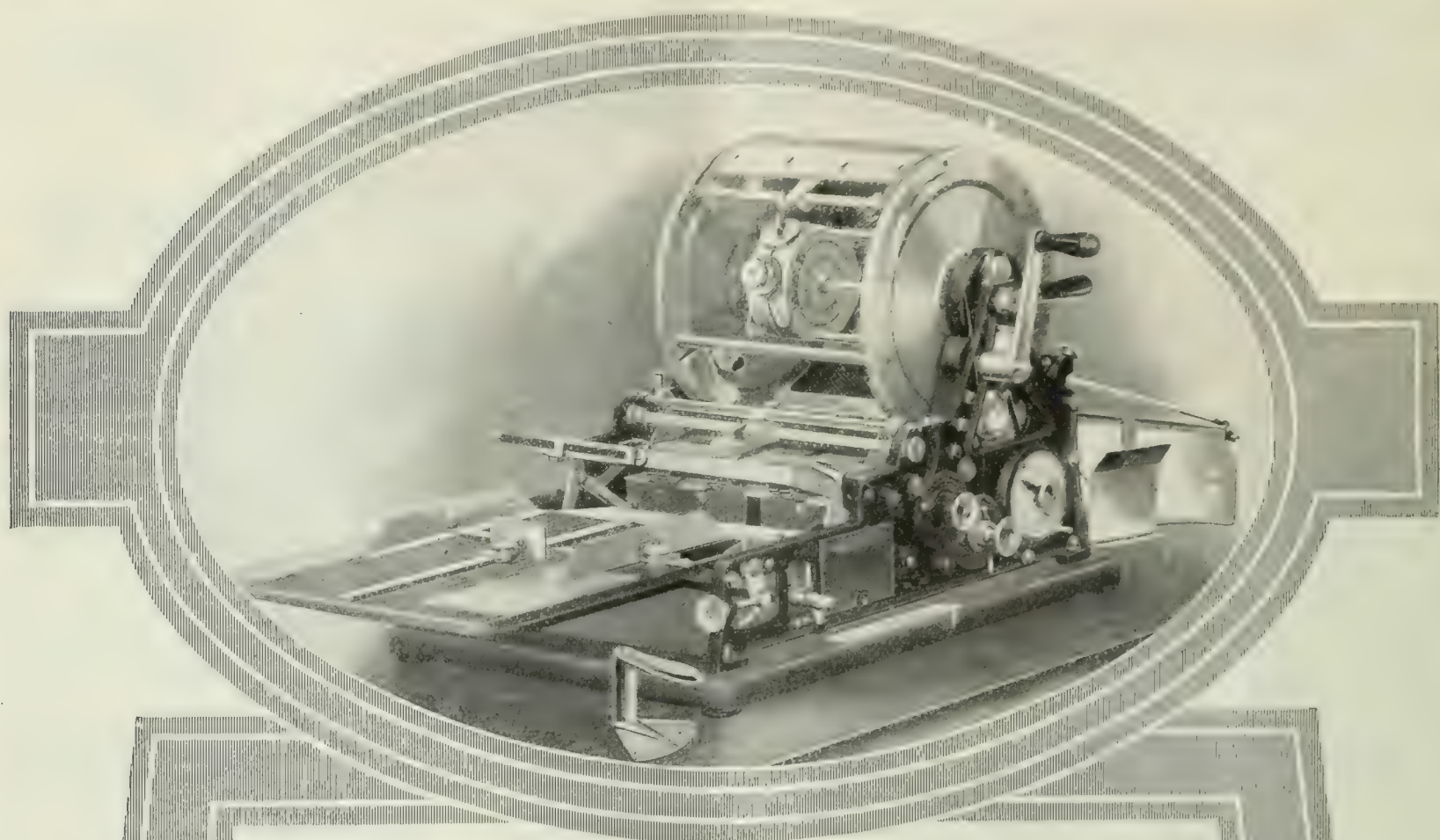
- SECTION III. LITERATURE
- The New Books.
1. Explain the following expressions: a chronicle; a companion volume; satire and discrimination; illuminating; exhortation; suggestive headings; editorial exhortation.
  2. Tell something concerning the work of the following: William Byrd of Virginia; John Woolman; "the industrial southey"; "Gypsy-loving Borrow"; "The Edinburgh Review"; "Blackwell's" and "The Quarterly"?

#### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.  
PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,  
NEW YORK CITY

- I. A Campaign for Intelligent Patriotism—"The Battle Cry of Freedom," "A War of Peoples."
  1. "... America is facing an uncertain future on account of lack of 'preparedness,' mental as well as physical." What are the evidences of our mental unpreparedness?
  2. "Two processes . . . are necessary before we can make 'the world safe for democracy.'" What are these two processes? Explain them.
  3. "This is no new promise, this vow to keep the world safe for democracy." Trace the history of the idea.
  4. "How shall America prepare for this gigantic task?" What is your answer?
  5. George Creel says: "... public opinion has been mobilized and instructed," etc. Has this been done thus far in your community? What is still left to be done? How are you going about it?
  6. What evidences does Mr. Creel give of the weakening influence of German propaganda? What remedy does he suggest? Give illustrations of your own observations of it.
  7. What proof have you that this is not "a rich man's war," "a business man's war," "that this country is not fighting to obtain foreign markets"?
  8. What method is the Government using to counteract German propaganda? How can you help?
  9. Give some instances of German propaganda that you have combated.
- II. How the War Will Be Won—"Farmer John and the War," "The Bridge of Ships," "Winning the War," "The Sins of the Fathers," "War Needs and Industry."
  1. Explain why "Farmer John" was not interested in the war during the spring and early summer last year?
  2. "... but as the farmers rode back and forth on their plows they thought in world terms." What brought about the change in the farmers' ideas?
  3. In what sense is the "bridge of ships" our supreme necessity in the war? What means must we take to make our shipbuilding program a success?
  4. What does Mr. Purinton mean when he says that *psychology* has been the greatest factor in the success of the Germans? How does he apply the example to our own cause in the war?
  5. What benefits does he see for our soldiers in their participation in the war? What suggestions does he make for those of us who stay at home?
  6. What evidences do you find in the news items that thus far the whole country has not been organized for war? What steps are being taken in order to remedy this condition at once?
- III. Our War Administration—Attack and Defense—"War Cabinet or President," "Give the President a Free Hand."
  1. Explain the plan and purpose of the President's "super-cabinet" bill. Why did the bill bring forth "a storm of criticisms"?
  2. On what grounds did Senators Hitchcock and Wadsworth attack the war administration? Did Secretary Baker clear up the situation?
- IV. Disturbances in Europe—"Will the War Have an End?" "The Rule of the Bolsheviks," "Bolsheviks in Finland," "German Strikes."
  1. "The war may simply 'peter out' as many a war has done." How far does this statement apply to the following: (a) the "War of the Roses," (b) the religious wars of the sixteenth century, (c) the Thirty Years' War, (d) the Napoleonic Wars? What evidences are there that this war, too, may simply "peter out"?
  2. Why is "Germany now having a hard time to find a Russia to negotiate with"?
  3. Do the successes of the Bolsheviks in Russia and Finland promise a permanent victory for that party?
  4. How far do the strikes in Germany indicate that the cause of the Government is weakening? May the enemies of Germany find any comfort in the progress of events there now?





*In action!* You can't really know what this little machine can do for you—and your business—until you have seen it in action, until you have examined it for yourself. In thousands of the world's biggest businesses it is today an indispensable mechanism for cutting costs and speeding up efficiency. It prints quickly and cheaply all kinds of letters, forms, blanks, inter-department communications, bulletins, etc. And, by simply tracing or drawing them, illustrations, designs, diagrams, etc., may be included on the same sheet. No cuts to make—no type to be set—no wasteful and wearying repeat operations—no outside agencies with inside information about your affairs—and *almost no expense*. Quick, clean, the mimeograph delivers five thousand finely printed duplicates an hour. It saves time, labor, money. It systematizes and speeds up routine. It opens up new opportunities every day to keep in touch with your customers, your supply sources, your employees. You don't know the mimeograph unless you know the *new mimeograph*. Booklet "E" suggests some of its emergency uses. Write for it now. A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.





# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## GIVE THE PRESIDENT A FREE HAND

**T**HE proposal of the Overman bill to give the President an unfettered hand in the coördination, consolidation and readjustment of the executive departments for the promotion of war efficiency is drastic; but it is good. It is apparently the President's reply to the demand in Congress for the creation of a War Cabinet and a Department of Munitions. It is a welcome reply; for it indicates that the President has been moved by the criticism during the past few weeks of the Administration's conduct of the war and proposes to meet it not by denial, but by improvement. No one will deny that there is room for improvement. It would have been an unbelievable miracle if there were not. The task we have assumed is too stupendous and too unfamiliar to be accomplished without failures and blunders. The best that can be demanded is that our failures shall steadily diminish and that the blunders shall not be repeated.

The President's request for a free hand in the business of administration—for that is what the Overman bill appears to be—is based on a sound principle. When you select an executive to do a big piece of work, give him great authority and then hold him to a rigid responsibility for

results. Responsibility without authority spells ruin. If you want the man who is Commander in Chief of the nation's armed forces and the nation's Chief Executive in one to win the war for you, you must let him fight it his own way. That does not mean, of course, that you shall not advise or counsel him or that you shall not criticize him. But it does mean that you shall not tie his hands and that you shall not nag him. An executive who is to produce results must be permitted to organize the forces under him in accordance with his own judgment.

The formulation of policies in their broad outlines may be done by others; the selection of methods must be made by the executive himself.

As we said two weeks ago, there would be no use in creating a War Cabinet which the President did not want. He simply would not use it to effectiveness. There is every reason for giving him the freedom of executive organization which he desires. Since that is the way he wants to work, he should be given fullest opportunity so to work. In no other way can we get out of him on the side of administrative performance and leadership the best of which he is capable. We must not be satisfied with less.

## THE GERMAN PUZZLE

**O**NE of the most surprising and disturbing features of the Great War is that coincident with Germany's moral secession from civilization there has been an intellectual secession which makes it apparently impossible for the rest of the world to understand the German or for the German to understand us. There is nothing perplexing about mere wickedness. It is as natural, tho of course as deplorable, for a community to be cruel, greedy and unscrupulous as for an individual to be so. In attempting to obtain dominion by treachery and butchery the German Government is but following in the path of a thousand forgotten dynasties and empires. It is a long time since the Devil invented any new sins, and the student of history can find ample precedent for what the Germans have done in the annals of other peoples. But wonderment mingles with our indignation when we read the sayings and writings of Germany's spokesmen and apologists. They seem to think in a different way from others and even when they write in excellent English their ideas are almost untranslatable.

One example of what we mean is the inability of the Germans to realize that there are other political facts in existence than the rivalries of nations. They assume that every one is "pro-German" or "anti-Japanese" or "Anglophile" or "Russophobe"; they cannot understand that any one is interested in the international aspects of monarchy, republicanism, aristocracy, democracy, Catholicism, Protestantism, Socialism, liberalism and similar issues, and may even con-

sider them as of greater importance than the conflicts of languages and the intrigues of diplomats. They cannot comprehend why the American people were, as a whole, suspicious of despotic Russia in the summer of 1916 and cordial friends of democratic Russia in the summer of 1917. They scent "British gold" or the "Northcliffe press" as the hidden cause for the anger of the American people at the invasion of Belgium and the Armenian massacres and seek the subtlest causes to explain our simplest emotional reactions. When an American of Slovak or Siamese or Choctaw ancestry expresses disapproval of the assassination of hostages or the poisoning of wells a deep murmur runs thru all the German press, and the words are "We understand; he is moved to denounce us because of his Anglo-Saxon ancestry and affiliations."

Unquestionably the national state is a fundamental and important political fact, but it is strange that the German of today can see nothing else. It was not always so even in Germany. Kant, Luther, Schiller and Goethe are claimed by their justly proud fellow countrymen as the very essence of Germanism, but not one of them would have asked first about a stranger: "Is he a glorious Teuton or only a miserable Frenchman?" Luther would rather have inquired whether he was a Roman Catholic or an adherent of the reformed faith; Schiller whether he was a liberal or a courtier; Goethe whether he was an enlightened man or an uneducated philistine; Kant whether or not he obeyed "the



Moral Law within him." They all lived in Germany and loved it, but they all recognized a higher Fatherland in which a man of any race might acquire citizenship. Even such enemies of humanity as Metternich and Nietzsche could see over the wall of "Deutschtum" and knew that there were other lands and other ways of thought. Metternich was interested in despotism as a principle, but he did not care whether a king had blue eyes or brown. Nietzsche himself boasted of being "a good European." But the unhappy German of today applies his single measure to everything; never whether anything is good or bad, kind or cruel, wise or foolish, civilized or barbaric, but always "deutsch" or "nicht deutsch."

Even the meaning of nationality is not to the modern German what it is to the rest of the world. The German insists that the Alsatian must be a good fellow-German because he speaks the same language; which is like contending that an Irish rebel proves himself a loyal subject of the British King whenever he addresses a mob in the King's English instead of the primitive Gaelic. He is convinced that a few professors of anthropology can persuade the Flemish people that they are really Germans and have nothing in common with their French speaking fellow-Belgians. To the American, the Frenchman, the Englishman nationality is a psychological matter, a question of the allegiance of the mind and heart. The modern Germans argue that it is a physiological matter, a question of the shape of the head or the accent of the voice. The American boasts like a man that his nation is founded on an idea. The German boasts like a wolf that his nation is founded on a strain of blood, a superior tribe or "pack."

## WILL THE WAR HAVE AN END?

IN discussions of the duration of the war we have commonly and unconsciously assumed that some fine day we shall wake up and find the world at peace. We have talked of *the* treaty of peace and *the* congress of nations which shall finally settle all the questions at issue and let life resume its normal course. We have sensed the war as some terrible monster, a minotaur devouring the children of men, but certain some time to be done to death. We have considered two possible alternatives: (1) a smashing victory, after which the winning party should dictate the terms of peace, or (2) a deadlock and a compromise.

But we are beginning now to realize that these two do not exhaust the alternatives. We can dimly apprehend other outcomes and conceive of the possibility of still others that we cannot imagine. The war may simply "peter out" as many a war has done. It may smolder on indefinitely like a burning building. It may dissolve in red revolution. There may be a general disintegration of the nations which the nineteenth century built up. The nations that made war in the beginning may not be in existence to make peace. Germany is now having a hard time to find a Russia to negotiate with. The Entente may not be able to find any Austria-Hungary by the time they want her to sign a treaty.

That our doubt about a definite terminus to the war is shared by others appears from a remark by the distinguished British publicist, Frederic Harrison, in the last *Fortnightly Review*:

When fighting has ceased—and I cannot feel sure that it will cease either soon, or in any complete, definitive, mutually agreed way—there will be a wholly new social order, as different perhaps from ours, as when the catholic and feudal order superseded that of polytheism, slavery, art, and luxury. There will be no special ruling class, no select educated class, no idle class.

When did the war begin? The "Twelve Days" about the first of August, 1914, afford a formal starting point, tho of course the historian of the war will start his narrative at least ten years before when the nations likely to be involved began to put forth unprecedented efforts to arm for the coming conflict and when the pacifists of the world en-

tered upon their crusade to stave it off. But during the three and a half years since the fighting began countries have been dropping in and dropping out until it takes a well-informed man to name the active combatants and even he would be puzzled as to where to draw the line. Is Serbia still engaged in the war? Is Montenegro? Has Brazil actually entered it? Has China? Has Persia taken part in the war? Has Albania? Is Finland now at war with Russia or with Germany? Is Rumania now at war with Austria or with Russia? The Greek flag is planted over Udine in Italy and over Monastir in Serbia. On which side then is Greece engaged? On which side is Armenia? On which side is Arabia?

We may be sure that the war cannot continue at its present rate many years longer, probably not many months. But that does not necessarily mean the war will come then to a definite end for all the combatants. When we look back over history we find that wars do not invariably begin with a declaration and end with a treaty. If definite dates are assigned they are likely to be fictitious. Our last war with England is said to have come to an end on December 24, 1814, but the war was virtually over long before and its biggest battle was fought two weeks later. It would be hard to set a date for the termination of the Boer or the Philippine war. The War of the Roses, the Peloponnesian War, the Thirty Years' War, the Hundred Years' War, flared up and died down again and again for a generation or so. In fact mankind has been always in a state of intermittent warfare. If we view the world as a whole there have been few if any times when the doors of the temple of Janus could legitimately have been closed.

We hope that the time has passed when war is to be regarded, like drouth, disease and earthquakes, as inevitable and a normal feature of human life. But in view of the historic past and present possibilities it would be rash to assume that a single congress or treaty will bring the conflict to an end on a particular day. The Great War apparently has too much momentum to be stopped instantaneously. It is too complex to admit of a simple solution.

## THE BRIDGE OF SHIPS

GENERAL PERSHING has sent from France by the hand of Major Frederick Palmer, the veteran war correspondent who is now his chief censor, a message to the American people. Major Palmer gave expression to it at the National Press Club in Washington last week. He said:

Build ships and let every woman and child in the land think ships. We ought to be wearing little metal ships in our button-holes. Children ought to play with toy ships. The woman who turns from knitting to encouraging a ship's riveter to do more rivets a day is serving her country. And every time you think ships you are thinking of our men fighting for you in France. Would you have them want for food, for clothes, for ammunition to answer the German fleet? Toward our shipyards for the power they mean during and after the war the German General Staff strains its vision. Build, build and continue to build ships. Make a bridge of ships to Pershing.

This is a striking way of calling our attention to the crucial point at which we are in imminent danger of falling short in our prosecution of the war. The cold fact is that we are not succeeding in building as many ships to be launched this year as we hoped to build, as we have planned to build, as we *must* build. We must mend our pace, and that with speed.

Without ships in ever increasing numbers we shall fail in our great enterprise.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation is beginning a campaign to obtain workmen for the shipyards which are to build the ships. Mr. Charles Piez, its General Manager, has made this statement in relation to the matter:

The Shipping Board now has 716 shipways; 302 are for wooden ships, and 414 are for steel construction. The yards in which they



are established are only working one eight-hour shift per day, six days a week. This is monstrous. If we are to keep ahead of the submarine we must run three shifts per day, fifty-two weeks in the year.

Our program calls for the construction in 1918 of eight times the tonnage delivered in 1916 at a cost of more than \$1,000,000,000. The Shipping Board has the necessary yards, the materials, and the money. All that is lacking is a spirit in the nation that will send a quarter of a million American mechanics into the yards to give their best and most efficient work.

Mr. Piez states the problem frankly. But we are by no means clear that his conception of the remedy covers the ground. "All that is lacking," he says, "is a spirit in the nation that will send a quarter of a million American mechanics into the yards to give their best and most efficient work."

The spirit is there. The American people have yet to refuse a single call to service. No draft upon their patriotism and self-sacrifice has yet been dishonored. But something more is needed. What is needed besides is a plan of action. They must be shown the way. They must be given leadership.

These indispensables only the Administration can provide. No one else knows all the facts. No one else can see the problem all around. No one else has the power and the authority to provide a solution.

When the call is sent forth, clear and definite, American labor, American industry, American business will respond. The call should have gone forth before this time. For nine months we have known the need. But our handling of the ship problem has been our least successful war activity. We have had divided counsels, shifting leadership, ineffective organization, bad appointments.

The problem cannot wait. The Administration need not be afraid of the country's readiness to do whatever is necessary. But it must face the task of leadership with frankness and decision.

The bridge of ships shall be built. Only show us the way.

## PIKERISM

**M**R. C. W. BARRON, the editor and proprietor of the *Wall Street Journal* and the *Boston News Bureau*, two of the most influential financial papers in the land, intimates that those who demand the conscription of wealth are to be classed with slackers, socialists and pro-Germans.

If "big business" takes this attitude, it is in for trouble. The American people know that conscription is not only the fairest but the most democratic way to win a democratic war. They likewise know that if the home is to be conscripted so much more must the dollar.

It has been suggested that "pikerism" should be the new word to denote the dollar slackers. It is a name that should stick.

## REVOLUTION AND DAME NATURE

**T**HE real distinction between the conservative and the radical is not that the former dislikes change whereas the latter desires it. Every one can think of changes in the "existing order" which he would like to see brought about. But the conservative, while willing to admit that many things might be improved, believes that it is not within our human power to compel the improvement. He concedes that wages might with advantage be higher but he believes in an "iron law of wages," written in the nature of things, which will prevent legislative interference with the bargaining of the labor market from improving the lot of the laborer. He grants the defects of despotic government, but to him, as Burke, the greatest of conservative philosophers, so eloquently demonstrated, political liberty is not the arbitrary fashioning of man but the slow organic evolu-

tion of nature. Is not the stock argument against the international commonwealth, woman suffrage or any other innovation: "That may be all very well in theory, but you can't change human nature"? In a word, the conservative is simply the fatalist; the man who feels so keenly the grip of the great forces of race, environment and historic tradition that the reformer seems to him like a man who would hasten time by moving the hand of a clock or moderate the weather by holding a candle to his thermometer.

The history of civilization is the history of pleasant surprises for the conservative. The very changes that seemed most hopeless have become most real. "You cannot change," it was said, "the immemorial east"; but Japan leaped in a generation from feudalism to the constitutional polity of the present. "Prohibition cannot prohibit"; but it does. "You cannot educate the negro"; but it was done. "The French, not being Anglo-Saxons, are incapable of self-government"; what has become of that once familiar dogma?

We are willing to risk the prediction that a thousand years from today similar phrases now current, such as "Man is naturally a polygamous animal," "War is rooted in human nature," and "The Golden Rule in politics is an iridescent dream" will have gone the way of the cave-man's sayings: "Man is naturally a cannibalistic animal," "Belief in witchcraft is rooted in human nature" and "Security from wolves and tigers is an iridescent dream."

And yet the conservative is half right and the radical half wrong. In so far as institutions and ideas are of human construction we may change them at will, but there is a sphere of activity where science and hard work cannot be replaced by the most eloquent speeches or the most successful revolutions.

Living in cities we are prone to forget the mighty background of nature against which our civilization stands out like a little light in a great darkness. Many Socialists, especially those of the Bolshevik type, think of economics only in terms of distribution. Let the workers once overthrow the capitalists and all will be well. There is, however, another side to economic fact; goods must be produced before they can be distributed. If a mob should rise and kill a monarch they may seize on the machinery of state for themselves. If they drive out a landlord they may divide the land among themselves. But if they "seize a factory" what have they? A mere shell of brick filled with ingenious but useless machinery. The factory has no value in itself; its utility depends wholly upon a complex fabric of credit, exchange, demand, and transportation which may be shattered by violence but cannot be built by violence. Russia has abolished capitalism, but the people are still hungry. Shooting a railroad magnate does not of itself bring wheat to market.

In the United States we are in little danger of seeing the Industrial Workers of the World sacking the savings banks or commandeering the grain elevators. But we are in danger of falling into a similar fallacy, believing that whenever there is want "some one" is deliberately at fault. We blame Mr. Hoover because the sun and rain have spoiled a wheat crop. We blame Mr. Garfield because there is not enough skilled labor in the country to make and man the needed rolling stock to keep our cities fully supplied with coal.

We underestimate our enemy. It is not the inefficiency of Messrs. Wilson, McAdoo, Baker, Daniels, Hoover, Garfield and Pershing to which we owe the majority of our mishaps and disappointments; nor is it the secret machinations of Wall Street. It is nature; the coldness of the weather, the breadth of the Atlantic, and the unhappy fact that if a man is fighting in France he cannot at the same time be mining in Montana or growing grain in Kansas. Our outlook would be dark indeed if it were not that our enemies, too, must fight nature and fight her with resources less abundant than ours.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## War Cabinet or President

President Wilson applied a counter-irritant this week to the demands for a super-cabinet to conduct the war. He secured the introduction in Congress of a bill giving him blanket powers to rebuild all Government departments and rearrange their functions and activities at will in the interests of more effective war service. The bill would remove for the war period all statutory obstacles to such action. In effect it would give the President powers over the great war machine similar to those enjoyed in his own domain by the head of any well-run private corporation.

Curiously enough the bill brought forth a storm of criticisms from members of Congress who have been loudest in their objections that there was lack of coördination in the Government and poor business management in the war. Some of the critics were apparently placed in the position of demanding better business management, but objecting to the head of the nation being business manager. The coming fight in Congress between the President's measure and the Chamberlain war cabinet bill should settle the controversy between those who believe in a coalition cabinet to run the war and those who are opposed to such an expedient.

Senators Hitchcock of Nebraska and

Wadsworth of New York both spoke in defense of the Chamberlain measure during the week and added their criticisms to those already given on the conduct of the War Department.

The President "does not know the real situation," declared Senator Hitchcock, and he added that Secretary Baker was "out of touch" with departmental activities. He characterized the Secretary's statements concerning the possibility of getting a million and a half men to France this year as exaggerations of the wildest sort. Among his detailed criticisms of lack of coördination in the department, he stated that "12,000,000 pairs of shoes had been ordered for 300,000 men."

"The American giant has been stumbling and groping," declared Senator Wadsworth. Lack of centralization was the burden of his complaint. As instances he stated the confusing changes of specifications which he said followed rapidly on orders for supplies made by the War Department. He told of one manufacturer who got thirty-six such changes in six weeks "on so simple a thing as the frame of a motor truck."

Speaking for the War Cabinet bill, he said:

We have had in Washington a large number of able advisers; many of them have thought of the things which have not yet been done, but none of them have been clothed with power to do them, and few of

them have been able to find an agency of the Government where a decision could be had and the work started.

I realize that some may contend that the President of the United States, the Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy, the leader of the nation in this war, can make all these decisions, and that there is, therefore, no need for any additional element in our wartime machinery. My contention is that, be he ever so able, no President, no human being, can perform such a task. It is utterly impossible for one man to examine into all these intricate questions.

The cross-examination of Secretary Baker before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on February 6 was not productive of much light on the general subject of the efficiency of our war administration. Mr. Baker's critics on the committee seemed to suffer from a lack of coördinated effort similar to that they have attributed to his department, and much time was lost in non-essentials. Eventually the committee decided that much of the information they wanted should not be a matter of public information at this time, so it was agreed to continue the examination in executive session on the following day.

One thing brought out in the open session was that we have at present in the neighborhood of a million tons of shipping for troop transport, 130,000 tons having been added in the past ten days. In making his estimates for the year Mr. Baker stated that he expected to divert for transport uses tonnage now on domestic routes, to be replaced by neutral ships, and he anticipated the assistance of the merchant fleets of the Allies.

In reference to the War Cabinet bill he made the following statement:

I have a feeling that legislation that would free the President's hands and allow him to transfer functions and coördinate the needs of the departments as they arise, would be the best answer to the difficulties. All departments are constantly growing. I am, as you know, continually creating new agencies, and sometimes when in doubt have to study the statutes carefully to see how far my authority goes. If the President were simply authorized to reorganize, recoördinate and transfer functions as he sees fit, we could go to him and secure the necessary orders as were deemed desirable.

The Sins of the Fathers Incidents of the week brought out more clearly than ever the fact that we entered the war in an advanced state of industrial unpreparedness. While we have successfully mobilized a great army of a million and a half men in ten months and built up a great fighting navy, our go-as-you-please industrial machine has less easily been adapted to war conditions. From many sources it is apparent that drastic changes must be made, and made quickly, in the whole industrial arrangement, changes that will demand all the wisdom and foresight of our administrators and lawmakers and all



Courtesy of "The Woman Citizen"

"HALT! WHO GOES THERE?"  
"NATIONAL SUFFRAGE"  
"PASS, FRIEND"





Paul Thompson

## WHEN A U-BOAT IS SIGHTED

The officer of the deck is giving his directions for gun pointing to the sailor, who transmits them by speaking tube to the gun crew below

the fortitude and patriotism of our people. The news of the week showed that unless these problems are faced with courage, an internal breakdown is threatened which may seriously hamper our war effort.

In spite of the energetic action of Director General McAdoo the railroad tie-up continued and increased. The immediate reason was another snow-storm followed by a period of zero weather. The more important reason was the inheritance of a competitive railroad system that collapsed last year under the war strain. As an instance of the extent of the tie-up it was announced on February 5 that the freight blockade extended westward 700 miles from the port of New York.

Largely because of the railroad situation much suffering was reported thruout the country for lack of coal and other necessities. The coal shortage reached from Maine to the Northwest, and was particularly acute through the Middle West. In Detroit alone 35,000 men were reported idle because factories had closed for lack of fuel. So bad was the situation thruout Ohio that Governor Cox went to Washington to plead for relief. In New England the Maine Central Railroad, which had been getting on with borrowed coal, stated that it was unable to obtain more. In Boston solid blocks of tenements were reported as having had no heat since December 29 last, and no running water in the frozen pipes this year. Yale University and many other institutions closed their doors for lack of coal. The steel industries of the country were running at from 30 to 45 per cent capacity, and even the munitions plants were appreciably slowed up.

Meanwhile attention in Washington

was directed to the fact that except on Mondays unessential industries continued to devour the coal and the supply of fuel oil, the latter sorely needed for use in our navy and those of the Allied nations.

In addition the grain problem showed signs of approaching a crucial stage. The visible wheat supply of the country this week was reported to be about a fifth of what it was this time last year. Over the eastern sections it was spread very thin indeed; in New York, for instance, the stock of wheat ashore and afloat was about 3 per cent of last year's stock. The supply of unsold flour in that city was about a sixth of that reported a year ago. Mr. Hoover's announcement on February 5 limiting the amount of bread to be served to patrons of public eating places to two ounces—about one good-sized slice—indicated the seriousness of the general condition.

## War Needs and Industry

Several constructive measures to alleviate the industrial situation were undertaken during the week. Most of these had a direct bearing on the future of the so-called non-essential industry which helps us neither to exist nor to fight.

In England the non-essential industry requiring labor or material or machinery that can be diverted to work essential to the war has been gradually eliminated by the Government. Probably the same process is inevitable here. The first step to enable our Government to decide what industries shall be encouraged and what industries slated for a process of slow starvation was made in the introduction in the Senate and the House simultaneously, on February 4, of the War Finance Corporation bill, backed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

The bill would create the Federal War Finance Corporation, with \$500,-

000,000 capital and power to issue up to \$4,000,000,000 in short term notes, to accord "financial assistance, either directly or indirectly, to persons, firms, corporations and associations whose operations are necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war." The corporation will also license all issues of securities of over \$100,000 and may refuse permission for such issues.

It is obvious, aside from the possibilities of the governmental veto, that with the tremendous drain made upon the national resources by the Government's war loans, the industries not considered worthy of Government assistance will have difficulty in securing new capital. On February 5 it was announced that our war expenditures for ten months were \$7,100,000,000 and were increasing at the rate of \$100,000,000 a month. We have to raise \$10,000,000,000 for ourselves and loans to the Allies by July.

The Finance Corporation bill is expected to be subjected to keen examination in Congress. Its critics declare that as it stands it would give too great powers to the Government corporation and put a severe strain on the Federal Reserve system.

A further indication that the non-essential industries face short commons was contained in a proclamation by President Wilson on February 4 placing manufacturers and distributors of fuel oil under license. A priority list for deliveries of fuel oil, established by the President, contains twelve classes. Industries deemed essential are included in the first eleven, and non-essential industries are lumped in the twelfth, among "all other classes."

On the same day it was announced that the Administration was considering a fifty per cent reduction in the volume of our imports in order to conserve our shipping for military transport. It was stated that if a cut in imports is made, the Government will put under



© Paul Thompson

## WAITING THE WORD TO FIRE

The gun crew stands ready to carry out the orders from the officer on deck. These photographs of practise defense against U-boats were taken on an American convoy. The crew are wearing the new cold weather uniform of our navy.





© Underwood & Underwood

#### STUCK AGAIN!

The coldest weather on record and an abnormally heavy snowfall have taken turns in hindering the eastern cities' anxious efforts to keep up their coal supply. This train, stalled just outside the mine, presents a graphic picture of the whole coal shortage problem

the ban a list of articles considered not essential for the prosecution of the war. Secretary Baker intimated before the Senate committee that vessels in "non-essential trade" would be added to the war transport fleet.

Agitation to curtail the non-essential industry has already been manifest. In this connection a statement issued by the National City Bank of New York on February 2 under the caption of "Bank Credit and the Bond Issues," contains an illuminating paragraph. "Production in time of peace," it says, "consists in part of necessities for immediate consumption, in part of luxuries, and in part of additions to the productive equipment." It suggests that the rational way to comply with the Government's demand for labor in time of war is to "cut out the production of luxuries or non-essentials," and to "cut down the additions to permanent improvements, restricting them to such only as will aid in carrying on the war."

**Railroad Bill Progresses** After a long discussion in committee and a delay that assuredly was not helpful in the effective prosecution of the war, the Administration bill defining the terms of government war control of railroads was reported out in the Senate and the House this week. The legislative committee in each branch of Congress had tacked on an amendment limiting the period of Government control, the House to two years after the declaration of peace, the Senate to a year and a half. The original bill fixed no specific date for a return to private ownership.

Already there are evidences thru the country of a growth of sentiment for permanent government operation. At the hearing on proposed wage increases before the Railroad Wage Commission during the week, representatives of the railroad workers made it plain that they are in favor of such a change.

**Socialist Menace Revealed** Before this year New York City never had elected any Socialist legislators in quantity. But at the last election ten Socialist Assemblymen were voted into the state legislature and seven Socialists were chosen as aldermen. These men have been in action for over a month and

#### THE GREAT WAR

*February 1*—Bolsheviki take Odessa and Kiev. Pershing reports ten deaths.

*February 2*—Supreme War Council at Versailles finds no possibility of peace in Hertling and Czernin proposals. German strike broken by military authorities.

*February 3*—Air raids on Padua, Venice and Treviso. Pershing reports three wounded, one killed, seven died from disease.

*February 4*—Rumanians take Kishinev from Bolsheviki. Pershing reports one killed and two died from disease.

*February 5*—Mutiny in Greek army suppress. Pershing reports one killed and five wounded.

*February 6*—"Tuscania" sunk with 2179 American troops on board. Pershing reports one killed and ten wounded.

*February 7*—Ten months of war have cost United States \$7,100,000,000, of which \$4,684,400,000 has been loaned to Allies. British Admiralty reports loss of fifteen British merchantmen over 1600 tons and five smaller vessels during week.

the old-time politicians are hoping they will never appear in the legislative halls.

The Socialist assemblymen have introduced a number of bills to strengthen the labor laws of the state, to permit municipalities to establish municipal ice plants, laundries and the like, and the Socialist aldermen have been fathering measures to have the city take over the milk distributing business, to have the city purchase coal at the mines and sell it to the people without profit, and similar innovations. But what the old-timers object to is not so much their measures, which are consigned to mortuary committees, as their manners.

For instance, it is the amiable habit of the New York legislature, like those of most other states, to do nothing to within a fortnight of the end of the session, when a mass of legislation is jammed thru with a rush. The Socialist assemblymen not only object to this easy method of earning their salaries, but they have the bad taste to call attention to the method. A few days ago they published the record of the legislature for the month of January, show-

ing that no committees had met, no bills had been voted on, exactly nothing had been done. Lest their statement should not receive sufficient publicity they have traveled about the state, explaining the conditions to the home folks of their fellow legislators, and incidentally spreading their political propaganda and making general nuisances of themselves. Also, instead of loafing about the hotel lobbies like regular lawmakers, they spend their spare time (when not out addressing other fellows' constituents) studying works on government, economics and history in the Capitol library, attending highbrow lectures, and otherwise misconducting themselves.

The aldermen are no better. On their spare evenings they invite Columbia professors and other experts on social and economic subjects to address them. They are indefatigable debaters, and nag the members of the Tammany board beyond endurance.

**On the American Front** Washington has at last confirmed the news which came from Berlin three months ago, that the American contingent has been assigned to a sector on the Lorraine front. This is officially stated to be "northwest of Toul," but the length of the American sector is not given. Apparently, then, the Americans are to stand guard over one of the gates of the eastern front, near St. Mihiel, where an acute angle of the German line is thrust across the Meuse between the fortresses of Toul and Verdun. This was the scene of some of the hardest fighting of the War of 1870 and the present war, and, while it has been comparatively quiet for the past year, it may at any moment have to resist another German drive or become the front of a French advance into the lost provinces.

The German raid of November 13, which resulted in the capture of twelve Americans, took place, according to the German announcement, near where the canal connecting the Marne with the Rhine crosses the Lorraine frontier. This point is east of Toul. Eight of these prisoners are reported by the Red Cross to be confined at Tüchel in West Prussia.

The famous and fashionable water-



ing place of Aix-les-Bains has been selected as a recreation center by the American soldiers in France when off duty. Here on the edge of the Alps and within sight of Mont Blanc there are numerous hotels which formerly catered to the tourists of all nations, and the Y. M. C. A. has arranged accommodations for thousands of men.

The American sector is situated on low and marshy ground and among many ponds, so it is necessary to man the pumps constantly to keep the dug-outs dry. At one point the American front trench comes within sixty feet of the German. The American artillery, established on higher ground in the rear, has been busily engaged in a duel with the German artillery of late.

**The "Tuscania" Lost** The Cunard steamer "Tuscania," used as a transport for American troops, was torpedoed and sunk off the north coast of Ireland on February 5. The War Department reports that there were 2179 Americans on board, of whom, at latest account, 1912 had been saved. The survivors were landed at Bucrana and Larne, Ireland.

The War Department states the following units were on board the "Tuscania": Headquarters Detachment and companies D, E and F of 20th Engineers; 107th Engineers' Train; 107th Military Police; 107th Supply Train; the 100th, 158th and 213th Aerial Squadron; Replacement Detachments Nos. 1 and 2 of 32nd Division; 51 casual officers. Most of the men are from Wisconsin and Michigan.

The "Tuscania," built for the Anchor Line in 1914, was one of the handsomest and best equipped of the transatlantic passenger ships. She was the first vessel of the kind to be run by steam turbines working thru reduction gearing. She was designed to carry 2500 passengers and freight besides.

The "Tuscania" was sailing under orders of the British Admiralty and manned by a British crew and convoyed by British warships. This is the first vessel carrying over American troops to be sunk.

The American transport "Antilles" was sunk October 17, 1917, on her return trip with the loss of 67 men.

**A Year of U-Boats** "From February 1, 1917, sea traffic will be stopped with every available weapon and without further notice." This announcement by the German Government inaugurated a new era of ruthlessness which, it was expected, would soon bring the war to a close. Within three months, or "certainly" within six, announced the German military authorities, England will be brought to her knees. A year of unrestricted submarine warfare has now passed and still England shows no signs of surrender. Instead, then, of knocking out Germany's most dreaded enemy, the first effect of the policy was to bring into the field a new foe, the United States, whose potential power is quite as great.

The hopes of Germany were based upon the calculation that the U-boats could sink a million tons of British shipping a month. As a matter of fact, they probably have, on the average, sunk about half that amount. The exact figures are not known because the British Admiralty no longer reports the tonnage or in general the names of the vessels lost. It does report from week to week the number of vessels sunk. From these reports it appears that during the year about 1400 merchant vessels have been sunk, of which 799 were of over 1600 tons. This does not include, however, vessels which were disabled tho not sunk, nor does it include the vessels sailing under the Admiralty flag for military and naval

purposes. The number of British civilians, men, women and children, who have lost their lives from U-boats since the war began is 14,120.

The total losses of Allies and neutral merchant shipping during the year are estimated at 6,600,000 tons. The number of ships sunk has on the whole declined week by week since last April, but they are still being sunk more rapidly than they can be built. Whether the same may be said of the submarines is uncertain. The fall in the rate of losses may in part be explained by the fact that there are fewer vessels afloat. The entrances and clearances at British ports for the first week of June were 28,204 ships. For the last week in January it was 4661.

The Germans claim to have sunk 10,000,000 tons of ships, worth with their cargoes \$5,000,000,000. Shipbuilding, they believe, will only replace about a third of this loss, and therefore not enough ships will be available in the near future to transport and maintain in France an American army of any great size. Secretary Daniels estimates that five tons of ship to a man are necessary to transport our troops to France. Hence to carry over the 1,500,000 men whom Secretary Baker says will be ready this year would require 7,500,000 tons. Of this 4,000,000 tons are already under the American flag or can be obtained from neutrals. Estimates of the tonnage which may be built during the year range from 2,500,000 to 6,000,000.

The loss to American shipping thru the U-boats during the year is sixty-nine vessels, with a total tonnage of 171,061. This is more than offset by the seizure of German ships in American ports. There were 107 of these, with a tonnage of 686,494. Altho they were supposed to have been put out of commission thru destruction of



© Committee on Public Information, from International Film

#### A THRU TRAIN TO THE FRONT

This photograph of United States marines en route somewhere in France from port to camp sends back an inspiring message of courage to the folks at home



their machinery by their crews shortly before the declaration of war by the United States, they have all been repaired and are now in service. The "Leviathan," née "Vaterland," is supposed to have taken 8000 American troops over to France.

But while the U-boat depredations have altogether failed of their main object, that of starving out England, they have inflicted appalling losses on the mercantile marine of the world. Whenever a wheat ship of 5000 tons goes down it means the loss of 2,000,000 loaves of bread, or, if it is a meat ship, 50,000 carcasses of mutton may be destroyed. Lord Rhondda, the British Food Commissioner, stated that in one week of December 3,000,000 pounds of bacon and 4,000,000 pounds of cheese were sent to the bottom of the ocean by submarines.

The depredations of the U-boats have for the most part been confined to the zone specified by the German Government around the British Isles, off the coast of France and in the Mediterranean. On January 11, 1918, the barred zone was extended westward to include the Azores and Cape Verde Islands. This may be regarded as a threat directed against the Americans.

The British Admiralty has established a new barred zone off the west coast of Scotland, completely blocking the western entrance to the Caledonian canal.



Central News

#### ENLIST YOUR LENS

We are being increasingly reminded now that the best lenses before the war were made in Germany and that there is a consequent shortage at present of the special lenses for cameras and binoculars that are needed by our army photographers and scouts. Captain Betz of the photographic division of the United States Signal Corps has established a recruiting office where civilians may enlist their lenses in the service and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt urges that owners of telescopes or binoculars lend them to the navy. They can be sent to the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., with the name and address of the donor carefully marked, and they will be returned if possible in good condition after the war. Sextants and chronometers are also needed by the Government

Ford Chasers Secretary Daniels, who is not given to extravagant flights of fancy, has made the prediction before the House Committee on Naval Affairs that by the late months of this year the submarine menace would be overcome. "When the present plans for combating the submarine are entirely completed," he said, "there may be occasional loss to shipping, but the constant menace will be averted."

Mr. Daniels declared that we would have nearly 300 destroyers and submarine chasers in the war zone and on the ocean lanes by late summer or early in the fall. An improved standardized type of submarine chaser will be turned out in quantity by Henry Ford at his Detroit plant, which has been devoted to Government work. The new craft will be about 200 feet long and will carry two powerful guns. They are very fast and ride so low in the water that they are hard to see.

Enemy Peace The Supreme War Council of the Allies, which met at Versailles from January 30 to February 2 to discuss measures for carrying on the war, agreed that the time had not come for entering into peace negotiations as proposed by the Central Powers. The official statement is:

The Supreme War Council gave the most careful consideration to the recent utterances of the German Chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, but was unable to find in them any real approximation to the moderate conditions laid down by all the allied governments. This conviction was only deepened by the impression made by the contrast between the professed idealistic aims with which the Central Powers entered upon the present negotiations at Brest-Litovsk and their now openly disclosed plans of conquest and spoliation.

Under the circumstances the Supreme War Council decided that the only immediate task before them lay in the prosecution of the war with the utmost vigor and the closest and most effective coöperation of the military effort of the Allies until such time as the pressure of that effort shall have brought about in the enemy governments and peoples a change of temper which would justify the hope of the conclusion of peace on terms which would not involve the abandonment, in the face of an aggressive and unrepentant militarism, of all the principles of freedom, justice and respect for the law of nations which the Allies are resolved to vindicate.

In the Supreme War Council Great Britain was represented by Premier Lloyd George and Lord Milner, France by Premier Clemenceau and Pichon, and Italy by Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino. The military representatives were Weyand, Wilson, Cadorna, Bliss, Foch, Robertson, Alfieri, Pétain, Haig and Pershing. Complete unity was arrived at in regard to both the policy to be pursued and the measures for its execution.

The Rule of the Bolsheviks The power of the Bolshevik appears to be extending rather than declining. Within the week they have gained possession of Eleaborg on the extreme northwest and of Orenburg on the extreme southeast of European Russia, Petrograd, Moscow, Kiev,

Odessa and Helsingfors are in their hands. They unceremoniously dismissed the Constituent Assembly and they dominated the All-Russian Conference of Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which succeeded the Assembly at the capital. The opposition is compelled to resort to assassination as under the old régime. Two attempts have been made against the life of the dictator, Nikolai Lenine. On January 16 he was shot at as he was passing thru the street in an automobile and on January 31 a student entered the Smolny Institute and fired at him with a revolver, but without hitting him.

The Bolsheviks have seized all the bank accounts of the British and other foreign embassies and consulates, to be held until the funds of the former Russian Government on deposit in London and elsewhere are turned over to them. They allow Ambassador Francis and the American staff only \$15 a week per person for living expenses. The American Ambassador is threatened with imprisonment unless the United States Government releases Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the American anarchists who are convicted of interfering with the draft. John Reed, the American journalist, who is under indictment as editor of *The Masses* for a similar crime, has been appointed Consul General at New York by the Bolshevik Government.

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, when interviewed on the subject of President Wilson's latest declaration, said:

Mr. Wilson's latest formula was actuated primarily by the important fact that America does not seek territorial aggrandizement but is strengthening preparation for her own imperialism.

The problem of the American middle class is to obtain the weakening of both imperialistic sides in the European conflict in order to make American capitalism the heir of European capitalism. That is why the praise bestowed upon us by Mr. Wilson, when only two weeks before the American and Entente press called us German agents, has not called out from our side the enthusiastic response expected.

At any rate, we believe if Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George really sought a quick peace through their latest formulas they should have shown it by consenting to join in general peace negotiations.

The participation of all the warring lands in the negotiations would have created such a peace sentiment among the peoples that it would have made impossible a renewal of the war after the long-welcomed armistice, and would have forced a negotiated, democratic peace. Any attempt to renew the war after negotiations would undoubtedly result in the overthrow of all the governments. That is why the Entente fought shy of our invitation to join the general peace negotiations. They hope still to crush the Central Empires, and they do not desire to sacrifice their own imperialistic ambitions.

Bolshevik Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, is now in the hands of the Red Guard, who are reported to be plundering and murdering without hindrance. The revolutionary movement was fomented by Bolsheviks from Petrograd, who sent a large body of troops to overthrow the Finnish Government. Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, left the Brest-Litovsk conference in order to



go to Helsingfors, where he made a speech from the portico of the government building, promising the people full support if they would follow the example of Russia. Members of the Finnish Diet have been thrown into prison or assassinated. When the Red Guard attempted to search the house of General Silverhjelm the octogenarian general stood them off with a revolver and after killing several of his assailants, shot himself.

On the west coast of Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia, the Red Guards took possession of Tornea and Uleaborg, but the latter was recaptured by the Government forces under General Mannerheim. The Swedish part of the population are being carried away from Helsingfors by steamers and gunboats sent from Sweden for that purpose. They are anxious for Swedish intervention, but the Swedish Government declines to take any official action. The leading Stockholm papers advocate sending arms and ammunition to aid the Finns in their fight against anarchy and barbarism.

Previous to the war the sufferings of Finland had aroused the sympathy of the outside world, for the Czar had suppressed the liberties he had sworn in his inaugural oath to protect. But what the Finns have had to endure from the revolutionists is worse than the oppression of the old régime. Upon the overthrow of the autocracy the Finns, holding that the Grand Duchy was connected with Russia only thru the person of the Czar, declared their independence and it was promptly recognized by Germany and Sweden. But neither Great Britain nor the United States extended a hand of welcome to the new republic and now it has apparently fallen into the hands of the Petrograd Bolsheviki. A commissioner from the Finnish Government is now in Washington seeking official recognition.

**German Strikes** The strike epidemic that broke out in various parts of Germany was not premeditated or in general authorized by the labor leaders, but was a sporadic manifestation of the prevailing distress over food scarcity and discontent over the failure to make peace. The total number of men involved is estimated at 180,000; still they were not numerous enough in any one place to bring about a complete and prolonged stoppage of work. In the Krupp Steel Works, for instance, only three or four hundred workmen out of 60,000 went out, and they were fined or discharged. There was little rioting in general, tho in Berlin mobs, mostly composed of boys and girls, derailed and demolished the street cars and one policeman was shot. That the strike had in part a political aim is shown by the leaflet distributed in Berlin, which read:

Only by rising en masse, only by a general strike that shall put a stop to all industrial activities, and especially the war industry, only by a revolution and by wresting from the hands of tyrants a democratic republic for Germany, can a halt be called to the international butchery and a general peace be brought about.

Delay no longer, German workers, men



Central News

#### SEE THE PRETTY BIRDIE!

Pigeons have an important place in modern warfare as messengers to carry important dispatches to and from advanced and inaccessible positions where telephone lines are cut and bombardment makes the use of dispatch riders impossible. The United States army is following the example of the Allies now in establishing a training station for carrier pigeons. This photograph shows one of the American dispatch riders with a corps of his assistants ready to be sent forward to the lines

and women alike, but act, and act with vigor, sparing none.

The military authorities took prompt and strong measures. General von Kessel, in command at Berlin, ordered all the strikers to report for work at seven o'clock Monday morning and declared in his proclamation that:

Employees failing to resume work will be tried by court-martial, which is authorized to impose sentence of death, execution to take place within twenty-four hours of the time the sentence is imposed.

The Social Democratic party refused to father the strike and the unions declined to pay out relief funds. A Radical Socialist member of the Reichstag, Wilhelm Dittmann, who was arrested while addressing a crowd of strikers, was convicted by court-martial of inciting to high treason and was sentenced to imprisonment in a fortress for five years. His party colleagues in the Reichstag are trying to secure a remission of his sentence.

These labor disorders are ascribed by the Cologne papers to Anglo-American machinations. It is said on New Year's Day in Washington \$60,000,000 was subscribed to start revolutionary movements in Germany and Austria-Hungary. The organization is supposed to be under the leadership of Senator Stone, Earl Reading and Viscount Northcliffe.

**Troubles of Don Quixote** Spain, long considered the European nation most completely wedded to a neutral policy, is today hesitating on the verge of war. But national sentiment is divided and the present Government has controversy on hand with both groups of belligerents and thus it is uncertain whether either of the two war parties, pro-Entente and pro-Ger-

man, can win the nation to its policy.

The recent refusal of the Spanish Government to permit the transportation across the French border of supplies intended for the American army has created a critical diplomatic situation with the United States. Foodstuffs, oil and lumber had been ordered from Spain for the use of General Pershing's army when the Government interfered to prohibit their delivery. The Spanish Government has, however, consented to enter into diplomatic negotiations with the United States about the matter; perhaps to prevent the holding up of Spanish shipping now in American ports, perhaps to arrange a compromise by which Spain can obtain American commodities the export of which has been restricted by this country. Many observers of recent political tendencies in Spain see in the dispute the influence of German propaganda, but the official explanation of the Spanish Government is that it was forced to place an embargo on the American army orders because the Spanish people were suffering from a shortage of the very commodities for which our army had contracted.

To balance the controversy with the United States, the Spanish Government has decided to send a vigorous protest to Germany concerning the sinking of the Spanish coastwise trading vessel "Giralda" by a German submarine. Prime Minister Alhucemas announced that this incident might compel Spain "to take exceptional decisions." Ex-Premier Romanones is openly preaching war against Germany, and the sympathies of King Alfonso are well known to be with France and Great Britain. But the Spanish army contains a strongly pro-German element.



# THE BRIDGE OF SHIPS

BY EDWARD A. FILENE

I venture to predict that within the next three or four months, perhaps sooner, there will be greater excitement concerning our supply of ships than there is now in respect to the fuel situation.

Criticism, of course, finds strength with use. Secretary Baker pointed out, too, that the sending over of great numbers of troops is contingent now only on the production of great numbers of ships. And fathers and mothers and relatives, in whom a panicky feeling has already once been roused, are likely to feel it surge again when they realize some of the tremendous difficulties in establishing and maintaining our bridge of ships to Europe. They are likely to see, in other words, that not merely the fate of one section of an army is dependent upon that line being maintained, but the fate of all the Allied armies. Even now, in fact, before the bulk of our troops have reached Europe, the Allies already there are dependent for a thousand and one things upon America, the storehouse of the world; and it goes without saying that troops cannot be transported, munitions cannot be sent, nor aeroplanes, nor anything else unless the bridge of ships is sustained.

America realizes all this. And Germany realizes it. It was only Germany's idea that she could destroy this bridge of ships that led her to invite opportunity for ruthless warfare. It is our confidence that they cannot cut that line that makes us confident of doing our share in the war. And it is only the part of wisdom, accordingly, that we build not merely enough ships, but more than enough.

It becomes more than clear, thus, that the responsibility for the building of ships is not merely the Government's, but the responsibility of every one. If a man says to me in ordinary times that he can lift a brick building, I smile; but if he makes clear to me that his life and the life of us all depends upon the building being lifted, I hasten to assemble all the men and machinery that I can to help him.

I have been haunted with a dread that our bridge of ships might be broken and be like an unfinished bridge, or a bridge with its further end disappearing in waters infested with submarines.

*Mr. Filene, ever since the war began, has spent the major portion of his time in Washington and has had an unusual opportunity to study the question of shipping which is soon likely to become the most important issue before the American people.—THE EDITOR*

The program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation calls for five million tons in 1918 and perhaps for six million tons in 1919—enough, it is hoped, to replace those that the Germans will destroy, more than enough. But the difficulties in this large program are enormous and not at all generally appreciated. They are difficulties in part born of the fact that the machinery of production and the men had to be assembled on an unprecedented scale. And though the natural thought comes that since the shipyards are increasing the number of ships must be increasing as well, the problem is much greater than that.

It is probable that at the present time the workmen in the yards are not on the average working more than sixty-five per cent of the time. That is, of the total time of all the workers less than sixty-five per cent is being applied to the task in hand.

At once fathers, mothers, relatives of troops abroad—the whole nation, in a word—demand to know "Why?"

There are a great many reasons "Why." First, there are housing difficulties. Next there is lack of adequate transportation facilities. Finally, as a result of these first two causes, ship workmen are leaving their employment in great numbers. I understand that one of the big yards, for instance, employed 17,000 men within a few months, and at the end increased its total force by only 600.

The enormous numbers of workmen brought to the shipyard centers has resulted in a lack of adequate housing space. There is a bill now in Congress for the appropriation of \$50,000,000 to provide housing facilities, but it is clear that many months must elapse before that money can produce the requisite number of houses. Not a wheel in any community near a shipyard should revolve until every wheel in the shipyard is turning. Citizens can help greatly by giving up space in their homes to workers, just as they would permit troops to billet with them, if troops had to be quartered in the town; or by giving up a floor to the family of a shipyard worker.

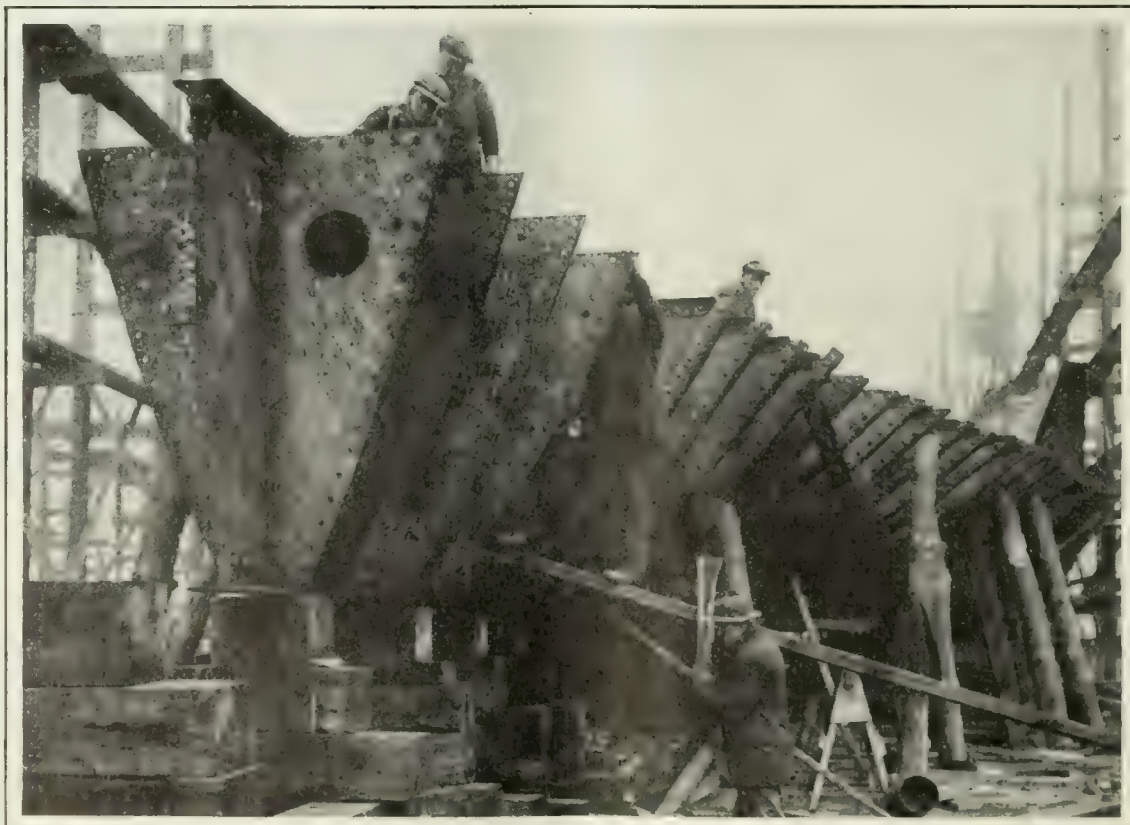
In the matter of transportation, though the Government has certain powers that might be applied to relieve the situation, more can be done by coöperation than in any other way, by applying the simple formula that every shipyard worker should be supplied with adequate street railway transportation even if there is not enough means of transportation left for the rest of the town. As a matter of fact, there will usually be found enough means of transportation for all if the town works coöperatively toward making the proper adjustments.

GREAT improvement has been achieved in several instances by the opening of plants fifteen to thirty minutes apart, so that the peak of traffic for the ship workers and the other workers and shoppers did not come at the same time.

If housing and transportation facilities are provided—if these two remedies are applied, the worst difficulties in the way of better labor achievements will have been removed.

The business men should be willing to "transfer" as many experienced employees as are absolutely necessary in the shipyards.

I hold it to be axiomatic that not a wheel should revolve in our town until every wheel in the adjoining shipyard is turning, every lathe working, every pulley humming, and every possible ounce of strength applied to the making of an enduring bridge to Europe, over which the troops and supplies of democracy can go till the war is won. Washington, D. C.



© Committee on Public Information, from International Film

Workmen rivetting the keel plates to the bow of a steel vessel at one of our shipyards



# FARMER JOHN AND THE WAR

BY CHARLES MOREAU HARGER

EDITOR OF THE ABILENE DAILY REFLECTOR

FARMER JOHN lives twelve miles due south of a Kansas county seat town. He has three boys and four girls, all at home; also a farm of 240 acres, fairly well stocked and bearing a mortgage of \$4000. He drives a Ford car, is a member of the district school board, owns two shares of stock in a little bank in a nearby village and belongs to the Grange.

For a long time the war did not appeal much to John's imagination. He was for peace and held that it was none of our business what happened in Europe. One day he protested to his banker against buying Anglo-French bonds and so helping to finance the struggle.

"You are right," replied the banker, "perhaps we ought not, but you should. Every dollar is spent here and you are selling your products at fancy prices because of it. You owe it to the Allies to take \$500—but if you don't the bank will."

All last spring John was busy in his fields. He went to town seldom. No parades pass the farm. Bunting, banners and badges are lacking.

Riding on a plow seat up and down an eighty-acre field from early morning until sundown does not awaken much exuberance of emotion. So he felt detached from it all and was only intent on producing the largest possible yield for the money it would make at the high prices.

Then came the draft—it included Henry and Melvin. He drove to the county seat that night after supper to see a lawyer friend. He could not spare the boys—was there not some way they could escape service? The lawyer thought it possible and he went back to work.

When the Red Cross committee came around he was harvesting. At first he refused to give—what business of ours was it, anyhow? We should have stayed out of it. But finally he put down five dollars instead of the fifty asked—and went back to the reaper. He did not think highly of these begging committees. Why didn't the town folks pay for their glory. Let everybody take care of himself as he did and the world would be all right. He worked for his living and paid his own debts. So he mused as he watched the yellow grain tumble off the platform of the machine and mentally figured the probable yield at twenty-five bushels to the acre.

He was right—3000 bushels were stored in steel tanks and locked safe from all harm. The elevator man tele-



© Underwood & Underwood

*"It will be lonesome out in the field—but all the time he will be thinking—"*

phoned that he would give \$2.75 a bushel, but John refused to sell less than \$3—think what \$9000 would mean! It would buy a new six-cylinder car the children wanted, pay off the mortgage and carry him over until spring. Then one day the Government fixed the price at \$2 a bushel—again he went to see the lawyer. No, there was no way to beat it. Just \$2250 of profits gone—maybe more. John was resentful.

When he had run the car in the shed that night all the family but Melvin was in bed. The boy sat by the table waiting. "Father," said he quietly, "I am going to enlist." There was a moment of silence and the boy went on: "Somebody must fight this war and I want to do my share."

John did not argue—he knew it was no use, and the next day drove with Melvin to town and saw him start for the training camp. He and mother drove to the camp the next Sunday and gazed with wonder on the acres of buildings, the tens of thousands of fine upstanding young soldiers—and Melvin in his new uniform was the handsomest of them all. Mother gave the boy a basket of goodies and kissed him, while father tried to be unaffected but blew his nose fiercely several times.

A few days after he received a letter asking him to serve on the second Red Cross committee. He took the job and with two neighbors went over the township, growing impatient with the farmers who did not realize their duty. He told the banker that he would take \$500 of Liberty bonds—yes, and some baby bonds, too. "Guess we'll make the old Ford do another year," he laughed. He subscribed to the Y. M. C. A. campaign and the Y. W. C. A., and one day heard a woman tell of the French orphans. "I'll take one," he called out so eagerly that the crowd laughed. But he meant it.

He visited Melvin again and when he came home started a fund for the recreation hall—he was seeing the world thru new eyes. "It's our job," he told his neighbors—"we must come across."

And they did. Still no bands played in Fairview township, no parades, no banners, no orations, but as the farmers rode back and forth on their plows they thought in world terms. That is the big fact in the change that has come to the people of the prairies. They have had to think it all out with little of the impetus of crowds and oratory. It has been a growing process and has come to fruition in eagerness to serve. Do not think all the

Red Cross workers are in the towns. Farmer John's wife and daughters and thousands of other women on the farms are meeting regularly and working steadily in the cause. When the membership campaign was undertaken the farm sections came in with reports of oversubscription of their quotas as generously as did the towns.

Perhaps most striking of all the manifestations of patriotism is the attitude of the farmers regarding the fixing of the price of wheat. Like Farmer John thousands saw a large part of their promised profits taken from them in a day. For a time they felt that they had been singled out for sacrifice, but the nation's and the Allies' needs were realized. The secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture wrote to one thousand farmers asking them if they were satisfied with the price fixed. And this is a summary of the replies: Of 903 who replied, 584 answered "yes" without qualification; 92 said "yes, but prices should be fixed on other commodities"; 72 said "no, because other prices are not fixed"; 155 said "no" unqualifiedly. The large majority, tho price fixing meant a direct money loss, bowed with grace to the Government's mandate.

Of such stuff are made the men of the prairies. They have faced the nation's crisis with the courage of the pocketbook as well as with that of the heart.

Liberty bonds are not yet in every farm home. The farmer is not familiar with bonds—he has preferred first mortgages on his neighbors' lands. But the second issue had more buyers than the first and the following loans will show increased subscriptions in this little-touched field. Indeed, there is yet to be opened a vast territory for the disposal of the nation's obligations among the men who are prospering from the high prices of prod- [Continued on page 288]



# The Second Message from the United States Government to the American People

Presented each week in The Independent by George Creel, Chairman of Committee on Public Information, appointed by President Wilson

## A WAR OF PEOPLES

**T**HIS is a war of peoples—not of their armies only. The strength of the fighting lines is not all in the fields. The spirit of the soldier is one with the spirit of the country from which he is drawn, and the morale of the army depends on the morale of the nation of which the army is only the fighting part.

For that reason, in this war more than ever before, public opinion has been mobilized and instructed, and a war of propaganda has been waged almost as busily as the conflict across No Man's Land. The Germans have united their own people by means of a series of convincing lies that represented Germany as the victim of foreign aggression and armed attack. They have confused neutral councils with ingenious duplicity and campaigns of falsehood. And they have attacked the morale of their enemies with every conceivable means of encouraging dissension and promoting disunity.

For example, within the past few months, all over this country, reports were circulated that the masonic orders had protested to the Government against allowing the Knights of Columbus to build "recreation huts" for Catholic soldiers in the camps; that Catholic nuns had been refused permission to do Red Cross work unless they wore Red Cross uniforms instead of their conventual habits; and that Red Cross officials were discriminating against Catholic soldiers by giving them the "leavings" of the society's supplies. These stories were put in circulation for the obvious purpose of stirring up enmity between Catholics and Protestants in order to cripple the work of the Red Cross and hamper the Government.

In Italy, German agents have weakened the national unity by fomenting the old quarrel between the Papacy and the civil power. In Russia, they are inciting attacks upon the Jews. In this country, they are inventing reports of official discriminations against Catholics, on the one hand; and, on the other, they are spreading such stories as a recent one that the President's secretary, a Catholic, had been arrested for treason and imprisoned in Fort Leavenworth. The citizens who hear these rumors, and inquire about them from one another, are innocently aiding an enemy who is not seeking to do justice either to Catholics or Protestants. He desires only to see



them forget their loyalty to their country in a sectarian quarrel. He wants them to fight one another instead of fighting Germany.

Similarly with the tales that have been current about interned German prisoners being fed five meals a day while the country was being asked to practise a rigid food-economy, about Red Cross supplies being sold to shopkeepers by dishonest officials of the society, about a disastrous naval engagement in the North Sea in which nine American warships were reported sunk, about the bad food that was being served to our men in the training camps, about the criminal waste of good food in those same camps, and so forth endlessly. These reports are all falsehoods either designed to discourage volunteer Red Cross work and the loyal efforts of housekeepers to save food, or calculated to create a troublesome distrust of the Government.

Moreover, it is not only religious differences that the enemy's agents are busily encouraging. And they are not merely inventing lies that may be denied. As in Italy and in Russia, so here also, they are actively inflaming all sorts of class antagonisms, in an attempt to divide the nation and impede its war-work. They are exasperating class grievances that are as real in America as they have been everywhere. They are supporting both sides of factional quarrels in order to promote domestic disunity. They are financing any organization that has a class fight with any other. They are trying to aggravate the negro problem, the struggle between capital and labor, the jealousy of the farmer in the West for the businessman of the East, the antagonisms of politicians and political parties, the hatred of progressives and reformers for political crooks and corporation bosses, and all the grievances that have been caused by the levying of war taxes, fixing food prices, attempting to control profiteering, enforcing conscription, and generally organizing the country for war.

It is German sympathizers, for instance, who are most eager to increase the feeling that this is "a rich man's war." They spread that lie in spite of the fact that the rich cannot buy exemption from conscription in this war as they could in our Civil War—in spite of the fact that they cannot hire substitutes to take their places in the trenches—in spite of the fact that the only exemptions are allowed to poor men with dependents, or to workingmen in vital industries—in spite of the fact that the war taxes fall most heavily on the rich, and the measures of price-control are designed to prevent them from exploiting the poor, and the excess-profits tax deprives them of the secret fruits of any such exploitation.

And it is the German agents who are encouraging the western feeling that this is "a business man's war," because when the Government called for volunteers to help organize the business of the country on a war basis, the business men were most free to respond and most fitted by experience to fill administrative positions. There are innumerable rumors that some of these men are taking advantage of their official knowledge in order to make fortunes for themselves. It would be the miracle of the world if no such betrayers of public faith were ever found among them. And doubtless, in this country as in other countries, congressional investigations will discover traitorous grafters and dishonest administrators. But it is none the less true here, as abroad, that the great body of business men who are serving the Government are as loyally self-sacrificing as any citizens who are behind the lines; and the report in the West that they are largely self-seeking is as untrue and mischievous as the report in the East that most western farmers are profiteering, or the report among employers that labor is generally disloyal, or the reports among the workingmen that their employers are seeking only to get rich out of the public need.

Recently, in the White House, President Wilson was asked by one of our most famous financiers to appoint a commission that should safeguard our foreign trade during the war and see to it that new foreign markets were made ready for our peaceful penetration after the war. And the President replied that the Government would not appoint such a commission; that this country was not fighting to obtain



foreign markets; that the struggle for foreign markets had been one of the predetermining causes of the conflict among the European nations, and it had been most difficult to make those nations believe that America was not secretly inspired by a similar greed for spheres of influence and "a place in the sun"; that America was not waging a commercial war or seeking any selfish advantage, and the Government would never appoint a commission that might, by its mere existence, misrepresent the motives of our people in their support of the nations fighting to defend the freedom of the world.

That pronouncement has been made, again and again, in the President's public utterances. He has consistently acted upon it in his war policy. And the statement that the war is "a rich man's war" or "a business man's war" is as deliberate a lie as any that the enemy has invented in order to confuse our people and divide them.

It is a lie that has been given a cheerful support by one section of American socialists. That section was first organized in this country by German exiles. They have always been led by German sympathizers. It has been a rule among them that a man is not a Socialist unless he pays dues to the party leaders, accepts all the party nominees of those leaders without question, subscribes to every plank of the party platform, and votes only a straight ticket under the party emblem. He did these things or he was expelled. That is a Prussian idea of organized servility and unquestioning obedience. It has succeeded in Germany, but it has never succeeded here. At the outbreak of the war in Europe, the Prussian Government, by means of false news and forged despatches, made the German people believe that their country had been invaded by Russia and attacked by France; and, for a time, all the German socialists supported their Government's war of imperial conquest, believing that it was a war of self-defense. Since then, the independent socialists in Germany have learned that they were deceived. They

are now fighting the German Government as the independent socialists are fighting the German Government here, under the leadership of such men as John Spargo and Charles Edward Russell. The socialists in America who are opposing the United States Government are opposing it not because it is waging "a business man's war" and they are socialistic in their convictions, but because it is waging a war against German aggression and they are German in their sympathies. The independent socialists in both countries are fighting the Kaiser and his commercial war of imperial conquest.

In our Western states, another sort of class cleavage is being widened by German sympathizers. There, for a decade past, a political struggle has been proceeding between reformers and corruptionists. In many states, the reformers have won. They have broken the political bosses and ousted their henchmen. When the civilian boards at Washington called for volunteers in the work of organizing the trade and industry of the country, many of the defeated political enemies of the Western commonwealths volunteered for service and were accepted. The assignment of such men to war work has "given the war a black eye." It is hinted that the dark powers which so long exploited the West are "running" the war. It is suspected that the Government at Washington is innocently under their control. And German agents and German sympathizers are encouraging that hint.

It was inevitable that some discredited politicians should find their way into the ranks of a volunteer army of war-workers so hastily assembled. Such men would be eager for the chance to rehabilitate themselves. They might even be genuinely loyal to the country at large, tho they have never been loyal to the best interests of their home communities. It is as absurd for any one to turn against the war, because of the participation of these men, as it would be absurd for him to withdraw from the trenches if he found old political enemies serving

beside him. It is his business to see that political crooks in war-work are watched as carefully as suspected renegades would be watched in camp. Meanwhile, it is a work in aid of the enemy to let suspicion of such men weaken support of the Government in its prosecution of the war.

In the campaign against inspired rumors, the authorities can only warn you: "Keep your ears open and your mouth closed. Believe anything you hear, if you wish to; but do not give rumors the support of your voice by repeating them. Let the German agents who invent these lies be the only persons who pass them on. That will make it easier to refute the lies. It will also make it easier to catch the liars. And it is necessary to do both, because the lies are not idle lies, but lies designed to create dissension; and the liars are not idle liars, but German agents furthering German plans."

IN the fight against the printed lie and the propaganda of seditious pro-Germans, the authorities are taking measures of legal suppression. They are not appealing to a censorship. They have allowed the enemy propagandist that freedom of speech and freedom of press which have existed in time of peace—the right of any person to say what he will and print what he will without first submitting it to the eye of authority. But after he has said it, or printed it, they are holding him to account before the courts under the provisions of the espionage act. They are denying him the use of the mails and defending the prohibition by legal process before the judges to whom he appeals. They are not silencing him in the secrecy of official censorship, as he has been silenced abroad. They are allowing him to take his case to the courts of law and the juries of public opinion. And his cry that they are infringing any rights of free speech and a free press, is a lie like his other lies—a lie in a war of lies which he is waging, in the interests of the enemy, to divide our people, embarrass our Government, and impede our defense.



*The morale of the men in the trenches depends on the morale of the nation*



# WHAT'S THE USE OF WORRYING?

## With the Boys on Leave in Paris

BY IRVING BACHELLER

PARIS is very different. It is now, above all, a playground for the Allied soldiers off on leave. They throng the theaters and hotels. Brown khaki and the bronzed face give to the boulevards and avenues their dominant color tone. But the observer, even tho he be as old and careless as myself, will see there also the flash of dainty skirts and ankles and of eyes brighter than any jewels. The young ladies of the French capital, always awake to their responsibilities, are doing their best to entertain the boys.

The latter, it must be said, are behaving well. It seems to me a remarkable thing that in going about here for two weeks I should have seen but one soldier who was the worse for drink, and he was not an American. The Yankees are notably serious and business-like in their behavior. True, I saw one playful New York lad at the Folies Bergère the other evening, standing in the front rows and with baton in hand doing what he could to assist the leader of the orchestra, but he was a real comedian and contributed to the joy of the night. A lot of young men in khaki who had learned a few French words were tossing them at the actors. The *danseuses* or singers were frequently interrupted by shouts of "Pourquoi—pourquoi?" from the boys. It was obviously just a sample of newly acquired goods and it amused the players. Everywhere the too playful soldier is treated with good-natured tolerance. The performance was partly in English and there were many compliments for Uncle Sam in it.

Among other features of the program was a giant and strong man of the name of Jan, set down on the program as "champion of the champions." When at last he appeared, with massive arms and shoulders and a chest as deep as a horse's and a bulk of some three hundred pounds, he looked formidable. A big safety net covered half the stage beside him. It was to catch his victims.

The management announced that if there were any men present who would like to try

*This is the third of Mr. Bacheller's articles for The Independent on his experiences at the battle front. "C'est la Guerre," published in the January 19 issue, described the work of a base hospital behind the British lines. In "The Merry Jest of the Airman," published January 26, he told verbatim an aviator's experience face to face with death. In a later issue we shall publish Mr. Bacheller's own adventures "Under Fire."—THE EDITOR*

their strength against Jan they would be welcomed on the stage. There were six or seven soldier boys on the stage presently. One felt sorry for them. They were foolish, we thought, to submit themselves to the humiliation and ridicule that was sure to come. Among them was a slim, awkward Canadian sergeant—a bashful, blushing, good-natured, back-country lad. A bit embarrassed by the crowd, some of whom

were calling to him, he saluted certain of his friends in the audience.

The trial was pulling sticks. The men sit facing each other on the floor with the soles of their feet together and both hands holding a wooden rod between them. At a given signal they begin pulling. Jan's trick is to get his man coming and with a sudden jerk throw him over his head into the net. The first soldier boy to try his strength was lifted off the floor and violently deposited in the hammock. The crowd roared. Jan rose and saluted and resumed his place on the floor. The green sergeant stepped forward and sat down and put some chalk on his hands and seized the stick. Jan began pulling, but the sergeant didn't move. The stick was straight above their toes. What did that mean? The crowd seemed to be holding its breath.

Jan looked worried. He bent his great bull neck in a huge effort. The stick moved an inch toward him and then came slowly back and crost their toes and kept coming. The crowd rose to its feet and filled the air with frantic cries. Jan's chin was on his breast, his face contorted. His muscles contracted into great knots on his arms and shoulders. Still he couldn't check the slow creeping of the stick toward the knees of the sergeant. He slipt his foothold—whether purposely or not I cannot say—and rolled headlong on the floor, beaten at his own game. I have never heard such an uproar in any theater as that which greeted the cordy sergeant.

In the next few minutes those soldier lads wore the strong man to a rag. One American boy gave him a desperate struggle. He had a look of relief when, dripping with perspiration, he left the stage, his period having ended.

The quality of the Americans is much admired and talked about both in England and France. The progress of their training could not be more satisfactory and the longer they stay the better their spirit. I have seen the sons of millionaires at the camps working contentedly with a pick and shovel. It will do them good.



A group of Yanks at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club in Paris



© Kadel & Herbert

A Paris hotel turns club room to provide all sorts of entertainment for the men on leave



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



© Underwood & Underwood

## IN THE AMERICAN TRENCHES

*The men at a National Army camp are taking advantage of a mild winter day to set stakes and weave branch walls for their trenches*





© The Associated Film

#### BACK TO BLIGHTY

Did you ever realize that crutches could wave a greeting as glad as this? The British Tommies wounded early in the war have been sent back to England from the German prison camps in Holland in exchange for an equal number of Germans unfit for service



Central News

#### THE MEN WHO HAVE DONE THEIR BIT

More of the British wounded exchanged from German prison camps. A sailor is carrying one of the badly wounded Tommies ashore





*International Film*

THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRAIL A-WINDING

*The unending need of men and supplies on the western front is illustrated forcefully in this photograph of French troops and lorries*



# JOURNALISM'S RADIUM, THE COLYUM

BY ALEXANDER McD. STODDART

**A**RE you a colyum contrib? If not, you surely must be a reader of the colyum in your favorite newspaper, for there are now few cities, or even small towns, where the colyum is not a daily feature. The newspaper that cannot afford to pay the salary of a colyum conductor pays for the syndicate rights of a colyum that makes a hit with the editor and so from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian to the Mexican border, the colyum has its followers.

What is a colyum? It is merely a space set aside appearing in a regular column every day that as the gifted Tom Dillon of the *Seattle Post Intelligencer* once said "is the radium of journalism." The composing room, those who set and proof read what the reporters and editors write, and frequently catch their blunders, gave the daily melange of paragraphs, jokes, verse, reprint, contributions, letters and even illustrations, the pronunciation, now practically adopted thruout the country.

Conducting a colyum in a newspaper is a separate and distinct art. Mr. Dillon knows whereof he speaks when he says a column, provided it begins life with the requisite vitality, improves with age and gains in the esteem of its readers by its constant appearance in the same place every day. Eventually it becomes a fixture, gets itself enrolled in the established order of things and beats a little path into the heart of the reader which becomes deeper with every issue.

Unfortunately the men who can conduct a column are so few that they are priceless. A good column man may easily make his department the most important in the paper. The good column man therefore is a genius and incidentally he is put to the hardest task of any on the newspaper. When he dies or resigns, it requires years to replace him. His work will not bear analysis. He has that indefinable quality called cleverness. He either strikes a popular chord or educates his readers, who come to like him as they come to like olives. "You can easily tell when you have a good column man," adds Mr. Dillon, "if you have one keep him, if he isn't good, fire him."

The colyum actually goes back only about a quarter of a century, that is the new twist the colyums of to today had. Its predecessors were the paragraphs of the other days: Bill Nye of the *Laramie City Boomerang*, Bob Burdette of the *Burlington Hawkeye*; George W. Peck, Petroleum V. Nasby and the like. Two humorists of that generation, still in the ring and going strong, as the sporting writers would put it, are Charles B. Lewis, more familiarly known as M. Quad, and Edgar Watson Howe, who at his Potato Hill Farm at Atchison, Kansas, cannot take off the harness and prints his observations in *Ed. W. Howe's Monthly*.

Some of the colyumists of today found their occupation quite in the manner that Bob Burdette did. Mrs. Burdette was an invalid and Burdette to amuse and entertain her wrote verse, paragraphs and other material. Frank Hatton, editor of the *Hawkeye*, later Postmaster General under President Harrison, one day said to Burdette: "Bob, when you get thru reading your stuff to your wife, hand it over to me and I will print it."

One of the famous things he turned out, written merely for his wife's benefit, afterward given to the world at large, was his famous ode to the printing office towel, one verse of which was:

Over and under was blacker than thunder  
And daily put on a more inkier hue,  
Until one windy morning without any warning  
It fell on the floor and was broken in two.

The first man to write the colyum somewhat akin to that of today was Henry Ten Eyck White, known to his collaborators as "Butch" White, who in the early eighties in the *Chicago Tribune* wrote a column a day under the heading of "Lakeside Musings"; but it remained for Eugene Field of beloved memory to make the colyum known and welcome at the breakfast table; finally now to include the luncheon and dinner tables.

Field was thirty-three years old when he left the *Denver Tribune*, where for almost ten years he had run the "Tribune Primer" and "went East" to the *Chicago Daily News* to conduct the colyum he made famous, "Sharps and Flats," with which he was identified for twelve years.

**I**T was in this colyum that first appeared the contents of "A Little Book of Western Verse," "A Little Book of Profitable Tales," "Echoes from the Sabine Farm," "The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac," "Poems of Childhood," and it is interesting to note that some of Eugene Field's successors in column conducting every year or two bring out a book to preserve within covers the best things that otherwise could only be obtained by search of newspaper files or scrapbooks.

"B. L. T." (Bert Leston Taylor) from his "Line-o'-Type or Two" has produced "A Line-o'-Verse or Two," "The Pipesmoke Carry," "Motley Measures," etc., while F. P. A. (Franklin P. Adams), who was originally one of B. L. T.'s contribs, from "The Conning Tower" has put between covers "Tobogganing on Parnassus," "In Other Words," "By and Large" and others in the making. Don Marquis, famous for his "Sun Dial," is the author of several books and it is almost time to "jell" another.

Readers of colyums have put "B. L. T." at the top of all colyums, perhaps because it was due to the recognition

by publishers of the value of "B. L. T.'s" column that they were willing to make a place for a column conductor of their own. Altho Taylor's colyum is best known in the Middle West, the author of "A Line-o'-Type or Two" was born in Goshen, Massachusetts, and educated in the College of the City of New York, which has turned out any number of bright men. "B. L. T." was doing newspaper work in Duluth and Peter Finley Dunne had begun to attract attention to Mr. Dooley, when Mr. Dunne becoming editor of the *Chicago Journal* looked at the horizon for a column conductor.

W. H. Turner was manager of the *Journal* and on the front page had made up a column of small items that were hardly worth headlines, but yet had a certain interest in them. Here and there a joke was contributed. The column was called "A Little of Everything" and that conveys the idea of what the column "B. L. T." made known originally contained.

**A**S they do in most newspaper offices when a new thing is started, they offered prizes for the best contributions and Taylor won so many weekly prizes that looking at it from the business office point of view, it would be cheaper possibly to turn the column over to the prize winner.

Taylor made a hit almost instantly, for he seized upon an idea that furnished possibilities for fun. T. R. was on his way West to hunt mountain lions and the like and Taylor began a series of imaginary yarns about the trip. Illustrations added much to the fun. Then came an offer to go to the *Chicago Tribune*, and it being against the newspaper ethics to carry the colyum line of another newspaper, Taylor hit upon "A Line-o'-Type or Two." With the exception of a three years' "vacation" when he edited *Puck* in New York, there has been no interruption of the daily column for many years.

Chicago took to colyuming. When Taylor quit the *Journal*, Franklin P. Adams, more better known as F. P. A., took Taylor's place and continued until he heard the call of the East and crossed the Harlem. During the intermission when Taylor went to *Puck*, Wilbur D. Nesbit, who had been writing a colyum for the *Baltimore American* under the nom de plume of Josh Wink, came to the *Tribune* to do "The Top o' the Morning," the title of which has a Mr. Dooley tinge.

Following the ethics of newspaperdom, when Nesbit went over to the *Chicago Evening Post* with his "The Top o' the Morning" it appeared as "The Innocent Bystander."

Later S. E. Kiser began his column in the *Record-Herald*, "Alternating Currents." Around that time "Hughey" Keough started in the *Chicago Tribune* "In the Wake of the News," which following Keough's death was continued by Hugh E. [Continued on page 289]



# NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO BUSINESS, PERSONAL AND NATIONAL EFFICIENCY, CONDUCTED IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EFFICIENCY AND THE EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

## WINNING THE WAR

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

**T**HE war has entered a new stage—the most critical stage for us. The final issue, becoming more and more sharp and clear, narrows down to this: *Can the American soldier outfight the German soldier?* If he can, victory is certain. If he cannot, defeat is certain.

We have been told by enthusiasts of one kind or another that food will win the war, that money will do it, that machinery will do it, that fuel, or clothing, or ammunition, or materials or supplies, will do it. The war can not be won by any or all of these things. The war can be lost by the lack of them; it can never be won by the presence, even the abundance, of them.

It is not the weapon in his hand or the food in his stomach that makes a warrior a conqueror. It is the feeling in his heart, the purpose in his mind, the power in his soul. We talk about the efficiency of the German army, we watch their movements, measure their guns, count their submarines—and imagine we have their secret. The Kaiser, meanwhile, laughs in our face. The Kaiser is like a wizard who produces marvelous effects by pouring together a few chemicals in full view of the audience—but keeps the magic formula hidden away under lock and key. Observing the phenomena, we try to learn the formula by peering at the chemical compound, weighing or measuring it, then proudly stating we know just how it was put together and rashly supposing we can repeat the performance ourselves.

What made the German army? *Psychology*. What keeps it fighting, to the last drop of blood in the last man? *Psychology*. What

fills the mind, cheers the heart, sustains the spirit, of the German people thru long years of famine, death and despair? *Psychology*. What has enabled one man to bend a whole nation to his will, and to plunge a whole world into the most cruel, most gigantic, war ever known? *Psychology*. We do not yet begin to realize and utilize the mental forces behind the German army. Of all the subtle deceptions of the German ruler, none is more effective than this: that while appearing to rely most on machinery, he does rely most on psychology. In facing the German army, the worst handicap on our boys is the fact that they are *mentally unprepared and uncontrolled*. They have been snatched away from all their mental moorings, and are emotionally at sea. They look to us for a sustaining and empowering *thought force* equal to that exerted by the Kaiser on, for and thru his army. By "thought force" I do not mean the metaphysical, so-called thought-waves of absent treatment, but would emphasize the need of steady concentration and personal application of our minds on the work of helping our soldiers win.

A high German officer said confidentially to a close friend: "Of all things in the world, the Kaiser most fears *thought*." Why? Because the Kaiser knows that when the people of any big nation put their mind collectively and individually on the work of beating out the Huns—that is the end of the Kaiser. The minds of the German people are all bent on backing up their

soldiers, in a systematic, scientific, businesslike way. The clear thinkers among our men at the front realize the situation. One

of them writes home: "The boys in the trenches can win only 40 per cent of the war. The remaining 60 per cent is up to the folks at home." Another writes: "Perhaps the most false and dangerous error in the United States regarding the war is the idea that victory must be, can be, gained by our soldiers alone. We are doing our best—I haven't seen a streak of yellow in a single man here. But the outcome of the war will be determined by *your* thoughts, gifts, prayers and efforts."

Ludendorff says that modern war is a war of peoples, not of armies. Ludendorff handles the human side of the German army. He believes that we lack both the wisdom and the will to stand behind our soldiers. He knows that every German soldier is backed to the limit by his country, his community, his family and friends. Why should not Ludendorff, Hindenburg and Wilhelm scorn us and feel secure? They expect to win, because, in Germany, the *individual* soldier has the *individual* support of the *individual* citizen. We should like to give our boys real support, but we don't know how. We have been so loose-brained that a prominent New York German lately wrote thus in a German newspaper: "The Germanization of America is now assured. The American people will be conquered by the victorious German spirit, so that in a hundred years it will present an enormous German empire. Whoever does not believe this lacks confidence in the strength of the German spirit."



© International Film

"Smile when your boy goes and smile in your letters to him"



A ridiculous prophecy? No. There are millions of American citizens today, chiefly mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts, who are helping to Germanize this country as effectively as tho they harbored German spies and set off German bombs. How? By weeping, rebelling, pining, whining or complaining when their boy sets out as a knight of old, to slay the Prussian dragon. Millions of Americans who imagine themselves loyal are guilty of mental desertion and emotional treason. They have sent their boy to the front with a heavy heart, a sad memory, a mind full of worry, and the poison of dejection thinning and cooling his blood. Then they write him weak, whimpering letters, perhaps not knowing that when a soldier gets a down-hearted letter from home, his fighting power drops 30 to 60 per cent, according to the temperament of the soldier and the contents of the letter. What difference does it make whether an American soldier is wounded by a German missile or by an American missive? He is wounded just the same, isn't he?

IT is probable that every grown American has at least one or more relatives or acquaintances among the five million or more youths likely to compose our army over seas. How we view the departure of these friends, and what we do for them while they are away, will exert a tremendous force in hastening victory—or defeat. We must build in a few months a national wall of mental support as firm and high as the people of Germany have built for the soldiers of Germany. Our meatless and wheatless days, our subscriptions to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A., our home economies and other forms of self-denial, good and necessary as these acts of service may be, are likely to prove unavailing till we add the *personal touch* of thoughtfulness, confidence, remembrance and coöperation that our fighters must have to make them winners.

To become a real mental and moral support to our boys, we have got to change our thought and feeling about the world-conflict as relating to us. In war as in business the same truth holds; we do best what we want to do most. For half a lifetime Germany has wanted most to fight, therefore she fights best. There is a grandeur in self-surrender, that we have yet to learn from the humblest peasant of the Teuton empire. When we mourn or rebel at the sight of our boys marching away, we are letting a personal feeling blind us in the presence of a national trial of strength and call of duty.

Sorrow is either selfishness or blindness. Whatever looks like a misfortune is but the shadow of a blessing we have not seen. By lifting ourselves to a moral and spiritual plane from which clear vision may be had, we can see from the sunward side the glory of the blessing and not the shadow, even while the shadow is passing.

The war is a shadow, whose glory is redemption. England, France, Italy, even Russia, has been awakened, purged, renewed, redeemed, by the Great War to a fuller extent than would have been possible thru a hundred years of the deadly monotony and superficiality of civilization. War, in the nations on the side of right, substitutes a quick and mighty revolution for a slow and feeble evolution. Wonderful changes for the better have already taken place in the social, economic, hygienic, political, industrial, educational and religious affairs of the nations composing our Allies.

That boy of ours at the front goes forth to take a man's part in the crowning spiritual adventure of the ages. Are we selfish



*Camp training makes the most of men*

enough to want to rob him of his chance to be a hero in the sight of God and Eternity? Are we blind enough and mean enough to cripple him as he goes, with the moral paralysis of our sodden personal grief?

I have talked with soldiers from the training camps, have read books by soldiers who fought in France, and have read and compared scores of personal letters from soldiers both in training and on the firing line. I have yet to discover one American soldier who really wishes he had not gone to war. After a year in France, a boy whose family resides near us wrote home, a few weeks ago. He said: "I have had a wonderful time, would not have missed it for anything. Am learning a lot more than I could have learned if I had stayed at home. Don't worry about me, for Uncle Sam sure knows how to take care of his boys." Listen to another: "I have learned more, and developed more, in the past five months of military training than during the preceding five years of ordinary life, whether in school or in business." Another voices the feeling of the ambitious among our boys: "I didn't know what life was for until they made a soldier out of me. When I get home I shall do bigger things, in a better way, than would have been possible without this experience." Do such men want our pity? They want our pride, they will justify it, they have already earned it.

THE majority of the first two million men serving as American soldiers in the Great War enlisted voluntarily. Why? The boys of Camp McClellan, down in Alabama, were asked why they enlisted. We partially quote their composite answer. "To learn self-control. To guarantee the safety of my mother and sisters. To kill a few Germans for what they did to Poland. To help free the German people from Kaiserism. To show that my blood is red and my back isn't yellow. Because the country needs me. Because God called me. I never did anything worth while, so I dedicated my life to my country in order that it might be of use to some one." If we think we have a good reason for wanting to keep our boy out of the fight, perhaps a wise plan would be to write the reason down, then compare it with reasons for enlistment that were written down by the soldiers themselves. We ought to be as brave in letting them go as they are in going. If we aren't, we ought to be still.

I have seen photographs of a group of American boys before they enlisted—and after they had been thru five months of

camp drill, work and study. You would hardly know them for the same persons. Before they enlisted, they were dull, slow, idle, trivial, slouchy, dependent, unreliable, extravagant, thoughtless, careless, purposeless. Today their photographs mark them the opposite of the undesirable things they were, and as fine a body of young men as you would see in a year's travel.

IN our minds the horrors, miseries and fatalities of this war have been greatly overemphasized. Thinking and talking about them does no good except as we are moved because of them to righteous anger and ruthless determination. Have we ever stopped to consider the *benefits and opportunities* of war training to the American soldier? Let us name a few advantages compiled from the late official records of camp and trench life.

*Advantage of better health.* It may be news to you that the American soldier is healthier and stronger than the American civilian. Except for wounds or accidents, a man is safer in the American army than he is at home. In the best army camps the percentage of sickness is below 2 per cent, according to reports from the Surgeon-General's office at Washington. If serious illness, such as pneumonia, does occur, the mortality rate in the army camp is below 7 per cent, as compared with almost 20 per cent for civilians of equal age. The amount of sickness has been reduced for drafted men to one-fourth the normal average for civilians.

Food is bought pure and kept pure. The daily ration presents a balanced dietary equaled by few American households, restaurants, or hotels. Tableware and drinking water are screened from flies and dust. Every drop of drinking water used in camp undergoes medical examination. Dishes are cleaned with fresh towels, and hot water. Flies are killed. Garbage is quickly burned or removed. All the precautions of modern hygiene are utilized.

Further, the men are taught to take care of themselves, physically and mentally. They are examined every two weeks, for present or latent symptoms of disease. Their slight indispositions are fully reported and carefully treated. They soon grow physically hard as nails, and mentally keen as briars.

*Advantage of firmer discipline.* The average American youth is not naturally a worker. He has grown weak with prosperity and soft with luxury. He wastes time and money prodigiously. He lacks reverence for age and respect for authority. He lacks the virtue and virility of a Spartan, or even of a first-class Indian. How military life straightens him up, broadens him out, forces him on, makes a man of him! A prominent educator, watching a body of troops after three months of camp experience, urges upon American college authorities the necessity of adopting some of the features of the training camp in the regular college course. He believes that college professors "should go to school to army men! The professors might thus learn themselves, and teach their students, the businesslike bearing, earnest expression, keen eye, erect posture, immaculate appearance, fine coöperation, speedy and effective action, of our soldier boys.

*Advantage of closer economy.* A large percentage of the drafted men were in position of a good income, the sacrifice of which now prevents the waste that usually goes with a "good" American income. For example, 60 per cent of a whole regiment of engineers received an average income of \$5000 or more, which they gladly surrendered.

[Continued on page 284]





# SQUARE PEGS IN ROUND HOLES

BY HARRINGTON EMERSON, EFFICIENCY ENGINEER



MONTHLY ARTICLE OF THE EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

ON the subject of personality in organization I have strong opinions which I carry into practise.

Organization and personality are mutually dependent. They remind me of the mutual dependence between vegetable and animal life. Microscopic vegetables called bacteria are, many of them, intensely hostile and destructive to animal life. Very small individual animals are intensely destructive to vegetable life, but the two great races of plants and animals have after millions of years effected a truce under which the plant bribes the individual animal to serve the plant's race needs.

Personality needs an organization that both may be stronger. Organization demands a very strong and fit, yet harnessed, personality that both may accomplish a great work.

In our American life we know very little of this correlation of organization and personality. Strong personalities coming to this country in bygone centuries were like strong horses that had broken loose from the trammels of harness and control. Conditions of life were primitive and men needed little more organization than that sufficient for a pack of wolves, so they cheerfully scrapped most of the knowledge and much of the morality of the past, as they also cheerfully scrapped the accumulated community wealth of the past.

Our government itself was founded on a negation of many of the fundamentals of good organization. We flouted the idea of permanence, of special fitness of responsibility and of authority, the idea of balance of human qualities never entered our heads.

In the meantime each strong and successful personality, while more or less strictly obeying the fashions as to clothes, evolved his own organization very much as he designed and built his own log cabin, without architect, and without tradition, and without the slightest knowledge that the pyramids were still standing, that the most perfect building the world ever produced was still standing altho shaken by earthquakes and shattered by powder explosions, that St. Peter's at Rome was still the greatest church in the world, that the Taj Mahal was the most beautiful structure ever erected by man, jewelry in stone.

We have made good progress at last, but it has taken three hundred years to pass from log or sod cabin to Woolworth Building, and as to organization we are still in the architectural condition of New York a hundred years ago.

Yet certain forms of organization are as old as matter itself, the organizations of Bacteria and Monera into plants and animals are as old as life, the tree is one of the finest samples of ramified organizations known, the Catholic Church has endured and flourished and grown for nineteen hundred years.

There is one organization in the whole world that has been standardized, that is internationally interchangeable, that as far as I know is the best model the world has yet given us: the naval organization, good because no man can go alone to sea in a boat, and no men can brave the sea and neglect any wisdom.

Our railroads are said to be the life industry of our country, and so they are, yet scarcely two American railroads have the

same organization, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the railroads of Great Britain, of France, of Germany, of Russia, are organized so differently that comparisons of operation are impossible and interchangeability of place also impossible. Yet it is solely owing to difference of a small detail of organized control that America runs too enormous locomotives and enormous cars while Europe is content with small locomotives and small cars, and the present plight of our American roads is due to that one little detail of administration.

I am not going to speak of types of organization nor of types of personality, but of the relation of personality to organization.

They must be fitted together as hand into glove, and not as fist into mitten. No, this comparison gives a false idea, for the glove is designed and made for the hand, but correct organization is infinitely older than the hand, older than humanity, older than life, and the problem is to fit the variables of humanity into the organization.

An automobile, a watch, a typewriter, an adding machine, is an organized collection of pieces of metal, and if all the pieces, of the car, of the watch, of the typewriter, were dumped into a big heap with 10,000,000 other pieces of all kinds of materials, we could only make up the perfect car, the perfect watch, the perfect typewriter, by carefully seeking, finding, and fitting together their correlated parts.

We could easily cobble together a wheelbarrow, or a sun dial, or a metal name stamp, and that is about the way American organizations are cobbled together.

It has been said of Steve Elkins that he had two great principles of action: 1. If he saw anything he wanted, he went out after it. 2. He brought it back home with him.

These are tremendous and splendid principles of personality. The first is evidence of great virility; the second of great ability; and the combination is a fine one.

But other questions have to be determined.



"It has taken three hundred years to pass from log cabin to Woolworth Building"

First. What was it that he saw that he wanted?

Second. By what means did he propose to get it?

There are six different ways of getting what we want.

(1) By finding or discovery. (Seek and ye shall find.)

(2) By persuasion and offer of reward.

(3) By intimidation and threats.

(4) By inheritance.

(5) By exchange and purchase.

(6) By force.

The greatest wealth in all the world comes thru inheritance.

We have inherited our morals, our knowledge, and our material possessions. The newly born babe is a filthy little animal, which without the training of past experience which we call morality, without our preserved knowledge and our accumulations from past labor would grow no better and little more intelligent than wolf or fox.

The next greatest opportunity comes from discovery. The universe is teeming with wealth so vast that all the existing wealth is not to be compared with what has not yet been discovered. Of the six methods four are good and two bad.

I rank the four good methods in their order: Persuasion, inheritance, discovery, exchange.

The two bad methods: Intimidation, force.

The whole Prussian military system is founded on intimidation and on force. "He that draws the sword shall perish by the sword."

Having decided on what you want and how you are going to bring it home, you are ready for an organization to help you.

The essentials are:

All the available knowledge in the universe that is necessary to be available to every material, tool, machine or man needing it.

Authority to make the knowledge worth while in the attainment of the aim.

For every single position design the functions and specify the characteristics required.

We realize that in every position there must be either in one person, or in several, a combination of physical appeal, of social appeal and of mental appeal. In this country we must persuade, we cannot intimidate or compel.

We must erect screens to keep out the unfit, and we must put in amalgams and magnets to attract and hold the fit. The fit must be tested and must be conserved after test, they must be put into operation and be inspected in operation. These are our methods as to materials and as to equipment, they are also our methods as to personnel. We try to pick them out more carefully than a baseball team, or a football team, or a circus aggregation is collected, every one a star performer for the particular position.

After I have found the best man in the whole world for a predetermined place I standardize conditions and operations and expect from him, as a matter of course, the normal and joyful best that is in him. Race horses love racing, hunting dogs love hunting, the selected man in suitable organization loves his work, and when a man loves his work it is almost impossible for him not to flourish in it.



# HELPFUL SALESMANSHIP

## Sell the Goods and Not the Customer

"**B**UT as he was ambitious, I slew him," declared Brutus, centuries ago, when the Plebeians questioned him concerning the murder of Cæsar.

Likewise, one of the sins of our modern Cæsar, the salesman, is heir to, is the sin of being, at times, too ambitious. That great and rare power of being able to make all others think with him, of bending to his will that hard-to-interest business man, of making up for him the other fellow's mind, is, he feels, a most valuable asset—one of the most valuable a salesman can possibly possess. And, to be sure, it sometimes is.

**H**E learns only too late, however, that his persuasiveness has proved, instead of helpful, hurtful, and, to his astonishment and amazement, finds the modern Brutus, suddenly and unexpectedly, turning upon him, to slay him, commercially. He wonders why this Brutus, this friend, this business man, has grown toward him so bitter and cruel; so ruthless and merciless; so unkind and indifferent.

After an hour spent in deep and solemn thought, he recalls the day when Mr. Jones called at the store, to purchase for his wife a piece of cut-glass, in commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage. Jones, at that time, being in moderate circumstances, had placed on that particular gift, a twenty-five-dollar limit.

BY M. O. JOHNSON

He remembers how he became sentimental and talked with Jones about the beauties and duties of love, and of marriage. What a jewel was his wife! How proud of her he must be! Surely, his gift to her on this particular occasion should be something unusual, rare, costly.

As a result, Jones left the jeweler's with, instead of a cut-glass vase, a three-hundred dollar diamond ring! And he had in his possession Jones's notes to cover the amount. That he had proved himself a sales-person of no mean ability was apparent. When Jones called that evening he had no thought of spending more than twenty-five dollars, and just see what he had sold him!

**B**UT, strange as it may seem, Jones never stopped in again. Neither did his friends. Not many years after, Jones leaped into fame and prosperity. Still he avoided that store. Then, he recalled how he had changed places, going into a store where Jones traded. Here he found that it was he, and not the store where he had been previously employed, whom Jones had so carefully and successfully avoided.

"I could sell a dead horse," boasted a young salesman to a business man of some note, "if I were interested in it."

"I don't doubt it," answered the business man, gravely, "but suppose, after thinking the matter over, the man who buys the dead horse finds he doesn't really need it, and that it is of no value to him—what then?"

"Why," returned the young salesman, "I hadn't thought of that."

**I**N anything, it is always best to avoid extremes. The business world, to be sure, has little or no room for the lukewarm, indifferent, careless, inattentive individual. On the other hand, however, he who would be 100 per cent efficient, would do well to take note of himself, his assets, ability, capacity, and if he finds he is inclined to be over-ambitious, tone down a bit. Instead of being intensive, try being helpful. After all, helpful salesmanship is the more to be desired. In the long run, it pays better dividends.

Study a purchaser's tastes; mostly, his needs, and then, if necessary, reason with him. Admit, if there are and if your customer is smart enough to discover them, any bad points in a piece of merchandise you may be showing him, as well as enthuse over the good ones. Be honest, frank, and, above all, helpful; for what, indeed, shall it profit a salesman, if, by strategy and persuasiveness, he sell a man one large bill of unsalable goods, and lose, later, his valued patronage?

## WHERE TO LIVE, AND WHY

### A Comparison of American Cities from Various Points of View

**I**F there are any fogies among the faculty or students of Reed College they must be mighty uncomfortable, because there is no institution which is more thoroughly enthused with the spirit of modernism.

Each new number of the *Reed College Record* contains some new stunt, and that is not true, as a rule, of college publications. For instance the December number contains a comparison of American cities from various points of view worked out by the students in sociology and presented in very graphic fashion.

It shows how thirty-six cities rank as regards certain aspects of civic progress. The eighteen criteria chosen as indicating municipal advantages are: (1) The wage scale of ten union trades. (2) The cost of living as indicated by the retail prices of seventeen food commodities. (3) The death rate per 1000 population. (4) The death rate of infants under one year old. (5) The percentage married of population twenty-five years of age and over. (6) The number of church members per 1000. (7) The percentage of children from ten to fifteen years of age employed in industry. (8) The number of square yards of park space per inhabitant. (9) The percentage of paved area of streets. (10) The average yearly amount of property destroyed by fire per inhabitant. (11) The value of city property per inhabitant. (12) The number of volumes lent by public libraries for home use per capita. (13) Percentage of children from six to twenty years of age in school attendance. (14) The value of school property per child. (15) The annual salary of public school teachers. (16)

RANK OF CITIES																	
SEATTLE	SALT LAKE CITY	DENVER	LOS ANGELES	WASHINGTON	PORTLAND	MINNEAPOLIS	CINCINNATI	SAN FRANCISCO	ST. PAUL	OMAHA	BOSTON	CLEVELAND	BUFFALO	KANSAS CITY	ST. LOUIS	MILWAUKEE	NEW YORK
NEW YORK CITY	PITTSBURGH	CHICAGO	INDIANAPOLIS	LOUISVILLE	DETROIT	NEW HAVEN	SPRINGFIELD	PHILADELPHIA	BALTIMORE	MEMPHIS	PROVIDENCE	NEW ORLEANS	SCRANTON	JACKSONVILLE	ATLANTA	CHARLESTON	BIRMINGHAM
WAGE RATES	COST OF LIVING	DEATH RATES	INFANT MORTALITY	CHURCH MEMBERS	POPULATION	PARKS	CHILD LABOR	PAVING	PUBLIC PROPERTY	LIBRARIES	SCHOOL PROPERTY	STREET LIGHTING	STREET CLEANING	STREET RAILROADS	STREET TRAMWAYS	STREET CARS	STREET RAILROADS
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36

The cities are here ranked according to the standards Reed College has judged as those of a desirable city in which to live

Average number of pupils to a teacher. (17) The percentage of population over ten years able to write. (18) The percentage of foreign-born white population unable to speak English.

The cities ranked according to their advantages in these respects give the accompanying table, where minor differences are disregarded and the cities thrown into four classes.

**S**O arranged, the tables show some striking contrasts at a glance. For instance, all of the Western cities are in the best quarter and all the Southern cities are in the poorest quarter. Portland, where Reed College is located, is modestly content to take the sixth place for itself in this roll of honor.

Of course other statistics might have been taken, as indices of municipal betterment, and it may be objected that all of these factors are not of equal value. Some people, for instance, may say that it is more important to have a large proportion of the population in the churches than to have a large part of the city paved. From such a point of view the rating of Portland would be lowered and the standard of New Orleans raised.

But as the figures are before him in the table, the reader can give such weight as he chooses to the different scales, and so rank the cities to suit his own ideas of what constitutes a superior dwelling place.

Anyhow, President Foster is safe in saying that such a table presents a better ground for choice of residence than the ordinary advertising booklet.



# PERSONAL

A Confidential Question Box  
Conducted by Edward Earle  
Purinton, Director of The  
Independent Efficiency Service, 119  
West Fortieth Street, New York



# EFFICIENCY

For Men, Women and the Young  
Folks, Who Are Invited to Consult  
Mr. Purinton Personally by Mail on  
Their Problems of Health, Work,  
Self Culture and Personal Efficiency

Mr. B. F. R., Illinois. "I am interested in the management of a chain of stores affected by the war. Best clerks drafted or volunteered, places taken by inexperienced people, mostly boys and young women. Complaints from customers and decreased sales show that we must teach our new clerks the science of salesmanship. Where can I get modern literature and other help along this line?"

Editors of trade journals in your field of merchandise should be able to refer you to books or magazine articles on handling of your specific selling problems and war-time training of your clerks. Excellent ideas on the science and art of salesmanship may be found each month in professional magazines, such as *Salesmanship*, Kresge Building, Detroit; *Advertising and Selling Magazine*, 95 Madison avenue, New York; *Specialty Salesman Magazine*, 508 South Dearborn street, Chicago.

Why not form a salesmanship club with branch in each store, and prizes and other rewards given for best promotion ideas and sales records? Ask the editor of *Salesmanship*, address above, how to organize club.

A salesmanship library would be good, with books loaned clerks free of charge. Obtain lists of books on selling and advertising, from A. W. Shaw Company, Wabash and Madison, Chicago; also from Funk & Wagnalls Company, Fourth avenue, New York; also from American Business Book Company, Causeway street, Boston.

Miss C. E., Iowa. "I have been very much interested in reading The Independent efficiency articles. Am teaching in high school, but do not wish to continue in the teaching profession. (a) What kinds of work are open to college graduates? (b) What opportunities are there for work in the Juvenile Courts?"

We congratulate you on having the determination to leave a profession that is uncongenial to you. Most of the people who have done big things first had to break away from the work they had fallen into, and to make a way for themselves in the work they were fitted for.

(a) The Collegiate Vocational Bureau advises women college graduates on securing or investigating desirable positions. Branches of the Bureau are in New York, Pittsburgh, other large cities; see telephone directories for local address. Also consult your own college authorities, who are doubtless in touch with the Bureau.

(b) For national opportunities, obtain advice of Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Denver, Colorado, founder of Juvenile Court Work. For local opportunities, ask Judge of your Circuit Court, or Clerk of your County Court.

Mr. J. C. M., Vermont. "Would the average man receive most benefit from a course in Personal Efficiency, or from a course in Business Method and Organization? I've seen both kinds of instruction advertised extensively, but am uncertain which to take. Either course would consume about a year, and I have not time to study both together, so am anxious to have the year spent as wisely as possible. (a) What should a man pay for one of these courses? (b) Which course in Business Method do you consider most valuable?"

A good course in Personal Efficiency should be a source of mental, moral and material gain to any man between the ages of twenty and fifty. Whether he is in a trade, business or profession does not matter. Neither does the location or size of the concern where he works. The principles and methods of efficiency engineering are universal in application.

A modern course in Business Administration might be of equal, or perhaps greater benefit, to the man employed in a large factory, corporation, or other large institution having many departments, or different branches. To the worker in a small business or small town, the business course would be valuable only if he expected to move later to a wider field, and wished to prepare now for a high executive position that

might be available elsewhere. The only way to judge which course would help you most is to procure announcements of all available courses, and compare in detail.

(a) A fair price for a course in Personal Efficiency is \$25. The present cost of a course in Business Administration runs from about \$50 to \$125.

(b) General business courses are offered by Alexander Hamilton Institute, Astor Place, New York; by Sheldon School, Aurora, Illinois; by La Salle Extension University, Chicago; by Pace & Pace, Hudson Terminal Building, New York.

Mr. D. S. W., New York. "To what extent will a man's energy be increased or his strength of mind and body restored by the use of so-called nerve tonics? I am run down, exhausted, irritable, from overwork and anxiety because of home troubles. Doctor finds no organic difficulty, only nerves need building up. Evidently I require hygiene more than medicine. Are the advertised preparations of iron, phosphates, albumin, safe and pure and effective?"

We are not chemists, therefore do not pass opinion on the purity of any drug. Write one of the following authorities, specifying the drug you have in mind: Dr. H. W. Wiley, care of *Good Housekeeping Magazine*, 119 West Fortieth street, New York; or Prof. L. B. Allyn, care *Ladies' World*, 251 Fourth avenue, New York.

The source of nervous exhaustion is largely mental or emotional. Perhaps you feel too deeply. Perhaps you are too conscientious. Perhaps you have failed to organize your work. Perhaps your philosophy of life is defective, or your religion dull and poor. Excellent books on nerve-control are published by Good Health Publishing Company, Battle Creek, Michigan; also by Funk & Wagnalls, Fourth avenue, New York; also by Elizabeth Towne Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts.

The best hygienic opinion does not favor so-called nerve tonics. A balanced dietary is the best source of bodily strength. Albumins are contained in eggs, milk, cheese, lean meats, legumes, nuts, fish and fowl. Iron, phosphates, and other nerve-building substances are found in many fruits and vegetables, notably grapes, apples, pears, strawberries, peaches, dates and raisins, carrots, celery, spinach, cabbage, lettuce, nearly all greens and salad materials. The value of mineral salts in maintaining health is clearly shown by Alfred W. McCann in his book "Starving America."

Mr. G. H. H., New York. "For over a decade I engaged at a satisfactory profit in the work of applying the principles of efficiency to large enterprises, commercial and industrial. Meeting with very indifferent success in securing this work during the past two or three years, I have sought to find place for my talent in other fields, but with no success. Age thirty-six; classical, philosophical, engineering education. What is wrong? I should be very grateful for any helpful advice."

Ten years ago efficiency engineering was largely experiment; today it is science based on experience. You may be out of the running because your methods are out of date. Or your vitality may be low; or some bad habit or weak tendency may have robbed you of your self-confidence; or you may have fallen out of touch with the right people; or your sensibilities may have grown finer and the effort to push yourself correspondingly harder. The causes of success and failure that are in yourself can be reached by yourself alone; find what they are before you ask us the remedy.

A book that should be really helpful is Napoleon Hill's "How to Sell Your Services," from Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York. Possibly you could work better with a firm of efficiency engineers, or under the auspices of an engineering publication or society, such connection making you of the

burden of exploiting yourself personally. Get in touch with the Efficiency Society, 119 W. Fortieth street; also with Harrington Emerson Company, 30 Church street; also with *Engineering Magazine*, 140 Nassau street; also with Business Bourse, 261 Broadway; also with Business System Company, 106 Fulton street; also with Business Information Center, 156 Fifth avenue; all of New York City; and also with H. H. Harrison and Company, 19 South La Salle street, Chicago, and also with R. W. Bixby, 9 South Niagara square, Buffalo, New York.

Mrs. E. G. K., Virginia. "A number of my friends belonging to a large woman's club are anxious, either as a club or individually, to carry out fully the suggestions of the Food Administration. But we find that the men of our families refuse to eat most of the substitutes recommended for meat, wheat and sugar. Being loyal wives, and loyal citizens, too, we are in doubt as to how to proceed. Can you tell us?"

Being at a safe distance from your husbands and other male relatives, we can. Do not expect an ordinary man to have a sensible, unselfish, patriotic palate. The miracle is too great, too sudden. A principal duty of a loyal wife is to educate the palate of her husband without his being aware of the process of education. Beguile your men folk into eating Hooverized foods without hinting that they are Hooverized until the gentlemen discover that they like the taste thereof. Experiment while the men folk are away at work, and eat yourself the results that don't taste good.

A dozen war recipe books are now available, and some of the dishes made from these recipes are as toothsome as they are patriotic. Ask your grocer how to obtain these books; also apply to the domestic science or household economics department of your state university; and watch these columns for our 1918 List of War Food Publications, now being compiled and soon to be published.

Miss D. L. W., Michigan. "I have been very much interested in your Independent article, as I am engaged in efficiency work in an office of about forty-five young ladies. Our work is mostly correspondence and advertising. Our mail amounts to several million pieces each year. I am looking for books which will outline the duties of an efficiency engineer, also books on Scientific Office Management. Can you enlighten me on these subjects?"

No book yet published fully describes the work of an efficiency engineer. The profession has grown too fast for any book to catch up with it. Volumes presenting different phases of the subject have been issued by Harper and Brothers, Houghton Mifflin, A. W. Shaw Company, Engineering Magazine Company, Ronald Press Company, and other publishers. Any large bookstore should have catalogs of yearly publications of leading houses, with topical index. A few standard books are Taylor's "Scientific Management"; Emerson's "Twelve Principles of Efficiency"; Lewis's "How to Get the Most Out of Business"; and on the personal side my own "Efficient Living" from Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York City.

Some of the recent books on office methods are "The American Office," by J. William Schultze, Ronald Press, Vesey street, New York; "Scientific Office Management," by William H. Leffingwell, A. W. Shaw Company, Wabash avenue and Madison street, Chicago; also other volumes in Students' Business Book Series by same publisher; also books mentioned in advertising pages of business journals such as *System*. Two trade magazines with advertising sections of unusual interest are *Office Appliances*, 417 South Dearborn street, Chicago; and *American Stationer and Office Outfitter*, 10 East Thirty-ninth street, New York.





# Announcing THE BATTLE

## The Committee on Patriotism Through Education, of the National Security League

Robert M. McElroy, Chairman,  
Head of the Department of History and  
Politics at Princeton University  
Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr.,  
Secretary  
Henry J. Allen,  
Editor of the "Wichita Daily Beacon,"  
Wichita, Kansas  
Albert Bushnell Hart,  
Professor of Government at Harvard Uni-  
versity  
Shailer Mathews,  
Dean of the University of Chicago  
S. Stanwood Menken,  
President of the National Security League  
Mrs. Philip North Moore,  
President of the National Council of Women  
Thomas F. Moran,  
Professor of History and Economics, Purdue  
University, Indiana  
Calvin W. Rice,  
Secretary of the American Society of Me-  
chanical Engineers  
Charles P. Neill,  
Former U. S. Commissioner of Labor,  
Washington, D. C.  
Col. Charles E. Lydecker,  
Chairman Board of Trustees, College of the  
City of New York  
Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson,  
Principal of the High School of Commerce,  
New York City

## Educators Donated to the Campaign as the Official Representatives of Educational Institutions

Professor Franklin Henry Giddings,  
Columbia University  
Professor William Bennett Munro,  
Harvard University  
Professor William Henry Schofield,  
Harvard University  
Professor Claude Halstead Van Tyne,  
University of Michigan  
Professor Walter P. Hall, Princeton  
University  
Professor Melancthon F. Libby, Uni-  
versity of Colorado  
A Professor, to be announced later,  
from Leland Stanford University  
A Professor, to be announced later,  
from University of Oregon  
Miss Etta V. Layton, Board of  
Education of Passaic, N. J.  
Each of these representatives has  
been assigned a special section of the  
United States in which to push the  
work of the Campaign. Other insti-  
tutions have promised representa-  
tives on part time.

A Nation-wide Campaign for Intelligent Patriotism to  
Be Conducted Weekly in The Independent as the  
Official Publication of the Committee on Patriotism  
Through Education, of the

## NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE

ELIHU ROOT, Honorary President :: :: ALTON B. PARKER,  
Honorary Vice-President :: S. STANWOOD MENKEN, President

**G**REAT as our past has been, our future is more important than our past; and yet today America is facing an uncertain future on account of lack of "preparedness," mental as well as physical. The Campaign of Patriotism Through Education is a movement aiming at mental preparedness. Its object is to bring the American people to an intelligent understanding of the real meaning of the war; to steady their minds for victory, and for a reconstruction after victory, based upon a preconceived plan of education. If America is to make the world safe for democracy, she must not only beat Germany, which has dreamed that by force she can set back the clock of civilization; she must also prove that a free government can work with methods as efficient and as far-seeing as those which the most efficient autocracy has ever employed.

Unity of thought is essential to unity of action. In nations resting upon blood kinship, it is a comparatively easy task to secure unity of thought and unity of action; but in a nation composed of all races and kindreds and tongues, this is extremely difficult. Unless natural tendencies are overcome by some stronger power, French groups in America will think as Frenchmen; Englishmen, Russians, Italians, Spaniards, Croats, Dutch, Swedes, and Germans will think and act upon each important question according to racial bias, bred of long experience, environment, and heredity. To overcome this natural tendency, and to make all these races who dwell among us and belong to our future think and act as Americans, is a task as large as it is vital.

The process of fitting our many-tongued population to think and act with a common purpose in the face of a common demand, we have christened "the assimilation of the immigrant."

We have christened it, and that is all. As a nation we have made no plans for its future; but the time is at hand when the Federal Government, whose will expressed in law begat this problem, must take the responsibility of seeing that it is solved.

Our attitude toward the problem of giving to all immigrants the ideals and ideas which will make them Americans is characteristic of our whole educational policy. We leave this most vital of problems to the option of local authorities. Some of them succeed in its solution; many of them leave it unsolved. As a result we have today in this country five million people who can neither read nor write the English language, and our cantonments are full of naturalized Americans, drafted for the service in a cause which they do not understand, and compelled to take orders in a language which they have never been given an adequate opportunity to learn.

Not only have we been unsuccessful in solving our problem of the recent immigrant; we have left thousands of our native born citizens ignorant of the true basis of our democracy. A democracy of ignorance is the vainest of delusions, yet in many sections of this country there are hosts of men and women who have never seen the vision that our forefathers beheld, the vision that makes an American.

Two processes, in addition to military victory, complete and conclusive, are necessary before we can hope to make "the world safe for democracy." First, we must put, by effective propaganda, into the minds of this generation, the ideas and ideals which will make Americans of the people of whatever blood, for it is only by common ideas and ideals that this polyglot people can be brought to act as a united nation. Sec-





# CRY OF FREEDOM

To teach loyalty to the United States in the schools, colleges, homes, offices and workshops of the Nation; to help Americans to make their citizenship most effective. A Series of Weekly Articles to Be Written by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, Professor Robert McNutt McElroy, of Princeton University, Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson, Principal of the High School of Commerce, New York City.

and, we must fit our educational machinery for the task of putting into the minds of the next generation these same ideas and ideals. Before we can accomplish or plan to accomplish this latter task, we must discover exactly what are the ideas and ideals which are able to change the people of many races into real Americans, thinking no longer by the dim light of old-world traditions, prejudices and sympathies, but thinking as Americans, charged with the duty of fulfilling the promises which America has made to the world.

This is no new promise, this vow to keep the world safe for democracy. In formulating it, the President was but applying to the problems of this generation the principle which runs like a thread of gold throughout our national history. Our Revolution was in essence a declaration "that thirteen colonies must be kept safe for democracy," a declaration made effective only after a war of seven years. Forty years later, in December, 1823, President Monroe caught an enlarged vision. He saw that democracy to be safe anywhere upon the western hemisphere must be made safe throughout the entire continent. His famous declaration, which we call the Monroe Doctrine, said in effect, "The American Continent must be kept safe for democracy," and we have kept that pledge, by virtue of an isolation now past forever, and by the existence of a powerful British fleet.

As the meaning of the great world-war, which for three years has drenched Europe in blood, slowly became clear, President Wilson caught the same vision, again enlarged, this time to suit the demands of an age of world-thinking, and he formulated the American doctrine in its ultimate form: "The world must be made safe for democracy."

This is the guiding star of Ameri-

canism. Democracy must be safe, in order that she may show how to make the many serve the entire people, a task which concerns everyone who wishes to see the principles of the Declaration which made us a nation worked out in terms of all mankind.

How shall America prepare for this gigantic task? At least two things are essential: First, we must cultivate, as never before, our belief in a Divine Providence, which is not our "unconditional ally," but which requires us to know right from wrong and good from evil. A real American cannot be content to rest his nation's conscience upon so flimsy a foundation as expediency. The philosophy which says, "I will violate a treaty because expediency, or military necessity, demands" is not one which an American can hold, without treason to the best that is in his nation's history.

In the great crises of our history we have always been taken unprepared. A certain general is famous because he "burned his bridges behind him," leaving no hope for a defeated army. But the American leader who shall induce this nation to build bridges before them will deserve undying fame. Throughout our history we have been a thrifless people, forgetting the lessons of the past, heedless of their warnings for the future, unprepared always, both mentally and physically; strong only in a certain glorious moral preparedness, the gift of idealistic progenitors. Even that we shall lose unless we make a determined effort to preserve it. Even in this crisis, when our country has added its voice to the Battle Cry of Freedom, and is buckling on its armor so long unused, we must see that our people, of whatever race, are made to understand the ideas and ideals which alone can make us a Nation.

Endorsed by Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, and by these State Commissioners of Public Instruction:

Dr. John H. Finley, New York State Commissioner of Education  
Augustus C. Thomas, Maine  
M. B. Hillegas, Vermont  
Spright Dowell, Alabama  
N. C. McDonald, North Dakota  
Horace Ewls, Indiana  
Robert H. Wilson, Oklahoma  
Josephine Corliss Preston, Washington  
W. F. Doughty, Texas  
A. R. Spaid, Delaware  
J. Howard Wagner, New Mexico  
C. H. Lugg, South Dakota  
C. G. Schulz, Minnesota  
Nathan C. Schaeffer, Pennsylvania  
Francis G. Blair, Illinois  
W. N. Sheats, Florida  
Edward Hyatt, California  
M. L. Brittain, Georgia  
W. D. Ross, Kansas  
V. O. Gilbert, Kentucky  
C. N. Kendall, New Jersey  
F. B. Pearson, Ohio  
Walter E. Ranger, Rhode Island  
George B. Cook, Arkansas  
J. Y. Joyner, North Carolina  
W. E. Clemmons, Nebraska  
M. P. Shawkey, West Virginia  
S. W. Sherrill, Tennessee  
J. Swearingen, South Carolina  
Ethel E. Redfield, Idaho  
Edith K. O. Clark, Wyoming  
U. W. Lamkin, Missouri  
C. B. Cary, Wisconsin  
Mary C. C. Bradford, Colorado  
John Edward Bray, Nevada  
W. F. Bond, Mississippi  
Payson Smith, Massachusetts

Endorsed by these Presidents of American Colleges and Universities:

Benjamin T. Marshall, Connecticut College  
John Grier Hibben, Princeton University  
W. E. Stone, Purdue University  
H. C. Bumpus, Tufts College  
M. L. Burton, University of Minnesota  
H. B. Hutchins, University of Michigan  
C. A. Richmond, Union College  
P. L. Campbell, University of Oregon  
Ernest Martin Hopkins, Dartmouth College  
H. N. MacCracken, Vassar College  
Arthur T. Hadley, Yale University  
Chas. F. Thwing, Western Reserve University  
Thomas F. Holgate, Northwestern University  
Russell H. Conwell, Temple University  
R. C. MacLaurin, Institute of Technology  
E. J. James, University of Illinois  
George Norlin, University of Colorado  
Henry D. Wild, Acting Pres., Williams College  
C. W. Dabney, University of Cincinnati  
F. C. Ferry, Hamilton College  
Kenneth E. M. Sills, Bowdoin College  
James R. Day, Syracuse University  
Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, Vanderbilt Univ.  
Jacob Gould Schurman, Cornell University  
S. E. Mezes, College of the City of New York  
Harry Pratt Judson, University of Chicago  
Ray Lyman Wilbur, Leland Stanford Univ.  
Robert Sharp, Tulane University  
A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard University  
W. H. P. Francis, Brown University  
Edwin A. Alderman, University of Virginia  
Benjamin Ide Wheeler, University of California  
Edward H. Todd, College of Puget Sound  
Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University  
Edgar P. Smith, University of Pennsylvania  
Edgar Odell Lovett, Rice Institute  
Alexander McKechnie, Amherst College  
James E. Russell, Dean of Teachers' College  
Walter Jessup, State University of Iowa



# TWO NATIONAL NECESSITIES

## Uniform Motor Truck Laws and Uniform Motor Truck Roads

**Y**OUR town is divided into districts. It was divided into districts, presumably, for political purposes. In so far as the principle of subdivision serves the end for which it was made you find it a good thing. So long as the existence of the several districts does not interfere with your freedom as a member of the community as a whole—except as it was intended to interfere with it politically—you do not complain. But suppose each district of your town were to attempt to regulate your conduct to suit itself, how would you like it then? Suppose, for instance, that district A should rule against the size of your shoes and forbid you the use of its sidewalks. Or that district B should bar you from its streets because of your avoirdupois. Or that district C should forbid you to carry parcels within its sacred borders unless you walk on all fours. Suppose still another district excluded you in rainy weather. And suppose, further, that each district changed its regulations from day to day, or from week to week, at the whim of its own particular boss, without notice, so that you could never tell what they were and how they affected you. What would you think of such a system? How long would you tolerate it?

Of course you wouldn't tolerate it at all. Very likely it seems to you that such a state of affairs can be nothing but the invention of a fanciful mind. But it is not an invention. It is a reproduction of an actual condition. To be exact it parallels an actual condition. And the condition it parallels may be found today in the state and township statutes dealing with motor trucks.

The motor truck owner is opposed—I say opposed advisedly—by the most bewildering, conflicting and damaging set of rules and regulations it is possible to conceive. As things now stand any one wishing to ship merchandise or other freight overland by truck for any distance must violate half a dozen different statutes in the process or content himself with wishing. It would take him weeks to find out just what he may and may not do. For not alone do the various states differ on this point, but the various townships within the states differ also. Some of these points of difference were brought out in a very able speech delivered before the motor truck meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in January by Mr. Windsor T. White. For example:

"First of all, it is apparent that the motor industry cannot oppose legislation of every character tending to regulate the operation of motor vehicles, or roads will be destroyed and motor trucks cannot be operated over them economically. The industry must sponsor *reasonable* legislation. In order that legislation may be reasonable I submit that it should, first, be definite and not be subject to interpretation by every petty township board or official of the state. Second, it should permit the hauling of loads of such reasonable weights as are required for the economical operation of motor trucks on reasonable size tires and at reasonable speeds, and, third, it should be uniform in its operation, making no distinction between seasons of the year. At first blush it seems almost puerile to state such self-evident requirements of legislation; but look at our present state laws in reference to the requirements which I have enumerated.

BY CLARKSON LLOYD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT  
MOTOR EFFICIENCY SERVICE

"First, are they definite? The Connecticut laws of 1917 provide, 'The Highway Commissioner may restrict the use of motor vehicles of over 4 tons capacity on any trunk line or state highway.' The Maine laws of 1917 provide that 'The State Highway Commissioner may regulate the speed, weight of load and time of year when trucks may be operated on regular schedule.' The laws of South Carolina provide that 'Local authorities may regulate the use of commercial vehicles and license them.' The Texas State Highway Commissioner is authorized by law to 'change the rules and rates relating to motor traffic.' The laws of 1917 of the State of Vermont provide that the 'gross weight of motor vehicles is limited to 5 tons except by special permit allowed on hearing by the Board of Selectmen or Trustees of any town or village.' And the laws of the State of West Virginia authorize the State Highway Commissioner to 'make regulations for the protection of roads.'

**A**T least in the states mentioned, the operator of a motor truck has no means of ascertaining what the law of the road is from day to day. The state statutes merely delegate the right to regulate motor trucks to numerous county and township boards. Such regulations, of course, can be changed at will by the board that promulgated them. Trucks may be allowed to operate thru one township and be stopped at the boundary line of the next. This exact situation occurred in Ohio in 1916 under the state law in effect at that time, when motor trucks hauling milk from milk stations maintained by farmers between Elyria and Cleveland could operate thru all but one township on the route. Every time they came within this township the drivers were arrested for the benefit of the local justice of the peace and henchmen. The route was finally abandoned until the 1917 Legislature convened and the state law was amended making its regulations specific statutory requirements instead of delegating authority to counties and townships to make and enforce their own regulations.

It is apparent, therefore, that present laws are not definite, and this results, principally, because state legislatures, instead of prescribing specific regulations under which motor trucks may be operated, delegate authority to the minor political subdivisions to make their own laws and regulations, with the result that the motor truck operator has no means of knowing what load he can carry, how fast

he can go or where he can travel, and I doubt whether it would be possible for him to ascertain what the regulations of the townships thru which he operates are from day to day unless he had a lawyer traveling ahead of him to call on the justice of peace and the township trustees to ascertain daily whether such officials had spent a peaceful night and felt kindly toward motor trucks which would pass thru their jurisdiction on that particular day.

Do our present state laws permit the hauling of reasonable-sized loads on adequate rubber tires at reasonable rates of speed?

"This phase of the state laws is highly technical and it would be tiresome to quote to you examples from the various laws, giving weights, tire widths and speeds required and allowed. The diversity in the statutes is amazing and shows an ignorance of the matters legislated about that is astounding. For instance, in Vermont you cannot haul over 5 tons gross weight—vehicle and load—without a special permit, while in Massachusetts and Maryland you may haul 14 tons gross weight. New York, Pennsylvania, Washington and Ohio permit a gross weight of 12 tons. In a number of states the weight of load which may be carried ranges from 200 pounds per lineal inch of width of tire in the State of Washington to 800 pounds per inch in the State of Maine. Speeds allowed vary similarly in the different states. It is apparent that between the two extremes there must be a reasonable weight of load which can be carried on a reasonable width of tire at a reasonable speed."

**I**T is certain that we are becoming more and more keenly alive to the economic value of the motor truck. It is equally certain that every year more and more men will want to operate motor trucks on intercity and interstate routes. Even the railroads, which at first fought the motor truck, have achieved a realization of its value to themselves. There are now but two things that can keep the truck down: lack of standardized, common sense legislation as to its use and lack of adequate roads. These obstacles can be overcome by coöperation between the states and by the attention to the road problem by Federal experts on financing and on construction.

A road goes nowhere. The protection of roads is of importance only in so far as it keeps them available for use. Roads that have to be coddled in winter that they may be used in summer are bad roads. They do not need protection, but they do need reconstruction.

It would be unwise, of course, to urge a great nation-wide road building program at this time. The railways cannot carry the material, and there is an embargo on road materials and machinery even if they were physically able to handle the quantity necessary for a big building program. Some roads are necessary now—necessary for speeding up the delivery of war essentials. These roads will undoubtedly be built as soon as the weather permits. But even if we cannot and ought not to urge building now, let us at least put thru the legislation which will enable us to build, maintain and profit by a real highway system after the war. Let us at least have a plan, a practical plan, a plan that will work satisfactorily.

*Ask the Director anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give in this department an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is always ready to give full and impartial information about any individual product.*



# Here are twelve successful men preparing for still greater success

—and how the lesson they have learned is directly applicable to You!

James Leffel & Company, Springfield, Ohio, make turbine engines—good turbine engines.

Twelve men in this organization are enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Most of them are past middle age. Included in this group are the President, Vice-President and General Manager, Treasurer, the Sales Manager, Superintendent, two department managers, a salesman, two draftsmen and two foremen.

The motive that prompted these men to enrol was the determination to better themselves—to learn how to develop their positions—to make themselves and their work just one hundred per cent worth while.

To accomplish this, for these men in their maturity of years, there was only one open course, only one way. There was only one thing to do:

*To master the essentials of business—to acquire a first-hand and practical knowledge of how all business success is built—to absorb for application in their own day's work those business facts and basic fundamentals which underlie all business.*

**These men are acquiring valuable mental capital**

These men have all progressed far along the business highway. But they realized the need for something greater than their own experience to carry them on.

The bigger the man in business, the greater the natural need to absorb more business knowledge—the stronger the desire to have actual contact with other great business minds.

No business brain can be successfully nourished without using as a feeder the best product of other more successful brains.

The function of the Alexander Hamilton Institute is to give you thru its Modern Business Course and Service the best thought and experience of hundreds of successful business men—to bring them to you in the most practical, most interesting and easily readable form for absorption in your leisure time.



This Course and Service gives you a thoro understanding of business fundamentals. Once mastered, they can be applied successfully to *any* business.

If you are an Executive in your own business or another's, to develop yourself and your job, you need the positive helpfulness the Alexander Hamilton Institute can bring.

If your eye is on the Executive desk ahead, you need the business information this Course furnishes. You need it more now than ever because the need for better Executives is greater now than the business world has ever known.

**Wherever the wheel of business turns—the need is great**

Opportunities abound in every field. The demand for trained men is far and away in excess of the supply. The war is forcing thousands of businesses to readjust their Executive staff. Every man called for duty "over there" affects the status of some other one man here.

The sooner you enrol, the sooner there is brought to you the business information that has been successfully applied by hundreds of our subscribers.

Daily we are in receipt of stories of success won by men who have applied the principles the Course explains.

These letters come to us from all sections. From the big cities, the villages, and even the remote and isolated mining camp—proof conclusive that environment is no bar to advancement.

Wherever there is a man with the determination to take the Course and apply the principles, there will be developed a clear-thinking, quick-acting, understanding busi-

ness quantity whose services are always in demand at the highest market value.

## The kind of men enrolled

Presidents of big corporations are often enrolled for the Modern Business Course and Service along with ambitious young men in their employ.

Among the 65,000 subscribers are such men as A. T. Hardin, Vice-President of the New York Central Lines; E. R. Behrend, President of the Hammermill Paper Company; N. A. Hawkins, Manager of Sales, Ford Motor Company; William C. D'Arcy, President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World; Melville W. Mix, President of the Dodge Mfg. Company, and scores of others equally prominent.

In the Standard Oil Company 291 men are enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute; in the United States Steel Corporation, 450; in the National Cash Register Company, 194; in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 108; in the General Electric Company, 300; and so on down the list of the biggest concerns in America.

## Advisory Council

Business and educational authority of the highest standing is represented in the Advisory Council of the Institute.

This Council includes Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Judge E. H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation; John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist; and Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce.

## Get further information

A careful reading of the 112-page book, "Forging Ahead In Business," will show you how you can develop yourself for bigger responsibilities, the same as these twelve men in the Leffel Company are doing.

Every man and woman with either a business or a career to guide to bigger, surer success should read this book. Simply fill out and send the coupon below.

**Alexander Hamilton Institute**

52 Astor Place New York City

Send me "FORGING AHEAD IN BUSINESS"—Free



Name

Business Address

Business Position



# LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. ENGINEERS

**D**OWN in Florida near Jacksonville, a wonderful wooden city has appeared. Miles of roofs stretch away as far as the eye can see. Here thousands of men are to be trained for the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

The creation of this great Government Cantonment in record time is a large engineering operation. It requires the supervision of men with broad experience. Not only shelter but light and heat, sanitation and safety—every element of a modern community must be considered.

Lockwood, Greene & Co. have had a corps of experts in this camp from the time the ground was first

staked off and will have until the last nail is driven. Lockwood, Greene & Co. service will plan, erect and complete any engineering project. For 85 years this organization has been closely identified with industrial development.

If you, or any company you are interested in, are contemplating any industrial operation write to our nearest office for booklet, "Building with Foresight."

## LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO., ENGINEERS

Boston, 60 Federal St.  
Atlanta, Healey Bldg.

Chicago, 38 S. Dearborn St.  
New York, 101 Park Ave.

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. OF CANADA, Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.

### CAMP JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA



1849 "Old and Tried" 1918

## GLENS FALLS Insurance Company

GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK

Abstract from the 65th Annual Statement.  
Jan. 1, 1918.

Total Assets - - - \$7,157,222

### LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	.....	\$500,000
Unpaid Losses	.....	931,934
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	.....	3,175,016
Reserve for Taxes, etc.	.....	108,334
Reserve for Dividends	.....	155,000
		\$4,669,884

NET SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES - - - \$2,496,338

Fire, Marine, Automobile, Tornado, Rent, Use and Occupancy, Explosion and War Insurance.

## LE PAGE'S CHINA CEMENT

STANDS HOT AND COLD WATER

1850 THE 1918

## UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President  
FINANCE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE H. KELSEY  
Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, Banker  
EDWARD TOWNSEND

Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

## WINNING THE WAR

(Continued from page 276)

The soldier boys from poor families are gaining also a financial lesson highly valuable. They are learning to work hard, on small pay, with great opportunities for promotion, and greater opportunities for service. Most of them have bought Liberty Bonds, or otherwise given their funds as well as themselves. And they are not allowed to waste a bit of food, clothing, materials or supplies. They are being taught the daily practise of personal thrift.

*Advantage of deeper fellowship.* The war is teaching the soldiers in France to be citizens of the world. Their sensibilities and emotions are being educated in a wonderful way. Broad vision, fine feeling, ready sympathy, are prime qualities in leadership, that our boys will have gained on return.

They are brothers now to the little hungry French children, with whom they share smiles of understanding, morsels of food, and little delicacies from home. They are brothers to high-born American ladies helping to supply the boys with home comforts near the battlefield. And they are brothers to the stalwart men of England, Scotland, France, Italy, Australia, Canada, India, from each of whom a wealth of experience is bound to be gained for the enrichment and enlargement of the American soldier's life. Knocking out the Kaiser means knocking out narrowness, pettiness, provincialism from our own makeup.

*Advantage of higher courage.* Every young man should be given deeds of daring to accomplish. The total absence of the need or exercise of bravery is a misfortune as serious to young men as the lack of bread. We have lost the elemental. We have grown tame. We have trudged too long in the dust of the commonplace, our heads bowed, our eyes blurred, our hands holden, our hearts deprest.

*Advantage of greater religion—*greater in extent and in character. This is the first time that religion has improved war—and war improved religion. Tens of thousands of American soldiers who never before cared much for spiritual things now do their fighting with a Bible in their pocket, and go to the Y. M. C. A. army hut as faithfully as they go to meals. The Y. M. C. A. war work aims to furnish everything a soldier needs while off duty—from baseballs, French dictionaries, talking machines, writing materials, boxing gloves, newspapers and amateur theatricals to song services, "adopted" mothers, moral supervisors, prayer meetings, religious books and other helps of all kinds. The Y. M. C. A. hut is the nearest like home to our boys of anything in France. A new sort of man's religion has thus been created—vital, practical, intimate, strong, sane. Large numbers of men who resisted all evangelistic efforts at home have been converted on the battlefield. They went to fight—and they found God.

The war secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. are not professional Y. M. C. A. men—most of them are merchants, bankers, lawyers, manufacturers, college professors. They, too, are gaining a new conception, and working out a new application, of religion.

*Advantage of stronger purpose.* Whatever makes a man resolve to do or die is good. And if it makes him hold to his resolve, it is superlatively good. The faces of our men at the front are set with a high and holy purpose that none of them ever knew before. All their human powers have been harnessed to a divine determination. The fires of youth have been kindled—the fol-



lies of youth are burning away. The outcome will be physical, mental, moral regeneration.

Can we not remember these advantages to our soldier boys in their supreme adventure, can we not bid them good-bye and Godspeed with our minds calm and our hearts hopeful?

It is estimated that by giving our soldiers all the support of which we are capable, we can shorten the war six months and save to the world billions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of lives. How can we hold up our end?

For the answer to this question, I have consulted military experts, social workers, practical psychologists, Government officials and soldiers themselves from the camps and trenches. Having compared these answers, I have condensed them below. Each of the following things we are willing and able to do means firing a bullet in the face of the German army. Take a pencil as you read, check the items you are best able to handle, go over them a second time, write them down at proper intervals on your memorandum pad for the current year. If the items are for general observance, without regard to special date, you might well copy them on a large sheet of paper, then hang it on the wall of your study or parlor, as a reminder for the whole family.

1. Make a list of a half-dozen soldiers now in training or at the front, whom you know best, and to whom you are bound most closely by family, community or business relationship. Then form a group of the friends of these boys, let the group study this article, follow the suggestions below, see that every soldier on this list comes under the systematic remembrance of one or more people in your group of moral supporters. If any of the soldiers on your list belong to a special organization, the members of that organization would naturally be the first to rally round him. The mere display of a service flag in a window of a home, school, church, club, lodge, or business organization shows a kindly sentiment, but avails nothing for the man who has gone. Every service flag should mean a systematic remembrance and support of the man for whom we raise the flag.

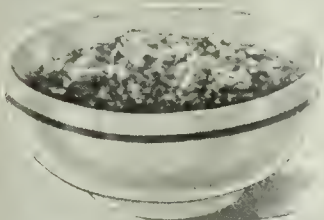
2. Smile when your boy goes, and smile in your letters to him. Don't let him hear one sob, feel one misgiving, see one tear. Hide your heartache, if you can't overcome it. Don't whine how you miss him—tell him how glad and proud you are to have him go, make him feel you expect him to be a great soldier, make his courage double-strength by adding yours. And look forward hopefully to seeing him return a healthier, stronger man, bigger and finer in every way.

3. Write a home letter to the boy of your affection, or be sure that some one else does, every week, or oftener. When a soldier has a fit of the blues and works and fights poorly on account of it, the reason generally is that no word from home has reached him for several days. There is but one cure for homesickness—that is a home letter. Make your letters cheerful, newsy, chatty, brightened with glimpses of home strength and courage, lightened with humorous happenings that may have occurred. A soldier at the front says: "We shall need inspiration constantly; there should be as many home letters as possible, and they should be long and detailed, filled with cheerfulness; I believe this war may be won largely by successful letter-writing on the part of our friends at home."

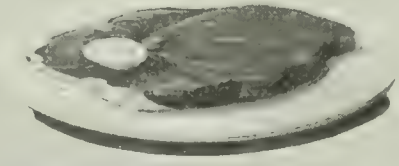
This matter is so important that community organizations have been formed to

# Cost of 1000 Calories

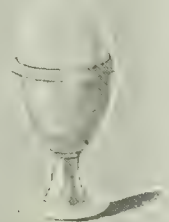
## The Unit of Nutrition



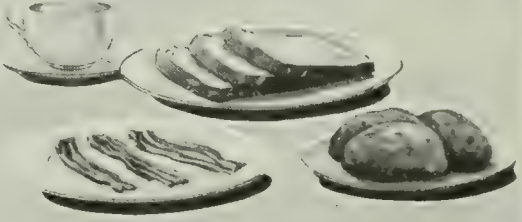
*In Quaker Oats—5 Cents*



*In Round Steak—38 Cents*



*In Eggs—50 Cents*



*In Mixed Diet—20 Cents*

# You Could Live For 12c Daily

## Were All Foods Like Quaker Oats

In Quaker Oats, 1000 calories of nutrition cost 5 cents. In the larger package a little less. So the average daily need—2500 calories—would cost 12 cents in this food.

Of course, one likes mixed diet. But what we urge in these days is—mix in what oats you can. Every dollar's worth used in place of meat saves an average of \$7. Every pound used in place of flour means more bread for our allies.

The oat is Nature's supreme food. No other grain can match it in flavor and nutrition.

Oats are plentiful and cheap. You can serve five dishes of Quaker Oats for the cost of a single egg.

Make this flavory dainty the entire morning meal. Serve it in big dishes. Then mix Quaker Oats with your flour foods. They will add delightful flavor, and will help conserve our wheat.

In these high-cost days—in these war times—more than ever the oat is the food of foods.

# Quaker Oats

## The Exquisite Flakes

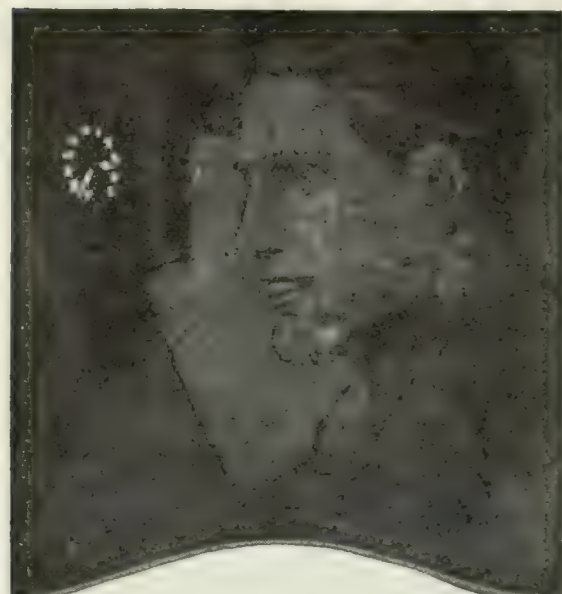
Use Quaker Oats because of their wondrous flavor. They are flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, flavory oats.

We get but ten pounds from a bushel, yet they cost you no extra price.

Use them to make your oat foods so inviting that everyone will want them. Their flavor is now doubly important.

**12c and 30c per package in United States and Canada, except in Far West and South where high freights may prohibit**





## When You Wake at Night—

**YOUR** Ingersoll Radiolite shows you the correct time in the dark as clearly as by day. Genuine Radium in the substance on the hands and figures makes them shine like fire in the dark.

## Ingersoll Radiolite

*The Day-and-Night Watch*

The makers of fifty million watches guarantee the timekeeping qualities and the continued luminosity of all Ingersoll Radiolites.

See the Ingersoll Radiolite at \$2.25. The Ingersoll Waterbury Radiolite, a jeweled movement in a stylish small size solid nickel case, sells at \$4.50. Sold Everywhere.

*The Only Radiolite is the Ingersoll Radiolite*

About  
actual  
size

Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro.  
New York Boston Chicago  
San Francisco Montreal



\$2.25  
(\$2.50 in  
Canada)

AUGUSTA, GA.

## PARTRIDGE INN

Three blocks from famous golf courses.

Modern equipment thruout.

75 Private bath room suites.

White service in kitchen and dining room.

Noted for homelike atmosphere and excellent cuisine.

Catering to clientele of highest standard.

For booklets and rates address:

**The Management**

keep the soldiers of the community supplied with home letters. For example, the people of Kingsville, Texas, have set up a large blackboard and a commodious writing desk in a public place; on the blackboard appear the names and addresses of the soldier boys from Kingsville, and bits of news about each: every day these news items are changed on the blackboard, to keep the citizens watching the board; scrap-books with letters the boys have written home are on the desk; supplies of stationery, pens and ink are also on the desk, so that anybody who feels moved to write one of the absent soldiers may sit right down there and do it. The plan has proved highly successful. Your community might be able to adopt it, or to work out a better one.

4. Limit your correspondence to the boys you know personally. The censorship rules forbid the men of the Expeditionary Force to correspond with strangers, and the practice of writing strangers merely chokes the congested mail service, results in delay and confusion. American soldiers do not want to be "adopted" by American godparents, whether ladies or gentlemen.

5. Send your boy one or more home newspapers regularly. Subscribe for them in his name, have them go direct from the newspaper office, each day; or mail a bundle of them yourself once or twice a week. Make sure the address is officially correct.

6. Work out a plan whereby the soldier gets a small gift once or twice a month. The cost doesn't matter—the affectionate remembrance does. Here is a list of the things the boys like best to receive: handkerchiefs, heavy gloves, good wool socks of medium weight and light color, towels and wash cloths, underwear, shaving and other toilet articles, comfort bags containing needles, pins of all kinds, thread, scissors, etc., boxes of home candy or tins of chocolate, packages of chewing gum, writing materials of different sorts, thin, small pillows with washable cases, photographs of home folks and home doings, clippings, both national and local, on the favorable progress of the war, books and magazines. Be sure that all gifts are most strongly wrapt, and fully and accurately address.

7. Do some good fighting yourself—fight the German propaganda here at home. We have been told by General Pershing that Americans at home will fight Germany best by refusing to listen to the propaganda which accompanies or precedes German offenses. German liars in almost every community of the United States are at work.

Some of the lies they have spread broadcast are as follows: That Y. M. C. A. war work is a failure; that the Red Cross is full of graft; that the army training camps are hotbeds of immorality; that our boys will be likely to freeze and starve because of poor clothing and bad food; that the next Liberty Loan will be an excessive burden, with a sum too large demanded but a rate of interest too low returned; that a famine of salt, bluing and other household supplies is rapidly approaching, and a big stock of everything in sight should be bought and hoarded by the housekeeper; that the aviation corps and other branches of the service are full, no more men need apply; that the Government is trying to starve us in requesting us to sign food cards.

8. Look for the best and be ready for the worst. God has a way of turning the worst things into the best, so to call anything worst may be as impious as it surely is premature. The American soldier has ninety-four chances in a hundred to come back alive.

## ONLY SKILLED MECHANICS FROM OUR FACTORY BRANCHES

*are allowed to install*

## CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIPS

*"THE STANDARD FOR 25 YEARS"*

No other company pursues this policy. It insures proper workmanship.

While **GUARANTEED 10 YEARS**, Chamberlin Strips outlast the building. Twice as much in use as all others put together is proof they're best.

We equip wood or metal windows, doors, casements, transoms—in new or old buildings.

**WRITE** for illustrated, descriptive book and list of users in your vicinity.

CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIP CO.  
Headquarters: 119 Dinan Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

## Remember SANFORD'S INK?



—practicing that Muscular Movement

You made those wonderful flourishes with Sanford's Ink.

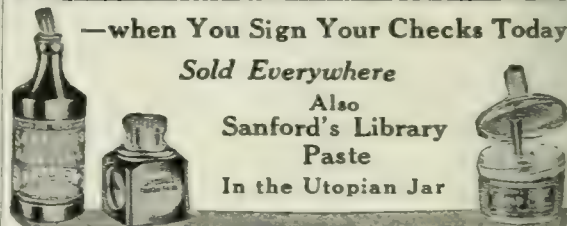
Remember

## SANFORD'S INK

—when You Sign Your Checks Today

*Sold Everywhere*

Also  
Sanford's Library  
Paste  
In the Utopian Jar



## English Teachers

**H**AVE you entered your classes in **THE INDEPENDENT'S** Fourth Annual Contest for American Schools? Hundreds of schools are enrolled. A certificate is furnished free to each ten contestants. It is not obligatory to subscribe to **THE INDEPENDENT**. Reserve certificates by writing Educational Department, **THE INDEPENDENT**, 119 West Fortieth St., New York.



## Remarkable Remarks

W. J. BRYAN—We need more of everything.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—We are not a perfect people.

PROF. GEORGE W. CARVER—We are, after all, a tin can people.

LINCOLN STEFFENS—Trotzky's mind is the international mind.

WOODROW WILSON—We must win and therefore we shall win.

ED HOWE—I believe I can detect a growing interest in common sense.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—I am proud to say that I come from New York.

HERBERT L. HOOVER—We have but one police force, the American woman.

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU—One of the benefits of old age is that one gets deaf.

FREDERICK HARRISON—The War of Nations is merging into the War of Class.

DUKE ERNST DUNTHOR—We Germans do not hate. Hate is foreign to our nature.

W. H. TAFT—Do not allow yourself to be misled by the thought that peace is near.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—Don't hit a man if you can honorably avoid it, but if you do hit him, put him to sleep.

EDWARD S. STERLING—You can't take an efficient workman and put him under an inefficient employer and get results.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE—There is a hot zeal and a cold zeal and the greatest things of the world have been accomplished by the latter.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB—The workman without property, who labors with his hands, is going to be the man who will dominate the world.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL—Three or four large newspapers spread between the coverings of the bed will give as much warmth as an extra blanket.

EX-AMBASSADOR GERARD—Americans must understand that the Germans will stop at nothing to win the war, and that the only thing they respect is force.

JAVID BEY—It will be one of the first peace tasks of the Turkish Government to find ways and means of making the Armenians forget the sufferings of the war.

LEON TROTZKY—We are the first Government in the world that openly declared that it is carrying on civil war, and we pledge ourselves to carry on this war to the finish.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE—I know that unless there is a swift improvement in our methods the United States will rightly take into its own hands the entire management of a great part of the war.

## The New Plays

Leo Ditrichstein is "the whole show" in *The King*, a gay and improper French farce. (George M. Cohan Theater.)

*The Madonna of the Future*, starring Emily Stevens, is rather shockingly amusing—extremely well done and decidedly refreshing. (Broadhurst Theater.)

Ethel Barrymore makes the most of a chance for really great acting in *The Lady of the Camellias*, translated from Dumas. An admirable production. (Empire Theater.)

*The Cohan Revue 1918* is very much like boarding-house hash—the ingredients of previous successes are all there, but the general effect is rather disappointing. (New Amsterdam Theater.)

The Greenwich Village Players haven't hit the right note yet. *Karen*, their present production, is an old-fashioned "radical" play of sex psychology, not particularly well acted. (The Greenwich Village Theater.)

# Because a shut-down would cost money!

Down in "dominant" Dayton, in the Tool Inspection Room of a nationally-known plant,\* stands an Art Metal safe.

Nothing in it but tools! But the loss of those special tools would temporarily stop production.

And a shut-down costs real money,—whether it's in the shop or the sales department.

Protect your business—this of all years.

\* Name on request.

### Send for free Art Metal Safe Book

Describes Art Metal Light Weight Steel Safes and explains their many valuable features—such as space-saving interiors made up of stock Art Metal units; Official Fire and Impact Tests; Fire Insurance now obtainable on contents; free Burglary Insurance, etc.

Art Metal Construction Co., Inc.  
67 J. & G. Ave. Jamestown, N. Y.

A No. 5 Art Metal Light Weight Steel Safe, fitted with stock Art Metal cupboards.



# Art Metal

FOR THE SAKE OF BETTER BUSINESS ASK US FOR THE ADDRESS OF YOUR LOCAL Art Metal Store

STEEL  
OFFICE FURNITURE  
SAFES & FILES

STANDARDIZE YOUR OFFICE ON STOCK OR BUILT-TO-ORDER STEEL EQUIPMENT FROM THE Art Metal Line

## Did You Borrow This Copy?

Or Did You Buy It on the News Stand? Haven't You Become a Regular Subscriber Yet

Use the war coupon below and be convinced that a paid-in-advance subscription is best.

THE INDEPENDENT

"The Most Satisfactory War Journal in America"

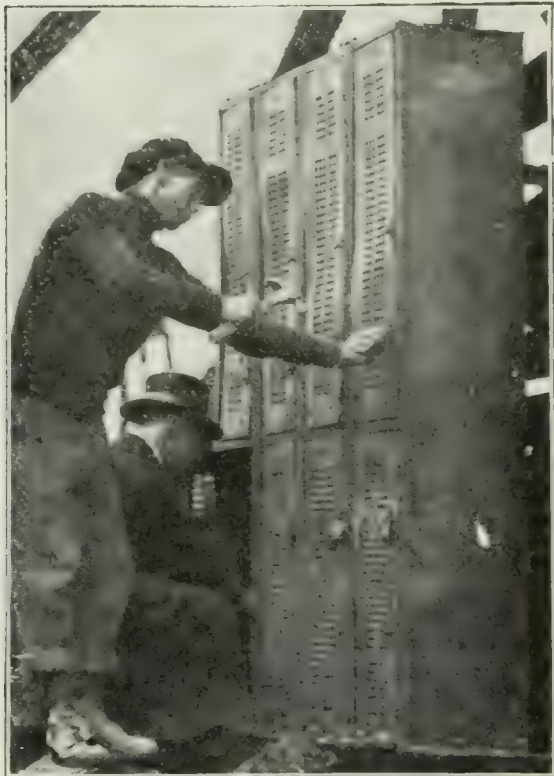
GREAT WAR TIME OFFER—TWO DOLLAR VALUE FOR ONE DOLLAR  
THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th Street, New York

I am enclosing a dollar (sent at your risk) for a TWENTY WEEKS' subscription at only five cents per copy—just one-half the regular price.

Name ..... Address ..... I 2-16-18



# DURAND Steel Lockers



*This building was entirely destroyed by fire.  
Durand Steel Lockers preserved their contents intact.*

**A** DISASTROUS fire can easily get headway in an ordinary wooden locker.

Durand Steel Lockers not only afford protection to their contents, but keep fires started from matches, lighted pipes, etc., within the lockers from spreading.

Write today for our new catalogue.

*We are also manufacturers of  
steel shelving, steel bins and  
general steel factory equipment*

## DURAND STEEL LOCKER CO.

1572 Ft. Dearborn Bk. Bldg.  
Chicago

972 Vanderbilt Bldg.  
New York

**6% NET** For 26 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.  
**PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.**

**SPEAKERS, LECTURERS:** We assist in preparing material for special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. **AUTHORS RESEARCH BUREAU,** 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

### A Complete Adding Machine for \$25

**Try It Free for 20 Days**  
**RAY Adding and Checking Machine**

Adds with speed and accuracy at highest priced machines. Also directly subtracts. Eliminates errors. Is portable and handy for use on desk, ledger, etc. Used by U. S. Govt., B. & O. Ry., International Harvester Co., and thousands of business and professional men. Sent anywhere by mail. No money down. Request free trial. Send no money, and machine delivered.

The Ray Co.  
Room 2110  
220 W. 42 St.  
N. Y. City

## FARMER JOHN AND THE WAR

(Continued from page 267)

ucts. With proper publicity among the country communities and appeals that will reach the man riding the plow results will come—for the farmer is today in a better position to help the country than ever in his history. When states like Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and the Dakotas have a motor car for every ten persons, when player pianos are selling by the hundreds, when bank deposits are at high tide, the ability to help is there.

So is the disposition. Enlistments from the Middle West have been abreast of the nation's call. Scores of counties had none to send to the first draft call because their quota had already enlisted. Farmer boys are cheerfully going to the camps, often at a sacrifice not felt by the boys from town.

Farmer John will soon be riding on his plow again planting the largest possible acreage of corn not only for the income but that he may help feed the nation. He will have to work longer hours than ever, for two of the boys are gone to war and help is mighty scarce. It will be lonesome out in the field—but all the time he will be thinking. His thoughts are broader than a year ago. Into them will come pictures of the sons in camp or over seas; visions of marching armies going to victory—and with it all instead of indifference and aloofness, a deep personal acceptance of his own part as a factor in the world drama.

The prairie country never lacked in patriotism. Time was needed before it awoke to full expression in visible form.

That time has come.

Abilene, Kansas

### CAPITAL COPY

If your salary or wages amounts to \$83.33 a month you must make an income tax return.

The register of all German Alien Enemies will be on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of February.

It is mandatory for American sailors sailing in the war zone after February 1 to take out insurance.

And now all manufacturers and dealers in foods for live stock must take out a license under Mr. Hoover.

The Food Administration warns all meat dealers not to raise their prices on account of the railroad congestion.

The President has given his official endorsements to the various State War Conferences now being held in all the states.

The Department of Agriculture advises all farmers to be sure to save enough seed corn, for the supply is much below normal.

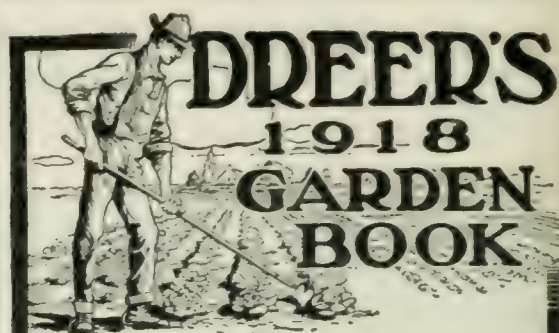
The Secretary of Agriculture has 100,000 tons of nitrate at \$75.50 a ton for distribution among the farmers of the land.

"Lumberjacks" to the number of 6000 are wanted immediately to go to France to get out of the French forests timber lumber and other material for the American army.

The railroads are forbidden to grant any more free passes or to employ further "high priced attorneys" engaged in the performance of other than necessary legal work for the companies.

Lord Rhondda cables that unless the United States can send the Allies 75,000,000 bushels of wheat over and above what we have exported up to January 1, he cannot take the responsibility of assuring our people that there will be food enough to win the war.

The Department of Agriculture says there are more than 100 different ways of cooking potatoes. Before you try all, can you cook them thus: Boiled, chips, Lyonnaise, mashed, browned, salad, baked, hashed browned, chowdered, shoestrings, washed fried, stuffed, plain fried, French fried, gauffe, soufflé, riced, hashed, sauté, creamed, croquets, au gratin, soups, stewed.



will help you wonderfully to reduce the high cost of living. It is read by tens of thousands, professionals as well as amateurs, as an authoritative guide to all garden work, both for Vegetables and Flowers.

256 pages, four full page color plates, and four full page duotone plates; also hundreds of photographic illustrations.

A copy free if you mention this magazine.

**Dreer's All Heart Lettuce** is the most dependable hard heading variety ever introduced. Extremely solid heart. Flavor rich and buttery. Slow to run to seed, even in hot weather. Color beautiful yellowish green. 10c per packet; 35c per oz.

**HENRY A. DREER**

714-16 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Stewarts**  
**IRON FENCE**  
STANDARD of the WORLD



Residence of C. D. MacDugan, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.

**IRON FENCE AND ENTRANCE GATES OF ALL DESIGNS AND FOR ALL PURPOSES.**

**WE INVITE CORRESPONDENCE WITH THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED.**

**The Stewart Iron Works Co., Inc.**  
The World's Greatest Iron Fence Builders  
685 Stewart Block Cincinnati, Ohio

**WRITE FOR BOOK OF DESIGNS**

**YOUR WAR GARDEN** in 1918 one grand success if you follow the expert planting directions and the two practical garden diagrams in this our brand new booklet. Send 10c for it to the DE LA MARE CO., 442 W. 37th Street, New York. Catalog "Countryside Books" free.

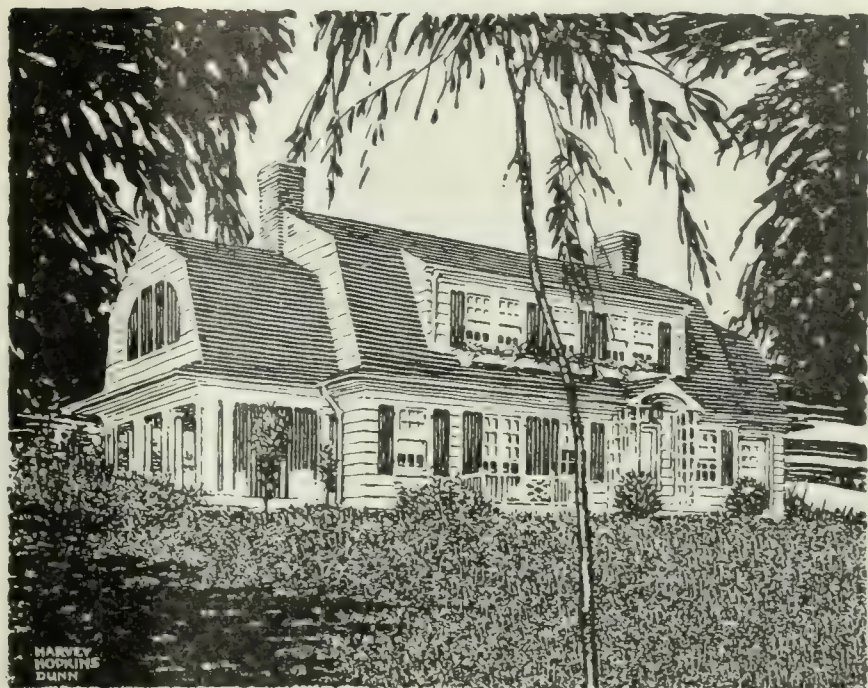
### How to Use The Independent in the Teaching of English

This brochure prepared by Dr. Frederick Houk Law, Head of the English Department of the Stuyvesant High School, where nearly FIVE THOUSAND boys attend, is of special help to teachers of Oral Composition, Supplementary Reading, Public Speaking, Rhetoric, Journalism, Extempore Speaking and Oral Expression. It is free. Sending for it will not place you under any obligation. Address W. W. Ferrin, The Independent, 119 West 40th St., New York.



(Continued from page 274)

When Taylor left the *Journal* to go to the *Tribune*, he suggested "F. P. A." for his successor and the man who put the pep in Pepys landed the job and held it until New York called him to write the "Always in Good Humor" column for the *Evening*



834 BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING  
LITTLE ROCK · ARKANSAS



**PLAYS** Entertainments,  
es, Monologs, Dia-  
logs, Recitations,  
Musical Pieces, Minstrel Material, Make-up Goods,  
Large Catalog Free. T. S. DENISON & CO., Dept. 3 Chicago



## TYPEWRITERS

**\$10 and Up. All Makes. Save \$25 to \$50**  
on rebuilt at the factory by the world's largest "Young  
**Process."** Sold for low cost. Call our toll  
Rental applies on purchase price. Write for full details  
guarantee. Free trial  
**YOUNG TYPEWRITER CO.** Dept. 663 Chicago

**The University of Chicago**

# HOME STUDY

in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence. For detailed information address:

26th Year U. of C. (Div. M) Chicago, Ill.



# What 15c Will Bring You from the Nation's Capital

**Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.**





R. L. ALSAKER, M.D.

# Do Germs and Climate Cause Catarrh?

By R. L. ALSAKER, M.D.  
Author of Educational Health Books

**C**ATARRH of the head is annoying—and filthy. In the throat it causes irritating cough. When it is seated in the chest it is called bronchitis. If allowed to continue, the bronchitis becomes chronic and robs the individual of refreshing sleep, comfort, and health. It weakens the lungs and paves the way for pneumonia and consumption.

Catarrh of the stomach and intestines points toward indigestion. So does catarrh of the liver, which produces various ills, such as jaundice and gall-stones, often ending in disagreeable and painful liver colic.

Catarrh sometimes causes earache, headache, and other forms of pain, and it lays the foundation for many diseases.

Some think germs and the climate are to blame, and as germs and climate are everywhere, we are helpless. It is a tragic fate, or would be, if it were true, for we can't escape the omnipresent germs and climate.

*But neither germs nor the climate cause catarrh.* Catarrh is due to improper eating—so are coughs and colds—and these conditions can be prevented and cured through right eating. And here is how it happens:

When people eat as they should *not*, they get indigestion, which fills the stomach and bowels with acid, gases, and poisons; a part of these abnormal products are absorbed into the blood, which becomes very impure and the whole body gets acid.

The right kind of food, properly eaten, makes pure blood and produces health, vigor and strength. The right kind of food builds a sound body, puts catarrh, pimples and blotches to flight, and paints roses on the cheeks.

Catarrh can be conquered quickly, surely and permanently. It has been done in thousands of cases. *If you have catarrh you have eaten your way to it.* You can cure yourself—you can eat your way out of catarrh into health, and while you are losing your catarrh you will rid yourself of other physical ills: The dirty tongue, that tired feeling, the bad taste in the mouth in the morning, the gas in the stomach and bowels, the headache, and other aches, pains, and disabilities will clear up and vanish. It is marvelous what proper eating will do, when other means fail.

I have written a book on the cause, prevention and cure of Catarrh, Coughs, and Colds. It is entirely free from fads and is written without the use of so-called scientific words such as calories, vitamins, etc. There is no attempt to exploit anything in it—except the truth. The book outlines a plan of living that will teach the sick how to get well and keep well. There is nothing mysterious or technical about these instructions. A plain, simple, dependable plan of living is given you that any one, young or old, can understand and follow. No hospitals, no sanitariums, no drugs, or serums—just a pleasant, common sense home treatment that harmonizes with and helps Nature.

I have instructed my publisher—Frank E. Morrison, New York,—to price the book so low as to place it within the reach of every reader of this article. Health is your greatest and most productive asset. You can have health if you want it and you have the knowledge right at hand that will show you how to get health and keep it if you follow the simple directions in this instructive little book.

**THE PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT:** R. L. Alsaker, M.D., as the New York Tribune says, is a "competent professional authority." He has put the net result of years of experience with sick people into his writings and it is a real pleasure for me to recommend them because I know from personal experience that good results *always* follow an observance of his simple instructions. Dr. Alsaker has written several remarkable books of health instruction for those who want to get well and stay well. These books are: A—"Curing Catarrh, Coughs, and Colds," B—"Dieting Diabetes and Bright's Disease," C—"Conquering Consumption," D—"Curing Constipation and Appendicitis," E—"Getting Rid of Rheumatism." Send one dollar with ten cents additional to pay for postage and packing for the book that interests you most and learn how you can regain your health and remain healthy. Money returned if you follow instructions for one month and are not entirely satisfied with the improvement in your health. Frank E. Morrison (Established 1889), Publisher of Educational Health Books, Dept. 123, 1133 Broadway, New York.

Efficiency: The science that love of Country should bring many to teach and all to learn.

## The Bedaux Efficiency Course For Industrial Application

By CHAS. E. BEDAUX

The Course That Teaches  
**SHOP EFFICIENCY**

Now taken by some of the most successful men in the country.

The author has reorganized industry in practically every nation in the world. He was recently recommended to the Government by one of the leading engineering societies.

The student taking the course proceeds to the actual reorganization of a factory.

The course comprises twenty-four practical lessons. All examination papers are corrected and rated by practical engineers.

Form a class comprising your progressive executives. Make it possible for them to take the Bedaux Efficiency Course. One will soon become your Industrial Engineer.

Send for the program.

**The Bedaux Industrial Institute**  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mail, finally going over to the New York Tribune to do "The Conning Tower"; a jump from an evening paper to a morning paper which, said many, was a bad plunge. He made it successfully and he told about his lack of sleep when employed on an afternoon paper in verse, the last stanza as follows:

Take my thankfulness, warm and deep,  
Sir, at your shrine I burn this taper;  
I have found it a cinch to sleep  
Since I've come to your well known paper.

Colyumists are really afflicted with chaotic paragraphitis one phase of which is jinglemania. When a man has big doses of these in his system he is on the way to a good salary and a job that few can pry away from him.

In the days when Adams was an engineer, he enjoyed the travel that went with his job and doubtless next to conducting the colyum the adventure of going here, there and everywhere appeals to him most. When he wants to go off for a trip, he writes a note to the managing editor thru the colyum and doesn't let the managing editor forget it by reminders in frequent issues. Then when the day comes, off he goes, with merely a day's copy ahead and the loyal contribs send in their stuff and in a day or two will come from Adams's pen the human things met with in travel and when having such a good time that he is crowded for time to write, he prints the interviews that other newspaper men write, all of which keep the home fires going while he is away.

"The Diary of Samuel Pepys," which he happened to read on a vacation, gave him an idea and for a long time he chronicled his own doings written in seventeenth century English, parading the style and eccentricities of that unique Englishman.

A day's story of "The Diary of Our Own Samuel Pepys" tells the day's doings thus:

February 7—To Mistress Ada Van Zandt's for breakfast, which she did cook, and we had grapefruit and eggs and bacon and fish and coffee, all very good. And then A. Samuels and I did play upon the piano, I the treble and he the bass, as I can play with but one finger, but fairly well, nevertheless. To the office, there till evening, and thence to Nelly Tyler's for dinner, and home and to-bed.

In quite the same way he introduced Horace, and made thousands familiar with the classics. The contribs took Horace up. "Bossing the contribs" is one of the day's joyous occupations for "F. P. A."

A song hit like "Tipperary" is bound to bring from "F. P. A.'s" pen the song done in a dozen ways as a dozen m.or l. (more or less to quote "F. P. A.") w.k. (well known) writers would do it, if it was original with them.

Adams has an extended knowledge of type, which leads him to set his column in style that is unusual to say the least. He made a hit with telling advertisers about type in verse. Here's one that tells its own story:

TO ADVERTISERS:

John Alden type is short and fat;  
Gothic Condensed is skinny;  
Runic? We have a lot of that,  
And 14-point DeVinne.

Another fad of F. P. A.'s is to find old songs popular a generation ago and publish them. Many of them produce a smile. Peculiar effusions, preposterous sort of rime, that only can be printed in instalments, he discovers or finds in his mail. His readers had a lot of fun over some doggerel until "F. P. A." found that the old lady who had written it many years ago was in an almshouse. It was Christmas time and F. P. A. asks his "contribs" to "come across," and they did handsomely.

Dulcinea's letters—one bromide to an-



other—instantly caught on and it wasn't long before the contribs were writing "The letters of Dulcinea" themselves.

One essential for a columnist is a broad understanding of humanity, which Don Marquis of "The Sun Dial" has to a marked degree. "The Sun Dial" oozes with good nature. He is one of the best natured men one can meet in a day's travel.

One the ease of writing a colyum, which has been his daily stunt for a number of years, he says:

Webster has the words, and I  
Pick them up from where they lie,  
Twist and turn them one by one  
And give them places in The Sun:

Here a word, and there a word—  
It's so easy, 'tis absurd!  
I merely range them in a row,  
Webster's done the work, you know!

Word follows word, till inch by inch,  
I have a column! What a cinch!  
I take the words that Webster penned  
And merely lay them end to end!

Mr. Marquis pokes fun at himself and does it so that you chuckle with him. Two on paragraphing tell their own story:

If all the paragraphs we've penned were laid together, end to end, they'd reach from Newark to South Bend, but all the folks that ever took the good advice we pulled and shook won't fill one cottage in Bound Brook.

It always strikes us when we write a string of paragraphs that if we were really so darned wise as we pretend to be when we write paragraphs, we'd be doing something else with all this wisdom.

"Our Own Wall Mottoes," "The Thoughts of Hermoine," pure satire and "Archie's" observations in free verse make Don Marquis the popular idol of the Night Circle of readers that he is. As for his serious verse, he gets requests to reprint a year or two after it first appeared and he draws from contribs splendid contributions in verse because of the high standard that he maintains, all of which he receives, free, gratis, for nothing.

One can get an idea of a colyumist's day from the following address to contributors: We do not solicit manuscripts of any sort for the *Sun Dial*.

If you send them, in spite of that, please do not inclose stamps with them. We go thru our mail and what we want we take and what we don't want we throw away. We do not want to be bothered by returning them to you.

We get forty or fifty manuscripts a day and it is absolutely impossible for us to write a column and answer all those letters besides.

We are not ungrateful for all the good stuff that has been given to us. We are, in fact, very chesty, because some notable verse from contributors has appeared in this column during the past four years.

These rules are set forth not because we are unappreciative but we must protect ourselves from too much routine work apart from writing or get old before our time. We can't act like the whole staff of a magazine every day and write anything fresh of our own to boot, and when our stuff loses whatever freshness it has we'll be thru as a colyumist.

Dearly beloved, we aren't scolding you. We're just telling you.

Hermoine and her little group of serious thinkers, which incidentally has been put between covers, Mr. Marquis does in monolog form. To further one's acquaintance with Hermoine, here is a fair presentation of the lady:

Aren't you just crazy about prison reform? The most wonderful man talked to us—to our Little Group of Advanced Thinkers, you know—about it the other evening.

A small desk calendar with this design in colors will be sent on receipt of 3c. postage. Mail coupon.



## Vacant Chairs Mean Additional Work for Executives

The "Y and E" System Service (given without charge) is a factor in successful business management

**B**USINESS conditions being what they are, you must expect to make certain readjustments before long. To help in this process and without accepting fees, we maintain a representative in every territorial district, engaged upon *System Service*.

If you wish to accomplish more work with what help you have, or to get along without filling the "vacant chairs," or to get a closer grasp of affairs in your business through new, perfected systems—talk the matter over with our representative and see if he—trained as he is in the most modern office methods and backed by the best and oldest technical resources in the country—cannot help you to a solution. Two heads—two directions of experience—are better than one.

Our men know how to simplify methods that have become complex, how to work up useful records about your business, how to combine records, eliminat-

ing the non-essentials, how to put records into the most convenient form to handle, how to establish accuracy; and they can give you first-hand information about new devices that can save time and work in your office. This knowledge, with your own, assures best possible results in handling many of the war-time problems.

Our service dates back for a period of over twelve years, and is being used by such well-known concerns as: Western Union Tel. Co.; Edison Storage Battery Co.; Standard Oil; Southern Pacific Railway Co.; Western Electric Co.;

Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.; Pierce Arrow Motor Co.; Remington Arms U. M. Co.; Victor Talking Machine Co.; Pan American Union; International Y. M. C. A.; Hartford Fire Insurance Co.; Pittsburgh Steel Co.; and National Biscuit Co.; besides U. S. Government, American Red Cross, etc.

Attach this coupon to your letterhead and mail to the "Y and E" store in your city or to headquarters at Rochester.

Send for Calendar

"Y and E" Rochester N. Y.

Without charge or obligation send information about the following records:

For information about any equipment, check as follows:  
☐ Fire Wall Steel Cabinets;  
☐ Super Wood Filing Cabinets;  
☐ Machine Accounting Equipment;  
☐ Blueprint Files; ☐ Safe; ☐ Transfer Cases; ☐ Index Tabs; ☐ Filing Systems; ☐ Steel Shelving Systems; ☐ Efficiency Desks; ☐ Shammie Lids and Supplies; ☐ System Service; ☐ Card Records for

Write name and address on the bottom, attach to letterhead and mail

## YAWMAN AND ERBE MFG. CO.

290 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

Makers of "Y and E" Filing Devices and Office Systems

Branch Offices: Boston, Springfield, Mass.; New York, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles. Agents and Dealers in more than 100 cities. The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont.

## A COURSE IN SOCIAL PROBLEMS THE SOCIAL RECITATION

By A. S. BEATMAN, A. M.

Head of History Department, John Richman High School, New York City

Teachers of the Social Sciences should send for this brochure. It is free.

Write to

THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th Street

New York



For that Annoying Throat Tickle at Night, use

## LU DEN'S

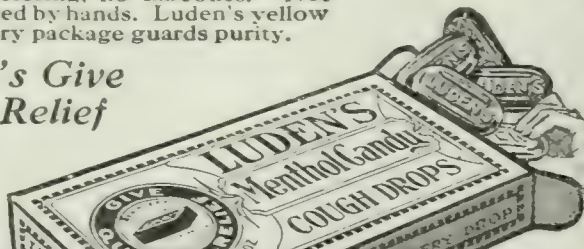
The menthol properties in Luden's relieve irritation in air passages almost immediately.

You will find more than one use for Luden's—that's why it pays to have a package in pocket, home and office. Always have Luden's handy at your bedside.

No coloring, no narcotics. Not touched by hands. Luden's yellow sanitary package guards purity.

Luden's Give  
Quick Relief

5c  
as usual



# LU DEN'S

MENTHOL CANDY  
COUGH DROPS

# Burpee's Seeds

## Burpee's Sweet Peas Grow

The Famous Dollar Box

In years past the House of Burpee, long famous as American Headquarters for Sweet Peas, has offered many collections. The Dollar Box has always been most popular; many thousands have been sold.

This year the Collection contains the world-famous Fiery Cross, The President, King White, Margaret Atlee, and sixteen others, many of them first-prize winners, together with leaflet "How to Grow Sweet Peas."

Twenty True and Tried Spencer Sweet Peas mailed to your address for \$1.00.

**Burpee's Annual for 1918**

*The leading American Seed Catalog*

216 pages, 103 colored illustrations of Vegetable and Flower Seeds. It is mailed free to those who write for it. Write for your copy today, and mention this paper.

**W. Atlee Burpee & Co. PHILADELPHIA**

It made me feel I'd be willing to do anything—simply anything—to help these poor, unfortunate convicts. Collect money, you know, or give talks, or read books about them, or make any other sacrifice.

Even get them jobs. One ought to help them to start over again, you know.

Tho as for hiring one of them myself, or rather getting Papa to—well, really, you know, one must draw the line somewhere!

But it's a perfectly fascinating subject to take up, prison reform is.

It gives one such a sense of brotherhood—and of service—it's so broadening, don't you think?—taking up things like that.

And one must be broad. I ask myself every night before I go to bed: "Have I been broad today? Or have I failed?"

Tho of course one can be too broad, don't you think?

What I mean is, one must not be so broad that one loses one's poise in the midst of things.

Poise! That's what the age needs!

I suppose you've heard wide-brimmed hats are coming in again?

"Ye Towne Gossip" by K. C. B. (Kenneth C. Beaton) is a new kind of colyum, quaint humor written in free verse and presented typographically to attract the eye. Mr. Beaton has been called "the Charlie Chaplin of New York journalism," in that he provides a bit of fun daily. The colyum is printed two columns wide, and has a headpiece showing Father Knickerbocker reading the *New York American* with a tailpiece of Mr. Beaton and whoever the day's gossip is about, ending with "I Thank You," which he has so impressed upon New Yorkers that the words are more in use today than when Mr. Beaton came out of the West.

Of all the colyumists of today, probably Frank L. Stanton, of the *Atlanta Constitution*, has the record for one man in continuous service and poems and his paragraphs "Just from Georgia" is copied by exchange editors all over the country. Much of Mr. Stanton's verse has been put into book form from time to time.

The late Ambrose Bierce snapped a satirical whip when he was colyuming in the *San Francisco Examiner* under "Prattle." The dean of Pacific Coast writers, who disappeared in Mexico and has been given up for lost, was a welcome guest at the breakfast table of Californians who over their bacon and eggs or butter and rolls enjoyed his "Prattle." Here's his bit of verse on the constant dangers of the hostile environment constantly surrounding the wayfarer in life:

I'm safe, is that what the physician said?  
What! Out of danger? Then, by heaven,  
I'm dead!

Marylanders like the "Bentztown Bard" of the *Baltimore Sun*, who is Folger McKinsey. Mr. McKinsey's output is from one to half a dozen poems a day; and he never misses a day!

When Mr. McKinsey is not writing verse it may be a bit of homely philosophy:

I like the fellow that never gives in.

That they can never quite knock down:  
That comes back unto his task with a grin  
Instead of a grouch and frown.

Judd Mortimer, of the *Houston Daily Post*, slips in his colyum whenever the occasion presents itself his pet hobby, finding homes for orphans. Here's one sandwiched in between jingles:

Thirty pounds of boy for adoption. One package consists of twenty pounds; a real, sure 'nuff white hope. The other package weighs ten pounds—perhaps a little more after dinner. Each is looking for a job at making some childless couple happy.

"Uncle Judd" Lewis must have many a

## THE 1918 EDITION OF THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK IS NOW READY FOR YOU

By special arrangement with Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. we are able to supply you with the American Year Book at practically manufacturing cost in combination with a yearly subscription to THE INDEPENDENT. You can obtain the Year Book from no other source for less than the regular price—\$3.00. THE INDEPENDENT is \$4.00. Our price for both is only FIVE DOLLARS.—Address

THE INDEPENDENT - 119 West 40th Street, New York



warm corner in hearts of boys and girls and grown-ups. It might not be amiss to note that "Uncle Judd" succeeded O. Henry on the *Houston Post*. What a colyumist Sidney Porter would have made for New York!

Another colyumist was the late Col. Lampton, father of the "yawp," more familiarly known as verse libre. Col. Lampton enjoyed being a free lance.

What "B. L. T." does in Chicago, "F. P. A." and Don Marquis in New York, so likewise do Ted Robinson in Cleveland, thru the *Plain Dealer*; Philander C. Johnson, in Washington, thru the *Post*, putting many a remark and bit of wisdom on Senator Sorghum; Edgar A. Guest, in Detroit, thru the *Free Press*, and many others scattered in various cities.

Luke McLuke, of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, devotes a good deal of his colyum to paragraphs, many of them worth reprinting, among others, this as a sample:

Too many old men put in their last years buying stained-glass windows for churches, when they ought to be learning to shovel coal.

Last but not least among the colyumists is Mrs. Clara Chapline Thomas, the only woman colyumist in America. Every day for three hundred and sixty-five in the year she does her stunt for the *Minneapolis Tribune* and like her brothers of the colyum she puts a laugh across with it.

Which is the mission of a colyum.  
New York City

## Pebbles

Her Husband—Yes, sir! Roosevelt is the most bellicose man of this century.

His Wife (absent-mindedly)—Aren't you thinking of Taft, dear?—*Nebraska Awgwan.*

"My!" said Mrs. Comler, inspecting her friend's house, "why do you have such a high bed for your little boy?"

"So we can hear him if he falls out," replied Mrs. Housler. "You have no idea what heavy sleepers my husband and I are."—*Truth.*

"He's perfectly quiet, ladies," remarked the jobmaster to the two girls who were about to hire a horse and trap, "only you must take care to keep the rein off his tail."

"We won't forget," they replied.

When they returned the jobmaster inquired how they got on.

"Splendidly," they exclaimed. "We had one rather sharp shower, but we took it in turn to hold the umbrella over the horse's tail, so there was no real danger!"—*Exchange.*

## TH' GLORY OF WAR

Once they sang uv th' Glory uv War—

Poit an' peasant, an' Emperor!

'Ow shall they know uv th' things that are—

Th' 'orrer, th' stink, an' th' shime uv war? Premier, Guverner, Emperor,

'Ow shall they know ol.th' shime uv war?

'Ow can they know uv th' blud that drips, Drips frum th' 'ollers that once were lips; Wot do they know uv th' shell, that rips Mussel an' flesh frum a cocky's 'ips!

Wot do they think uv th' burstin' shell, Sendin' a dozen ter 'eaven—or 'ell— Say, 'ave they smelt uv th' powder's smell, 'Urd ther best cobber's larst dyin' yell?

Know wat it is ter feel scared ter die? Scareder ter live—wi' a shattered thigh? Laid in th' nite time, beneath th' sky, Wond'rin' if this is ter be good-bye?

Oh, they tork uv th' glory uv war— 'Ave they seen wimen lie ded on th' floor? Premier, Guverner, Emperor, Wot do they know uv th' Glory uv War?

—From the volume of *Australian verses* entitled "Billjim," by Peter Austin.

# Become a Stenographer

## Learn the New Way at Home

## Entire Course on Trial

A wonderful new method of teaching shorthand and typewriting has been discovered which has completely revolutionized all old teaching standards. No longer is it necessary to be anything less than an expert stenographer. Instead of learning slowly, laboriously, imperfectly and expensively, the New Way enables you to learn quickly and perfectly at home at very little cost, and so easily that in a few short weeks you become more competent than many stenographers with years of experience.

## Remarkable New Way

### Amazingly Easy!

The New Way is so amazingly easy to learn, so simple, so fascinating that any one who can read—even boys and girls of 15—can now quickly acquire the highest-grade ability. Beginners who never could write one word in shorthand are writing 125 to 150 words a minute, and can instantly read every word of their shorthand notes. And instead of typewriting 15 to 20 words a minute with one or two fingers, they can typewrite 80 to 100 words a minute blindfolded, using ALL fingers, writing with amazing ease, and without errors!

The secret of the New Way in Shorthand is borrowed from the methods used in teaching children to read! In a short time you can take practice dictation.

The NEW WAY in Typewriting includes Special Gymnastic Finger Training which brings results in days that ordinary methods will not produce in months.

## Send Now for Particulars

We have prepared a catalog which tells all about these wonderful new systems, which is free to those interested. Send in the coupon or write a postal today. With the catalog we will send you our special reduced price offer to new students in each locality.

You are here given the most complete—the most thoroughgoing—commercial training available in America today. Without one penny of extra charge, right along with your shorthand and typewriting, you will be fully trained in Business English, Letter Writing, Office Methods, Secretarial Work—everything needed to earn \$25 to \$40 a week from the start.

If you are ambitious to get started right in Shorthand and Typewriting—if you are ambitious to get ahead quickly, don't wait a single minute before sending for our new free book. Address

Mail This Today for Bigger Pay.

Please send me your free book "The New Way in Shorthand and Typewriting."

Name .....

Address .....

Age ..... Occupation .....

Mail to The Tulloss School, 3862 College Hill, Springfield, Ohio

## The Tulloss School

3862 College Hill Springfield, Ohio

## BRIEFS FOR DEBATE

The Single Six-Year Term for President.

The California Anti-Alien Land Law.

State Constabularies.

Independence of the Philippines.

The City Manager Plan.

Public Defender.

Both sides of all these fourteen debates will be furnished for only 25 cents Address

The Gary School Plan.

The Death Penalty.

Price Maintenance.

Minimum Wage Legislation

Mothers' Pensions.

Convict Labor in the United States

The Problem of the Trusts

The Monroe Doctrine.

THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th Street, New York



## Cashing Your Checks Abroad

A New Banking Convenience for Americans Overseas

THIS Company has inaugurated a new banking service for Americans abroad. It is available to the depositors of any bank or trust company which has made the necessary arrangements with us.

Through this service the depositor can cash, up to an agreed amount, at the Paris Office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and at numerous correspondent offices of this Company throughout France, his personal checks drawn on his bank in this country.

This means that the depositor while abroad can have, to a considerable degree, the checking account facilities to which he is accustomed at home.

We shall be glad to give full information regarding this service to those who expect to go abroad, and to relatives and friends of those who are already "over there."

Inquiries from banking institutions are particularly invited. Full information regarding this service, which is at the disposal of banks and trust companies whether our customers or not, will be sent on request.

### Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

FIFTH AVE. OFFICE	PARIS OFFICE
Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.	Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3
MADISON AVE. OFFICE	LONDON OFFICE
Madison Ave. & 60th St.	32 Lombard St., E. C.
Capital and Surplus	\$50,000,000
Resources more than	\$600,000,000

#### DIVIDENDS

##### LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY

St. Louis, Mo., January 31, 1918.  
A quarterly dividend of three percent (3%) was this day declared upon the common stock of LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY, payable on March 1, 1918, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on February 15, 1918. Checks will be mailed.  
T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

The Board of Directors of the American Cotton Company, on February 5, 1918, declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent upon the common stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1918, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lunt & Co., 50 Cedar Street, New York City, to holders of record of such stock at the close of business on February 15, 1918.

The State Transfer Banks of the Company will act as agents.

WILLIAM O. THOMPSON, Secretary

American Year Book  
is now ready  
See page 292

## Independent Opinions

We found the reactions of two of our readers to Amy Lowell's poem, "Sugar," published in the December 29 issue of The Independent, so amusing that we print them below. Milton O. Nelson writes:

Please  
Tell Amy  
Lowell  
That sugar beets  
Are not  
"Little Red Balls"  
"Red as the eyes of cats in firelight."  
Nor anything like  
"Carbuncles under a lemon moon,"  
Nor are they  
"Round as apples."  
Neither are they  
"Top-shaped beets,"  
But they are  
Approximately  
Oblong and irregular in form,  
Shaped like unto a  
Mangel wurtzel  
And in color a  
Dirty white:  
Sort of a  
Second hand  
Dishwater color  
Wholly unpoetical,  
Something like  
Amy  
Lowell's  
Vers Libre.  
If you  
Don't think so,  
Ask anybody  
Who  
Has ever seen a  
Sugar beet.

Minneapolis. Minnesota

Mrs. William S. Schoppe continues the song with:

I write to inquire  
If Amy Lowell ever saw  
A sugar beet—as it grows  
On the wide plains.  
In Montana, the sugar beets  
Are dirty white, and shaped, not  
Like tops  
Or little red balls.  
But like parsnips.  
Not top-shaped, not blood-skinned,  
But like a carrot which has fainted  
And bled to death.  
Perchance Amy knows more  
About poetry  
Than about beetery.  
And then, again,  
Perhaps the joke is on me.  
If so, I will agree to laugh  
As heartily at myself  
As we have been obliged to  
At those little red balls.  
May I crave the indulgence  
Of an answer?  
Enclosed find  
Stamp.

Bozeman, Montana

And from Mrs. D. U. Oliver:

TO AMY LOWELL

Dear Amy Lowell,  
Has ever seen the sugar beet beneath its native skies?  
Crimson coat? Blood-skinned coat? forsooth!  
Sooner lemons under a carbuncle moon than the reverse.  
Tan coats, biege coats,  
Dirty pale cream-colored coats:  
Never top-shaped, but dwindling lengthily to a point;  
Worth indeed their weight in gold, with precious saccharine therein.

Has ever seen  
The creaking, grumbling loads of beet pulp?  
Or inhaled their aroma—not of Araby the Blest?  
But giving nourishment and strength supreme  
To flocks of sheep and herds of cattle.  
Dear one, thank thy lucky stars that thy constellation hath not placed thee  
Adjacent to a pile of beet pulp:  
Pale and glistening, akin somewhat to sourkraut in its aspect:  
Not gleaming like felines' eyes,  
Nor as the ruby's glow,  
But sickly, dirty, unkempt and pale as the sweet globe beneath the plains.

Oh, Amy Lowell,  
It is to laugh!  
Carbuncles, mosaics, cats' eyes!—Oh dear me!  
Loveland, Colorado

1851

1918

### Sixty-Seventh Annual Statement OF THE

## PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

JANUARY 1, 1918

JOHN M. HOLCOMBE, President

Total Assets, \$45,941,596 Gain, \$3,548,246  
Total Income, 10,127,769 Gain, 1,421,703

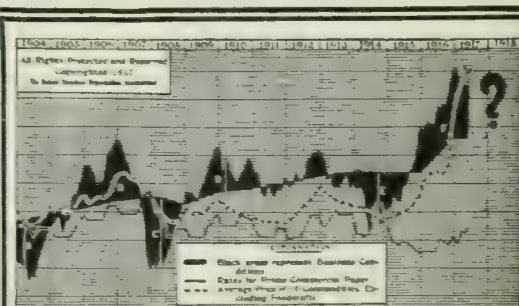
	Insurance Paid for	Insurance in Force
1915.....	\$18,730,368	\$167,512,999
1916.....	25,208,950	179,815,823
	Gain, \$6,743,582	Gain, \$12,302,824
1917.....	28,711,495	197,097,509
	Gain, \$3,502,545	Gain, \$17,281,686

#### LIFE ANNUITIES

Co-operation with our representatives in the placing of Life Annuity contracts led to an increase of 500 per cent. in Annuity premiums last year over the volume for 1916. Especial attention is called to the Company's revised rates for Annuity Contracts.

#### Growth of the Company in Twenty Years

Year	Premium Income	Assets	Insurance in Force
1897.	\$1,589,458	\$11,055,127	\$46,021,069
1907.	3,946,145	23,636,020	103,080,718
1917.	7,474,281	45,941,596	197,097,509



## Will Prices Go Still Higher?

Prices for raw materials are as uncertain as how long the war will last. Babson Reports will give you advance information on their trend—guide you straight when it comes to buying.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

Particulars sent free.  
Write to Dept. I-14 of

Babson's Statistical Organization  
Service Offices Wellesley Hills, Mass.  
Largest Organization of its Character in the World



## Pebbles

First Soldier (looking at pictures of himself)—Which do you think is the best, Mike?

Second Soldier—Well, personally, I think the one of you in the gas mask is best.—*Froth.*

Smith (at the wheel)—Do you know, I have a new theory about saving tires—

Nervous Companion—Good heavens! What was that noise?

Smith (wearily)—Only another theory exploded.—*Baltimore American.*

"By George, yes. I'm the very Devil on germs and microbes, and all that sort of dope. I sterilize and filter everything I can lay hold of. Now, for instance, only last"—

"Great Cæsar! It must be pretty rough on the other people in the house?"

"Oh, I s'pose so. Even my relations are strained."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

"All right, Oswald, now you ask me how to get down from an elephant. Understand? All right, shoot!"

"Oh, I say, Oscar, can you inform me as to the best way of getting down from an elephant?"

"Why, my dear boy, I'm surprized at your ignorance. You don't get down from an elephant, you get it from a goose."—*Lehigh Burr.*

The village idiot gaped so long at the village grocer that that worthy man became irritated.

"Look here, what you starin' at? If you can find a man homelier than yourself, kill him!"

The village idiot went in search of a man uglier than himself, and one day he found one.

He tapped him on the shoulder.

"I've got to kill you," he said, smiling amiably. "You're homelier than me."

The stranger turned and looked at the other for a full minute.

"Am I?" he said. "Then for goodness sake kill me!"—*New Idea.*

The fussy old gentleman asked the chance traveling companion:

"Have you any children, sir?"

"Yes, sir; a son."

"Does he smoke?"

"Ah, sir, he never so much as touched a cigarette."

"So much the better, sir; the use of tobacco is a poisonous habit. Does he frequent clubs?"

"He has never put his foot in one."

"Allow me to congratulate you. Does he never come home late?"

"Never. He goes to bed directly after dinner."

"A model young man, sir; a model young man. How old is he?"

"Just six months."—*London Opinion.*

On a clear, cool evening in the early spring a man on a horse crossed the ridge of a Kentucky mountain, and, seeing a cabin in the valley, turned his horse in that direction. The cabin was whitewashed and clean. The mountaineer and his family sat on the porch. Several children played in the yard. The stranger arrived at the gate and was invited in and sat down.

"Stranger," asked the mountaineer, "are you interested in our oil up here?"

"Well, no," said the stranger, "I haven't much faith in oil. I hear of these people who suddenly strike it rich, but I never find them."

The old man chuckled and said: "I am one. Yesterday I was poor; today I am rich. I was just asking my family, now that we could have things, what they would rather have. Now John, here, he wants a horse, and Molly wants a new dress, and Susie says she'll take books. By the way, wife, what would you rather have?"

The old lady never hesitated a minute. "Well," she said, "I'm pretty tired cutting wood with a dull ax; I'll take a new ax."—*Bubble.*



© Vanity Fair

Every Issue of

## Vanity Fair

is a Boost for the Morale of the Nation

"For God's sake, cheer up the people of France," said Pershing, when they asked him what America could do to help win the war. Morale, and the "cheero spirit" in France, in England, and in America will do more to beat Germany than any other single thing. Lack of it will give victory to the Hun.



Vanity Fair cannot build ships. Or move freight. Or go over the top with an Enfield. But it can help to dispel gloom. It can keep cheerful the men who go and the men and women who stay. It can chronicle that side of the war which refuses to be dark—its unquenchable humor, its unconscious heroism, its outstanding figures, and mirror—cheerfully—the swift current of war-time life at home. That is our "bit" in this war.

Vanity Fair covers the war. It publishes serious articles on serious phases of it. It shows portraits of the men who are in the forefront. It treats as they deserve those incidents and accidents of war-time life which call for humorous appreciation or caustic comment. It also publishes—as always—everything entertaining

and amusing in civil life. It is a sort of headquarters for the mind, a front-line trench in the affairs of the world, a listening post for news of the theatres, arts, sports, gaieties and fashions; a special official communiqué from General Headquarters—once a month—on the latest news from our artistic and social fronts.

## Read Vanity Fair Yourself! Send it to Your Soldier!

Not only should you have on your library table those publications which treat only the most serious aspects of the war in the most serious way. But with them you should also have Vanity Fair, which echoes the songs of the Sammies, the skirl of the pipers, and does its best to maintain the cheero spirit here at home.

The men who have gone to camp have left their familiar worlds behind them. They are hungry for news. They need laughter. They want something amusing to read. There is nothing you could give them that would more exactly fit their needs than Vanity Fair.

## 9 Issues of Vanity Fair for \$2

ten, if you mail the coupon now

If you do not know Vanity Fair, or would like to know it better, you may have the next nine issues for \$2—and even ten, if you mail the coupon now.

You think nothing—in your poor deluded way—of spending \$2 for a single theatre ticket, or two faded gardenias. Yet for that very \$2 you may have ten months of Vanity Fair, and with it more entertainment than you would get from a winter of problem plays, or a five-foot shelf of novels.

Attention! Eyes right! Salute the coupon! Tear it off, fill it out, and let Vanity Fair keep you—for ten months—in step with the times.



VANITY FAIR, 19 West 44th Street, New York City  
 Please send me the next NINE issues of Vanity Fair. I will  
 remit \$2 on receipt of some bill (O.R.) I enclose \$2 herewith.  
 (Canadian send \$3) If the order is received in time, I will  
 receive all the current issues, making TEN issues  
 in all.  
 Name.....  
 Street.....  
 City.....  
 State.....  
 Independent  
 2-16-18



# THE NEW BOOKS

## Briefs for Two Belligerents

**L**UIGI CARNOVALE has written a highly documented defense of the recent foreign policy of the Italian Government under the title *Why Italy Entered the Great War*. The book is a large one in itself and is made doubly so by being printed in Italian as well as in English. The first part is devoted to an account of the atrocities of Austrian rule before the unification of the country and, while these undoubtedly explain and almost justify the heritage of hatred and distrust felt by the Italians for the Hapsburg Empire, they can hardly be considered relevant to the problems of the present time. More to the point, the expressed in a rhetorical manner that awakens some distrust, is the discussion of Italian sentiment in the "unredeemed" provinces still under Austrian rule and of Italy's position and duties as a member of the society of nations equally obliged with others to resist the aggressions of the Central Powers.

*America's Case Against Germany*, by Lindsay Rogers, is devoted principally to a chronicle of the negotiations between the two countries over unrestricted submarine warfare on merchantmen and to a discussion of those aspects of international maritime law bearing on the matter. We presume that few loyal Americans now doubt the extent and gravity of Germany's invasion of our rights at sea, but this book will be useful to those who wish to know in just what respects Germany infringed international law and it will play a valuable part in answering in a definite manner the misrepresentations with which apologists for the German cause have endeavored to confuse the issue.

*Why Italy Entered the Great War*, by Luigi Carnovale. Italian-American Publishing Company, Chicago. *America's Case Against Germany*, by Lindsay Rogers. E. P. Dutton Company, New York. \$1.50.

## For the Reader and Writer

**F**OUR recently published books will especially interest any one who loves literature, or who wishes to learn the art of writing.

*Three Centuries of American Poetry and Prose*, a companion volume to "Twelve Centuries of English Poetry and Prose," includes selections from the time of Captain John Smith to that of Emily Dickinson. The three editors have shown much taste and discrimination in selecting the best from three hundred years of American writing. In spite of the fact that they have brought everything into the compass of a convenient volume of 876 pages the selections are ample. It is delightful to find full extracts from such writers as Colonel William Byrd, of Westover, and John Woolman, reminding us anew that the writers of Colonial times were not mere literary names but people as human as ourselves. It would have been equally delightful if the editors could have included some of our twentieth century material.

*Readings in English Prose of the Nineteenth Century* has a somewhat similar aim. In this case, however, the editor makes no attempt to be inclusive. He has chosen thirteen of the major prose writers of the nineteenth century, seven of whom are represented in the first volume. The names are all so great, and the selections so altogether

admirable, that the reader does not regret the omission of the industrious Southey, the gypsy-loving Borrow, or other good prose writers of the century. The lover of really good prose finds every selection entirely happy. Not the least interesting and illuminating, from a point of view of subject matter, are the famous scathing reviews by Jeffrey, Wilson, Croker and other writers, chosen from the slashing days of the *Edinburgh Review*, *Blackwood's* and the *Quarterly*.

*A Book of Narratives* has a more practical purpose. It presents some thirty-five more or less famous short stories, very happily without annotation, arranged under such suggestive headings as "How to See a Story in Everyday Life," "How to See Imaginatively," "How to Describe Charac-

that will appeal to the reader. To this end they give numerous examples from writing of the present day.

*Three Centuries of American Poetry and Prose*. Selected and edited by Alphonso Gerald Newcomer, A.M., Late Professor of English in the Leland Stanford University. Alice E. Andrews, A.M., Teacher of English in the Johnson High School, St. Paul, and Howard Judson Hall, A.M., Assistant Professor of English in the Leland Stanford University. Scott, Foresman & Company. \$1.75. *Readings in English Prose of the Nineteenth Century*. Edited by Raymond MacDonald Alden, Professor of English in Leland Stanford Junior University. Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$1.65. *A Book of Narratives*. Edited by Oscar James Campbell, Jr., Assistant Professor of English, University of Wisconsin, and Richard Ashley Rice, Professor of English, Smith College. D. C. Heath & Company. \$1.50. *Facts, Thought and Imagination*, A Book on Writing, by Henry Seidel Canby, Ph.D., Frederick Erastus Pierce, Ph.D., Willard Higley Durham, Ph.D., of the Department of English, Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. The Macmillan Company. \$1.30.

## Secrets of Polar Travel

**T**HIS book might well have been simply a fine-print appendix to Rear-Admiral Peary's "The North Pole," explaining the methods of travel and equipment by which he accomplished his monumental achievement of reaching the pole; and the incidents by which the value of his arrangements are here illustrated would have added further enlivenment to that volume. They do enliven this book, which otherwise has a minor interest to the casual reader. It will, however, be of extreme value to any one who may venture, hereafter, into the region of eternal ice, and will form a handbook for his guidance of the foremost authority. The chief lesson inculcated is that which has been so forcibly urged since by Asmundsen and especially by Steffanson, that health, comfort and success depend upon adopting the Eskimo clothing, food and methods of life, developed by the constant residence of the natives under the conditions every explorer must meet. The book is liberally illustrated.

*Secrets of Polar Travel*, by Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary. The Century Company. \$2.50.

## Rewriting the Revolution

**W**HEN the historians get thru with American history it will bear little resemblance to its old self. *The American Revolution in Our School Textbooks*, by Charles Altschul, is devoted to an intensive study of the chief texts in use today and those used twenty years ago with the object of showing that the present generation of voters has been brought up in practical ignorance of the fact that the leading English statesmen of the period took the side of the American colonies. Professor Shotwell, of Columbia University, contributes a preface. *The Unpopular History of the United States*, by Harris Dickson, is written to show that voluntary enlistment has always failed as a means for the creation of an efficient army. Most of his examples are drawn from the Revolutionary War and from the War of 1812, and the chief source of material is General Upton's "Military Policy of the United States." In fact the book is nothing but a summary and popularization of Upton's work.

*The American Revolution in Our School Textbooks*, by Charles Altschul. New York: Geo. H. Doran. \$1. *The Unpopular History of the United States*, by Harris Dickson. New York: Frederick A. Stokes. 75 cents.



REAR-ADMIRAL PEARY

ter" and "How to Present a Moral Issue." The collection is thoroughly enjoyable and, with the somewhat slight editorial equipment that is given, leads to considerable appreciation of the story-telling art. The book will be a practical help to any one who wishes to gain power in short story construction.

Another book on writing, *Facts, Thought and Imagination*, is notably original and stimulating. The writers say that "A large part of the human race will not tell the truth, and another large part cannot if they try." They therefore take up the subject of composition where the elementary rhetorics leave off, and discuss the principles of writing, that lead to telling of things as they are, and presenting thought in a way



The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

THE COUNTRYSIDE  
MAGAZINE AND SUBURBAN LIFE

Founded 1904

Incorporated with The Independent August 4, 1917

The Independent is owned and published weekly by the Independent Corporation, at 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, Karl V. S. Howland, president; Frederic E. Dickinson, treasurer; Hamilton Holt, editor; Harold Howland, associate editor; Edwin E. Slosson, literary editor. The price of The Independent is Ten Cents a copy; Four Dollars for one year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union, \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Writers who wish their articles returned should send stamped and addressed envelopes. No responsibility is assumed for the loss or non-return of manuscripts. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter. Copyright, 1917, by The Independent. Address all communications to The Independent, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY 23, 1918  
Volume 93, Number 3612

EDITORIALS

The Two Battles .....	299
What Czernin Said .....	299
Mobilizing Labor .....	301
Our New Citizens .....	301
The Return of T. R. ....	302
The Question of Africa .....	302
Inside a Battleplane (Picture) .....	298
Cartoon Comment .....	300

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Great War (Chronology) .....	303
A Momentous Message .....	303
The Bases of Peace .....	304
Lloyd George's Speech .....	304
The American Sector .....	304
The "Tuscania" Victims .....	305
Our Futurist Shipping .....	305
The Ukrainian Treaty .....	306
The First Peace .....	306
Russia Withdraws from the Great War .....	306
The Losses of Belgium .....	306
Brazil as Belligerent .....	307
Diplomatic Cards on the Table .....	307
Doing Our Bit Better .....	307
The Giant Strides Ahead .....	308
Report on Labor Unrest .....	308
A Contrast in Labor .....	308
Rochester's Bit .....	309
By Donald Wilhelm .....	

WEEKLY MESSAGE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The Lost Provinces .....	310
By George Creel .....	

President Wilson (Portrait) .....	311
-----------------------------------	-----

THE BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM

Men of a Hundred Races .....	312
By Arthur M. Wolfson .....	
What Is a Worthy American? .....	314
By Thomas R. Marshall .....	

The Independent-Harper's Weekly News-Pictorial .....	315
--	-----

Corporal Bill on a Hike .....	318
The South on Easy Street .....	320
By William Hurd Hillyer .....	

THE NEW BOOKS

Trotsky's Opinions .....	322
The War in Retrospect .....	322
Pebbles .....	323
Capital Copy .....	324
Improving the Movies .....	328
By Mary Gray Peck .....	

HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER  
The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.  
HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY  
SECTION I. COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. Imagine that you are a true-hearted Russian patriot. Write an appeal to your countrymen, based on the real needs and future interests of Russia.
2. Imagine that you were on board the "Tuscania" when it was torpedoed. Write a vivid letter to one of your friends telling of your experiences, and especially of your emotions at the time.
3. Give a patriotic talk in which you show how Brazil may give valuable aid to the Allies.
4. Give a speech in which you enumerate Belgium's losses, and demand compensation by Germany. Make your speech rise to a climax.
5. You hear a man say: "I don't know anything about Ukraina. Where is it, and what is it?" Tell him about Ukraina, its situation, its people, its resources, and the reasons why Germany will gain great advantage from the peace treaty with Ukraina.
6. Give a talk in which you draw a striking contrast between the two types of diplomacy—open covenants, and secret agreements. Show the present importance of the subject.

Editorial Articles.

1. Write a précis of "The Question of Africa." Tell why you agree or disagree with the article.
2. Explain orally exactly what is meant by mobilizing labor, and tell what advantages might come from the plan.
3. Give a speech of welcome to our new citizens in the Virgin Islands. Indicate what advantages will come to them as citizens of the United States.
4. From the article on "What Czernin Said" show how an error in composition, accidental or intentional, may lengthen the war.

The Battle Cry of Freedom.

1. You have been asked to write an article to increase loyalty in your school. Prepare the article. If your teacher says that it is satisfactory present it for publication in your school paper.

An Article from the United States Government. The Lost Provinces.

1. Give a short summary of the facts in regard to Alsace-Lorraine.
2. Show in what ways the spirit of Alsace-Lorraine has for centuries been the spirit of France.
3. Write a paragraph in which you show how Germany has continually inflicted wrongs upon Alsace-Lorraine since the forcible annexation in 1871.

What Is a Worthy American? By Vice-President Marshall.

1. Give a short account of the life of Vice-President Marshall.
2. Write an emphatic summary of Vice-President Marshall's beliefs as to what makes a worthy American.

Rochester's Bit. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. Prepare a brief for an argument in which you show that the Rochester Plan should be widely adopted.

Corporal Bill on a Hike.

1. What are the characteristics that make this letter interesting? How does the letter differ from letters such as you are accustomed to write?
2. Deduce from this article a series of rules for the writing of interesting personal letters. Give short illustrations to explain the rules you suggest.
3. Write an interesting letter about some actual experience you have had.

The Battle Cry of Freedom.

1. Write paragraphs based on the following sentences: "It is given to the schoolboy as well as to the soldier to help in the struggle for freedom." "Because we are a composite people we have grown in idealism and in unselfishness." "The great task of our past is still the task of our present and of our future."

SECTION II. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the derivation and the meaning of every one of the following words in the article by Vice-President Marshall: isolation, mature, crucial, potentate, imbued, immaterial, apropos, crisis, evolved, untrammelled.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.  
PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. A Campaign for Intelligent Patriotism—"Men of a Hundred Races," "What Is a Worthy American?"

1. According to the first article, what is the "mission of all teachers and all leaders of thought in this nation"?
2. Justify the statement: "Because we are a composite people, we have grown in idealism and in unselfishness."
3. Compare the statements made in the two articles about the influence of the immigrant upon American ideals.
4. How does Mr. Marshall justify his statement: "Democracy . . . is not a system of government"?
5. What is his attitude upon the subject of free speech? Do you agree with him?
6. Mr. Marshall says: ". . . this war shall furnish a new definition of patriotism." Formulate this definition upon the basis of these two articles.

II. War Aims and Peace Terms—"The Two Battles," "What Czernin Said," "A Momentous Message," "Lloyd George's Speech," "Diplomatic Cards on the Table," "The Ukrainian Treaty," "Russia Withdraws from the War," "Trotsky's Opinions."

1. Prove that the President is justified in saying: (a) "Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements with clear eyes." (b) "Count von Hertling's reply is . . . very vague and very confusing."
2. Is the President's message a peace message or a war message? How about Lloyd George's speech?
3. What evidence do you find in the various news items that the President's ideal, viz., "open covenants, openly arrived at" is on the way to realization?
4. Locate the new Ukrainian republic on a map and indicate, as far as you can, the borders established by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.
5. In what sense is this treaty "the first step toward a lasting peace"? Is Russia's withdrawal another step toward peace or a danger signal which requires a more vigorous prosecution of the war in the west?

III. Alsace-Lorraine—"The Lost Provinces."

1. "The Rhine has always been the natural boundary between the Germanic and the Gallic races." What are the evidences of this?
2. What was the relation of Alsace to the Holy Roman Empire? Under what circumstances did it become a part of the French kingdom?
3. "The German Junkers . . . treated the country as a conquered French province," etc. What are the proofs?
4. What is the present status of the "Lost Provinces"?

IV. European Interests in Africa—"The Question of Africa."

1. "The partition of Africa between the powers had been accomplished . . . just before the war." Trace the steps in the history of this partition.
2. Why is Africa regarded as "the greatest territorial stake in the war"?
3. What proposals for the settlement of the African question have thus far been made? What is the trend of present opinion?

V. The Coming Industrial Democracy—"Mobilizing Labor," "Rochester's Bit," "Report on Labor Unrest."

1. How far does the evidence in the above article and the news item "indicate to those responsible . . . that there is a better way at hand"?
2. "As a nation we know . . . nothing virtually about labor," etc. Are the English in advance of us in this respect?
3. Show how the Rochester business men have (a) coordinated industry in their city, (b) carried out many of the recommendations of the President's Mediation Commission.

VI. The New South—"The South on Easy Street."

1. "Thanks to the present price of cotton, the South is coming into her own." Write a paragraph proving this statement.
2. Explain the sentence: "Cotton is still king; but he is no longer the tyrant and slave driver," etc.
3. How has the Federal Reserve Banking System helped in the economic development of the South?



# THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U. S.  
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

By the thrift of the people the Nation is strengthened. The most effective teacher of thrift is life insurance.

The Equitable's Outstanding Insurance now aggregates \$1,754,868,908. The New Insurance paid for in 1917 amounted to \$251,344,000, an increase of \$41,637,000 over 1916, and the largest single year's business in the history of the Society.

Its payments to policyholders in 1917 totaled \$62,831,172.

The following items are from the 58th Annual Statement, which will be furnished on request:

ASSETS, December 31, 1917.....		\$576,837,343
INSURANCE RESERVE.....	\$471,914,234	
OTHER LIABILITIES.....	13,620,304	\$485,534,538
SURPLUS RESERVES:		
For Distribution to Policyholders in 1918 ..	\$ 16,065,192	
Awaiting apportionment on deferred dividend policies .....	63,592,355	
For Contingencies. ....	11,645,258	91,302,805
		<u>\$576,837,343</u>

During the year the Equitable invested \$45,889,556 at an average yield of 5.24%.

The Mortality Rate in 1917 was the lowest for the last twenty-five years.

The Equitable issues the following special policies in addition to all varieties of Life, Endowment, and Annuity contracts:

- A LIFE INCOME POLICY under which the insurance is paid to the Beneficiary in the form of a monthly income for life.
- A GROUP POLICY by which an employer protects his employees.
- A CORPORATE POLICY to protect business organizations.
- A CONVERTIBLE POLICY which can be modified to meet changing conditions.
- A BOND providing an income for the declining years of a man or a woman.
- A LIFE ANNUITY providing an immediate income, under which the total return may be more but can never be less than the price paid for the Annuity.
- A NEW POLICY under which if the Insured becomes totally and permanently disabled he will receive a *life income* without reducing the amount payable at his death to the Beneficiary; and under which the Beneficiary will receive *double* the face of the policy if the Insured's death is the result of an accident.

For full particulars apply to the Equitable or to any of its agencies.

W. A. DAY,  
President



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## THE TWO BATTLES

**I**N his address to Congress last week President Wilson dealt another hammer blow at the wedge between Austria and the military and annexationist party in Germany. The address was a reply to the recent statements of the German Chancellor and the Austrian Foreign Minister. But the spirit of his comment on the words of Count von Hertling is altogether different from that of his references to the words of Count Czernin. Of the former he said, "Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads it is not clear where. . . . Is it possible that Count von Hertling . . . is, in fact, living in his thought in a world dead and gone?" Of the latter, on the contrary, the President spoke in no such critical terms. He said: "Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes, and does not seek to obscure them." In comparing the words of the two statesmen, he said, "Count von Hertling's reply . . . is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Czernin, and apparently of an opposite purpose."

This is a sound distinction and one which it is the part of skilful and wise statesmanship to emphasize. Just at this moment Germany has secured, more by good luck than by good management, the unquestioned advantage of the elimination of Russia from the ranks of her enemies. The result is an enormous increase of her fighting power on the

western front. It will take time for that increase to be neutralized by the steadily swelling contribution of the United States. It can and will be not only neutralized but overborne. Germany will be defeated by force of arms, if no other road shall be opened to the peace which means the rendering impotent of the lawless power of German militaristic aggression. For the four great champions of human rights, England, France, Italy and the United States, are an indomitable unit in their determination to achieve that end. But there may be another parallel way by which that sacred purpose may be accomplished. If only Austria, the slave and the dupe of German Kultur, can be won away from that suicidal allegiance, that road may yet be traveled.

The President is clear sighted in his recognition of the fact that we are fighting two battles: one to crush the military power of Germany, the other to arouse the decent and right-thinking sections of the German and Austrian peoples to desert that malevolent power and commit themselves to the path of justice and righteousness. It is plain that he realizes that neither battle can be neglected in favor of the other. To win either one is to win both. It is the function of the American nation to pour out its energy and its resources, material, intellectual and spiritual, in the relentless prosecution of the two ends without distinction.

## WHAT CZERNIN SAID

**A**MERICANS were at first puzzled to understand why the speech of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister on the President's peace terms created such indignation among the militarists of Germany. As reported in our papers Count Czernin's remarks to the Austrian Reichsrat were appended in a fragmentary form to Chancellor von Hertling's address to the German Reichstag and it seemed that Vienna was merely echoing Berlin, altho in a somewhat more friendly tone. It was no wonder that Washington, as well as London and Paris, questioned Count Czernin's sincerity when, as it appeared, in the same breath he coupled a desire for peace with a declaration that Austria would defend to the end Germany's possession of Belgium. The passage as transmitted to the foreign press by the Wolff Bureau of Berlin read:

I think there is no harm in stating that I regard the recent proposals of President Wilson as an appreciable approach to the Austro-Hungarian point of view, and that to some of them Austria-Hungary joyfully could give her approval. But she must first lay down this principle—that in so far as these propositions concern her allies, whether in the case of Germany's possession of Belgium or in the case of Turkey, Austria-Hungary, faithful to her engagements to fight to the end in defense of her allies, will defend the possessions of her allies as she would her own. That is the standpoint of our allies, in regard to which there is perfect reciprocity.

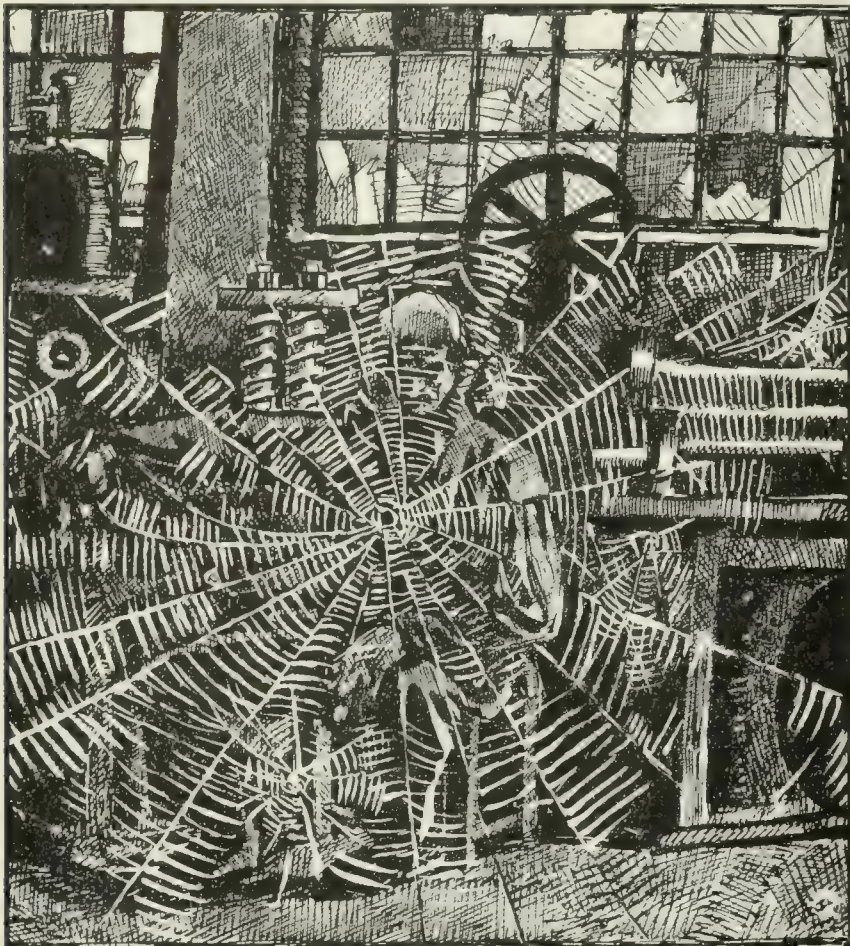
We should have expected that an unequivocal pledge of Austrian support to Germany's predatory designs would have pleased the militarists and disappointed the anti-annexationists. But Count Czernin's speech was received quite the other way in Germany. The Socialist journals alluded to it as "a kiss of peace" and the Pan-German press came as near to calling him a traitor and a deserter as the amenities of the alliance would permit.

To this mystery was added another when Count Czernin said, on the following day, that he had been talking to President Wilson as much as to his auditors and that he had taken measures to see that his message went straight to the President. He did. The American Legation in Switzerland later transmitted the speech entire and in a version that reads very differently. It is much more cordial in its reception of Mr. Wilson's proposals than it appeared to be and the sense of the crucial passage quoted above is quite reversed. The Wolff Agency—in order to save telegraph tolls or for some other reason—telescoped two sentences and left out one word. Where the original reads that Austria-Hungary will defend as her own *den vorkriegerischen Bestand*, "the pre-war possessions," of Germany the word "pre-war" was somehow lost out of the message in transit thru Germany. Then this sentence was hooked up to



# CARTOON COMMENT

## THREE ALLIES AS THEY SEE THEMSELVES



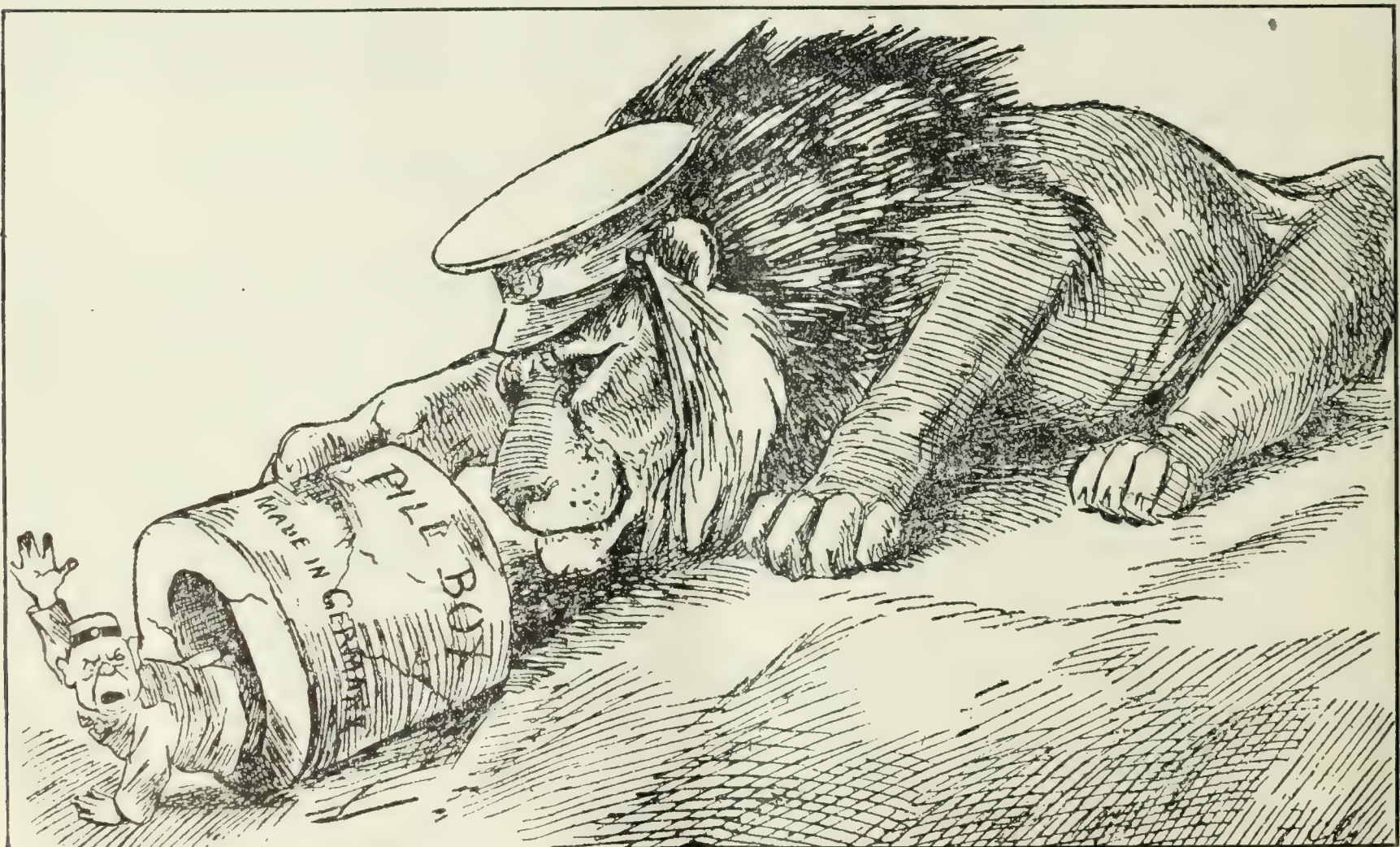
THE ONLY INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA

"Nori Satirikon," of Petrograd, presents this sketch of Russia's progress—industries neglected and falling into decay, the only worker the poisonous spider spinning his web of inertia and death



"THEY SHALL NOT PASS"

Italy proves her right to the phrase that France made famous, according to "Il Numero's" cartoon of the meal of swords that awaited the pack of hungry Teuton wolves on the Italian plains



THE LION'S SHARE

The impregnable German "pill box" is no defense against the British lion. Cartoon from the "Westminster Gazette," England



the preceding one so as to make what he said about the German pre-war possessions apply to Belgium! In the translation received at Washington *via* Switzerland instead of *via* Germany the part of the passage we have italicized reads:

As far as these proposals relate to our Allies—and in them there is mention of the German holding of Belgium and of the Turkish Empire—I declare that faithful to the duties of the alliance which I have accepted I am determined to go to every extreme in defense of our Allies. The state of property of our Allies before the war we shall defend as our own.

What Count Czernin said was that there shall be no dismemberment of empires—just what President Wilson said. Instead of supporting the demands of the extreme German expansionists he is arguing for the *status quo ante bellum*. It may be that he is prepared to back up Germany in holding her conquered territory—but he very ingeniously avoided saying so and that is what angered the Pan-Germans. He leaves the question of the German conquests to Germany and the question of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire to Turkey, just as Chancellor von Hertling refused to discuss the question of Austria's conquests in the Balkans. In the same way the British Government has stated that if France insists upon fighting till she gets back Alsace-Lorraine and Italy till she gets the Trentino, England will stand by them. Both alliances are held together by an agreement that no one country shall make peace without the consent of all the others.

That the Austrian Foreign Minister is desirous of agreeing as far as possible with the President is shown by his acceptance of the proposal to abolish secret diplomacy, altho he, like Mr. Balfour, doubts its practicability. That his speech is not improperly called "a bid for peace" appears from his plain language in conclusion:

As may be seen, then, from this comparison of my views with those of Mr. Wilson, we agree not only on great principles in general, according to which the world is to be newly regulated after the end of this war, but our views also approach each other on several concrete peace questions.

The remaining differences do not seem to me great enough to lead to the belief that a discussion at this point should not bring clearness and *rapprochement*.

This situation, which probably arises from the fact that Austria-Hungary and the United States of America are the two great powers among the two groups of enemy states whose interests least conflict, suggests the thought that an exchange of ideas between these two powers might be the starting point for conciliatory discussions between all states which have not entered into peace conversations.

I trust Mr. Wilson will use the great influence he doubtless has on all his allies that they explain conditions on which they are willing to negotiate and he will have gained the immeasurable merit of having called a general peace conference to life.

Bismarck once said in denouncing an opponent: "He lies like a telegram." Nobody knew better than Bismarck how to make a telegram lie, for by a slight condensation of the Ems dispatch he turned the Emperor's frank refusal into a rude rebuff and so precipitated the Franco-Prussian War. It is possible that the Wolff Bureau, by adopting the Bismarckian tactics, may become responsible for as many months of war.

## MOBILIZING LABOR

WE invite the attention of the Government of the United States and its various subdivisions to the article published elsewhere in this issue entitled "Rochester's Bit" by Donald Wilhelm. It should indicate to those responsible for getting things done that there is a better way at hand. A plan has already been worked out on a municipal scale, which if applied nationally would solve labor's chief war time problem.

Governmentally, labor in America is about as intelligently handled as one might expect in South Africa. We are in a savage, aboriginal state. With transportation good enough to permit labor to flow evenly in accordance with demand and supply there is no intelligent direction given its flow. There is talk of labor shortage; and no one knows, and the

Government does not, whether there actually is a shortage. And tho a reorganization of the Department of Labor is at last approved by the President and even by the Secretary of Labor, this reorganization comes late, but better of course late than never—which is also good South African idiom, by the way.

As a nation we know something about our interior resources—much about forest conservation, for instance, a little about coal, a little, more or less, about nearly every national resource, yet nothing virtually about labor, nothing about its quantity. The Government does not know thus how many men there are, even in the present crisis, out of employment. It does not know how many are out of employment in any particular state; it hardly knows how many are out of employment in any particular city. It knows practically nothing about how many men are misemployed. Recently a Connecticut munition company, to illustrate, requested from the department about one hundred skilled machinists. The department sent that number of mere machine operators. The Government does not know how many women are now employed in mechanical work or in any other kind of work, whereas the English Government not only knows precisely all about the qualifications and distribution of its men workers, but it has a well established bureau of experts and engineers in what it calls "The Dilution Section" of the Ministry of Munitions, which is engaged in determining scientifically just what work women in munition plants and other plants can do and in just what instances women can supplant men, who are released accordingly for the army.

Let the Department of Labor, forthwith, consider the feasibility of organizing on a national scale the industries of the nation as Rochester has organized hers within her boundaries. The need is imperative. The opportunity must be seized, if democracy is to provide the material of the war quickly and efficiently.

## OUR NEW CITIZENS

THOSE who assume that expansion means exploitation and imperialism is synonymous with oppression may read with profit the St. Thomas *Bulletin* of January 17. It will be remembered that when the Virgin Islands were purchased from Denmark the inhabitants were given until that date to decide whether they wished to remain subjects of the King of Denmark or become citizens of the United States. Needless to say but few chose the former alternative and the islanders have added Citizenship Day to their already long list of holidays. The occasion was appropriately celebrated in the good old-fashioned Fourth of July style; flags on all the buildings and in everybody's hands, parade of the school children, fire brigade, Boy Scouts, labor unions and Good Templars, baseball, tug of war and torchlight procession, not forgetting the greased pole and pig. The orator of the day, Mr. Leroy Nolte, undoubtedly expressed the sentiments of the new citizens when he said

I cannot avoid looking backward to that memorable day, not quite a year ago, when we assembled on this very spot and with mingled feelings of sorrow and gladness witnessed the lowering of the dear old flag under which we were born, and the raising of the new emblem of nationality—sorrow at parting with the tried and true, gladness at having come at last under the banner for which we had for generations longed. By annexation to the United States, Denmark saw a flourishing prospect for the islands, and the islanders, who had long clamored for the change, shared that view. Its realization surely begins from today.

The speaker reminded his hearers that citizenship brought its duties as well as its advantages, and closed with the expression "of our profound satisfaction and gratitude and sincerest desires for success to our distinguished First Citizen, Honorable Woodrow Wilson, to our valiant army and navy, and to our own United States of America."

This is an annexation in which America can take unalloyed pride. The transfer had the consent of the Danish



Parliament and people, the approval of the American President and Senate and the acclamation of the islanders. We do not believe they will ever regret it. None of our annexed territories has ever regretted it, whether they were obtained by purchase like Louisiana and Alaska or gained by conquest like New Mexico and California or joined as independent states like Texas and Hawaii. The war has prevented our taking as much interest in the development of the Virgin Islands as we otherwise should, but that will come later. If, as the local legislature proposes, the islands follow the example of many of our states in adopting prohibition they will do more for their own prosperity and happiness than any outsiders can do.

May all future annexations by the United States be as honorable and beneficial as this.

## THE RETURN OF T. R.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT has never returned from a strenuous and dangerous journey, whether to the battle-fields of Cuba, the hunting grounds of Africa, or the fever-haunted waters of the River of Doubt, without receiving a hearty welcome from the American people. No less sincere and whole hearted is their greeting to him as he emerges into safety from the uncertainties of the operating room and the discomforts of the hospital bed. The whole nation returns thanks for his steady progress on the road to recovery. We cannot spare him yet.

## THE QUESTION OF AFRICA

THE greatest territorial stake in the war is Africa. Whichever side wins and however complete the victory there will be no very extensive changes of boundaries in Europe. Asia Minor may be more altered, but Asia Magna, the two Americas and Australasia will not be materially affected. But the entire continent of Africa is involved in the war and the larger part of it may form the victor's spoils. The partition of Africa had been accomplished, with the exception of Abyssinia, just before the war, but now the map may be altogether rearranged.

All countries now realize the potential value of tropical possessions as sources of raw materials and visions of Africa dazzle the eyes of the Chauvinists of every nationality. The Germans dream of establishing in Africa "an enticing Garden of Eden for all the Germanism on the earth which is weary and oppressed and has had its courage broken in this unhappy world-catastrophe by English and North American persecution." To quote further from Herr Zimmermann in the November *Preussische Jahrbucher*:

The Great War will establish the development of mankind for the next hundred years. If it makes Central Africa German, fifty years hence 500,000 and more Germans can be living there by the side of 50,000,000 blacks. Then there may be an army of 1,000,000 men in German Africa, and the colony will have its own War Navy like Brazil. It will be a valuable ally for South America against North American aggressions, and with such a sphere of power the United States will have to reckon.

On the other hand the British press and Government have declared that never again shall any of the poor natives be put back under German tyranny. Italy, as we learn from the secret treaty published by the Bolsheviks, was promised by England and France a free hand in Abyssinia, the last of the independent African states, except Liberia.

But recently there has been growing a conviction that the African question might be settled in some better way than "the good old rule, the simple plan that those should get who have the power and those should keep who can." The British Labor Party last year published and approved the plan of Morel's pamphlet, "Africa and the Peace of Europe," which proposes putting all the central African colonies under the permanent control of a League of Nations. This proposal was brought forward in the House of Commons, May 16, 1917, by Commander Wedgwood as follows:

Is there not a possibility of safeguarding the situation and yet safeguarding the face of the German nation by internationalizing the tropic colonies in Africa? It seems to me that if the Germans give up the same area as we gave up, and the French gave up, and also the Belgians, and the Portuguese, possibly, and you put that area as a belt right across Africa, under international control, preferably with an American executive head, so that every nation could trade alike in that area and the blacks would be treated with the greatest possible consideration, as they always are treated by the Americans because after all the Philippines are possibly better run under America than are the best of our colonies—you will safeguard the native races and at the same time prevent that scrambling for raw materials coming from tropical Africa which exists at the present time.

The Bolsheviks propose to treat the African savages the same as the Alsations and Poles and have them settle their sovereignty by a popular referendum. This is reducing democracy to an absurdity. Equally absurd and equally characteristic of the opposite type of mind is the German counter proposal that certain African tribes having fought on the side of the Germans, this fact should be regarded as conclusive proof of their desire to remain subjects of the Kaiser. Hardly less absurd is Lloyd George's proposal that the native chiefs should decide the question of the future of the country. In the old days it was easy for German, British or French agents to get native chiefs to sign away any desired territories for a handful of gewgaws and a bottle of rum. That is the way Africa was formerly partitioned, but both the Premier and the President now agree that the African claims ought to be settled by an impartial international conference with special reference to the interests of the natives.

We must recognize three facts:

First, that Africa cannot much longer remain in savagery. All the waste places of the world will have to be cleared up and their natural resources developed by industry and spread by commerce for the benefit of every land. This may be done by one nation, by various nations or by international organization.

Second, that the uncivilized natives of Africa cannot, in their present state of development, be expected to compare the various types of administration, existing or proposed, and determine which would be to the greatest advantage to their posterity and the outside world. The question of sovereignty must be settled soon and settled for the present by Europe and America with little help from Africa.

Third, as the President says, "in determining such questions of sovereignty the interests of the population must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined."

This points the way to a settlement of the African problem by some sort of international organization. Whether this organization shall determine merely the fate of the German colonies or whether it shall consider other readjustments conducive to peace or whether it shall assume permanent jurisdiction of part or all of central Africa are questions yet to be answered. The seven powers that have taken part in the colonization of Africa are England, France, Spain, United States, Italy, Germany, Belgium and Portugal. These of course should have seats around the council table, but probably also an invitation should be extended to other belligerent or neutral powers. There should also be representatives of Union of South Africa, Egypt, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Tripoli, Liberia, Abyssinia and other African countries, which can send spokesmen qualified to set forth their interests. Such a conference called after the war might be actuated by more soberness and less selfishness than the African conferences in which America formerly took part, that of Berlin in 1884 and that of Algeciras in 1906. Altho Africa affords the greatest danger of international conflicts it also offers the best opportunity for international adjudication, for the continent is still so sparsely settled and the boundaries still so elastic that rival claims can be adjusted by compromise without the wrongs and resentment that would follow such readjustments in Europe.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## A Momentous Message

President Wilson apparently is succeeding in getting diplomacy out of its underground hiding-places. Each of his messages on war aims, delivered nominally to Congress, but really to the world, has been a blow at secret international bargains and for a democratic peace. His reply of February 11 to the recent statements of the German Chancellor and the Austrian Premier marked an advance in this method.

President Wilson makes a clear distinction between the reply of Chancellor von Hertling and that of Count Czernin. In this he differs from the recent pronunciamento of the Supreme War Council at Versailles. President Wilson notes Count Czernin's friendly tone. "He seems to see the fundamentals of peace with a clear eye; and does not seek to obscure them." The President expresses the view that Count Czernin "would have gone much farther had it not been for the embarrassments of Austria's alliances and of her dependence on Germany."

Count von Hertling's reply the President subjects to a merciless analysis. The President states:

It is full of equivocal phrases and leads it is not clear where. But it is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Czernin, and apparently of an opposite pur-

## THE GREAT WAR

*February 8*—Spain removes embargo on supplies to Pershing. Central Powers demand peace of Rumania.

*February 9*—Ukraine makes peace with Central Powers. Poles capture Smolensk from Bolsheviks.

*February 10*—Ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid dies. Russia withdraws from the war and demobilizes all armies. Pershing reports two wounded and ten deaths from disease.

*February 11*—President addresses Congress in reply to German and Austrian peace proposals. Pershing reports four killed, six wounded, three captured and three deaths from disease.

*February 12*—Lloyd George addresses Commons on peace terms. Lithuania declares independence.

*February 13*—Red Guards losing ground in Finland. Pershing reports six wounded and seven deaths.

*February 14*—U-boats sink thirteen British merchantmen over 1600 tons, six smaller and three fishing craft. Pacifist motion in Parliament defeated, 159 to 28.

the body of any final settlement. He is jealous of international action and of international council. He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined, at any rate in this case, to generalities, and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the twenty-three states now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled, not in general council, but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest or neighborhood.

He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what disposition shall be made of the peoples and the lands of the Baltic provinces; with no one but the Government of France the "conditions" under which French territory shall be evacuated; and only with Austria what shall be done with Poland.

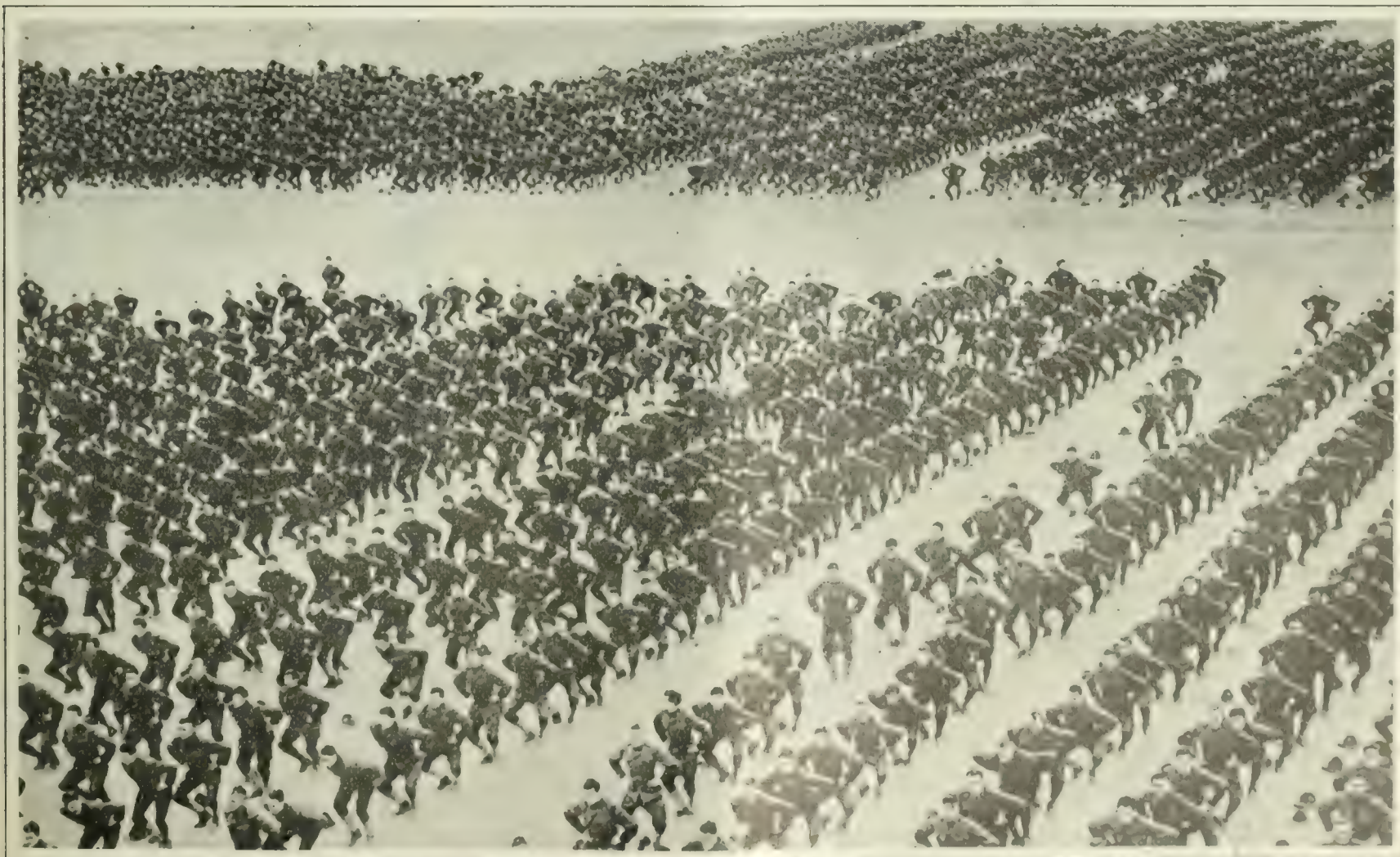
Unequivocally President Wilson rejects the sort of peace that the Chancellor's message would seem to offer, a peace "of shreds and patches." The individual items of the peace each will affect the whole world. They cannot be discussed separately or in corners. Each must be "submitted to the common judgment whether it be right and fair, an act of justice, rather than a bargain between sovereigns."

The President sets forth the American attitude in a notable paragraph:

Is Count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind, that all the awakened nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man,

pose. It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conferences at Brest-Litovsk.

His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusions. He refuses to apply them to the substantive items which must constitute



TEN THOUSAND SOLDIERS IN THE MAKING

Just a part of the morning drill at one of our army camps—it's an impressive sight, isn't it, both from the point of view of numbers and of army excellence—ten thousand men going thru their setting up exercise with all the vigor and precision of a smooth-running machine



## THE BASES OF PEACE

### From President Wilson's Address of February 11

*The principles to be applied are these:*

*First, that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent;*

*Second, that peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that*

*Third, every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims against rival states; and*

*Fourth, that all well defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.*

*A general peace erected upon such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be obtained we have no choice but to go on.*

of whatever nation, may say on the issues of a conflict which has spread to every region of the world? The Reichstag resolutions of July themselves frankly accepted the decisions of that court. There shall be no annexations, no contributions, no punitive damages. Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected; peoples may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent. "Self-determination" is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril.

President Wilson reiterates that the war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations, and he insists that covenants must be entered into to "render such things impossible for the future." Justice and the rights of peoples, he states, are as important as fair and equal conditions of trade. Alone the military and annexationist party of Germany stands in the way of a just peace. "The tragical circumstance," says Mr. Wilson, "is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just."

Summing up, the President says:

Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays. . . .

We believe that our own desire for a new international order, under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail, is the desire of enlightened men everywhere. Without that new order the world will be without peace and human life will lack tolerable conditions of existence and development. Having set our hand to the task of achieving it, we shall not turn back.

His fourteen provisions for peace, offered on January 8, President Wilson compresses into the four principles, to be applied in any further discussion, which are republished verbatim at the top of this page. He states them particularly for Count Czernin. They are the sort of principles that lie close to the heart of every American.

The message called forth a remarkable outburst of enthusiasm in the liberal British press.

#### Lloyd George's Speech

As formerly the British Premier and the American President deliver their addresses on peace terms almost simultaneously and, as formerly, they are substantially in unison on the main points. But on one point ex-Premier Asquith is in closer agreement with Mr. Wilson than is Mr. Lloyd George, and that is in regard to the German and Austrian proposals. Mr. Asquith who, tho belonging to the same party as the Premier, now plays the role of leader of the opposition, in replying to the King's speech at the re-opening of Parliament said:

The President discriminated justly, both in regard to the tone and substance, between the declarations of the German and Austrian Chancellors. It would seem as tho, as President Wilson said, the military party in Germany alone rejected and would have nothing to do with a peace based upon lines which, in principle at any rate, the whole of the rest of the world is ready to accept.

But Premier Lloyd George, in answering Mr. Asquith, said:

It is perfectly true, as far as the tone is concerned, that there is a great difference in the Austrian and German speeches. But I wish I could believe there is a difference in substance. I cannot altogether, and I regret it, accept the interpretation of the Czernin speech. It was extraordinarily civil in tone and friendly. But when you come to the real substance of the demands put forward by the Allies it was adamant. It put Mesopotamia, Palestine and Arabia in exactly the same category as Belgium. They were to be restored to the Turks on the same conditions presumably as those on which Germany was to restore Belgium.

Mr. Lloyd George could not believe that Chancellor von Hertling was serious in suggesting that England should relinquish her coaling stations in all parts of the world, for they had always supplied coal to German merchant and naval vessels as well as English. In regard to the situation in France he

spoke more pessimistically than ever before:

Up to the present the Allies have had an overwhelming majority of troops upon the western front. Gradually, even rapidly, that superiority has diminished, especially during the last few weeks. In spite of the undertaking given by the Germans to the Russians that during the period of the armistice no troops would be moved from the east to the west, they are moving them as speedily as railway and transport arrangements will allow. Up to this year there was no attack which the Germans could bring to bear upon either our army or upon the French army which could not in the main have been dealt with by the reserves of each individual army.

The situation has been completely changed by the enormous reinforcements brought from the east to the west, and the allied representatives at Versailles had to consider the best methods of dealing with a situation which was a completely different one from what it was before.

It is absolutely essential that the whole strength of the armies of France, Britain, Italy and America should be made available for the point at which the attack comes. Where would the blow come? Will it come here, or there, or there? Who can tell? All we know is that it is preparing. They have a gigantic railway system behind, which can swing it here and there, and it is essential that arrangements should have been made by which the Allies should treat their armies as one to meet the danger and menace, wherever it comes.

The Premier flatly refused Mr. Asquith's demand for information as to what action the recent conference of the Allies at Versailles took in regard to securing unity of command for the Allied armies. A pacifist resolution by Richard Holt, radical, expressing regret that the Versailles War Council had declared "the prosecution of the military effort to be the only immediate task of the Government," was voted down by 159 to 28.



© Clarendon, from Press Illustrating

#### NOW CHIEF OF STAFF

Brigadier General Peyton C. Marsh has been appointed Chief of Staff of the United States army, to succeed General Tasker H. Bliss, who will probably remain abroad as representative of the United States on the Inter-Allied War Council. General Marsh has been chief of artillery under General Pershing in France





© Committee on Public Information, from Central News

## THE SALUTES OF FOUR NATIONS

There is an interesting comparison in this photograph, taken in France, of the different methods of salute in the Allied armies. At the extreme left is the French salute, then the English, the Scotch and the American

## The American Sector

It is known in a general way that the American contingent is stationed on the south flank of the German salient of St. Mihiel, but the extent of the front entrusted to their charge is not given out. The Germans reported in December the capture of Americans on the Marne-Rhine canal, which is east of Nancy, and in January on the front near Sivry, which is straight north of Nancy. But either these were small detachments perhaps sent into the front trenches for practise or the position of the Americans has been shifted, for Washington now reports them "northwest of Toul." The only village specified is Seicheprey, eleven miles east of St. Mihiel, and it is surmized that the American sector extends for several miles along this front between Flirey and the forest of Aprement. The line east and west of the American position is held by French forces.

So far operations on this front have been confined to artillery duels, aeroplane observations and the capture of patrols by both sides. An American patrol of fourteen men, sent out into No Man's Land on the evening of the 8th to inspect the enemy entanglements, was suddenly attacked by the Germans, throwing grenades and yelling "Kamerad!", the customary sign of surrender. Five of the Americans were captured, four killed and two wounded. The fight lasted only about a minute and a half. The American artillery promptly directed its fire on the German trenches and they were showered with shrapnel all the next day.

## The "Tuscania" Victims

Of the 2179 soldiers who were on the "Tuscania" when she was torpedoed on February 5, there have been recovered sixty-four bodies and 1842 survivors are reported. Many of the bodies cannot be identified either because they were so mu-

tilated by being dashed among the rocks or because the tags hung on their necks had not yet been stamped with numbers. The coast of Scotland on which they were cast is barren and not enough lumber could be found to make coffins even by cutting down the only clump of trees, so forty-four bodies were wrapt in canvas and buried in one grave.

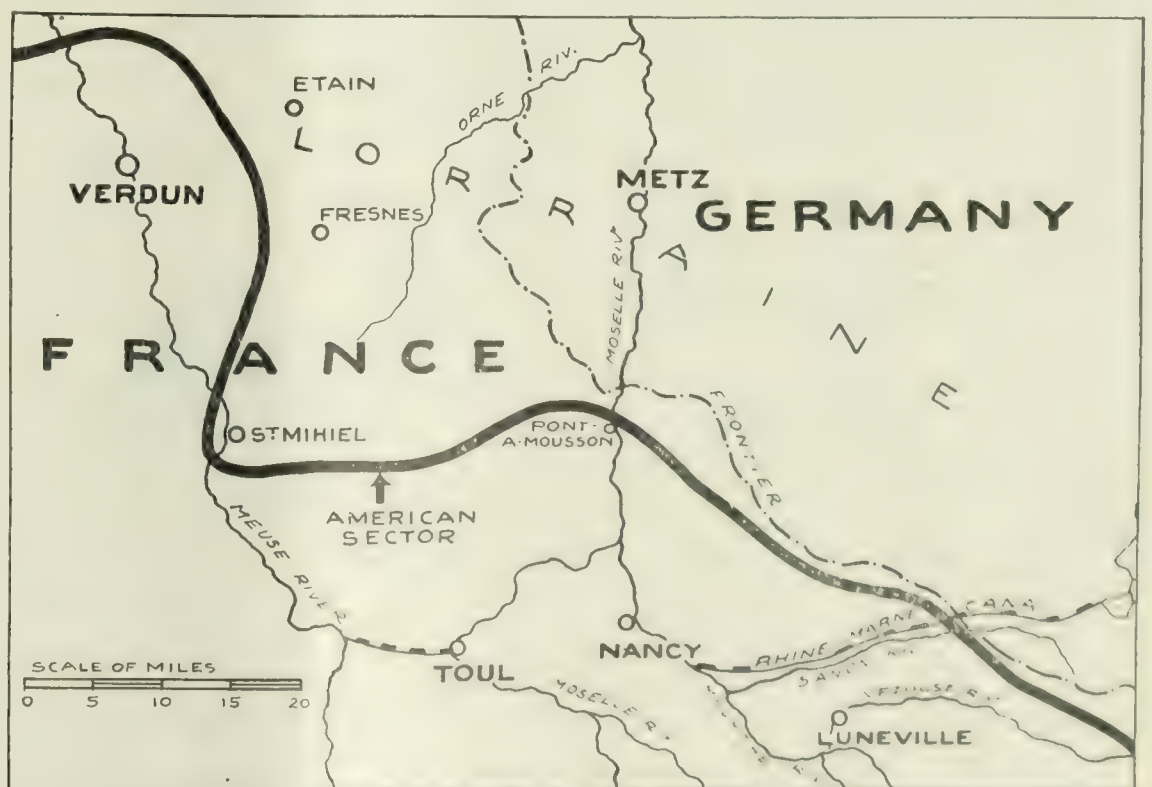
The "Tuscania" was struck at six o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, apparently by a submarine that had been lying in wait for the convoy. Two torpedoes are said to have been fired, one of which passed astern and the other exploded on the starboard side near one of the boilers. Most of the eight lifeboats on that side were disabled and the ship listed rapidly in that direction. The electric lights were instantly put

out all over the ship and as it was then quite dark with no moon, the boats were launched with difficulty. The American soldiers lined up promptly at their appointed posts with lifebelts on and maintained perfect order until they were taken off as the ship went down two hours later. As they stood on the deck of the sinking ship they sang "The Star Spangled Banner," which was soon echoed by the strains of "God Save the King," from the marines on the British destroyers coming to the rescue. Some of the Americans, thrown out by the capsized boats or carried down with the vessel, were in the water for several hours before being picked up by trawlers, but by four o'clock next morning most of the survivors were landed safely at Irish and Scottish ports. The effect of the disaster on America was to stimulate recruiting as soon as the news was received.

## Our Futurist Shipping

If some ancient mariner were to return to one of our eastern ports these days he would think the shipping world had gone mad. The submarine has called forth the camouflage artist, and the camouflage artist has painted our transatlantic vessels with bizarre designs in all colors of the rainbow. Imaginative writers used to dwell on the kaleidoscope of shipping in great harbors like New York. The term is thoroly applicable today, for our harbors are as colorful as operatic pageants. Half of some great ship will be painted a delicate baby blue and the other half will be an arrangement in great circles and stripes and bands in black, green, yellow and pink. Another vessel will appear drest in a succession of waving colors ranging from pink to purple. A steamship no longer resembles a steamship. It looks like a futurist nightmare.

There are two rival schools of marine camouflage. One works on the theory of low visibility and the other



## THE AMERICAN SECTOR

The American troops in France have been assigned to an important post near the boundary dividing French from German Lorraine, and directly between the German fortress of Metz and the French fortress of Toul. If the Germans should direct their spring drive from the Lorraine flank this would be the pivotal point.



one strives for what is called the dazzle effect. The low visibility camouflage paint the ships in waving lines with the basic light-ray tones—reds and greens and violets—with the idea of having the vessels merge with the atmosphere and disappear. The dazzle school goes in for a system of marvelous designs and colors calculated to confuse the aim of enemy gunners. Even our battleships have succumbed to the lure of strange pigmentation. The sober "fighting gray" battleship color is a thing of the past. Our fighting craft go to their grim business in the war zone made up like a Russian ballet.

**The Ukrainian Treaty** The treaty signed at the Brest-Litovsk conference begins with a preamble stating that the Ukrainian people, having declared their independence of Russia, desires

To take the first step toward a lasting world's peace, honorable to all parties, which shall not only put an end to the horrors of war, but also lead to the restoration of friendly relations of the peoples in political, legal, economic and intellectual realm.

The western boundary of the new republic is the only one defined. This begins at Tarnograd on the northern border of Galicia and follows an irregular line northward along the old division between Poland and the Ukraine. It does not appear that Austria consents to sacrifice any of the territory in Galicia or Bukovina inhabited by the Ruthenians, who, being of the same race as the Ukrainians, are anxious to join the new nation. But it is stated in regard to the boundary that

This will be fixed in detail by a fixed commission according to ethnographical conditions and with a regard to the desires of the population. Should the Ukrainian people's republic yet have common frontiers with another of the powers of the quadruple alliance special agreements will be made thereon.

Diplomatic and consular relations are to be at once established and commerce resumed. Provisions are made for the evacuation of territory, the exchange of war prisoners and interned civilians, for the care of burial plots of those fallen in enemy territory, and for the release of merchant vessels. No indemnities are claimed on either side, except for civil damages caused by the laws of war or by acts contrary to international law:

The contracting parties mutually renounce the reimbursement of their war costs—that is to say, the state expenditure for carrying on the war, as well as indemnification for damages, that is to say, those damages sustained by them and their subjects in the war, as their military measures, including all requisitions made in the enemy's countries.

**The First Peace** At two o'clock on Saturday morning, February 9, the representatives of the new Ukrainian republic and of the Quadruple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey signed a treaty of peace at Brest-Litovsk. Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Minister, opened the sitting with the speech:

Gentlemen: None of you will be able to close his eyes to the historical significance of this hour at which the representatives of the four allied powers are met with the representatives of the Ukrainian people's republic to sign the first peace attained in this world war.

This peace, signed with your young state, which has emerged from the storms of the Great War, gives special satisfaction to the representatives of the allied delegation. May this peace be the first of a series of blessed conclusions—peace blessed both for the allied powers and for the Ukrainian people's republic, for the future of which we all cherish the best wishes.

The president of the Ukrainian delegation, Mr. Sevruiuk, said in response:

We came here in the hope that we should be able to achieve a general peace and make an end of this fratricidal war. The political position, however, is such that not all of the powers are met here to sign a general peace treaty. Inspired with the most ardent love for our people, and recognizing that this long war has exhausted the cultural national powers of our people, we must now divert all of our strength to do our part to bring about a new era and a new birth. We are firmly persuaded that we conclude this peace in the interests of great democratic masses and that this peace will contribute to the general termination of the Great War.

**Russia Withdraws from the War** On Sunday, February 10, the very next day after the

Ukraine had made peace with the Central Powers, the president of the Russian delegation at the Brest-Litovsk conference announced that "while Russia was desisting from signing a formal peace treaty, it declared the state of war to be ended with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, simultaneously giving orders for complete demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts."

Diplomatic and commercial relations will be immediately resumed. In fact,



**THE BIRTH OF A NATION** Ukraine, or the People's Republic of the Ukraine, which comes into existence by a treaty with the Central Powers at Brest-Litovsk, comprises some 40,000,000 inhabitants and an area larger than France or Germany. The western boundary, as defined by the treaty, gives the new nation a considerable slice of Polish territory. The other boundaries are undetermined. Rumania has taken possession of Bessarabia. Crimea has declared independence. On the west the Ukrainian claims conflict with those of the Don Cossacks. The Bolsheviks are fighting the Ukrainians and claim to hold Kiev and Kharkov

German and Austrian commissions are already in Russia making arrangements for the purchase of grain, meat and metals. All the German and Austrian prisoners in Russia and Russian prisoners in Germany will now be allowed to return to their native land if they like. But the German and Austrian authorities have established a political quarantine along the frontier and refuse to admit those of their men who have imbibed revolutionary principles while imprisoned in Russia.

But Germany and Austria will not receive so much immediate relief from Russia in the way of supplies as might be expected, for Petrograd and the northwestern provinces are on the verge of famine. This part of Russia is always dependent upon the grain fields of Siberia and Ukrainia and now it is impossible to get the necessary amount. The Ukrainians have declared their independence of the Bolsheviks at Petrograd and opened their doors to the Austrians. The Cossacks hold the Don region to the east of the Ukraine and a Cossack army under General Semenov is advancing westward from Harbin, Manchuria, with the design of seizing the trans-Siberian railroad as far as Tomsk.

The railroad trains are running irregularly or not at all. Bands of soldiers board them at will and rob the passengers of their baggage and even of their clothes. Those who have grain are hoarding it because the paper rubles which the Bolshevik presses keep printing off are of very little value.

By abolishing the middlemen the Bolsheviks have cut the connection between producer and consumer. By declaring the confiscation of all privately owned land they have thrown all agriculture into disorder and crops cannot be put in, for nobody knows what land he will be allowed. To meet this emergency Bolshevik agitators have been sent out into the provinces under the following instructions from Premier Lenine:

We have taken the land to give it to the poor peasants. Do not let the rich peasants or exploiters get the agricultural implements. Pit ten poor peasants against every rich one. The police are dead and buried and the masses must take affairs in their own hands.

External war is finished or is being finished now. Internal war begins, but not a war with arms. This is an economic war. The masses must take back what has been stolen from them. The rich, who have hidden their wealth, think the masses will pull them thru. Somehow, we must uncover the hidden wealth or, otherwise, the Bolshevik Government is bankrupt. The republic needs 28,000,000,000 rubles annually. Its prospective income is only 8,000,000,000 rubles.

**The Losses of Belgium** Many of the losses of Belgium thru the ravages of the war are obviously incapable of calculation in pecuniary terms. Those which can approximately be thus computed have been recapitulated by the Belgian Government to the amount of about \$1,600,000,000. These comprise enforced war contributions, \$288,000,000; special war contributions and penalties exacted, \$80,000,000; abstracted industrial equipment and material, as estimated by a





© Committee on Public Information, from International Film

#### AN ATTACK, FOR PRACTISE, OVER THE LABYRINTH OF TRENCHES

There are samples of many sorts of trench construction in the terrain of this army camp—the men in digging them learned how to meet the various problems of trench defense. Now they are practising attack and the trenches have become for the moment enemy possessions to be captured

German authority, \$400,000,000; and losses thru the stoppage of industries and the destruction of property. These figures may be regarded as an earnest of the demands for Belgian restoration which will be presented to Germany at the end of the war.

**Brazil as a Belligerent** Indications multiply that Brazil, strongly sympathizing with the United States, and bitterly resenting German intrigues and overt acts against her integrity and peace, may soon enter the war as an active belligerent of no inconsiderable strength. The thirty German ships which Brazil seized upon her formal declaration of war with Germany have been turned over to France, being chartered by the latter for war transportation purposes. They have a total tonnage of about 120,000, and will probably first be used in carrying to Europe the 2,500,000 tons of wheat recently purchased in Argentina by the Allies.

This will of course relieve some of the pressure upon American shipping and enable this country to transport more troops and their supplies to France.

The Brazilian Government has also entered upon a notable increase and mobilization of its army. Before the war that army consisted of only 18,000 men, tho with officers enough for more than twice that number. Now it is being increased to a first line of 100,000 and a second line of 500,000, while according to Senator de Mello Machado its numbers will reach 2,000,000 before the end of the year, and several hundred thousand will be sent to the battle front in France. Since Brazil has a population of nearly 24,000,000, not counting Indians, the creation of such an

army would not be impossible, and in the present spirit of the Government and people the sending of a considerable levy to Europe would not be at all surprising.

#### Diplomatic Cards on the Table

The New York *Evening Post* has printed the full texts of the secret treaties and documents of the Russian Foreign Office, made public by the Bolshevik Government, which we discussed in *The Independent* of January 12. Hitherto these interesting documents had appeared in this country only in fragmentary form. Their appearance at this time gives a peculiar point to President Wilson's recent statement of his first condition for a durable peace, viz., "open covenants, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private, international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view."

The most startling of the documents, one not hitherto made public here, is a telegram from the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berne telling of a series of conferences there last September between certain German, Austrian and French bankers, and including an English financier, at which terms of agreement were discussed whereby Germany could yield something to the Allied demands and compensate herself at the expense of Russia, particularly by pursuing a policy of separatism for Russia, to split her up into small states which could be dealt with separately. This is, of course, the policy Germany is pursuing today, without protest from the other powers.

The secret agreements of the Allies

whereby Italy and Rumania were to receive specific territorial compensation for entering the war had been printed in part before, but not with such a wealth of detail. The extent of the Italian "concessions," agreed to under the signatures of Sir Edward Grey, Jules Cambon, Marquis Imperali for Italy and Count Benckendorf for Russia, are a bit staggering. One clause of this treaty of sixteen separate articles specified that the Pope was to have no voice in the peace conference.

A curious phase of the documents is contained in a confidential Russian report on Rumania, which indicates that the Czar's Government did not find the Rumanian disaster disagreeable. The statement throws a light on why the Russian reinforcements for Rumania never came.

#### Doing Our Bit Better

President Wilson's system of open diplomacy, setting forth our war aims and peace terms clearly before the world and constantly amplifying and clarifying them, has had a tonic effect on the morale of the nation. It is apparent that an ounce of frankness is more effective than tons of hate propaganda in welding the people together.

A prominent public man remarked the other day that the number of traitors seemed to be decreasing. Now that we are emerging from our period of frenzied chauvinism, there is a general realization that in the main traitors are made, not born. They are made by intolerance, autocratic methods in high places, deportations, mob violence. They have been killed off in great numbers by President Wilson's frank statements.



Here and there, it is true, they are still being manufactured. This week a mob of "patriots" in southern Illinois dragged two "alleged I. W. W. leaders" from their homes and tarred and feathered them, but such cases are becoming less common. Less and less is patriotism being confused with rash injustice. More and more is a distinction being made between doing one's bit and merely champing at it.

**The Giant Strides Ahead** The stumbling giant, as Senator Wadsworth called Uncle Sam, was moving forward on his toes this week.

Secretary Baker turned his sword into a shears and did some effective cutting of red tape. He effected a complete reorganization of the General Staff into five coördinated divisions, as follows:

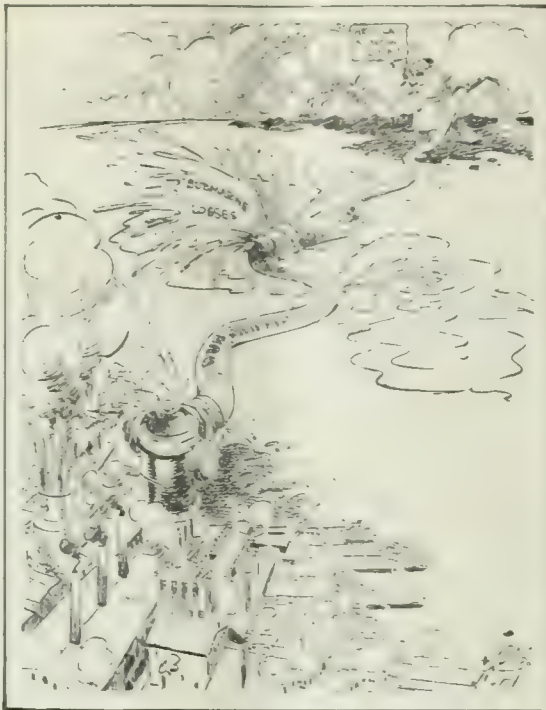
An executive division having chiefly to do with coördinating the work mapped out for the others and incidentally having the military intelligence, service promotions and assignments and the militia bureau under its control. A war plans division. A purchase and supply division. A storage and traffic division. An army operations division.

President Wilson got the heads of the Food and Fuel Administrations, the Director of Railroads, and Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, to coöperate in a comprehensive plan to clear up the railroad tangle and rush to the seaboard for shipment supplies of food and other necessities urgently needed by the Allies. Some 300 carloads were got under way—a substantial start. It was announced that thousands of tons must be shipped immediately, even if the program of the National Army is held up temporarily. Railroad Director McAdoo put an embargo of several weeks' duration on all freight not vitally essential to the production of food, fuel, ships and munitions. Plans were also arranged for eliminating non-essentials from our ocean-going ships.

Under milder weather the railroad conditions so improved that the "fuel-less Mondays" thruout the eastern part of the country, originally decreed to last until March 24, were discontinued. All round there was a distinct evidence of increased cohesion and momentum in our war effort.

**A Contrast in Labor** The first of a series of labor mass meetings under the auspices of the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy was held in New York on February 10. On the same day reports of a remarkable speech made by Arthur Henderson, leader of the British Labor Party, insisting that peace, when it comes, be a people's peace, and demanding that the Allied terms be restated and purged clearly of all traces of imperialism, was cabled to American newspapers, and reports of the full text of the remarkably comprehensive outline of war aims and peace terms adopted by the recent British Trade Union Congress arrived in New York by mail.

No echo of British labor's democratic

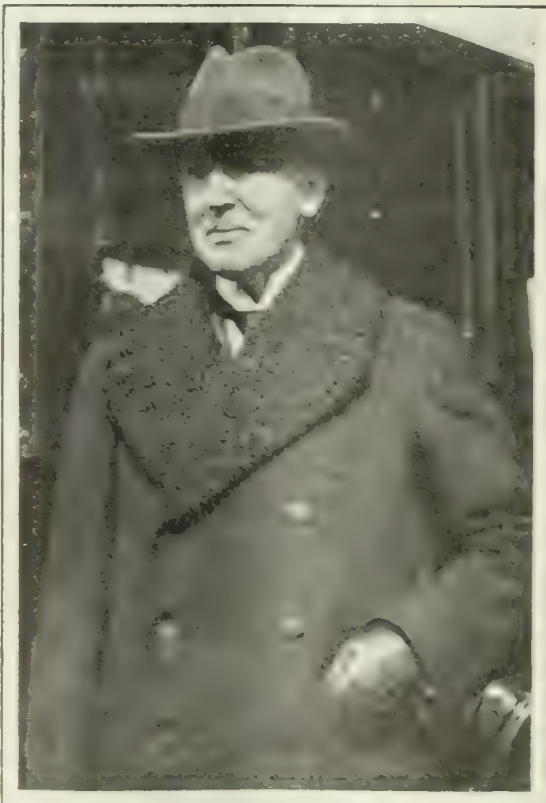


Darting in New York Tribune

#### THE WEAK PLACE IN THE LINE

program found voice at the meeting in New York. Officers of the American Federation of Labor who spoke emphasized the idea that they were opposed to any concrete discussion of war aims or peace on the part of American labor. Reading the excerpts from these speeches and also the views of the British labor leaders, in the newspapers next morning, one was conscious of a curious discrepancy.

Leaders of the American Federation of Labor have backed the Administration heartily in every phase of its war activities, and the President has had occasion to commend their loyalty. At the same time the leadership of American labor has been singularly inarticulate



Mr. August Phillips

**THE NEW MINISTER FROM HOLLAND** The tendency to insist on straightforward business methods in international dealings nowadays is bringing a new type of man into diplomatic circles—a man of executive ability, progressive policies and dynamic personality. Holland's recent appointment of a minister to the United States is a case in point. Mr. August Phillips has achieved distinction in his own country as a progressive thinker and a successful business man. He is one of the youngest ministers to be appointed to so important a position

late so far as any constructive suggestion is concerned on the sort of world we are to live in after the war. During the past year French labor has made its voice heard on several occasions. Its opposition to imperialist aims was largely responsible for the downfall of the Ribot cabinet. The far-sighted plans of the British Labor Party are attracting attention the world over. Its leaders are both coöperating with and amplifying President Wilson's aim for a democratic peace.

**Report on Labor Unrest** The final report of the President's Mediation Commission, headed by Secretary Wilson, which has been prosecuting an extensive investigation into labor disturbances thruout the western half of the country, was made public during the week. As was to be expected from the character of the members of the commission, much sound sense and dispassionate analysis is compressed in its twenty-one pages.

In its summary of the causes of labor unrest, the commission says:

Broadly speaking, American industry lacks a healthy basis of relationship between management and men. At bottom this is due to the insistence by employers upon individual dealings with their men. Direct dealings with employees' organizations is still the minority rule in the United States. In the majority of instances there is no joint dealing, and in too many instances, employers are in active opposition to labor organizations. This failure to equalize the parties in adjustments of inevitable industrial contests is the central cause of our difficulties. There is a commendable spirit thruout the country to correct specific evils. The leaders in industry must go further. They must help to correct the state of mind on the part of labor; they must aim for the release of normal feelings by enabling labor to take its place as a coöperator in the industrial enterprise. In a word, a conscious attempt must be made to generate a new spirit in industry.

In its seven recommendations the commission calls for the elimination of all profiteering "to the utmost practical extent during the war," it declares as "indispensable" some form of "collective relationship" between management and men in big industries, favors the eight-hour day, asks for "a continuous administrative machinery for the orderly disposition of industrial issues," and insists that "when assured of sound labor conditions and effective means for the just redress of grievances, labor should surrender all practices which tend to restrict maximum efficiency."

The commission declares that labor is at heart as devoted as any other class to the war purposes of the Government. If here and there its enthusiasm is tepid, the explanation is to be found in the conditions of the industrial environment. Such things as unrestricted profiteering and false claims of loyalty on the part of employers in response to demands for social justice stimulate this feeling. "Too often," says the commission, "there is a glaring inconsistency between our democratic purpose in this war abroad and the autocratic conduct of some of those guiding industry at home. This inconsistency is emphasized by such episodes as the Bisbee deportations."



# ROCHESTER'S BIT

BY DONALD WILHELM

AUTHOR OF "THE STORY OF STEEL"

**R**OCHESTER, as all New York State and nearly all the nation know, is the home of cannon, optical instruments and button shoes. It is the native place, too, of a thousand other products, big and essential products, minor and non-essential products, and the home of some large manufactories. Among the large manufactories notable in Rochester in the years 1915 to 1917 were large gun and shrapnel plants. These got their orders from the Russian and English governments, on a cost-plus basis. The only attention they paid to other local manufacturers was the attention necessary in drawing away from them all the skilled labor that could be drawn away. Rochester was up in arms against these munition plants, accordingly, and glad, very very glad, very much relieved when early in 1917 these plants were, for one reason and another, principally because Russia ceased to give contracts and England transferred to Canada many of hers, closed.

Then the war came to America, early in April, as the Germans recall!

The Ordnance Department said to these munition makers at Rochester: "We need every gun and every shell you can produce."

Not long afterward Major Jamieson of the Ordnance Department met at luncheon all the chief business men of Rochester. The major said:

"I understand the situation here quite well. The munition makers aren't in favor. Of course, they would like to be in favor, but that is not why I came here to address you. The fact is, the United States needs every shell and gun it can get. These munition makers have been assigned a big part to do. They can do it—but they have got to have your coöperation, every bit of coöperation you can give."

Said one of the forty-five business men there, "The major wrapt the American flag around him, and say, if he didn't get us up on our feet, crazy to do our bit, why—!"

"He had some of us actually at the point of putting our arms around those munition makers that we had hated fifteen minutes before," added another.



*"Not a single machine has gone idle in Rochester, because of the lack of a hand"*

Immediately following that meeting the major went to his hotel and the business men got together.

The first suggestion was that in view of the things the business men had done in the past they ought to finance a full and adequate centralized control. "We'll get everybody in Rochester ready to deliver his quota of men to the gun plants," we agreed. Then the forty-five swore that if any man refused they'd "get him."

The next day they told the major what they they had done and said they wanted a man—an employment expert, one with a lot of tact—to take hold.

"I can tell you just the man," the major answered enthusiastically. "But you've got to pay him \$15,000 a year."

In the months following June of last year the Rochester expert and his corps of assistants, four of whom are on the road continuously, reported that there were neighboring vicinities that had been affected adversely by the war, and had therefore labor to spare. There was one town, for instance, nearby, that was fed by trolley systems which drained the surrounding country. This town had more trained men than it really needed, and it could easily spare two hundred. But before that discovery was made the business men of Roches-

ter had sworn a solemn oath that no tool and no machine in any of the Government plants—plants now operated precisely as if they were Government plants—should be idle a single day for want of a trained mechanic, and that no wheelbarrow or pickax should want a laborer. "And to date," says the Ordnance Department, "not a single machine has gone idle in Rochester, because of the lack of a hand." The business men, in a word, gave up their own men.

The Rochester business men first underwrote their plan and made every business man in Rochester sign. Assessments were based on the number of employees in each plant and the assessments—about three dollars for every trained hand and seventy-five cents for every laborer—proved to be the best investment the Rochester business men ever made.

In three days money was in hand and the whole plan was under way—a plan to see that workers were supplied to the Government plants even if every machine in private industry was stilled and to see that every worker in the Government plants was housed properly and transported with all possible comfort and dispatch. It became necessary thus to call in the traction company. The traffic manager discovered that with his equipment, that is, without any new equipment, he could, by dint of the coöperation of the manufacturers, who quite by chance are located in two principal groups at opposite sides of the town, and by the agreement of these manufacturers and other business men, to adjust their hours of opening and closing to the traffic conditions, carry the tide of traffic first in one direction, then back in the other, in such a way that the utmost use was made of existing equipment.

Very soon, by careful avoidance of dealing thru any existing agencies that were prejudicial to labor the complete support of the local labor organizations was secured.

A method was devised to determine exactly in advance just what wages would probably have to be paid. Or to come at this [Continued on page 327]



© Underwood & Underwood

*These giant shells inspected and shellacked are ready to be shipped overseas to help us fight the Kaiser*



# The Third Message from the United States Government to the American People

Presented each week in The Independent by George Creel, Chairman of Committee on Public Information, appointed by President Wilson

## THE LOST PROVINCES

PRESIDENT WILSON has said: "All French territory should be freed and invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interests of all."

In reply to him, the Kaiserite in this country is heard arguing: "I tell you it's no business of ours. France took those provinces away from Germany to begin with, and the Germans took them back. That's all there is to it. It's nothing to us."

And in this instance, as in so many others, the Kaiserite is a stranger to truth. Neither Alsace nor Lorraine was ever taken from Germany.

The Rhine has always been the natural boundary between the Germanic and the Gallic races. Alsace and Lorraine were Gallic territory in Cæsar's time. They were part of the France of Charlemagne. After the empire of Charlemagne broke up, they were governed by local rulers. More than three hundred and fifty years ago the ruler of Lorraine acknowledged the sovereignty of the King of France. A hundred years later Alsace was ceded to the French crown by the Holy Roman Empire, which was not a state, nor even a nation, but an aggregation of principalities, bishoprics, electorates and free towns. Neither Alsace nor Lorraine was ever subject to Prussia, and it was the King of Prussia who wrested them both from the French republic in 1871. And neither was ever a part of the German empire, for the German empire was not formed until after Prussia had won the war of 1871.

Moreover, the people of Alsace and Lorraine, for nearly a hundred years previous to 1871, had been free citizens of the free French republic, and they had remained freely loyal to the French Government. When the first French revolution dethroned the King of France, the National Assembly of Alsace in 1790 proclaimed: "The time has passed when kings can dispose like owners of what they call their flocks. The Alsatian people have expressed their wish to be united to France. Their wish alone has accomplished and legalized the union, and they have become French because they wished to." During the hundred years that preceded 1871, there was never any faint-

est whisper of doubt that these provinces, French in nationality, in tradition, and in spirit, were loyal to the republic which their elected representatives helped to govern.

IN 1870, when it became known that the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine was to be demanded by the German warlords, the German workmen themselves protested against it, just as they are now protesting against the similar annexation of Polish and Russian provinces. Their leaders, who signed a manifesto, were arrested and imprisoned. The German Socialist deputies, Bebel and Liebknecht, spoke against annexation in the German Parliament of the Confederation of the North, and they were imprisoned for two years. The representatives of Alsace-Lorraine in the French National Assembly issued an eloquent protest against the German injustice. "All unanimous," they declared, "the citizens who remained at home as well as the soldiers who rushed to the colors, the former by voting, the latter by fighting, declared to Germany and to the world the immovable will of Alsace and Lorraine to remain French." The same representatives again in 1871, when the peace terms were being finally accepted, announced for the people of Alsace and Lorraine their "unalterable attachment for the country from which we are being violently torn" and repeated their determination to "wait with full confidence in the future until France, regenerated," could welcome them back into "the common family." There was then no pretense whatever by the Germans or by anybody else that France had taken those provinces from Germany and that Germany was taking them back. That lie had not yet been invented.

It had not yet been invented, and its invention was not yet even foreseen. On the contrary, the German Government proceeded to act in a way that made a record to refute the falsehood before it was thought of. The German junkers were so far from suspecting that they would ever claim Alsace-Lorraine as an original part of Germany that they treated the country as a conquered French province and its inhabitants as enslaved French. They made Alsace-Lorraine not a state of the Confederation but "a Land of the Empire" for German colonists. Two hundred thousand of the people of Alsace-Lorraine left their homes and migrated to

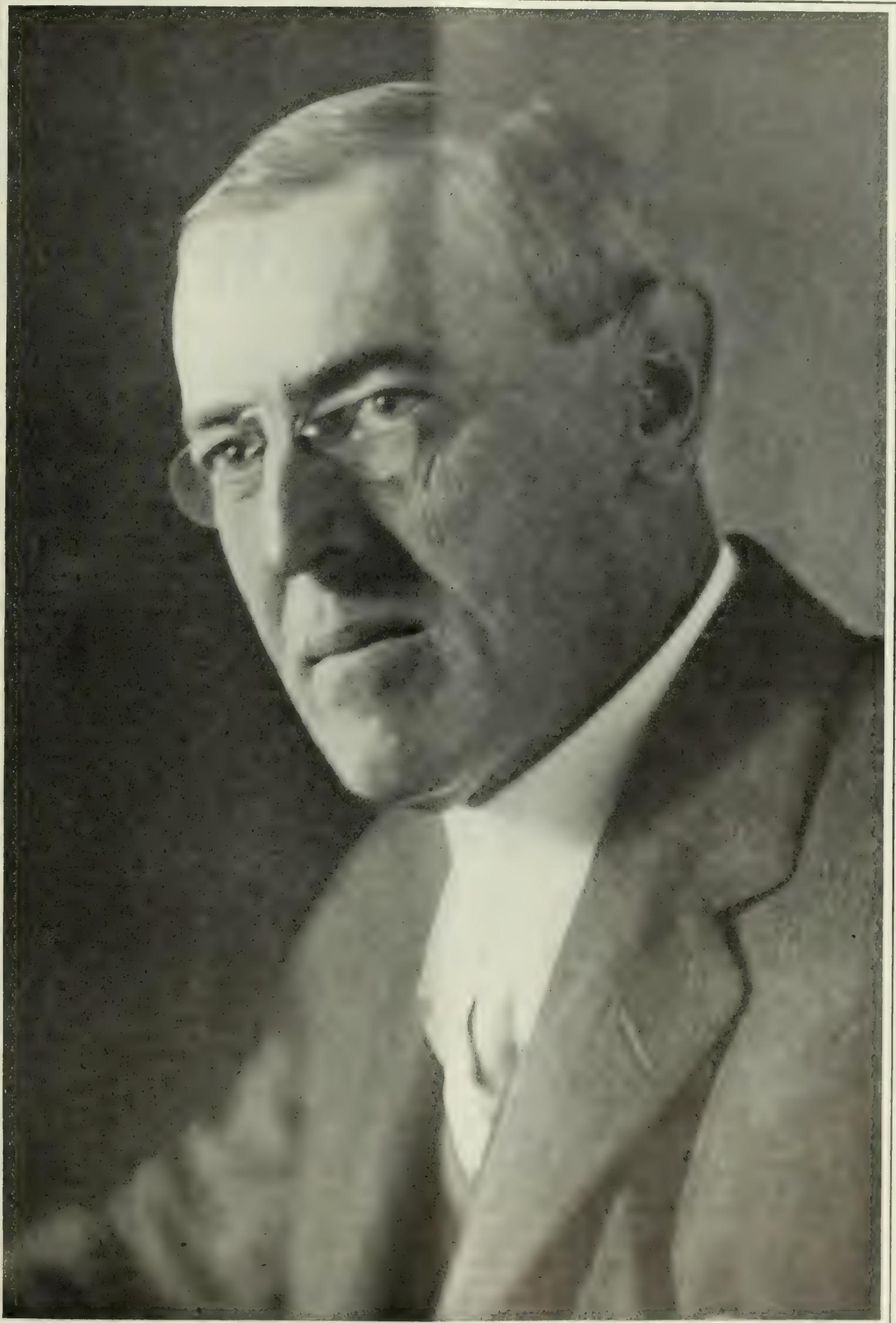
France. Those who remained were governed against their will.

They remained French in sympathy, and they were consistently persecuted for so remaining. The use of the French language was forbidden, and even women and children were imprisoned for speaking it. The young men were drafted into the German army, but they opposed military subjection with a passive resistance. Since the present war began, twelve thousand of them have succeeded in deserting from the German ranks to join the French, in spite of the elaborate precautions taken by the military authorities to prevent such desertions. What has been occurring recently in Belgium has been occurring also among the civilians in Alsace-Lorraine. There have been the same wholesale deportations, denunciations, and imprisonments. There has been a "Reign of Terror" so inhuman that it was denounced in the Reichstag, on March 23 last, by the German Socialist, Hermann Wendel. "If some day," he said, "these people are able to tell the story of their fate, there will be a cry of indignation from the whole world."

THEY are not yet able to tell that story. They are gagged by the military power and the German censorship. And it is these people, crushed into silence under a Reign of Terror—it is these people whom the Kaiserite in the United States pretends to consider a German people returned to the arms of the Fatherland after an age-long alienation by the French.

When it was first proposed, in 1870, to annex them to the Fatherland, the German workmen, in Germany itself, protested: "This policy of annexation will have no other result than to perpetuate the military despotism in Germany and to provoke, in the future, the slaughter of Germans and French by one another." It has had that result. The policy of further annexations which the German militarists now propose will have a similar result, if they are allowed to carry it out in the Russian provinces as they carried it out in Alsace-Lorraine. Their policy of annexation must be frustrated, and Alsace-Lorraine must be freed. "in order that peace," as President Wilson says, "may once more be made secure in the interests of all." And the lies of the Kaiserites in this country must not be allowed to deceive us about that fundamental truth.





"WHAT WE DEMAND IN THIS WAR IS NOTHING PECULIAR TO OURSELVES. IT IS THAT THE WORLD  
BE MADE FIT AND SAFE TO LIVE IN."





## The National Security League

Elihu Root,  
Honorary President  
Alton B. Parker,  
Honorary Vice-President  
S. Stanwood Menken,  
President

### The Committee on Patriotism Through Education:

Robert M. McElroy, Chairman,  
Head of the Department of History and  
Politics at Princeton University  
Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr.,  
Secretary  
Henry J. Allen,  
Editor of the "Wichita Daily Beacon,"  
Wichita, Kansas  
Albert Bushnell Hart,  
Professor of Government at Harvard Uni-  
versity  
Shailer Mathews,  
Dean of the University of Chicago  
S. Stanwood Menken,  
President of the National Security League  
Mrs. Philip North Moore,  
President of the National Council of Women  
Thomas F. Moran,  
Professor of History and Economics, Purdue  
University, Indiana  
Calvin W. Rice,  
Secretary of the American Society of Me-  
chanical Engineers  
Charles P. Neill,  
Former U. S. Commissioner of Labor,  
Washington, D. C.  
Col. Charles E. Lydecker,  
Chairman Board of Trustees, College of the  
City of New York  
Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson,  
Principal of the High School of Commerce,  
New York City

### Educators Donated to the Campaign as the Official Representatives of Educational Institutions

Professor Franklin Henry Giddings, Columbia  
University  
Professor William Bennett Munro, Harvard  
University  
Professor William Henry Schofield, Harvard  
University  
Professor Claude Halstead Van Tyne, Uni-  
versity of Michigan  
Professor Walter P. Hall, Princeton Univ.  
Professor Melancthon F. Libby, University of  
Colorado  
A Professor, to be announced later, from  
Leland Stanford University  
A Professor, to be announced later, from Uni-  
versity of Oregon  
Miss Etta V. Layton, Board of Education of  
Passaic, New Jersey

Each of these representatives has been as-  
signed a special section of the United States  
in which to push the work of the Campaign.  
Other institutions have promised representa-  
tives on part time.

# The Battle Cry

A Nation-wide Campaign for Intelligent Patriotism to Be  
Conducted Weekly in The Independent as the Official Publi-  
cation of the Committee on Patriotism Through Education,  
of the National Security League.

### FIRST ARTICLE

## MEN OF A HUNDRED RACES

By ARTHUR M. WOLFSON

**P**ATRIOTISM is a matter of the nation. As long as there is a man or emotions. It cannot be taught woman, native born or foreigner, who like arithmetic or grammar, nei- does not understand the principles upon ther can it be implanted in the which this republic was founded and mind by mere argument or by the the ideals which have animated its lengthy processes of reasoning. It is leaders from George Washington to useless to hope that we can stir the Abraham Lincoln and President Wil- emotions of a great people like ours son, as long as there are people who profoundly unless we can arouse in do not believe in the cause for which we are fighting, we are harboring a living center of opposition which will thus far been the salvation of this re- continue to be a fruitful source of public, until we can implant in their weakness and decay. Our task is to minds a belief in the destiny of this make clear to the doubter and to the nation as a bearer of good tidings to scoffer, to those who still dwell in the all the peoples of the world. darkness, the glory of the light which is the sign of a coming day.

Often those of us who think we have seen a great vision become impatient because our neighbors and our friends refuse to accept us as prophets; we are tempted to force our convictions on others, but in times like these it is well to remember that no worthy emotion was ever aroused by suppression, that it is the duty and the privilege of lead- ers to make clear to the people the justice of the cause for which they are fighting, the permanence of the ideals of the nation of which they are a part. Real patriotism can only grow where men are converted rather than forced to conform.

Every man and woman, every boy and girl in the United States who has completed the course in our elementary schools has studied the history of this country and knows something of our form of government, but these are the mere bones and flesh of the body. Be- fore we can arrive at a clear vision of the destiny of this nation, we must breathe into our history and into the understanding of our form of govern- ment the quickening breath of the spirit of our institutions.

This is the mission of all teachers and of all leaders of thought in this

We need to fill every member of the community—the capitalist, the skilled mechanic and the day laborer, the preacher, the teacher and the com- munity worker, the son of the slave and of the most recent immigrant with a desire to live up to his political and social opportunities so that we may work all together for the fulfilment of our common ideals.

Each good citizen has something to contribute to the welfare of his com- munity and of his country. It is given to the schoolboy as well as to the sol- dier to help in the struggle for freedom. No girl and no woman is relieved of re- sponsibility. Merchant and miner, shop- keeper and mechanic, doctor, professor and lawyer, each in his sphere is charged with the duty of understand- ing and spreading the common heritage of all men who claim the United States as their home.

Every good American should know the groundwork on which American history was erected, and the ideals which were in the minds of our fore- fathers; he should know the story of the pain and the labor with which the men of bygone generations built the





# of Freedom

To teach loyalty to the United States in the schools, colleges, homes, offices and workshops of the Nation; to help Americans to make their citizenship most effective. A series of weekly articles written by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University; Professor Robert McNutt McElroy, of Princeton University; Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson, Principal of the High School of Commerce, New York City.

structure over which the flag of our country floats. He should study the problems, national and international, which confront American society and the American citizen. He should realize that the days of privilege, of personal and national selfishness, of narrow individualism belong to the times that are past. In this way and in this way only can we hope to attain to real freedom, freedom for the individual and for the nation. In this way and in this way only can we hope to keep this republic safe for democracy and make democracy safe for the world.

This nation is made up of men of an hundred races. Each has contributed something to the development of our common ideals. Anglo-Saxon, Dutchman and Frenchman, Scotchman, Irishman and German, Italian, Russian and Greek, has landed upon the shores of this continent, each seeking in the western continent a haven from political, religious or social oppression, each seeking a freer and larger economic opportunity, and each in his turn, in proportion as he has learned the lesson of political democracy, has been assimilated as a citizen of the New World. Each time the men of the older generation have been worried lest the new tide of immigration should wipe out the evidences of our earlier civilization, but each new race has gradually adopted the ideals of our fathers and has itself added something to the ideals of the generations which followed.

Because we are a composite people, we have grown in idealism and in unselfishness; from generation to generation we have seen a newer and a better vision. If this nation had remained narrowly provincial, we should still be a group of thirteen colonies—English, Dutch, Huguenot-French and Scotch-Irish. If we had not welcomed the alien and given him a chance to develop, if we had not sent our younger genera-

tions out into the western wilderness, if we had not broadened and deepened our belief in democracy, if we had not taught the men of all countries who settled on the shores of the Atlantic and in the valley of the Mississippi, who migrated into the north country and across the western mountains, to think and speak of George Washington, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Daniel Webster and Abraham Lincoln as the knights errant of ideals which they all held in common, this continent today, like the continent of Europe, would be divided into a score of individual nations each striving to maintain a national ideal.

The great task of our past is still the task of our present and of our future. The ideals of the founders and builders of this republic, the inheritance of a profound belief in democracy, the belief in the Divine Right of the majority of the people even when opposed to the inherited rights of kings and of the aristocracy, the conviction that states with different local interests can live in harmony together under a federal constitution, the belief that nations as well as individuals can pursue their commercial purposes without coming into conflict with each other, that weak nations have the right to exist and to pursue their destinies side by side with strong nations, that the nation should offer equal opportunity to men of lowly degree as well as to men whose ancestors have established themselves in wealth and in honor, that men can differ in religion and speech and in actions and still live amicably together, are still the heritage of all dwellers in our country.

To the schools and to the leaders of public opinion is given the privilege of keeping these ideals and these beliefs alive in this Republic. The alien must still be welcomed whenever he comes to escape from [Continued on page 323]

Endorsed by Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, and by these State Commissioners of Public Instruction:

Dr. John H. Finley, New York  
Augustus C. Thomas, Maine  
M. B. Hillegas, Vermont  
Spright Dowell, Alabama  
N. C. McDonald, North Dakota  
Horace Ewils, Indiana  
Robert H. Wilson, Oklahoma  
Josephine Corliss Preston, Washington  
W. F. Doughty, Texas  
A. R. Spaid, Delaware  
J. Howard Wagner, New Mexico  
C. H. Lugg, South Dakota  
C. G. Schulz, Minnesota  
Nathan C. Schaeffer, Pennsylvania  
Francis G. Blair, Illinois  
W. N. Sheats, Florida  
Edward Hyatt, California  
M. L. Brittain, Georgia  
W. D. Ross, Kansas  
V. O. Gilbert, Kentucky  
C. N. Kendall, New Jersey  
F. B. Pearson, Ohio  
Walter E. Ranger, Rhode Island  
George B. Cook, Arkansas  
J. Y. Joyner, North Carolina  
W. E. Clemmons, Nebraska  
M. P. Shawkey, West Virginia  
S. W. Sherrill, Tennessee  
J. Swearingen, South Carolina  
Ethel E. Redfield, Idaho  
Edith K. O. Clark, Wyoming  
U. W. Lamkin, Missouri  
C. B. Cary, Wisconsin  
Mary C. C. Bradford, Colorado  
John Edward Bray, Nevada  
W. F. Bond, Mississippi  
Payson Smith, Massachusetts  
C. O. Case, Arizona  
E. G. Gowans, Utah  
Harris Hart, Virginia  
Mr. Ando, Iowa  
Miss May Trumper, Montana  
M. Bates Stephens, Maryland  
T. H. Harris, Louisiana  
H. A. Churchill, Oregon  
Fred L. Keeler, Michigan  
Charles D. Hine, Connecticut

Endorsed by these Presidents of American Colleges and Universities:

Benjamin T. Marshall, Connecticut College  
John Grier Hibben, Princeton University  
W. E. Stone, Purdue University  
H. C. Bumpus, Tufts College  
M. L. Burton, University of Minnesota  
H. B. Hutchins, University of Michigan  
C. A. Richmond, Union College  
P. L. Campbell, University of Oregon  
Ernest Martin Hopkins, Dartmouth College  
H. N. MacCracken, Vassar College  
Arthur T. Hadley, Yale University  
Chas. F. Thwing, Western Reserve University  
Thomas F. Holgate, Northwestern University  
Russell H. Conwell, Temple University  
R. C. MacLaurin, Institute of Technology  
E. J. James, University of Illinois  
George Norlin, University of Colorado  
Henry D. Wild, Acting Pres., Williams College  
C. W. Dabney, University of Cincinnati  
F. C. Ferry, Hamilton College  
Kenneth E. M. Sills, Bowdoin College  
James R. Day, Syracuse University  
Jacob Gould Schurman, Cornell University  
S. E. Mezes, College of the City of New York  
Harry Pratt Judson, University of Chicago  
Ray Lyman Wilbur, Leland Stanford Univ.  
Robert Sharp, Tulane University  
A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard University  
W. H. P. Faunce, Brown University  
Edwin A. Alderman, University of Virginia  
Benjamin Ide Wheeler, University of California  
Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University  
Edgar F. Smith, University of Pennsylvania  
Alexander Meiklejohn, Amherst College  
James E. Russell, Dean of Teachers' College  
Walter Jessup, State University of Iowa



# WHAT IS A WORTHY AMERICAN?

THESE are hours when the ordinarily thoughtful man is looking backward, looking forward, looking around, looking within. He observes that America has not been exclusively a land where only men thoroly imbued with the principles upon which it was founded might build for themselves homes. Isolated from the beginning by countless leagues of sea, it was never dreamed that it could become involved in the politics and policies of Europe. This isolation led the rulers to throw its gates open to all who might care to enter. These came in unnumbered thousands and for reasons, oftentimes, remote from those purely of government—some to advance their fortune and some their social standing; others to divorce themselves from distressful conditions—social, economic, political, or religious.

So thoughtless and indifferent were we to the shrinking of the ocean by steam and electricity that we rejoiced to observe everywhere business being conducted and social energies evinced under the hyphenations of European-American citizenship. We took no trouble to protest against it. Our isolation made it immaterial to us whether there was any difference between loyalty and patriotism, and true to a thousand years of tradition, we did not face the question until it became of moment.

The years drew us closer and closer to Europe in the ties of commerce and the friendly relations of travel. More and more we became a part of the world; and suddenly a mad monarch, drunk with military power and crazed with the idea that he was divinely ordained to rule the world, plunged Europe into a war so awful that all wars which had preceded it paled into insignificance.

In less than three years we discovered that there was a vast difference between loyalty and patriotism. The hearts of men flamed up very largely in response to the blood that flowed in their veins. Patriotism showed itself as dependent, not upon place of residence or political ideas, but rather upon heredity.

It is unnecessary to engage in any hair-splitting, altho there seems to be much discussion as to whether this war is being waged "to make the world safe for democracy" or "to make democracy safe for the world." Of course, it was meant by the President, when he spoke of making "the world safe for democracy," of making it safe for real democracy.

But in many quarters there seems a disposition to question the meaning of the word Democracy. The Germans, who consider themselves true democrats, in a sense, attempt to sneer at the meaning which we Americans give to the word. Their idea, judged by what has been printed in the German newspapers, apropos of the President's latest message to Congress, is that American democracy means world dominion.

Democracy, to begin with, is not a

BY THOMAS R. MARSHALL

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

system of government. Indeed, democracy may find its expression in any one of numerous systems. The people's rule does not depend upon the number of votes nor necessarily upon the system of government under which they vote. Good or bad government must go back to good or bad citizenship, to intelligent or ignorant, to honest or dishonest electors. Democracy means the rule of the people under whatever form of government they may choose to express it, but when once the rule of the people has been expressed, thru their chosen representatives—and particularly in the hour of war—however much any of us may think that certain of the policies are mistaken policies, free speech, free press, and liberty of conscience do not justify criticism, for criticism, however unintentional, invariably gives aid and comfort to the enemy.

DEMOCRACY is constructive, not destructive; it is advisory, not critical. I would not have it understood that it is our duty to walk over the dead bodies of our convictions even to attain success. I admit that failure with honor is preferable to success with disgrace; but, believing as I do in the justice and necessity of our cause, I beg those who speak to speak whole-heartedly for the cause in which we are engaged, and not to criticize until mature thought and consideration have convinced them that by criticism they can advance the cause of our country and of universal democracy. I would have all men with us in this cause from a sense of duty, if for no other reason, but I would preferably have all enter into it from a higher sense, that of living sacrifice for generations yet unborn.

Common gratitude to the fathers and savers of the republic demand that we pour out the last drop of blood and expend the last dollar of money in the cause in which we have engaged. This, loyalty demands; but objectives in crucial hours assume new forms. Martin Luther thought he died a loyal Catholic; instead he died the founder of a new church. Abraham Lincoln thought he was called to the Presidency to preserve the Union; instead he died the emancipator of the black man.

So whatever the original causes of this war and whatever the motives in its earlier prosecution may have been, they have now resolved themselves into a conflict between the two great systems of government—autocracy and democracy.

So far as devotion to duty is concerned, no new springs have been discovered. Under like circumstances, conduct is apt to be much the same now as it was fifty-six years ago. It was given me then to hear the views and to grasp, altho imperfectly, the great questions which resulted in the war for the preservation of the Union.

Within a month after Sumter was

fired upon, Stephen A. Douglas, in a speech at Chicago, fixed the attitude of more than ninety per cent of his followers and, next to Abraham Lincoln, was, under God, a compelling force which saved the republic. I, as a boy, read what he then said and now in my old age, when confronting another crisis in the history of the republic, I gladly quote from that speech as follows:

But this is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war; only patriots or traitors. The greater our unanimity the speedier the day of peace.

This speech ended—and ended forever—the hopes of the South to win its fight because of a divided North, with the intention thereafter to conquer the conquerors. It set brother against brother and son against father and there were few Douglas democrats who did not see clearly their duty to shoulder arms, forget blood and creed, and kill and slay, if need be, members of their own household, that the Union might be preserved.

If my people could, as they did, take up arms against their blood relatives of the South, then any American citizen of German birth or German origin can do the same in this sad hour and, failing to do it, he is not worthy of the republic.

Let us not forget there are now only two grades of citizens, patriots and traitors, and only one party, the Party of the Union.

WHAT, therefore, is the lesson of the hour?

I speak only for myself, and yet I would that it might be for all my readers also. That lesson is, that this war shall furnish a new definition of patriotism. The word shall no longer mean the land of a man's birth, or the land of his adoption, the language he speaks, or the place where those he loves reside. It shall have evolved into a different meaning. It will demand of every one who owes allegiance to any prince, or potentate, or autocratic power on earth, that he renounce that allegiance, and renounce also allegiance to every purely selfish pursuit and aim; that he subordinate the material interests of this government to its ideals; that he take an oath of allegiance to an invisible government which believes, which teaches, which holds that all men are both free and equal, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, that none is fit to rule save of the free and untrammelled consent of the majority of those over whom he rules, that wealth is good and honor is better, but above all, that democracy is best.

Whoever believes these things is worthy to be an American; whoever does not, is unworthy.

Washington, D. C.



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



FOR THE HARVEST OF ANOTHER YEAR

Millet might have painted this old French peasant "repatrié," digging through the barbed wire fortifications to plant his fields again

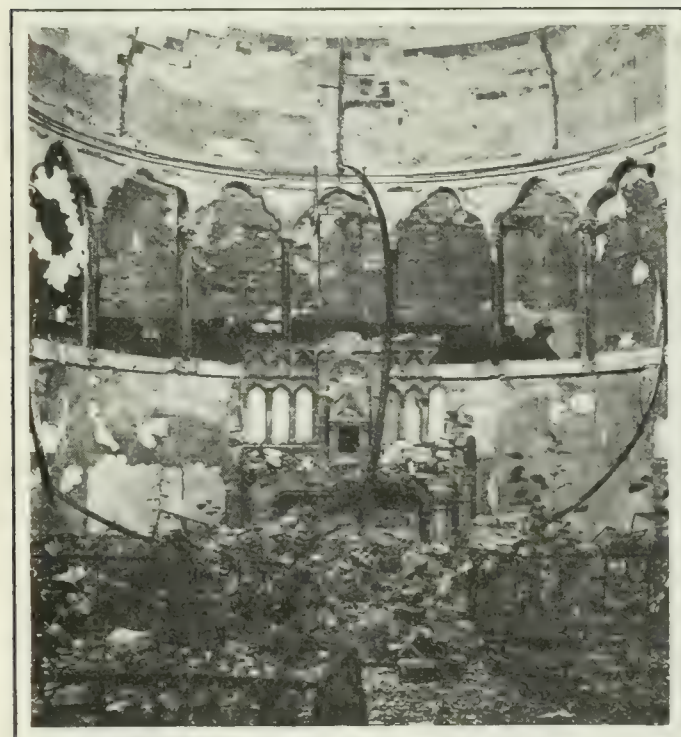




© Underwood & Underwood

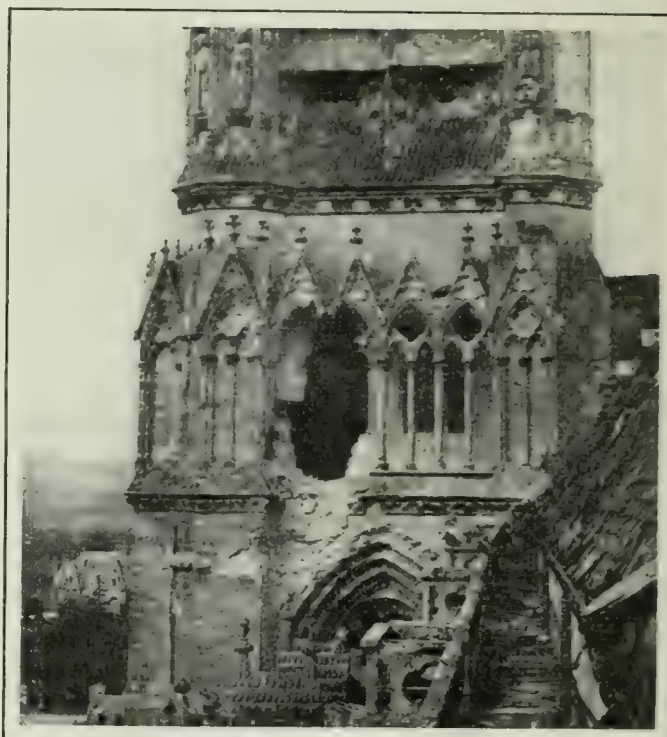
**"MY  
STRONGHOLDS  
HAVE THEY  
CAST DOWN"**

*Ypres, before the war one of the most beautiful of Belgian cathedral towns, has been brought by German bombardment to the desolate line of ruins photographed above. Part of the famous cathedral is still standing, but battered into a mass of debris, and the homes are practically all destroyed. This photograph is one of those taken for the British official records*



Pictorial Press

THE OVERTURNED ALTAR OF RHEIMS



Underwood & Underwood

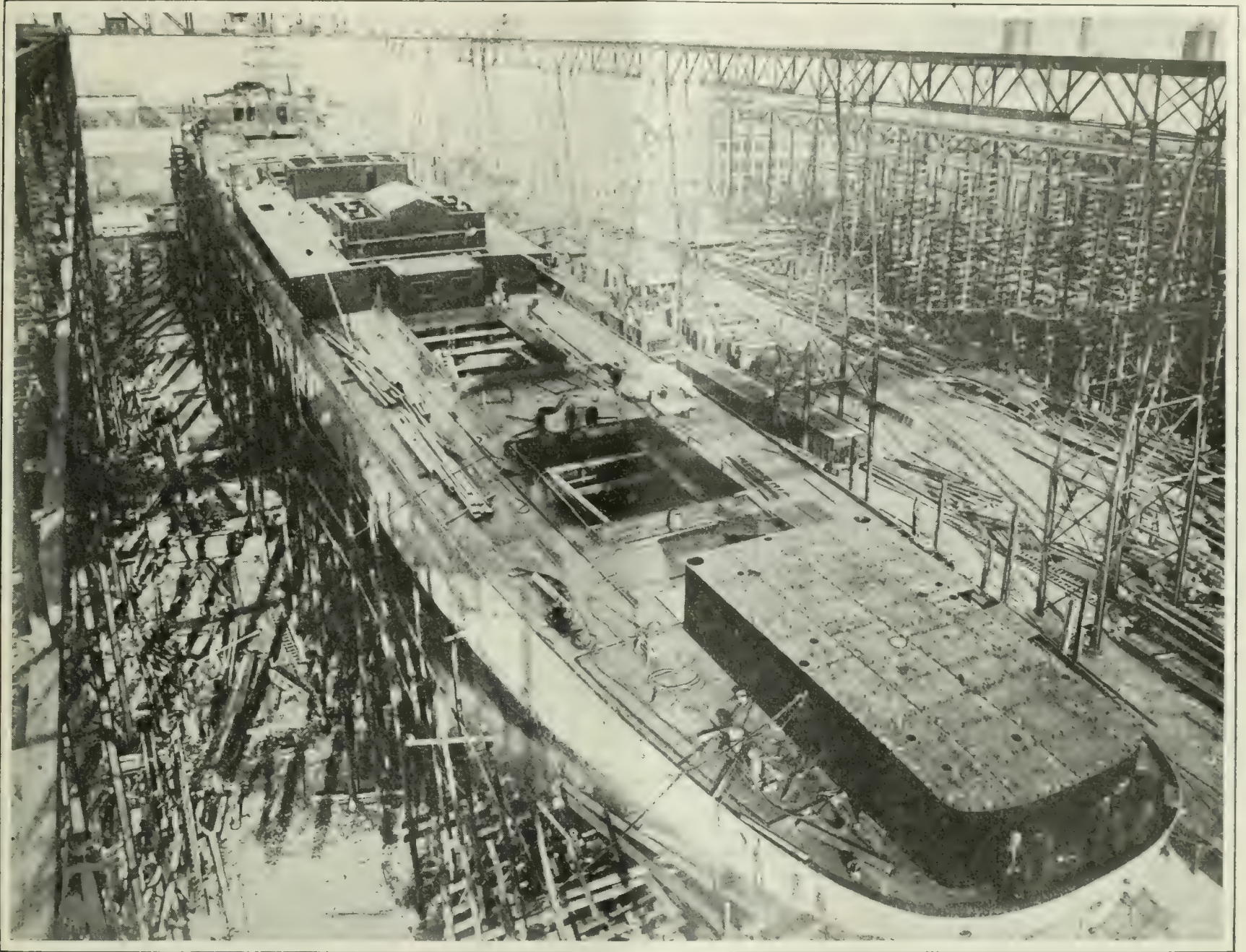
WORK OF GERMAN SHELLS AT SOISSONS



© Underwood & Underwood

THE PRIEST OF RHEIMS AND HIS VICAR CARRY ON THEIR WORK IN SPITE OF DESTRUCTION SUCH AS THIS





© Committee on Public Information, from Underwood & Underwood

#### THE MISSING LINK

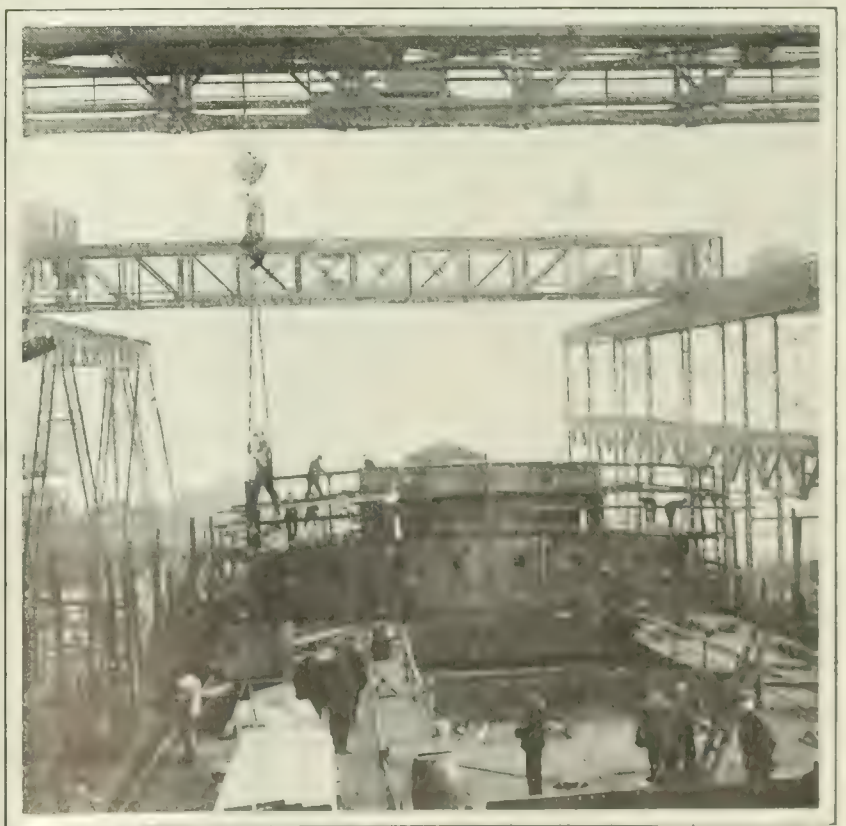
One of the big freighters being built for the United States Government to carry supplies abroad to our troops and allies. The strike of shipyard workers is scored by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board as "paralyzing the life line between us and the front"



© Underwood & Underwood

#### PUTTING HEART INTO A STEAMSHIP

This big shipyard crane swings the 80-ton engine neatly from the ship in drydock to the repair shop and puts it back in place again



#### DELAY IS FATAL HERE

The engine hatches on this unfinished vessel at one of our shipyards show the amount of freight she can carry to our troops



# CORPORAL BILL ON A HIKE

"We had a war, you see, between the Reds and the Blues"



"To get our guns in position we had to roll them by hand for about seventy-five yards." This gun is camouflaged by straw

DEAR Old Jim—

We just got back from a three-days' artillery hike, and oh, boy, I had the time of my life!

We were out two nights, and it was more fun than hunting wildcats on the upper Guadalupe. I reckon I got in about two hours' sleep, but I was full of pep every minute. Everybody was. We had a little mock war, you see, up in Comal and Bexar Counties between the Reds and the Blues. I was a Blue. I think the Blues won the big battle easily, but the major who refereed said the fight was a draw. The Reds claim they beat us a mile. That's like them.

We left at the break of day last Thursday. Jim, if I could describe that sight to you! It gave me a queer kind of feeling—as if I wanted to cry tears and shout "hurrah!" at the same time, like an old negro mammy getting religion. There, in a long train, were those trim-looking gun carriages and caissons, the big, strong, glossy horses, and the finest looking set of men (officers and privates both) I ever set eyes on. I felt as proud of the red guidon flying at the head of the column as if I owned it all by myself.

Do you fellows in the navy ever feel that way? I reckon you do. And I have a hunch (as the city fellows say) that this feeling is going to make us whip the Germans. I never knew before how much it meant to be an American, did you, Jim?

While we were riding along I noticed Rod Milam on the caisson (ammunition wagon) ahead of me. You haven't forgotten how shiftless he used to be; how long his hair grew, how bowed his shoulders were, and how he used to drawl out his words as if he were too lazy even to talk. Well, the old Rod is dead, Jim; yes, really dead. He grew weaker and weaker and finally cashed in his checks. This Rod on the

caisson was a different man. His hair was trimmed close, his uniform was the neatest in the battery, his back was straight as a ramrod, and when he talked his words snapped. Yes, sir. *Snapped.*

Maybe you can guess why Rod changed. At first the captain made it mighty hard for him—had him doing all kinds of extra duty until what Rod said would have made a west Texas cowboy blush. The B. C. seemed to have it in for him. Then one day he promoted Rod to a corporal. Rod had made good; passed the captain's test, you see. If any one wants to say anything against the B. C. now, he had better be sure that Rod isn't around.

Talk about this army life not being healthful! Why, Jim, in the last two months our battery has made an average gain in weight of six pounds per man; the captain has the records in his office to prove it. Nobody answers sick call any more unless it's some chap who wants to skip a day's work, and mighty few of that brand belong to old Battery A.

BUT to get back to the hike. As the morning wore along it got hot and dusty, and I drank nearly all the water out of my canteen. I asked a sergeant where we would stop to get another supply. This is what he told me:

"You'll get no more water 'till we make camp this afternoon, buddy. That canteen should last you for twenty-four hours. Do you reckon that if we let you drink water wherever you liked that you wouldn't get sick sometime? The Government needs you to fight, son; so, buck up."

What do you know about that? The Government is so careful of our health that the water we drink must pass a Board of Censorship first. I call that going some.

At noon we made a halt. We un-

hitched the horses, ate a cold snack and rested in the shade of some big, cool cottonwoods on the Salado Creek. At one o'clock we hitched up and started on.

At about four o'clock we halted to go into camp for the night. The place was a flinty slope behind a screen of cedars. An "old-timer" came along, and I asked him what the B. C. meant by stopping here.

"Good drainage in case of a rain-storm," he answered, "and the enemy's scouts can't see us behind these trees."

Jim, the B. C. is right every time. I've tried to catch him doing something wrong or foolish, but as you used to say, "it can't be done." I certainly do admire our captain. Every man in Battery A is back of him, and we hope we'll have a chance to prove it soon "over there."

MY, how we hustled! There was a pile of work to do—grooming the horses, stretching the picket line, preparing the mess outfit for supper, drawing water from a near-by tank, setting up our "pup" tents and a million other things. Our swing driver was detailed for kitchen police, and I had to take care of his two horses. I took the big grooming brush and went to work with pride. I wiped away every speck of dust that I could find until the two big animals were as sleek and shining as a pair of kittens.

Then a sergeant named Bates spoke up from behind me:

"Say, do you call that grooming? Open your eyes a little, buddy. Look at that spot and that one and that one. Get 'em off. You're not on the farm now. You're in the army."

I hate to admit it, Jim, but he spoke the truth. Things aren't done on the farm as they are in the army. The army is a whole lot more thoro, even when it comes to taking care of animals.



But what he said made me hopping mad. I felt myself turning red, and I wanted to beat him up then and there. Several times before, I had decided to give him a real licking on account of his uppish ways. However, I have not done so yet. He weighs two hundred pounds and they say he has a strain of Lipan in him.

For the next two hours I worked harder than a harvest hand. It was dark before Baldwin, a New Mexico boy, and I found time to set up our "pup" tent. This is a curious little trick that isn't really big enough for one man's-sized man, altho two must use it.

Each man carries in his roll a shelter-half, or one side of the tent. When camp is made the two pieces of canvas are buttoned together at the top. Two small folding tent poles fit under the ends, and the sides are held down by wooden pegs. There is enough room inside for two men lying down.

My roll held one O. D. woolen blanket, a suit of underwear, two pairs of socks, a towel, a cake of soap, a toothbrush and a comb. Besides this I had a poncho, or slicker.

We had just finished digging a ditch around the tent to keep the water out if it rained when somebody yelled, "Come and get it!" Say, boy, you should have seen the stampede. There was a wild hunt for mess kits and then a scramble to get over to the "chow." I was fifth in line; how's that? It cost me a torn shirt, tho.

The "chow" was in big, steaming cans lined up across the entrance of the tent. A man stood behind each one and ladled out the portions as we filed past. I came away with two big potatoes, a chunk of roast beef, some apple jelly, a spoonful of butter and two thick slices of bread. Of course I was careful to sit down as near to the mess tent as possible, and I went to work without any delay. Jim, I've seen men put away food mighty fast during the thrashing season, but I passed all records that night. By the time the first line had been served I was back for my second helping. And, Jim (I know you'll laugh), I went back a third time. Yes, sir, I was that hungry. I never expect to taste apple jelly as good as that again—not even mother's or Aunt Maud's.

Of course, we had to clean our own mess kits. I suppose you have them in the navy. Ours are very neat. They consist of a shallow pan with a lid, a knife, a spoon and a fork. You can use the pan and the lid for plates, and your canteen holder serves as a cup for coffee.

Well, you would suppose that after supper we would go to bed and rest till the next morning, but no such luck. A Blue scout had brought in word that a Red battery was lined up on a hill about two miles away. To get our guns in posi-

tion in case of an attack we had to roll them by hand for about seventy-five yards. When we got them there we found the slope to be too steep. A detail was named to cut down the grade. I was given a pickax.

At midnight Lieutenant Smith told us to go to bed. I pulled off my heavy shoes and rolled into my blanket, thankful even for the sharp flints underneath.

At 12:30 a. m. by my funny little wrist watch some one shook me and said in a low voice:

"Get up quick. We've got to move out of here. A battery has our range. Never mind lacing those shoes."

I don't suppose you know what a job this meant, Jim. Breaking up camp and moving out in broad daylight is hard, but it's a stiff proposition on a black night when you can't use lights because of the enemy's gunners. But we worked as cheerfully as a crowd of Sunday school picnickers.

Finally we moved out. Can you guess how far we went? That was the saddest part of it. Two hundred yards. Yes, sir, that was all.

We had no time to set up the "pup" tents and lay out our blankets. We had to bivouac, or lie down on the ground just as we were. I sat down on a branch of thorns and a moment later a frog or some other little varmint scampered over my hand.

All the good places were taken, but at last, on the edge of a small gully, I stumbled over the feet of an "old-timer," the battery saddler.

"Lie down, buddy," he muttered. "We can nap for an hour, anyway."

"An hour!" I exclaimed.

"You bet. We're at war, remember. We're fighting Kaiser Bill, aren't we?"

"You bet," I answered and dropt off to sleep.

At three a. m. the whistle blew, and we were up and at it again. We had a breakfast of strong coffee, thick bacon and fried potatoes. That food was great. I feel downright sorry for the way I ate it. I'm glad mother didn't see me.

Just before we moved out Lieutenant Smith spoke to our section as follows:

"We expect to meet the Reds this

morning at about ten o'clock. The battle will last all day and all night. We'll be kept pretty busy; so, be up on your toes every minute."

At about ten o'clock we *did* meet the Reds. We saw their infantry in plain view on a slope about six hundred yards away. We unlimbered the pieces, and our gun crews got busy. Say, Jim, the Reds almost lost their "dough boys" right there. Their captain was in a bad fix, being some distance from cover. We were inflicting heavy casualties when the Red artillery got our range and nearly wiped us out. We didn't want to do it, but the officers made us retreat.

Of course, we were only using blanks, but it was a pretty good imitation battle. I don't believe real fighting is a lot of fun, tho, and I'm sure I'm not going to make any grandstand hero "over there." But I've made up my mind on one thing, Jim. I'm going to do my bit to prove that Americans are better men than the Germans, and I mean every word of that.

We certainly had one good joke on the Reds. The night before one of our cannoneers (a vaudeville actor in civil life) slipt away and located the Red artillery. He walked into their camp as big as day, and demanded something to eat. The handkerchief on his hat was blue, all right, but in the faint lantern light the color didn't show. The Reds, thinking he was one of their scouts, told him all about their plans for capturing our battery. Then he went down to their guns and slipt the firing pin out of every piece!

If they hadn't provided themselves with extra pins the war would have ended in our favor right there. You should have seen this fellow strut after the B. C. praised him. I heard him sass his section chief twice the next day.

Early in the afternoon we clashed with the Reds again. We took a position on a hill above them, and from the start they had the worst of it. Pretty soon their infantry began to draw back out of sight; then their artillery firing stopped and we saw them moving out in a cloud of dust. By heck, they were retreating, Jim! We yelled like a band of Comanches. In two minutes we were limbered up and on their trail.

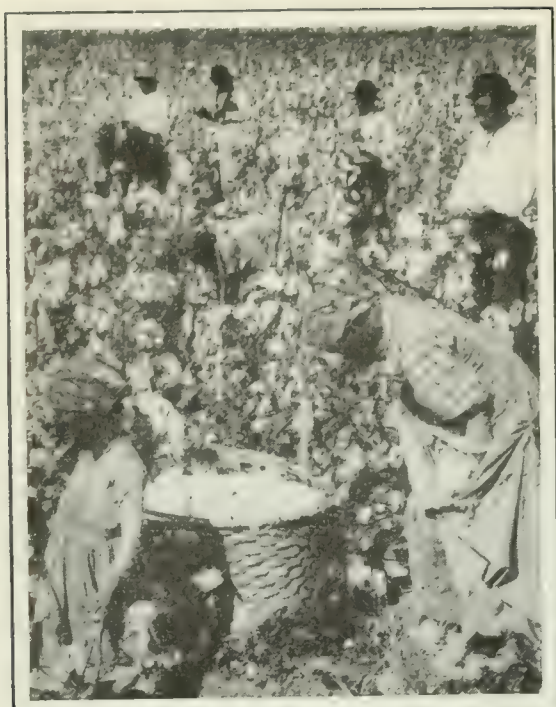
They stopped running about sundown. Their infantry and ours went into sure-enough trenches that had been constructed several weeks before. Battery A made camp, but we had to break it up in about an hour, for the Red artillery was making it hot for us again. We moved back in the hills a couple of miles and trained our guns on the Red trenches.

Shortly after dark the fireworks commenced. Say, Jim, that night battle was wonderful. Away down there in the valley we could see {Continued on page 322}



"Uncle Sam's firing it so that before we can set sail for Europe we'll know a lot about trench warfare." I call that longheaded!





© Underwood & Underwood

One of those gold mines down in Dixie

THE president of a national bank in a medium-sized Southern city adjusted his gold rimmed spectacles, and reaching successively into two pigeonholes of his desk, drew out two thick gray leaflets just the size of a letter envelope and spread them flat side by side in front of his visitor with unmistakable satisfaction.

"These statements tell the story," he said, and his forefinger traveled over the first leaflet, which was dated in September, and rested on the item "deposits"; then it pointed to a similar item on the second leaflet, which was dated the latter part of October. The first figure was approximately \$600,000; the second was over \$1,000,000. The amount loaned out by the bank had only slightly increased, and the difference was mainly in the form of cash and gilt edge bonds.

Where did all this money come from, he was asked.

"Cotton," was the laconic reply. "You see, the farmers are getting nearly 30 cents a pound for cotton, and the money finds its way into the banks. These farmers have about paid all they owe, and some of them are becoming lenders instead of borrowers. The same process gives the country merchant more money than he ever had before. The banks in the South, especially throughout the cotton producing region, have hitherto been heavy borrowers of money in New York at this season of the year. Last year the process was reversed, and this year is an exaggerated repetition of last year. Here in this bank we may have a trifle more than our share, but I doubt it. All the banks, especially in Georgia and the other cotton producing states, are in very easy circumstances."

The case of this bank is merely typical; it is an actual example cited to illustrate banking and economic conditions generally in the South at this time. Thanks to the present price of cotton, the South is coming into her own. The great borrowing section is a borrower no longer, but is beginning to lend. At the very time when the East is being drained of its liquid capital in order to provide the sinews of the war for America and her allies, that self-

# THE SOUTH ON EASY STREET

BY

WILLIAM HURD HILLYER

*Mr. Hillyer writes from a broad business experience as a broker and banker in Atlanta, Georgia, and is an accepted authority on the economic situation of the South.—THE EDITOR*

same South, which for a hundred years prior to the outbreak of the present war furnished the only commodity capable of turning the balance of trade in our favor and drawing the yellow gold from Europe, now proves to be the world's last great reservoir of liquid capital.

In this respect the South has astonished all the prophets and belied all criticism even in her own borders. When the Great War broke out, the cotton producing state with one accord put on sackcloth and ashes and announced that starvation and ruin were their inevitable portion. This sentiment culminated in the hysterical "buy a bale" movement, which was about like giving chloroform to a man suffering from sunstroke. Yet in spite of all this and in spite of the very real curtailment of demand due to the closing of the 4,000,000 bale market in Germany, the world was not slow in waking up to the fact that it wanted cotton and more cotton, and no substitute for cotton. The recovery was rapid and the rest of the story is common knowledge. From 6 cents a pounds in the fall of 1914, cotton has recovered to 28 cents a pound at this writing with every prospect of going higher.

It is not within the province of this article to discuss the merits of the present price of cotton. Suffice it to say that in the opinion of trained economists and experts the world over, cotton is still relatively cheap. Measured by the twin standard of actual economic use and price-comparison with other commodities, the intrinsic value of cotton is still higher than the market value and the staple should sell at not less than 40 cents per pound.

Of course it must not be supposed that all of this tremendous rise is net profit. The cost of production has risen enormously during the past three years. The margin of profit, however, is still large enough to afford the Southern farmer a handsome surplus and should indeed amortize his entire capital indebtedness in two or three years.

It is popularly supposed that the present high price of cotton is due solely to conditions brought about by the present war. This is a mistake. It is not generally realized that without the



© Underwood & Underwood

The economic emancipator of the South

drastic reforms which were instituted three years ago on the floor of the New York Cotton Exchange as a result of the laws passed at that time by Congress, and particularly the so-called Lever Law, the cotton farmers could not have reaped the benefit of the increased demand, resultant upon present conditions. The form of cotton contract which had been used for more than a generation on the New York Cotton Exchange so discriminated against the farmer that it was indeed impossible for him to get a just price for his product. The Lever bill, fostered and put thru by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and other senators and congressmen who had made a long study of the cotton situation both from the standpoint of the grower and the spinner, enabled the farmer to sell his product on an honest contract which gave him the benefit of the actual worth of the particular grade delivered, instead of arbitrarily basing the price on inferior grades.

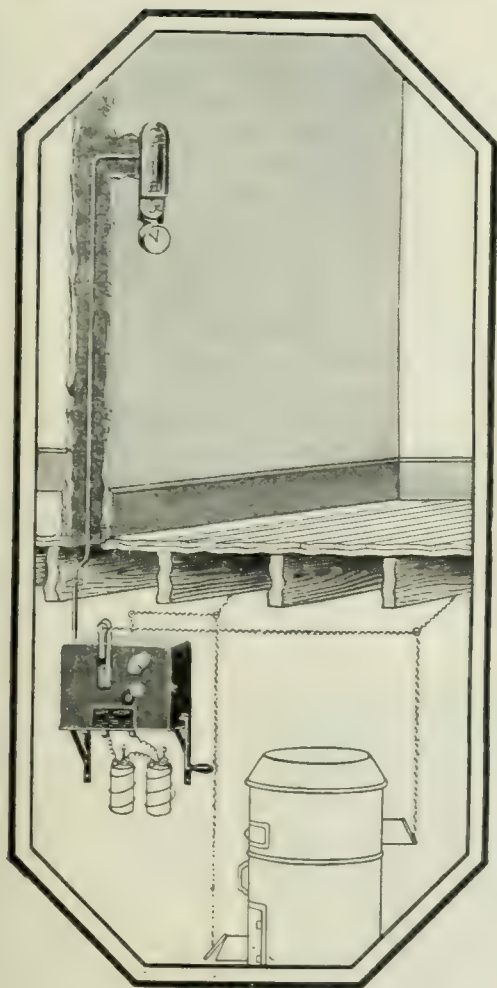
The financial and economic emancipation of the South is really the result of many causes. Among these may be mentioned the diversity of crops which had its beginning during the lean years of 1914 and 1915. Nothing short of those extremely adverse conditions could have forced the Southern farmer into depending upon crops other than cotton for his subsistence. The hard times were thus a blessing in disguise. Cotton is still king; but he is no longer the tyrant and slave driver; he holds his feudal allegiance under the real master of the soil—the farmer himself. Corn, oats, alfalfa, peas, beans and many other crops, now pour their rich tribute into the coffers of the South. Where formerly the cotton was sold to buy food, the South is now virtually self-sustaining and the cotton is largely velvet.

This brings us to the third great cause of the South's present comfortable position, namely, the Federal Reserve banking system. Without the establishment of such a system, the South would have been unable to mobilize her liquid capital rapidly enough to reap the benefits of the other factors working in her be- [Continued on page 325]





"Yes, our coal bill is lower and our home is more comfortable"



Easily installed on any type of home heating plant.

## Western Electric Heat Regulator

*It replaces the human element in heat regulation—makes it electrical, automatic and helps you cooperate with the United States Fuel Administrator.*

### Saves Fuel

When the drafts are open and your house temperature rises above 68 degrees—the standard set by the fuel administrator—then you are wasting coal and losing heat through the open windows and up the chimney.

This Heat Regulator automatically adjusts the dampers for an even temperature all day long. A variation of one degree in the room temperature regulates the drafts, giving you comfort and saving considerably more than the asked-for shovelful each day.

### Morning Comfort

With this Heat Regulator, you can set the indicator and clock for a lower temperature at night and 68 degrees for morning, then your home will be warm, but not overheated. The dampers open automatically. No more shivering trips to the cellar to coax heat from a low fire.

The No. 100 outfit has a spring motor and costs \$38.50; the No. 200 outfit has an electric motor and costs \$55.00. (Prices slightly higher west of the Rockies.) Buy from your electrical contractor; he will install it in a few hours' time, at a reasonable cost.

Write for your copy of the new booklet No. 71-BJ,  
"Temperature—As You Like It."

**WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY**  
INCORPORATED

New York Philadelphia Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Dallas Minneapolis San Francisco Seattle  
Houses in all Principal Cities



# THE NEW BOOKS

## Trotsky's Opinions

WHEN the poor Jew journalist was called from New York's ghetto to become Acting Czar of All the Russias his ideas suddenly became of importance to the whole world. If he were, as was too hastily assumed at first, a paid agent of the Kaiser, it would not matter what he thought; but as it has become evident he is a man of intense convictions to which he is willing to sacrifice himself or a million other people we turn with intense curiosity to what he has written. Three years ago we went to reading Treitschke to discover how the war started. Now we go to Trotsky to see how the war is coming out. Our curiosity is in a measure gratified by the volume of his recent writings now published in English under the title of *Bolsheviki and World Peace*.

In this book Trotsky makes it perfectly plain where he stands. The peace terms that he has specified here are virtually the same as he has since thrust in the face of the German and Austrian Foreign Ministers at Brest-Litovsk. They are:

- Immediate cessation of the war.
- No contributions.
- The right of every nation to self-determination.
- The United States of Europe, without monarchies, without standing armies, without ruling feudal castles, without secret diplomacy.

This sounds in part as tho it might have been a message from the President to Congress, but it must not be assumed that Trotsky stands for what we know as Americanism. He is doubtless, as the publisher tells us, anti-Hohenzollern and anti-Hapsburg, but he is also and almost equally anti-American. He is too extreme to get along with the orthodox Socialists in any country. He is the most sinister of the Left. He is more Marxian than Marx. His party is what is known in the Russian language as the "Bolsheviki," in Latin phraseology as "Maximalists" and in American political parlance as the "whole hoggers." He is not an evolutionist but a revolutionist. He does not want to ameliorate the lot of labor but to overthrow capitalism. He does not believe in patriotism but internationalism. He does not consider himself bound by established laws or bourgeois morality. He is not working for a democracy but for the rule of the proletariat. He is trying to put a stop to the war of nations so as to clear the way for a bigger one — the war of classes.

From this standpoint Trotsky, in the present volume, discusses the issues of the war with great acuteness and thoro acquaintance with socialistic literature in various languages. We naturally turn first to what he says of the part Russia is to play:

The year 1914 spells the complete bankruptcy of Russian liberalism, and makes the Russian proletariat the sole champion of the war of liberation. It makes the Russian Revolution definitely an in-



© Underwood & Underwood

LEON TROTSKY

tegral part of the Social Revolution of the European proletariat.

In our war against Czarism, in which we have never known a "national" truce, we have never looked for help from Hapsburg or Hohenzollern militarism, and we are not looking for it now. We have preserved a sufficiently clear revolutionary vision to know that the idea of destroying Czarism was utterly repugnant to German imperialism. Czarism has been its best ally on the Eastern border. The fate of the Russian Revolution is so inseparably bound up with the fate of European Socialism, and we Russian Socialists stand so firmly on the ground of internationalism, that we cannot, we must not for a moment entertain the idea of purchasing the doubtful liberation of Russia by the certain destruction of the liberty of Belgium and France, and—what is more important still—thereby inoculating the German and Austrian proletariat with the virus of imperialism.

Trotsky's message as exprest in this volume is not directed to the outside world but against the more moderate men of his own party, against the Socialists who believe it right to defend their own country and possible to realize their aims thru gradual development and political methods rather than by some sudden upheaval. But for that reason the volume all the better reveals the mind of the author than if he had written it for the wider circle of readers it will now reach. It is appropriately

introduced by Lincoln Steffens, who became acquainted with Trotsky in Petrograd and is much in sympathy with his views.

*The Bolsheviki and World Peace*, by Leon Trotsky. New York: Boni and Liveright. \$1.50.

## The War in Retrospect

WHAT Arthur Guy Empey did for the profession of arms, has been duplicated by Hugh Gibson in his *A Journal From Our Legation in Belgium* for what we may rightly term the American diplomat at the front. While the two spheres of service are, of course, distinct if not always separate, Mr. Gibson went to his job of tackling explosive German commanders, looking frightfulness and the rest squarely in the face to size up just what it all amounted to, then proceeding straightway to yank some sort of justice and relief on behalf of the war-stricken out of it, in the same characteristically fine American spirit with which Empey went Over the Top. One does not have to read far into Mr. Gibson's pages to discover that he became suddenly an extraordinarily busy man in assisting Brand Whitlock at the American Legation in Brussels. His is indeed a wonderful narrative of diplomatic encounters, and rapid journeys thru Belgium and elsewhere to the end of some object he was determined to accomplish in spite of the rebuffs and obstacles. Thus, his trip to Louvain in company with the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires by the singular name of Don German Bülle should prove a classic of burlesque tragedy, an adventure the like of which has surely never been written before. A journal of an entirely different vintage, tho in its place to be taken in hand with due regard to the cleverness of its authorship, is *The Diary of a Nation*, by E. S. Martin. Herein we have republished in book form a critical weekly review of the war from August 13, 1914, to the date of our formal entry, lacking nothing in brilliancy of wit and caustic satire directed upon Germany and those in this country who favored her cause. Arthur J. Brown writes from personal observation of *Russia in Transformation* a generally informing review of the great revolution, its political and social causes,

present phases, and probable trend to an ultimate triumph of true democracy. While Dr. Brown is cautious in not venturing on too certain prophecy, yet the reader gathers that a bright future awaits Russia in the near future. *Russia in Transformation* is the kind of book which should be welcome in a library for popular reading.

*A Journal From Our Legation in Belgium*, by Hugh Gibson. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.50. *The Diary of a Nation*, by E. S. Martin. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50. *Russia in Transformation*, by Arthur J. Brown. Revell. \$1.



Press Illustrating

Leon Trotsky left this basement editorial office of the "Nory Mir," located in New York's East Side, where he earned \$20 a week, to become Foreign Minister of Russia



THE BATTLE CRY OF  
FREEDOM

(Continued from page 313)

oppression and to seek freedom of opportunity. Each new generation must be educated to understand the things for which men in the past have struggled. Free speech and honest difference of opinion must still be allowed to all citizens whose purpose is honest. The banner of democracy must still be carried forward as it was carried by Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln. The conviction that the rights of labor are sacred must be fostered as it never before has been fostered. The new vision of international peace guaranteed by nations which are willing to trust their destinies to the will of the whole people rather than to the will of men who have set themselves up by force as the leaders must be made clear to our enemies. We must purge this nation of all selfish purposes. We must fight with all the weapons of education to make this vision clear to the people of our country.

In that way and that way only can we preserve the inheritance of the century and a half of our history as a free people. In that way and that way only can we make good our mission as the leaders in a new era of international peace and friendship among all nations. In that way and that way only can we once more highly resolve "that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Pebbles

Captain—Charge!

Ribbon Clerk Regiment (in chorus)—

Just a moment, please. Name and address?

—Pelican.

Dudely—You seem to be quite happy this morning, Jim.

Jim—Yes; my wife bought me some cigars, and the kid played war in the tub, and used them in his submarine for torpedoes.—*London Opinion.*

"Johnny, when I tell your father what a naughty boy you've been today he will punish you severely."

"Have you got to tell him, ma?"

"Yes, and I shall tell him immediately after dinner."

"Well, ma, give him a better dinner than usual, won't you? You might do that much for me."—*London Opinion.*

Mooney had dashed into a drug shop there to look up an address in a directory. He waited as patiently as he could for a time, but the pretty matron seemed no nearer the object of her search, and, as his time was finished, he finally ventured to suggest:

"If you are in no great hurry, madam, would you be so kind as to allow me to glance in that book for just a moment?"

"Oh, certainly," she replied, sweetly, as she relinquished it. "I was just looking it over to find a pretty name for baby."—*Record.*

My Tuesdays are meatless,

My Wednesdays are wheatless,

I am getting more eatless each day.

My home it is heatless,

My bed it is sheetless,

They're sent to the Y. M. C. A.

The barrooms are treatless,

My coffee is sweetless,

Each day I get poorer and wiser.

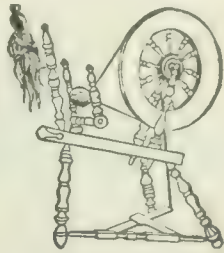
My stockings are feetless,

My trousers are seatless,

Oh Boy! How I do hate the Kaiser.

—*Froth.*

Exclusive Apparel  
for Women and Misses  
at McCutcheon's



Representing correct fashions  
and the newest materials

Suits, of Wool materials, \$29.50 to 62.50

Coats, for Utility and Sport wear, \$25.00 to 57.50

Suits, of Novelty Cotton Weaves and Linen, \$16.75 to 35.00

Daytime Dresses, of Taffeta and Foulard, \$23.75 to 39.50

Afternoon Gowns, of Georgette Crepe in street shades, \$39.50

Country Frocks, of Voile, Gingham and Linen, \$8.75 to 23.50

Separate Skirts, of Novelty Cottons and Linen, \$5.75 to 14.75

Buster Brown Sport Blouses, of colored Striped Voile, \$2.95

Blouses of Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine and Tub Silks, \$5.75

Hand-made Blouses, in two distinctive models, \$8.75

Orders by mail given special attention

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts.

New York

HIGH CLASS ASSISTANCE for writers, speakers,  
club-women, debaters,  
Outlines, briefs, research. Reasonable rates. BUREAU  
OF RESEARCH, 315 East 5th Street, New Albany, Ind.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—

Executive office, Bryn Mawr College, competent woman stenographer and typist, college graduate. At least two years business experience. Ability recognized by salary. Apply by letter, Business Manager, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

1865



1918

Established Over Half a Century

C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers of

STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS

Announce the continuance of their

Annual Sale

of

MANUFACTURED FURS

at

20% to 40% DISCOUNT

126 West 42nd Street

New York City



## The Finest Resort Hotel in the World is at Asheville, N. C.

Grove Park Inn is but a little over three hours from Spartanburg. Your family could be entertained up there in the mountains and you could spend week-ends with them. You could telephone them every day as easily as you could from your office to your home.

It is the finest Resort Hotel in the World. It is absolutely fireproof and open all the year.

The 120-acre, 18-hole, golf course is the finest in the South—it is a blue grass course. All the water used at the Inn comes from the slopes of Mount Mitchell, the highest mountain east of the Rockies, nearly seven thousand feet altitude. The milk and cream come from Biltmore Dairy on the estate of the late Geo. W. Vanderbilt.

It is the cleanest, most sanitary hotel ever built. Every floor is tile. Every bedroom has Mosaic tile covered with French rugs made at Aubusson, France. The foods are the finest money can buy. The kitchen is spotless white tile to the roof and pure white Mosaic tile floors. The buildings are built of great mountain boulders—some of the walls are five feet thick.

We are three and a half miles from the railroad. The street cars are not allowed to come near enough to be heard. Automobiles are not allowed near the building during the night. We have pure air, common-sense, digestible food, quiet in the bedrooms at night, and an atmosphere where refined people and busy business men with their families find great comfort and a good time.

Information and photographs at all Southern Railway offices or telephone at our expense.



## GROVE PARK INN ASHEVILLE, N. C.

### Don't Wear a Truss

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.



MR. C. E. BROOKS

#### Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today. C. E. BROOKS, 490D State St., Marshall, Mich.



### Cavities Filled and Filled Right

Decayed wood thoroughly scraped out. Cavity properly braced. Cement applied in sections, scientifically. That's "The Bartlett Way." It means safe, sure results. All tree ailments we cure lastingly. Representatives go everywhere. Send for "Tree Talk."

THE F. A. BARTLETT CO.

536 Main Street

Stamford, Conn.

## CORPORAL BILL ON A HIKE

(Continued from page 319)

the star shells bursting, making everything as clear as day—they look something like Roman candles. The infantry firing sounded like the beating on a drum; fast now; then slower for a while; then fast again. Occasionally the artillery boomed out like a rumble of thunder. And every now and then the cheers of the "dough boys" as they went over the top drifted up to us.

We showed the Red artillery a thing or two that night, Jim. We changed position three times, and they didn't get our range once, for their two big searchlights couldn't find us. If we had used real shells their trenches would have been wiped out.

I reckon a veteran of the World War would consider that mock battle a pretty tame affair, but I thought it was great. I was gladder than ever that I was fighting for Uncle Sam. He's fixing it so that before we even set sail for Europe we'll know a lot about trench warfare. I call that pretty longheaded, don't you?

The fight lasted all night, and about dawn we limbered up and set out for the barracks. Everybody was black and dirty and tired out and happy as a lark.

Just before we reached the barracks, the captain (the cleanest, squarest captain in the whole United States Army, Jim) turned around in his saddle and called out to us, "Start a song, boys." And we answered him like this, putting pep into it: "Artillery, artillery, we're on our way to France;

Artillery, artillery, to spank the Kaiser's pants.

The infantry, the cavalry, the dog-gone engineers,

Oh, they couldn't make artillery in a hundred thousand years!"

And the "dough boys" we passed only grinned at us. I reckon they admitted that what we sang was true.

Well, I must stop writing. There goes tattoo now! Fifteen minutes to get back to the barracks and undress before "lights out." And I've got to take charge of a clean-up detail tomorrow, which is some job. So long till next time, Jim.

Your friend,

BILL, Corporal.

P. S.—Did you get that "corporal"? I saved it for the last as a sort of surprise. I got promoted yesterday. Feeling fine. Well, write soon and the best of luck.

BILL.

### Capital Copy

The War Department wants and proposes to send 100 "hello girls" to Europe.

The President has issued a proclamation forbidding the holding of any aircraft exhibitions in the United States during the war.

The Department of Labor proposes to import soon into the United States over 100,000 common laborers from Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

On January 17, 1918, the residents of the Virgin Islands became American citizens. The day was observed as a public holiday with patriotic celebrations.

The free lance feminine war worker over there is a thing of the past. No woman can now get passports to go to France except those imperatively required by some relief organization.

"Victory Bread" must have no more than 80 per cent wheat flour. The Food Administration says the remaining 20 per cent may be made up of ingredients which include corn flour, corn meal, barley flour, oat meal, rolled oats, rye flour, rice and rice flour and potato flour.



# The 1918 Edition of The American Year Book

*Will be ready for delivery early in February*

**A Record of Events and Progress During the Greatest Year  
in History—1917**

**THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK** is made for busy men, editors, contributors, professional men, teachers, scientific workers and everyone who wishes to verify or confirm questions that arise in his mind. It is a short cut to accurate knowledge of current events and the progress of the world. Here you will find everything worth knowing that has happened during 1917—the Greatest Year In History. It covers every department of learning and human affairs. Yet with all its comprehensiveness, **THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK** is far from being a mere collection of dry facts and statistics. It is neither an almanac nor an encyclopedia. *It is absolutely unique.* You need The American Year Book as a supplement to your encyclopedia.

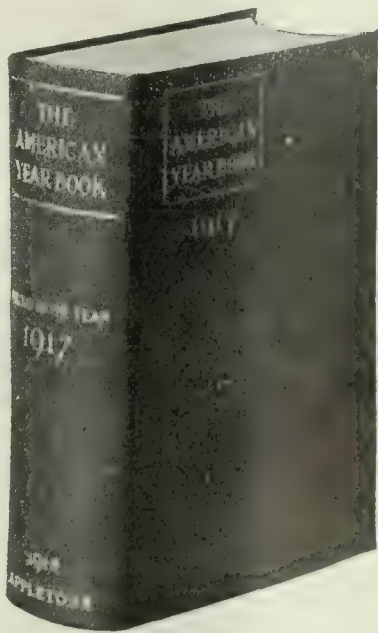
**NOT ONLY A REFERENCE BOOK BUT A FASCINATING STORY OF THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.** The American Year Book is a wonderfully interesting, inspiring narrative, written by more than one hundred of the most eminent men in America—men who know—men who do. Each of these men is

a specialist in some important subject, in many cases the greatest living authority in his field.

One by one these men take up all the great departments of learning and human activity—history, politics, government, legislation, industry, science, the arts, the professions, the trades, foreign relations, literature, education and many others. In each sphere they show just what has been accomplished during 1917. It is more interesting, more thrilling and more inspiring than any novel you ever read. How can the creation of one man's imagination approach in intensity of interest the facts of human achievement during the past year?

**EVERY BUSY MAN AND WOMAN NEEDS THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK.**

From no other source can you get the information you ought to have, with no waste of time and effort, as from The American Year Book. In order to get the information that is packed into this handy volume of 900 pages you would have to read hundreds of books, magazines and newspapers. Think of the time this book will save you. No other book in your library contains this information. You need The American Year Book. The analytical index containing 6000 subjects will enable you to find easily just the subject on which you wish to be posted.



## The Independent's Remarkable Offer

By special arrangement with the publishers, Messrs. D. Appleton and Company, we are able to supply our readers with this valuable work at practically the manufacturing cost in combination with a renewal of their subscription to The Independent.

### SEVEN DOLLARS FOR FIVE DOLLARS

The American Year Book can be obtained from no other source for less than the regular price of Three Dollars. The yearly subscription price of The Independent is Four Dollars. However, while our supply lasts, we shall renew your subscription to The Independent for one year (provided you reside in the United States) from present date of expiration and deliver to your address charges prepaid a copy of the 1918 edition of The American Year Book for only Five Dollars. The Independent may be sent to one address and the Year Book to another address (both must be in the United States) in case you wish to use either as a gift to a friend. This offer also applies to new subscriptions.

### THIS COUPON IS WORTH TWO DOLLARS

THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th Street, New York  
Please renew my subscription one year from present date and send charges prepaid the 1918 American Year Book. Enclosed find Five Dollars.  
Name .....  
Address ..... 2-23-18





# Does Sugar Cause Diabetes?

By R. L. ALSAKER, M.D.

Diabetes is called the sugar disease, because the kidneys allow sugar to escape from the blood. In healthy individuals the sugar in the blood is either turned into fat or it is burned (united with oxygen) to form heat and energy. It is a common belief that the sugar we eat causes diabetes.

**D**IABETES is a disease of the entire body, and it comes principally from the digestive organs. The most important cause is wrong eating not only of sugar, but of practically all foods. Meat, alcohol, cream, fried potatoes, rich sauces and gravies and seasonings are some of the things that help to produce diabetes.

The diabetes is an advanced stage of degeneration, an advanced stage of bad health. The body should always remain sweet, but before diabetes comes on the stage it turns sour. And it turns sour (acid) principally because the eating is wrong. You will notice that it is those who "live well" and "set a good table" who usually become diabetic. They neither live well nor set a good table; they are eating themselves into disease, and if they wish to get well they have to eat themselves out of it again, by mending their mode of eating and drinking.

It is not necessary to remove all sweet and starchy foods from the diet of the diabetics. The best treatment is to put them on a balanced diet, and this will include a moderate amount of starch and sugar.

Diabetes is curable. Like every other disease, if it is neglected too long it will reach a stage where the patient cannot fully recover. But those who take it before it has ravaged the body severely have a splendid chance to get well. The patient has to eat so as to overcome the sour condition of the body and make it sweet again. He has to live so as to be well. This is truly a pleasant cure. Even those that are so far advanced that they are incurable can increase their comfort and prolong their life.

These facts are so important that I have written a book, called "DIETING DIABETES AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE," in which I have explained in detail how to eat so as to get rid of diabetes. You will also learn how to prevent it. You will be surprised how easy and simple it is, and how it appeals to your good common sense.

**PUBLISHER'S NOTE.** There is nothing mysterious about Dr. Alsaker's plan for curing Diabetes. You need not go to health resorts. You need not take drugs or medicines of any kind. It is simple, good, workable common sense that you can apply without expense right in your home.

R. L. Alsaker, M.D., is a "competent professional authority," says the New York Tribune, and G. G. Porter, of Syracuse, N. Y., says of him: "It is a real pleasure for me to recommend his works, because I know from personal experience that good results always follow an observance of his simple instructions."

Send one dollar for this book of health instruction, with ten cents additional to pay for postage and packing, to Frank E. Morrison, Dept. 124, 1133 Broadway, New York City. Follow Dr. Alsaker's plan of treating Diabetes for one month; then if you are not entirely satisfied with the improvement in your health, return the book and your money will be refunded.

A copy of "Building Health" will be sent free on request.

## Wonderful Chance

Join the army of Duratex Money Savers and Money Makers. The Duratex Army is made up of prosperous men. They get their own supplies at wholesale rates and they enjoy steady incomes from an agreeable, dignified business—a business admirably suited to their needs—some devoting part time, many their entire attention. All are profitably engaged under our most convenient and practical method.

### More Than 3,000 Helped

During our many years in business selling direct to the consumer through local representatives, we have shown thousands of men the way to get the needed money—to meet the increased cost of living. You, too, can free yourself from worries and have money coming in.

It is easy to get customers as every one has confidence in our products because of our sweeping guarantee.

6 Months  
Wear

Guaranteed  
or  
Replaced Free



**DURATEX**

Shirts, Cravats, Hosiery,  
Handkerchiefs, Underwear,  
Pajamas and Nightshirts

give a generous money's worth of satisfactory wear which keeps up the demand for these goods wherever introduced. This makes it easy to keep customers and to build up a permanent business.

### Your Success Assured

No previous experience is necessary. Our most successful representatives began with no experience whatever. We tell you just how to proceed to continue making money. Our method is a tried and tested success. You only have to take the orders—we do the rest. You get your commissions cash in advance.

### Make the Start

The opportunity is here. It remains simply for you to grasp it. Anywhere from \$1000 to \$5000 a year can be made, depending on the time you devote to it.

Send 15c for handsome Pocket Outfit and full instructions.

**GOODELL & COMPANY**

Room 240, Duratex Building New York  
Largest Mail Order Wholesale Haberdashery House in the World

MAINTAIN A NORMAL TEMPERATURE IN YOUR HOME AND

**SAVE COAL**

**Tycos**

**THERMOMETERS**

Taylor Instrument Companies  
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

There's a Tycos or Taylor Thermometer for Every Purpose

## BRIEFS FOR DEBATE

The Single Six-Year Term for President.  
The California Anti-Alien Land Law.  
State Constabularies.  
Independence of the Philippines.  
The City Manager Plan.  
Public Defender.  
The Gary School Plan.  
The Death Penalty.  
Price Maintenance.  
Minimum Wage Legislation.  
Mothers' Pensions.  
Convict Labor in the United States.  
The Problem of the Trusts.  
The Monroe Doctrine.

Both Sides of all these fourteen debates will be furnished for only 25 cents. Address  
**THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th St., New York**

## THE SOUTH ON EASY STREET

(Continued from page 320)

half. It is common knowledge that under the old system, the Southern banks were every year whipsawed between their depositors' demands and the caprices of the New York money market. Every autumn a vast amount of currency was required to finance the cotton crop, and the only way this currency could be obtained was by drawing it out of the local banks. The local banks were thus drained of their deposits at a time when the demands of their borrowers were greatest. The banks had no recourse but to borrow from their New York correspondents, and the New York banks in turn had but one way of providing this money, and that was to call their loans on stock exchange collateral.

This naturally tended to disturb values and impair confidence, resulting in a withdrawal of deposits even from the New York banks, and a sharp rise in the call money rate, call money being the arbitrary standard of interest, the rates charged by the New York banks on their interior loans were thus automatically moved up and a vicious circle was formed which may best be characterized by the statement that the higher the price of cotton, the more money the South needed, and the more money she needed, the less she could get. The Federal Reserve banking system, by providing an elastic medium of credit, the details of which are so fully understood that it is not necessary to repeat them here, changed all this and enabled the Southern farmer to conduct his business on a sound financial basis, and emancipated the Southern banker from the annual nightmare of crop moving in the fall.

This system furthermore helps the policy of diversification by making crops other than cotton, such as peas, beans, etc., a basis of credit, which was impossible under the old system.

Among other causes of the South's economic independence may be mentioned vast stores of raw material, such as iron, coal, timber and a dozen others, which the demands of the Great War have recently brought to the attention of the entire civilized world. These raw materials were exploited only to a small extent so long as the supplies lying nearer to the great centers filled all requirements. But now that the demands of warfare are drawing upon all available supplies, the world is waking up to the fact that the Southern section of America is not only, as we have just seen, the last reservoir of liquid capital, but the world's most available storehouse of permanent wealth.

The inevitable conclusion is, that the South cannot be seriously crippled during any reasonable prolongation of the war, and that upon the return of peace, will assuredly get her share of the expected wave of prosperity; and that share, for the reasons which we have just examined, will be very large indeed.

New York City

The Chinese missionary, at the close of his talk on the benighted heathens, added a short prayer, then requested that several of the country congregation also pray. The pastor's wife responded, invoking help for the faraway ones.

There was a pause, then another penitent feminine voice prayed thus:

"O Lord, we have shunned these Thy children because of their pigtailed and crooked eyes. But, O Lord, we are sorry for we have this day learned that they, too are made in Thy image."—*Harper's Monthly.*



## ROCHESTER'S BIT

(Continued from page 309)

this phase from another approach, each plant in the association, each business man, each manufacturer submitted each week to an executive of the association his list of wages for certain defined classes of workers. This executive then devised a list showing the relative rank in point of payments made of the members of the association. Soon the members were bidding for high place, and those that were lagging were teased into a healthful kind of uplift—that is, into raising their wages steadily.

A method was devised to determine well in advance what would be the needs of each business man in point of workers. As this is written the statement has just been issued showing what will be the labor requirements and the expectancies five months in advance.

Comparisons were also worked out between the wages paid in Rochester and in competing towns, with the result that Rochester is assured that it can keep the labor that it has and also all the trained workers. Comparisons were also worked out between the wages paid in current years and in 1913 and 1914.

One of the first problems that had to be remedied was that of housing. Arrangements have been worked out to house all the laborers that are required. A concerted program of newspaper advertising was undertaken, and the entire city is now co-operating to house every one needed in the Government plants.

Competitive bidding between employers is a thing of the past in Rochester. The very fact that all the big industries went into the proposition was made known to a central labor bureau and arrangements were made with the coöperation of that bureau to have all labor requirements cleared thru it. A few minor cases of members of the association trying to get the best of things came up, and in every case the Rochester Association let out "a howl" and kept on howling until breaches of the common law became the rarest thing in the world.

The labor turn-over in the months since the plan in Rochester was adopted has been lower in spite of all the war work, which amounts to about a thirty-five per cent addition to the normal production requirements of the city—a tremendous burden for any city to carry, one that would cause untold confusion in nearly ninety-nine communities out of a hundred, one that invariably disrupts industrial conditions in the little places quite as it has done on a tremendous scale in the nation.

Rochester, thus, tho it isn't a very big city, has done in a few months, indeed it did in a few weeks, what the nation should have done long before the war, if not in this form surely in some form.

In miniature it has done what in large the Department of Labor must do.

### Pebbles

"How do you like being a soldier?"  
"All right," answered the enlisted actor.  
"But our manager is a fiend for rehearsals."  
—Judge.

"Give me some money for coal, George?"  
"Why waste money on coal? Throw the pound notes right into the fire. That's the cheapest way."—Nebelspalter, Zurich.

Higgs—I hear your daughter is to marry a man of means.

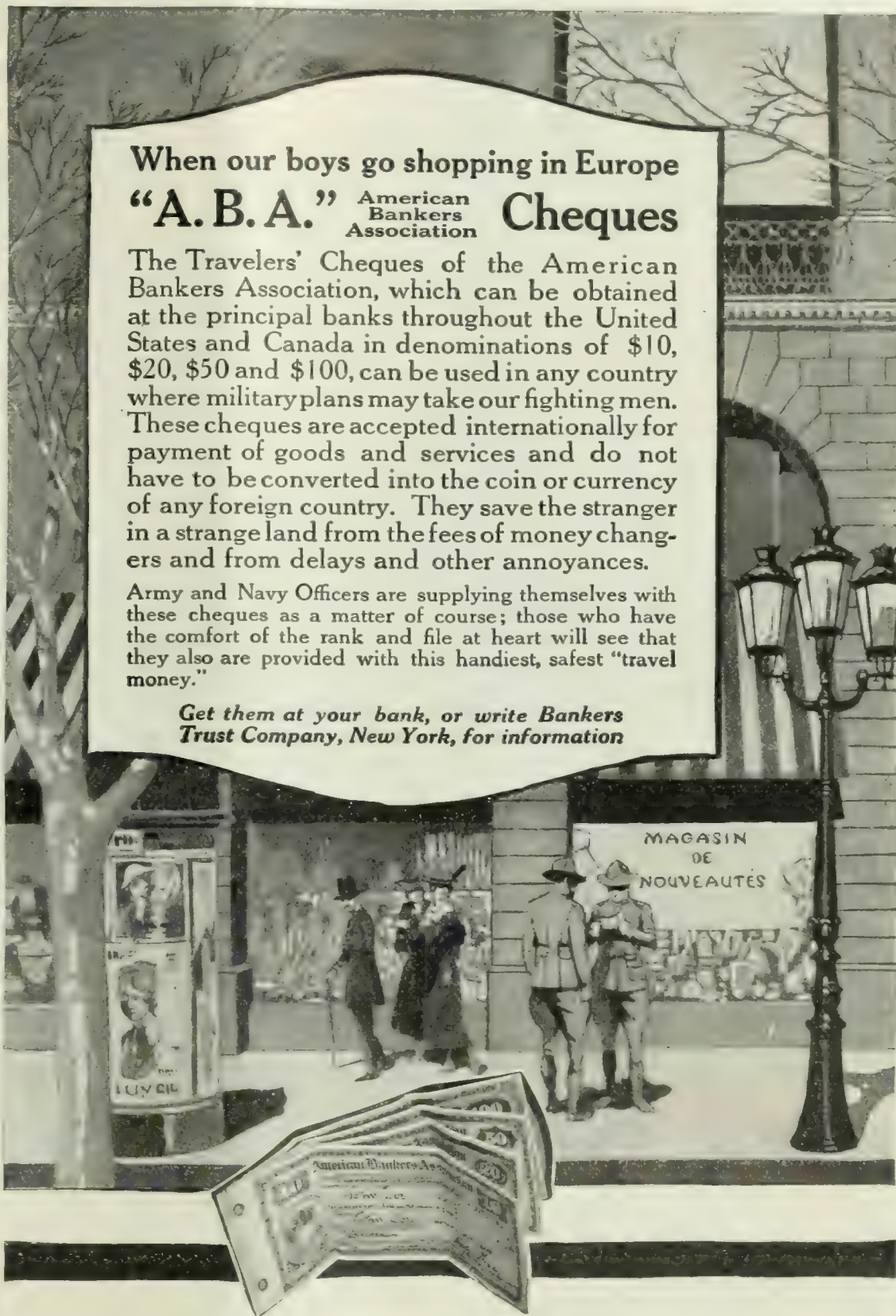
Briggs—Well, I don't know what he means or she means, but that's what her mother means.—London Opinion.

## When our boys go shopping in Europe "A. B. A." American Bankers Association Cheques

The Travelers' Cheques of the American Bankers Association, which can be obtained at the principal banks throughout the United States and Canada in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100, can be used in any country where military plans may take our fighting men. These cheques are accepted internationally for payment of goods and services and do not have to be converted into the coin or currency of any foreign country. They save the stranger in a strange land from the fees of money changers and from delays and other annoyances.

Army and Navy Officers are supplying themselves with these cheques as a matter of course; those who have the comfort of the rank and file at heart will see that they also are provided with this handiest, safest "travel money."

Get them at your bank, or write Bankers Trust Company, New York, for information



### The University of Chicago

#### HOME STUDY

in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence.  
For detailed information address

26th Year U. of C. (Div. M) Chicago, Ill.



### Memorial Tablets

JNO. WILLIAMS, INC.

Established 1875

### Bronze Foundry

550 West 27th St., New York

ILLUSTRATED BRONZE TABLET  
LINCOLN MEDALLION, 5 1/4 INCHES DIAMETER  
IN CAST BRONZE. \$1.00 POSTPAID

### AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question of doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

## What 15c Will Bring You from the Nation's Capital

Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, and instructive. The Pathfinder's weekly review is published clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send 15c for a copy of the Pathfinder's weekly review. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. The Pathfinder, Box 39, Washington, D. C.



## MONEY-EARNING INFORMATION

¶ For the last ten years we have been gathering data which, owing to its completeness, is recognized as being of inestimable value to investors. The Slattery Library is designed to present in easily readable and convenient form exactly that investment information which will enable investors to judge for themselves.

¶ Write for catalogue of free handbooks 60-IN, including booklet explaining

### The Twenty Payment Plan

together with our fortnightly publication

### Investment Opportunities

**SLATTERY & CO**  
(Inc)  
Investment Securities

(Founded 1908)

40 Exchange Place New York

### DIVIDENDS

### GENERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

61 Broadway, New York.

February 5, 1918.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Development Company held this day, a dividend of One Dollar (\$1.00) per share on the capital stock of the Company was declared payable March 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 15, 1918. Books will not close.

SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## Spring Planting

is in the mind of the

## PATRIOTIC GARDENER

Plans and purchases cannot be delayed. It is time to act—now.

Read THE COUNTRYSIDE Sections of THE INDEPENDENT as they appear each month.

Call on THE COUNTRYSIDE Shop for information on Plans, Fertilizers, Soils, Seeds, Fruits, Plants, Tools and Cultivation.

119 W. 40th St. New York City

## IMPROVING THE MOVIES

BY MARY GRAY PECK

**W**HAT can women do to improve the standard and quality of motion pictures in their community?

This question is asked so often by women who want to do something practical along the line indicated that it may be helpful to set down some things which have weathered the storm of experience.

First, let us remember that if we should make motion pictures perfect, the majority of imperfect men and women, and particularly children, would automatically cease attending them, and return to more questionable amusements, or to that idle vacancy which the devil prefers to all other states.

Second, let us look a few facts in the face. The first fact is that the motion picture has been improving right along without any organized help from the public. This is significant. The second fact is that the better it has become the more grumbling against it on the part of the best elements of the public has been heard. The third fact is that legislation purporting to regulate the material conveyed in the movies by means of censorship has broken down. The fourth fact is that legislation purporting to restrict the attendance of children at the shows has also broken down. A well known city official in New York said recently that if there were two policemen detailed to every child in the city, the law providing that no child should attend a moving picture show unaccompanied by parent or guardian could not be enforced. All other children are just like New York children.

Far from being mystified or discouraged by these facts, we should seek to understand and profit by them. We should be vastly comforted that the movies have "just grown" better. We should be comforted that the grumbling about them on the part of serious and critical people arises from the fact that the motion picture has risen to the plane on which these people live. They are taking it in hand to fit it for its new environment. The more intelligent and organized this serious grumbling becomes, the better the pictures will become. If there is one thing the producers say often, it is that their chief object in life is to "give the public what it wants." We should rejoice and be glad that government regulation thru censorship of the movies in the few states where it has been tried has done just what repressive, mechanical legislation always does—and that is nothing. Let us cultivate gladness, likewise, about the failure of legislation to keep children out of the movies. We may as well be "glad," since the children are twinkling their fingers from the ends of their cherubic noses at us anyhow!

Having thus become joyful over the things which natural law has brought about for us, let us see what we can do by "artificial selection" to hasten her processes in bettering the movies.

The women of every community which supports a picture theater are, whether they know it or not, censors of the pictures exhibited there. What they say to the manager, or what they leave unsaid, determines whether the pictures are good or bad. In residence districts women have usually made the character of the screen drama superior to that of any other popular entertainment. They have done this by means of free expression of approval and disapproval, coupled with their power to provide or withdraw patronage.

Interchange of opinion, mutual understanding, mutual respect, these are the basis of coöperation between public and producer, these are the essential conditions of progress. Distrust and suspicion cannot live in the air of open and hearty intercourse. If the managers and the women of a community can only get acquainted, the motion picture question of that community is well on the way to solution. It will not be an instantaneous or "perfect" solution, but when all communities get in touch with all managers in this conscious way, public opinion will have a definite means of expressing itself to the makers of pictures. That is the only effectual kind of censorship.

A second practical line of action to take in support of the movement for better films is the encouragement of special programs for young people. Women all over the country have been quick to see the desirability of doing for the film drama what has been done for books in public libraries, for magazines in the world of journalism—namely, the desirability of setting apart that part of the film drama suited to the needs and comprehension of children from twelve to sixteen in special programs, regularly presented.

Nobody questions the need of getting children out of the ordinary miscellaneous show. How to go about it, however, is something about which there is by no means the same unanimity of opinion. Legislation has proved a flat failure.

Where managers, parents and police have in rare instances been known to coöperate, the children never have shown the slightest intention of being legislated out of the movies. It would be as hopeful to try to legislate them out of the swimming hole or the circus. We may as well reconcile ourselves to the fact that the lure of the moving picture is irresistible to childhood, and shape our course accordingly.

The demand for children's films is increasing to such an extent that the producers and exchanges are taking steps to meet it with measures which will make it easy to give young people special programs for long or short series as the locality may desire.

The National Committee on Films for Young People, affiliated with the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, offices at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, have prepared lists of plays suitable for such performances, which may be had on application to the secretary. Information and practical suggestions as to how to go about starting children's matinees, together with a monthly bulletin containing new lists of plays, notes from the various cities where performances are successfully established, and other valuable matter, will be furnished to any civic group desirous of joining the movement.

The standardizing of programs for young people is the first step toward specializing programs for differing types of audiences. Up to now, the ordinary show has aimed to hit everybody by assembling miscellaneous features in its program. While each feature usually does please a part of the audience, it is quite as likely to displease some other part. Undoubtedly the time is at hand when the film drama will enter upon the path of specialized types which has been pursued by every other art, in which is a course productive of ever higher excellence.



# Thousands Are Starving In Bible Lands

EASTER TIME A. D. 1918



"WITH THEIR FACES SET TOWARD THE DESERT."

Every Pastor in America is requested to preach March 10, 1918, on

## *Present Day Conditions in Bible Lands* or *The Modern Babylonian Captivity*

Can we hope for true Christian fellowship on Easter Sunday or during Holy Week if in the meantime we have closed our eyes, turned our backs, or even remained indifferent to the cry of the hungry and the dying in the land from which we have our Easter message?

**3,000,000 Destitute      400,000 of whom are Orphans!**

## **What Would Jesus Do?**

Relief is 100% effective through responsible American administrators.  
All money goes for relief, none for salaries, commissions or expenses.  
Write to the

**American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief**

CLEVELAND H. DODGE, Treasurer

One Madison Avenue, New York, for additional information including latest cablegrams and official reports.



# The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

THE COUNTRYSIDE  
MAGAZINE AND SUBURBAN LIFE

Founded 1904

Incorporated with The Independent August 4, 1917

The Independent is owned and published weekly by the Independent Corporation, at 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, Karl V. S. Howland, president; Frederic E. Dickinson, treasurer; Hamilton Holt, editor; Harold Howland, associate editor; Edwin E. Slosson, literary editor. The price of The Independent is Ten Cents a copy; Four Dollars for one year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union, \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Writers who wish their articles returned should send stamped and addressed envelopes. No responsibility is assumed for the loss or non-return of manuscripts. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter. Copyright, 1917, by The Independent. Address all communications to The Independent, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

## CONTENTS FOR MARCH 2, 1918

Volume 93, Number 3613

### EDITORIALS

Is England's Big Blunder to Be Ours? .....	333
Bank It, Mr. Garfield .....	333
The Feeling of Being Stared At .....	335
The Difference .....	335
The Ukraine People's Republic .....	335
Cartoon Comment .....	334

### THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Formation of the Ukrainian Republic .....	337
Germany Renews War on Russia .....	338
Bolsheviki Capture Kiev .....	338
Rumanians Conquer Bessarabia .....	339
The Don Cossacks .....	339
Reorganization of British Command .....	340
More Shipping for France .....	340
A Menace Ended .....	340
A Labor Peace Program .....	341
The Hog Island Investigation .....	341
War Birds Flying East .....	342
The Task of Mr. Hays .....	342
High Jinks on Broadway .....	342
The Biggest British Blunder .....	343
By Charles M. Sheldon .....	

German "Efficiency" .....	344
By George Creel .....	

The Heritage of Freedom .....	346
By Robert McNutt McElroy .....	

The Independent-Harper's Weekly News-Pictorial .....	347
--	-----

Can Germany Revolt? .....	350
By Countess Alida Von Krockow .....	

I H S (Verse) .....	350
By Charles H. Crandall .....	

Under Fire .....	351
By Irving Bacheller .....	

### THE COUNTRYSIDE SECTION

Come Into the Garden .....	353
By Ruth Dean .....	
Gladioli, the Garden Aristocrats .....	355
By B. Hammond Tracy .....	
Good Cheer in Wall Papers .....	356
By George Leland Hunter .....	
Making the Soil Produce .....	358
By Harold A. Caparn .....	
A Better Garden This Year .....	359
By Hugh Findlay .....	
A New Deal for City Trees .....	360
By Carl Bannwart .....	
An All the Year 'Round House .....	361
Raising Chickens Without Hens .....	364
By E. I. Farrington .....	
Where to Put Your Piano .....	366
By Abbot McClure and Harold D. Oberlein .....	
The New Books .....	368
Market Place Talks .....	390
By Luigi Criscuolo .....	

## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

#### SECTION I. ORAL AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION.

##### The Story of the Week.

1. You are a member of a society organized to study the geography of the war. Give a report on the formation of the Ukrainian republic. Use a map in illustration of your talk.
2. Give a similar report concerning the Don Cossacks. If possible, begin your report by telling what you or your hearers may have seen of Cossacks in this country.
3. Show in what ways the story of General Kaledine is like the story of Brutus in "Julius Caesar."
4. You are at a meeting held in honor of soldiers from your neighborhood. Tell them, by referring to the reorganization of the British command, what effect American counsel has had in the conduct of the war, and explain how American soldiers may be the deciding power.
5. Imagine that you were present at the capture of Kiev. Give a graphic word picture of the event. Make your story personal in interest.
6. You are at a neighborhood meeting. Tell your hearers the circumstances of Germany's renewal of war with Russia, showing thereby how necessary it is for the United States to exert itself to the utmost in the present war.
7. Give a clear oral explanation of the reasons why Rumania wished to conquer Bessarabia, and of the means whereby Rumania has practically accomplished her purpose.
8. Give a talk in which you explain the action of the United States in relation to the neutral steamships.

##### Editorial Articles.

1. Write an outline of "The Ukraine People's Republic."
2. Write short, explanatory items concerning the following names in "The Ukraine People's Republic": Robert Emmet, Wendell Phillips, Toussaint L'Ouverture, Patrick Henry, Kosciuszko, Byron, Mazeppa, Sienkiewicz, "With Fire and Sword," Maria Theresa.
3. Write a summary of what is said concerning the history of the Ukraine.

##### The Heritage of Freedom. By Robert McN. McElroy.

1. Give patriotic talks in relation to the present war, based upon the following: "Our loyalty belongs to principles, not to races"; "We follow ideals rather than idols"; "The greatest forces in the world are moral forces"; "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

##### Can Germany Revolt? By Countess Alida von Krockow.

1. Write, or give orally, a précis of the author's answer to the question.

##### The Biggest British Blunder. By Charles M. Sheldon.

1. Show how the author gains emphasis by the use of specific instance.
2. Prepare a spirited oration on the subject of national prohibition in time of war and in time of peace.

##### The Countryside.

1. Give a clear oral presentation of any matter of household or garden interest in this number of The Independent.
2. Give a talk based on any picture of house or garden in this number of The Independent.

#### SECTION II. LITERATURE.

##### "I. H. S." By Charles H. Crandall.

1. Explain the appropriateness of the title. Show its definite relation to the poem.
2. Prove the following statement: The poem is characterized by sympathy, tenderness, and loyalty to American ideals.
3. Read the poem aloud in such a way as to present its feeling and its beauty.

##### The New Books.

1. Explain to a body of citizens the peace terms proposed by "Our Foremost Private Citizen."
2. Explain the following expressions: A chatty, informal, instructive discussion. The situations are forced. Continuity of action. A comprehensive critical review. A keynote flamboyantly and frequently struck. Prochure.

#### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. A Campaign for Intelligent Patriotism—"The Heritage of Freedom."

1. "We are fighting to destroy war," etc. What are the facts?
2. Justify the statement: "We have been taught by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln to think always of the many, not of the few," etc.
3. Can you recall any other statements of kings or princes similar to those of Frederick II and the Kaiser?
4. "Our ancestors . . . left behind them the theory of the divine right of kings and classes," etc. Give a brief statement of the facts.
5. "Public opinion as the basis of government is part of our heritage of freedom." How does this opinion make itself known?
6. "The Revolution . . . was not a local conflict," etc. Show how this Revolution influenced the history of America and Europe.
7. Upon what facts in history does the author base his belief that the choice in the present struggle is between "The heritage of Freedom and the heritage of Violence"?

##### II. Our Shipping Program—"A Menace Ended," "More Shipping for France."

1. What was the cause of the trouble in the shipbuilding industry as revealed by the news item? Has the trouble been permanently ended by the action of the President?
2. Comment on the President's statement: "It is the duty of the Government to see that the best conditions of labor are maintained . . . as it is also its duty to see that there is no lawless and conscienceless profiteering."
3. Summarize the regulations adopted for the purpose of putting foreign trade under control. What will probably be the effect?

##### III. The Muddle in Southern Russia—"The Ukraine People's Republic," "The Formation of the Ukrainian Republic," "Bolsheviki Capture Kiev," "The Don Cossacks," "Rumanians Conquer Bessarabia."

1. Follow the text references by locating provinces, towns, rivers, etc., on a map. Does this geographical study justify the title of the topic?
2. How many of the topics treated in the editorial are also mentioned in your text book? Study the index.
3. Why is the loss of Ukraine a great commercial as well as a great agricultural blow to Russia?
4. What chances has the Ukrainian republic to survive?

##### IV. Prohibition in England—"Is England's Biggest Blunder to be Ours?" "The Biggest British Blunder."

1. "We are fighting three enemies; . . . and the greatest of these is Drink." If this is so, how do you account for the opposition to prohibition in Great Britain?
2. What is the relation of the drink problem in Great Britain to the food problem in that country and in America?
2. Have we Americans any effective way of helping the British in their fight for better conditions?

##### V. The German Social and Political System—"German Efficiency," "Can Germany Revolt?"

1. "A great deal of German efficiency is of just that quality . . . brutally direct, unsentimental." Explain the reasons for this statement and give illustrations.
2. Contrast the methods of German efficiency with "the efficiency of a great democracy."
3. "The German people have been made like sheep." What did Liebknecht mean by this statement?
4. "The millions of Kleinbürger and the middle class suffer," etc. Why, then, do they still cherish faith in the Government?
5. How does Countess von Krockow explain the large Social-Democratic vote in Germany?
6. What is the significance of the allusion in the last sentence of the article, "Can Germany Revolt?"

##### VI. The Progress of the War—"Reorganization of British Command," "Germany Renews War on Russia."

1. Explain the significance of the parliamentary crisis in England.
2. What, as far as you can determine, are the military purposes of the Germans and Austrians in the East?



# A Better Memory In One Evening

Because the  
first Lesson  
sticks

David M. Roth is the acknowledged memory expert. Mr. Roth will teach you his Method by mail to your full satisfaction. He teaches you how to remember *what* you want to remember.

He has prepared his complete memory method in a Home Study Course of 7 lessons, which has all the fascination of a game.

You can learn how to remember names, addresses, numbers, people, and business figures—easily and quickly.



DAVID M. ROTH, Memory Expert

## WHAT CAN BE DONE BY HIS METHOD

### The New York Tribune said:

"David M. Roth gave a practical demonstration of memory at the lunch meeting of the Rotary Club at the Hotel McAlpin.

"Mr. Roth asked the men at any four tables to call out their names. This they did—32 of them. Then the speaker turned his back and they changed chairs. Mr. Roth then proceeded to call each one by name and went through them without error. \*\*\* Other astonishing illustrations were given."

### The Seattle Post Intelligencer said:

"Of the 150 members of the Seattle Rotary Club at a luncheon yesterday not one left with the slightest doubt that Mr. Roth could do all claimed for him. Rotarians at the meeting had to pinch themselves to see whether they were awake or not.

"Mr. Roth started his exhibition by asking sixty of those present to introduce themselves by name to him. Then he waved them aside and instructed a member at a blackboard to write down names of firms, sentences and mottoes on numbered squares, meanwhile sitting with his back to the writer and only learning the positions by oral report. After this he was asked by different Rotarians to tell what was written down in various specific squares and gave the entire list without a mistake.

"After finishing with this Mr. Roth singled out and called by name the sixty men to whom he had been introduced earlier, who in the meantime had changed seats and had mixed with others present."

## WOULD YOU LIKE A MEMORY LIKE THAT?

Mr. Roth says: "There is not a thing that I do with my memory that any other person of average intelligence cannot learn to do—probably more easily and quickly than I.

"You may not want to give a performance, but would you like to remember telephone numbers—engagements—names and faces?

"In the first evening you spend on my first lesson you will discover a mental power that you never dreamed you possessed. I know this is true because my pupils—thousands of them—have so testified."

## A BAD MEMORY IS A HEAVY HANDICAP

There is no longer any excuse for the man who has a poor memory. He makes needless trouble for himself and everybody around him. He does not deserve to succeed, and unless he has marked capacity in other directions, usually does not. "I forgot" is the most inefficient phrase in the English language.

## "I FORGOT" HAS LOST MANY A JOB

Your memory is the most wonderful instrument in the world if you only know how to use it. It can be readily taught to do things that look marvelous, but are really only the result of your natural mental faculty properly controlled and applied.

No matter what your work is you will find Mr. Roth's Memory Method a priceless aid to achievement and a money making instrument of efficiency.

Mr. Roth is the most successful memory trainer in the country, his Method is the shortest, most direct, most interesting, and most practical, of any that we have seen.

## THE FEAR OF FORGETTING

will vanish the minute you learn Mr. Roth's method of remembering.

Then you will be delighted at the new sense of confidence and power that has come to you, when speaking on your feet, or in business discussion, or in making a selling talk, or in holding up your end of a conversation.

## SPEND ONE EVENING

with Mr. Roth. Study the first lesson of his Memory Course. And you will see how a new world of names, faces, facts, figures and mental picture-records opens up to you the next day.

Mr. Roth's method makes the act of remembering a pleasure. By his method it is an easy, natural, and automatic process of the mind. You can summon the right fact, name, or number, for use when you need it most. It all lies in *knowing how*.

Mr. Roth's method will be a revelation to you. You will realize the power of your own mind as you never realized it before.

## THESE LESSONS WILL START YOU RIGHT

1. The Basic Secret
2. The Power of Mental Preparedness
3. How to Remember Names and Faces
4. Reading and Public Speaking
5. How to Remember Numbers
6. How to Study and Spell
7. Practical and Entertaining Applications

Mr. Roth shows in his first lesson the underlying scientific principle of his method by which the average mind can be made to remember—like a flash—anything that the occasion demands.

## Independent Corporation

I enclose \$5.00. Please send me the Roth Home Study Course for memory training, with the agreement that I may keep it three days for examination and if not entirely satisfied may send it back and you will refund my money without question.

Name

Address

Post Office

State

## One well known pupil

### C. Louis Allen

President of the Pyrene Manufacturing Company

### says:

"Now that the Roth Memory Course is finished, I want to tell you how much I have enjoyed the study of this most fascinating subject. Usually these courses involve a great deal of drudgery, but this has been nothing but pure *pleasure* all the way through. I have derived much benefit from taking the course of instruction and feel that I shall continue to strengthen my memory. That is the best part of it. I shall be glad of an opportunity to recommend your work to my friends."

The other six lessons teach the practical application of this principle to the various daily requirements of the human mind and memory.

**YOU NEED THIS COURSE.** It will teach you to remember—quickly and easily—

Names and Faces	Business Figures
What You Read	Statistics
Speeches You Hear	Facts
Talks	References
Business Details	Sermons and Lectures
Selling Points	Business Reports
Legal Points	Good Stories
Conversations	School Lessons
Pictures	Household Duties
History and Dates	Business Appointments
Streets and Numbers	Social Engagements

Mr. Roth's fee for personal instruction to classes limited to fifty members is \$1,000. He has authorized the Independent Corporation to offer his complete Course of Seven Lessons at a nation-wide introductory price of

**ONLY \$5**

Mail the coupon today with this amount and the complete course of Seven Lessons will be sent you, with a booklet containing *fifty letters* of hearty recommendation from executives of the largest business houses from Seattle to New York City.

## ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE

If after 3 days you are not satisfied with the course return it to us and your money will be refunded in full and without question. *The Independent has been established for 70 years.*


Take advantage of the low introductory price. Act now—lest you FORGET.


Division of Business Education  
119 WEST FORTIETH ST., NEW YORK





*If your Silverware is  
Gorham  
Sterling Silverware*

you know that its reputation  
is international—that any well-  
informed dealer, not only in the  
United States but anywhere in the  
civilized world, will acknowledge  
the Gorham trade-mark   
as the authoritative sign STERLING  
of unquestioned *Quality* and  
*Artistic Excellence* —

Gorham Sterling Silverware  
is sold by leading  
jewelers everywhere   
and bears this trade-mark STERLING

**The Gorham Company**

SILVERSMITHS AND GOLDSMITHS

**New York**

WORKS - PROVIDENCE AND NEW YORK



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## IS ENGLAND'S BIG BLUNDER TO BE OURS?

**I**T is a strong indictment that Dr. Sheldon brings against England in his article on another page? But it is no stronger than many Englishmen of the most loyal have drawn up themselves. There can be no question that the British Government has been unwilling or believed itself unable to meet the drink question head-on and dispose of it once for all for the duration of the war. England has undoubtedly paid the penalty of this failure in a costly loss of efficiency.

But are we any better off? Have we met the question squarely and disposed of it in clean-cut and decisive fashion?

We have not. We have done well in going half way to the goal, but we have been neither consistent nor thorough. We have not done well enough.

The President, acting under authority of the law passed by Congress, has prohibited the use of foodstuffs for the manufacture of distilled liquors during the war. But he has not extended the prohibition to the brewing of beer. It should be so extended forthwith. We and our Allies need the food that is being used up to make beer.

The bakers of the country are forbidden to make bread that has not some other cereal product mixt with the wheat flour. Grocers are forbidden to sell wheat flour except as customers buy a designated proportion of other flour at the same time. One of the other cereal substances that we are compelled to use in making our bread is barley. We are also urged to eat corn and rice. As a nation we have responded gladly.

But meanwhile fifty million bushels of barley were used last year in making beer. Thirteen and a half million bushels of corn and two and a third million bushels of rice were eliminated for food purposes in the same way.

Is this right? Is it efficient? Is it doing our best to win the war?

Every man, woman and child in the United States is asked so to modify his or her eating habits as to release food for our soldiers and our Allies. But no brewer or

drinker of beer has been asked to modify his habits a particle.

The American people have responded nobly and generously to the appeal. They have surprised their Allies with what they have been able by voluntary sacrifice to accomplish. A responsible British official declares that the best estimates of what we would be able to send them in the way of meat have been exceeded by 150,000,000 pounds in the case of bacon and 25,000,000 in the case of other meats. It is a record of which we need not be ashamed.

We have made it by responding cheerfully to the request that we observe wheatless, meatless and porkless days.

But where is our Beerless Day? Men, women and children must abstain from meat on Tuesday, from wheat on Monday and Wednesday and Friday, and from pork on Saturday. But no man or woman need abstain from beer on any day of any week. It would be absurd if it were not so serious.

A serious responsibility rests upon the Federal Administration. The use of any foodstuffs whatever in the making of alcoholic liquors should be interdicted without a moment's delay.

At the same time we should inform our Allies, in all good feeling but with inflexible decision, that our continuing to supply them with foodstuffs in the quantities they require will depend upon their ceasing to destroy foodstuffs to make drink.

The other side of the picture, which Dr. Sheldon paints so vividly—the effect upon those who must win the war of the drinking of alcoholic drinks—we shall not elaborate upon. But the case for the elimination of both the manufacture and the sale of alcoholic drink for the duration of the war is incontestable. This is one of the great decisions that we as a nation must face if we are to be true to our high duty of making the world safe. We must face it, make it fearlessly and without reservation, and make it without delay.

## BANK IT, MR. GARFIELD

**S**EVERAL Independent readers have taken us to task for a part of our editorial, "The Amazing Order," which dealt with the now historic Fuel Saving order of Mr. Garfield. We quote the offending passage:

"One reason advanced by Mr. Garfield for his revolutionary order is that there has been a deficit in the year's production of bituminous coal of 50,000,000 tons, and half the country must stop using coal for fourteen days in order to catch up. The cause of three-quarters of this deficiency in production, according to Mr. Garfield, is 'car shortage.' We do not understand the explanation. Cars carry coal, they

do not mine it. Have the miners ceased mining and the hoisting engines ceased lifting it out of the mines simply because there were no cars to carry it away? What was the Fuel Administrator thinking of to permit such a deficiency in production to exist? What was he doing to prevent it?"

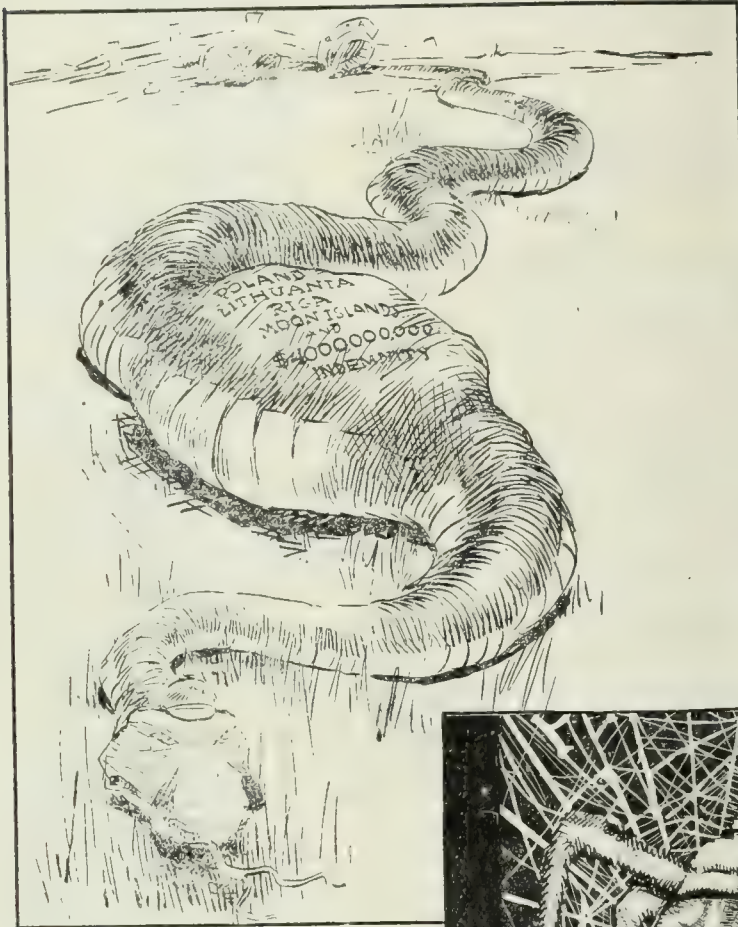
Our correspondents hasten to assure us that we know nothing of coal mining—which is largely true—and that we are woefully mistaken in the suggestion that coal can be mined when there are no cars to carry it away—which we are not prepared to admit.

It is unquestionably true that in the ordinary way of



# CARTOON COMMENT

## GERMANY, RUSSIA AND PEACE

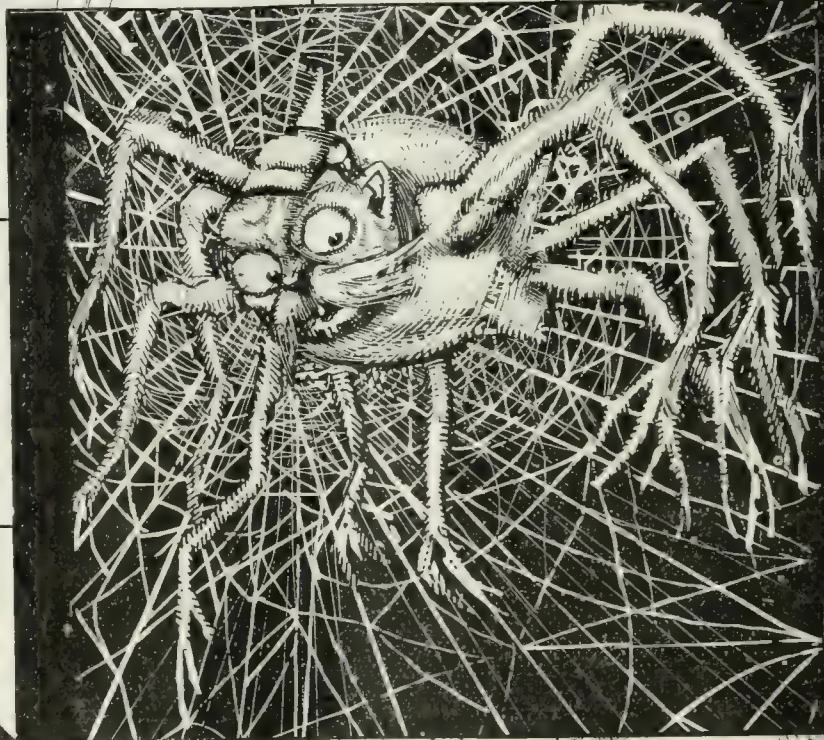


### PEACE AT ANY PRICE?

The Prussian serpent, trying to swallow Poland, Lithuania, Riga, Moon Islands and \$4,000,000,000 indemnity at one gulp reminds Darling in the "New York Tribune" of the slogan of the pacifists, "Peace without annexations or indemnities"

### SAID THE SPIDER TO THE FLY

The Italian opinion of Germany, Russia and peace is forcefully presented in the cartoon below from "L'Asino." The spider, planning to trap unwary victims, is Germany; the spider web is labelled Peace



### THE IDLER

"Mucha," of Moscow, apologizes for Russia standing idle while the rest of the world fighting. "Don't look at Russia America is saying. "Let him keep his hands in his empty pockets. The boulder will roll over the edge without his help"



### SAVING THE FATHERLAND

"If I can't save the fatherland, I'll save what I can," says the pacifist looting Russia's resources. "Novi Satirikon," Petrograd



### THE NEW AUTOCRAT OF THE RUSSIAS

Anarchy has seized the throne that overthrow of Russian royal left vacant. Cartoon by Kirby in the "New York World"



coal mining it is the accepted practise to load the coal into cars directly from the tippie at the mine mouth. The coal, as we understand it, is mined only so fast as the cars can carry it away. The obvious result is, no cars, no coal. That is clearly the accepted practise.

We had no intention of saying that it was not. We merely wished to suggest that this is no time for slavish adherence to "accepted practises." This is a time for the scrapping of time-honored methods and the taking of short-cuts to required ends.

We are strongly inclined to believe that it is perfectly possible to mine coal and store it somehow, somewhere, near the mine mouth, until cars are ready to carry it away. Such a method of procedure might be troublesome, it doubtless would be more expensive. But this is no time to boggle at trouble or at added expense. We must have coal to win the war; unless we win the war our trouble saved or added expense avoided will do us little good.

Until some one can prove to us the contrary we shall continue to believe that the mines should have gone on producing coal regardless of "car shortage," and that the Fuel Administrator should have seen that they did it, no matter how many traditions he upset or how many accepted practises he revolutionized in the process. We are strengthened in this belief by the following excerpt from the columns of the *New York World*:

At some collieries they [the miners] declined to work on Thanksgiving. Newspapers had just reached their communities containing pictures of the coal the Delaware & Hudson had stored at South Carbondale, and the men argued that there could be no reason for working on a holiday if the companies were only going to "bank" what was mined.

The Delaware & Hudson has explained officially that the "banks" at South Carbondale were built because it could not get cars to move the coal to market. When the "banks" had grown to nine in number, each containing from 35,000 to 40,000 tons, the company began storing loaded cars between Scranton and Carbondale. Within a short time three tracks were filled for the entire distance of fifteen miles.

Scranton, within sight of these two huge accumulations and still unable to supply her own needs, has had her doubts about the company's inability to get cars. Newspaper attention that went unchallenged was called to the fact that the "banking" was done while higher rates for coal were under consideration—rates that would have made this store worth about \$175,000 more than before.

Here was a coal company that was able to "bank" coal when it could not—or would not—transport it. What one mining operator could do, others might do as well.

We realize that the coal "banked" by the D. & H. was anthracite, while Mr. Garfield was talking about bituminous. But we are sceptical about any difference between the two kinds of coal which makes it possible to "bank" the one and not the other.

Our entire contention is that in times of emergency and stress the mining of coal should go on at top speed without interruption, and emergency measures devised to take care of the coal when it reaches the surface of the ground, in case there are no cars ready to receive it. We maintain that the Fuel Administrator should have required this to be done last summer. We insist that he must see to it that it is done this summer or fail in his great responsibility to the American people.

## THE FEELING OF BEING STARED AT

DO you know that if you stare at the back of anybody's head long enough he or she will get to feeling uncomfortable and finally look around? If you do, this is one of the cases comprized in Josh Billings' aphorism: "It's better not to know so many things than to know so many things that ain't so." For the psychologists of Stanford University have been experimenting with the alleged "power of the human eye" and they find that it "ain't so." That is not the language in which they express their con-

clusion. No, indeed. The way they put it on p. 167 of their Monograph No. 1 of "Experiments in Psychical Research" is

Sensory and motor automatisms, from incipient to hallucinatory grade, are shared by both normal and sensitive reagents, and constitute the *inner experience* of "the feeling of being stared at" and of thought transference, but, so far as our experiments (which number in the aggregate 14,500) are qualified to indicate, bear no causal relation to the external processes or facts to which they refer.

Which is the psychological way of saying "nothing in it." Certainly they seem to have settled the question for good and all. They tried it on skeptics and on those who were firmly convinced of their ability to stare or feel a stare. They tried it on men and on women. They tried it with and without warning. They tried it for various lengths of time, with divers angles and at different ranges. They tried it singly and in batteries of twenty-four eyes trained on one cranium.

But in all cases the right and wrong guesses came out fifty-fifty, or as close to that chance ratio as one would get in twirling a coin the same number of times. So we may as well lay this theory away in the limbo of outworn superstitions together with other popular beliefs that receive a knock-out blow from this bulky volume. But still, if anybody thinks he can sense an unseen stare doubtless the psychical researchers of Stanford will reopen the case and give him a fair chance to demonstrate his power to them.

## THE DIFFERENCE

GERMAN propaganda in America—to substitute lies for the truth.

American propaganda in Germany—to substitute the truth for lies.

## THE UKRAINE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

THREE years ago there was much speculation as to which nation would be the first to make peace, but none of the prophets named the right one, for it was a nation not then in existence. Twice has German aggression generated republicanism, in 1871 the republic of France, in 1917 the republic or republics of Russia. So tyranny de-thrones tyrants and Satan casts out Satan. It seems that malevolent monarchies may do more for the liberation of an oppressed people than benevolent republics have done. The fable is reversed and wind accomplishes what the sun could not.

Whether these new born nations, Finland, Poland, Lithuania, Ukrainia, will perish in infancy of internal disorders or be strangled in their cradles by the Teutonic midwife or survive to grow to maturity we may not predict, but they have at least been brought into being long enough to be christened. "There never was, is not and never can be a Ukrainian language or nationality," so decreed the Russian Government in 1863. Whether this was true as regards the past is a question that may be left to the historian and philologist to argue over; but no czar can bind the future. There is now a Ukrainian language and nationality, whatever obstacles yet remain before its right of self-determination.

That the defection of Russia is a severe blow to the Allies cannot be denied. It prolongs the war indefinitely and throws an appalling burden upon the United States. It substantiates the imperial regimes that we are endeavoring to overthrow. But were it under happier auspices we might rejoice in the regeneration of the Ukraine. We know the Ukrainians. A half million of them have sought refuge in the United States. We have listened to their songs in exile. We have sympathized with their sufferings and aspirations. We have contributed to the cause whenever the



collection boxes have passed our way. It is a part of the American tradition to aid any people in revolt against king, kaiser, czar or sultan. In the good old days when Friday afternoon school time was given over to public speaking, the patriotism of small peoples was the theme of the favorite selections. Then the walls of the schoolroom rang with shrill voices declaiming Robert Emmet's last speech, Wendell Phillips' *Toussaint L'Ouverture*, Patrick Henry's "Give me liberty or give me death," "Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell," "At midnight in his guarded tent the Turk lay dreaming of the hour," and

"Bring forth the horse!"—the horse was brought  
In truth, he was a noble steed  
A Tartar of the Ukraine breed.

So Byron thru "Mazeppa's Ride" gave to many of us our first interest in the Ukraine, and whenever afterward we read that the Czar was trying to crush out Mazeppism, as southern secession was called, we pictured the distressed people as a naked youth bound by bloody bands upon a wild horse bounding over the steppes. In later years when the American public became enamoured of Sienkiewicz's "With Fire and Sword," our sympathies were divided, for the heroes of this immortal trilogy of romances are the Poles who are fighting to resubjugate the Ukraine. In 1648 the Ukrainians under the leadership of Hmelnitski, the hetman of the Cossacks, declared their independence, but after six years of struggling to establish it Hmelnitski called together the people at Kiev and said: "We have lived for six years without a sovereign in bitter tribulation and now we must choose one. We have the choice of four, the Sultan of Turkey, the Khan of Crimea, the King of Poland and the Czar of All the Russias. The first and the second are Mohammedans. The King of Poland has treated us worse than dogs or Jews. The Czar is of our own Orthodox faith and promises us fair terms." When the question was so put to them all the people of the Ukraine hailed the Czar as their ruler.

This treaty of 1654 is the Magna Carta of the Ukraine. Both parties appeal to it and each interprets it in his own way. The Muscovites or Great Russians claim that thereby the Ukraine became an integral and inseparable part of the empire. The Ukrainians or Little Russians claim that it assures autonomy.

Great Russia having the power enforced its own interpretation and for the last two hundred and fifty years has endeavored to crush out the language—officially nonexistent—and to extinguish the sentiment of nationality. This oppression reached its climax in 1876, when announcement was made that "the Emperor has graciously deigned to decree" that no books or translations in Ukrainian be printed or imported and that no plays, songs or speeches be allowed in the language.

But, as in the case of Poland, the Ukraine was united by being divided. That part of the Ukrainian territory which remained under Polish rule—readers of Sienkiewicz will remember why—fell to the lot of Austria when Poland was divided with Russia and Prussia. Galicia, which Austria acquired in this way, is inhabited in the western half chiefly by Poles and in its eastern half chiefly by Ukrainians, called there Ruthenians.

The dividing line of the Ukraine is drawn rather sharply at the fortress of Przemyśl, which in the present war was taken by the Russians after a long siege. But the two races are in all this borderland intermingled with the Poles, forming the noble or landowner class, and the Ukrainians, forming the peasantry, and the Jews, largely in the cities, as a middle or mercantile class.

Maria Teresa and her successors upon the Austrian throne have generally followed the policy of favoring the Ukrainians as an offset to the Poles. A Ukrainian university was established at Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and this served as a center for Ukrainian literature and nation-

alist propaganda while they were prohibited in Russia. When in the present war the Russian armies invaded Galicia as far as Przemyśl the country was declared re-annexed to Russia—altho as a matter of fact it had never belonged to Russia but was, up to the time of its acquisition by Austria, under Polish rule. The Ruthenian (Ukrainian) newspapers were suppressed, the flag and language prohibited, and the instruction in the university of Lemberg stopped. Professor Hrushevsky, the historian of the Ukraine, was arrested and transported. The Ukrainians in America petitioned our Government to intercede for his release, but no action was taken.

Now, by the whirligig of fate, which is revolving with unprecedented rapidity, Professor Hrushevsky is head of the Ukrainian Rada or National Council, Austrian arms are supporting the Ukrainian republic against the Petrograd Bolsheviks and Austria has concluded a peace which grants to the new republic a generous slice of old Poland, much to the disgust of the Poles. But Austria shows no disposition to cede to Ukrainia the eastern end of her own Galicia, altho its population is more purely Ukrainian.

The Bolsheviks are proving more tyrannical than the Czar and it is natural that the Ukraine should still desire as much as ever to be independent of Petrograd. With an area of over 300,000 square miles Ukrainia will be the largest country in Europe except Great Russia—and Great Russia may be Little Russia if the fission process continues. Russia entered the war with the avowed purpose of obtaining a more southerly port at Constantinople, but she seems likely to lose what poor ports she had, Riga by the secession of Lithuania, Vladivostok by the secession of Siberia and Odessa by the secession of the Ukraine.

The new nation will probably start out in life with a population of thirty millions or more, which will rank it next to Italy. But with a fair chance it may become as rich and populous as any European country, for it contains the famous "Black Earth" belt between the forest and the steppes which has served as the granary of western Europe. It also produces seventy per cent of Russia's output of iron.

The natural plane of cleavage of any country is between the north and south. Here the break is most apt to occur in case of strain. The reason is that lines of longitude are imaginary while lines of latitude stand for real differences of climatic conditions.

We see the tendency toward the divergence of north and south in Germany, Italy, Ireland, Spain, China and the United States. All travelers note a difference between the Great Russians or Moscovites of the north and the Little Russians or Ukrainians of the south. The latter are smaller, darker, livelier, quicker tempered, more vivacious, more artistic, less disciplined, less industrious. The Great Russians may be regarded as Slavs with the Teutonic temperament, the Ukrainians as Slavs with the Latin temperament. As for the speech it would not be safe to venture an opinion as to whether Ukrainian is a dialect or a language. Suffice to say that it differs from Great Russian as much as does Catalan from Castilian, English from Scotch or Provençal from French. If not a language it may be made one and if it has not a literature it may get one now the iron hand of the Czar is removed from it.

While the streets of Kiev are running red with the blood of a class war, with foes on the north, east and south and a dangerous friend on the west, it is impossible to say whether the peace of Brest-Litovsk means the dawn of a new era for the Ukraine republic or the loss of her last chance.

But it is unfortunate that in this crisis the People's Republic is receiving recognition and aid from the Central Powers while the Allies, pledged to champion oppressed nationalities, must stand aloof and averse.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

**February 15**—Bolo Pasha condemned to death for treason in France. Pershing reports two wounded and eight deaths from disease.

**February 16**—Air raid on London. Dover shelled by U-boat. Pershing reports four killed, one wounded, two missing and eight deaths from disease.

**February 17**—Sir William Robertson removed as Chief of British Staff. Russo-German armistice expires.

**February 18**—Germans advance toward Petrograd and Dvinsk. Pershing reports six killed and four deaths from disease.

**February 19**—Lenine and Trotzky declare willingness to make peace on German terms. Pershing reports two killed, four wounded and four deaths from disease.

**February 20**—Riots, pogroms and robberies in Petrograd and other Russian cities. Draft treaty between Great Britain and United States signed. Pershing reports six wounded and two deaths.

**February 21**—British Admiralty reports loss of twelve merchantmen over 1600 tons and four smaller vessels. British war expenditure now \$32,000,000 a day.

The president of the Rada is Professor Michael Hrushevsky, former professor of the history of the Ukraine at the University of Lemberg, Galicia, Austria, and author of a history of the Ukraine of which eight volumes have appeared, coming down to the seventeenth century. Professor Hrushevsky was a Russian subject. Last July, the Ukrainian Central Rada nominated the cabinet for Ukraine, called "General Secretariat," after the name of the cabinet of the Ukrainian Cossack republic of the seventeenth century. It also elaborated a preliminary constitution for Ukraine, and then submitted both to the government of Kerensky for approval. He hesitated to do so, but on July 15 he finally accepted the Ukrainian propositions without any change. This caused the Constitutional Democrats (Cadets) to leave his cabinet.

This provisional parliament of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Central Rada, was to be replaced by the Constituent Assembly, but it seems that this has not been called, on account of the civil war waged by the Bolsheviki against the Rada, called by them

"bourgeois" for the reason that it contains about one-third of non-Socialists.

The Don Cossacks to the east of the Ukraine are mostly Russians. The population of the Don Cossack province is 4,000,000, half of whom are Cossacks and the other half peasants. The difference is that the Cossacks have nearly twice as much land as the peasants, and besides the latter have to pay to the support of the higher nobility of Cossacks, mostly retired generals, some \$600,000 a year. Altho only twenty-five per cent of them are Ukrainians, they are now turning toward the Ukraine because they are afraid of the Bolsheviki. The Kuban Cossacks in the Caucasus, however, are the Ukrainians. These are the descendants of the old Ukrainian Zaporog Cossacks. Some of them spread also to the neighboring provinces of Terek, Stavropol and the Black Sea province. These are for Ukraine, but they want her to form a unit of the federative republic of Russia, as they would not like their "mother-Ukraine"—as they used to say—to leave them alone in the Caucasus.

## The Formation of the Ukrainian Republic

Soon after the outbreak of the revolution the Ukrainians started to convoke at Kiev different All-Ukrainian congresses, so there were Ukrainian workers' congress, Ukrainian peasants' congress, Ukrainian military congress, Ukrainian Cossacks' congress, Ukrainian coöperative congress, Ukrainian Social-Democratic congress, Ukrainian Socialist-Revolutionaries' congress, Ukrainian Socialist-Federalist congress, and so on. The most important were the congresses of the Ukrainian peasants, who represent eighty per cent of the population, and of the Ukrainian soldiers, who represent mainly the same peasantry.

All the congresses elected delegates to the supreme Ukrainian body which had to organize the reborn Ukraine. This body was then called the Ukrainian National Council (Rada). It caused, however, dissatisfaction among the minorities of Ukraine, namely, among the Jews, Russians, Poles, and so on, who were not included. The Ukrainian Rada yielded and consented to admit to the Rada twenty-five per cent of the representatives of minorities of Ukraine. This was accepted by them, and the Rada was reorganized in accord with this scheme, having changed its name from the Ukrainian National into the Ukrainian Central Rada. Now it has over 750 members, twenty-five per cent of whom are non-Ukrainians, and about two-thirds being Socialists, for the most part Socialist-Revolutionaries and Social-Democrats.



THE RUSSIAN CHAOS



As regards Bessarabia, this province is mainly Rumanian, but the northern portion as well as the southern is Ukrainian. The Rumanians seem to agree that Ukraine shall take the Ukrainian portions, leaving the main Rumanian part to them. A joint army of Ukrainians and Rumanians under Russian officers is now engaged in driving the Bolsheviks out of Bessarabia.

As regards the four millions of Ukrainians in eastern Galicia and the northern part of Bukovina, they certainly want to be united with the Ukrainian People's Republic (Ukrainska Narodna Republika). They recently made a great disturbance in the Austrian parliament over the report that Austria promised those provinces to the future Polish kingdom, but the Austrian Government reassured them that this will not be done. They openly demanded that the Austrian Ukraine be reunited with Kiev. Such demands were raised also at the Brest-Litovsk conference, but they were not satisfied, tho possibly the Austrian delegation may have given some assurances to the delegation of the Ukraine to the effect that in case Austria cedes western Galicia to Poland the eastern part of the province, as well as the northern part of Bukovina, will go to Ukraine. But if not, doubtless the Austrian Ukraine may get full measure of autonomy.

#### Germany Renews War on Russia

The armistice which was started on December 15 in order that the representatives of Russia might confer with those of the Central Powers at Brest-Litovsk came to an end on February 18 and on that date, according to previous announce-

ment, the German armies began their advance. The Brest-Litovsk conference opened with an apparent prospect of an agreement, for the Germans and Austrians seemed at first willing to concur with the Bolshevik peace formula of "no forcible annexations, no indemnities, and self-determination for all nations." But when they came to the discussion of concrete terms it appeared that the Germans were determined to retain all the Polish and Russian territory occupied by their forces, assuming that to be desire of the inhabitants. Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, refused to sign any such treaty and when the Central Powers recognized the independence of southern Russia as the People's Republic of the Ukraine, he withdrew from the conference and ordered the demobilization of the Russian armies at the front.

Accordingly the Germans and Austrians met with no opposition when they crossed the eastern front, which had remained almost immovable for more than a year. The Dvina River, between Riga and Dvinsk, where Hindenburg was held in check, is now unguarded and the Germans passed over the river into Livonia and Esthonia without a fight. These provinces contain a large and influential German population, who doubtless would welcome annexation, but the lower classes, mostly Slavs, would prefer autonomy or independence. All the landowners, mostly German, have been outlawed by the Bolsheviks and several hundred of them have been seized and imprisoned in the fortress of Kronstadt, where they are held as hostages under threat of death if the German armies advance. Their homes have been looted and their lands seized by the peasantry.

As soon as the German advance toward Petrograd developed Lenine and Trotsky sent out by wireless a message to Berlin announcing their willingness to accept the German terms of peace.

#### Bolsheviks Capture Kiev

While the Ukraine has gained a nominal independence recognized by the Central Powers they have lost their capital, Kiev, known as "the mother of Russian cities," since by its foundation over a thousand years ago the Russian empire may be said to have originated. In Kiev, as in every other city of Russia, the class war was started by the Bolsheviks, who are determined everywhere to overthrow and expropriate the property owners. But the Ukrainian Rada (parliament), tho composed largely of Socialists, was concerned with establishing national independence and refused to follow the Bolsheviks of Petrograd in their reign of terror. So the Petrograd Government sent against them a force of Bolshevik troops under Colonel Muravieff, who defeated Kerensky. While he besieged the city the working classes rose inside and for several days and nights the battle raged in houses and street. The Bolshevik aviators flew over the city dropping bombs on the buildings held by their enemies, who, firing from roofs and windows, filled the streets with dead and wounded. Finally the ammunition of the Ukrainians was exhausted and they could no longer hold the monastery where they had made their last stand. It is reported from Petrograd that 4000 persons were killed and 7000 wounded in Kiev before its final capture by the Bolsheviks on February 8.

The Ukraine Government has established its headquarters at Jitomir, eighty miles west of Kiev. Austrian troops are moving eastward from Galicia to aid the Ukrainians in their fight for independence from Petrograd. Lenine has declared all members of the Ukrainian Rada traitors and they are being treated as such whenever caught by the local Bolsheviks.

#### Rumanians Conquer Bessarabia

Rumania entered the war with the avowed purpose of taking Transylvania from Hungary because it was chiefly populated by Rumanians. In this she was foiled, for, as we now know from the Bolshevik revelations, the Germans received information of her plans from the Czar's ministers. So the Rumanian troops were allowed to invade Transylvania without serious opposition, but once they were on the Hungarian side of the mountains they were cut off and captured.

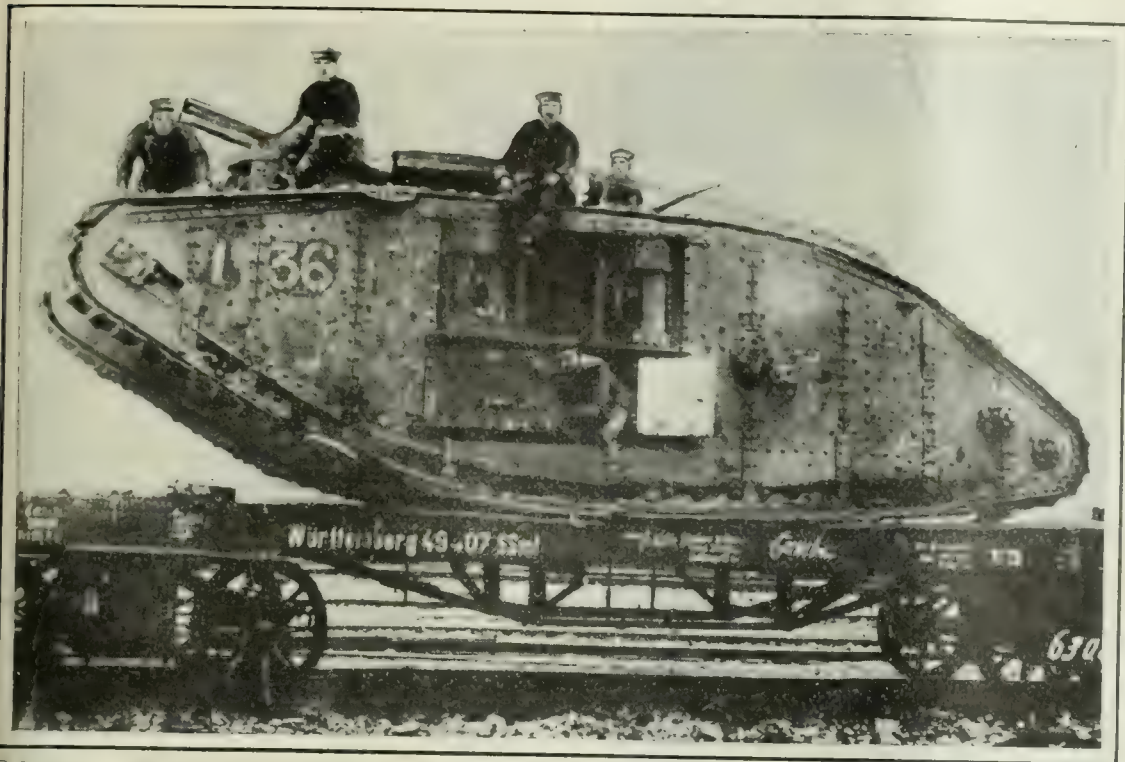
But now the Rumanians, since they have lost hope of gaining those of their race who live to the west, have turned their attention toward the east where a million Rumanians lived under Russian rule. The western part of Bessarabia was annexed by Russia in 1878, altho it is chiefly peopled by Rumanians and Rumania had just given valiant aid to Russia in her war with Turkey. The collapse of Russia resulting from the revolution has given Rumania a chance to regain her lost prov-



#### GREAT BRITAIN'S MILITARY SHAKE-UP

The British Chief of the Imperial Staff, Sir William Robertson (at the left), refused to retain his office in view of the limitation imposed by the establishment of a central war office of all the Allies by the Supreme War Council of the Allies at Versailles. Sir Henry Wilson (at the right) has been appointed to succeed him. General Wilson acted as Lloyd George's military adviser at the conference in Rome of the British Premier and the Prime Ministers and Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Allies.





© International Film

### THAT TANK THE TEUTONS TOOK

The British tanks were chiefly responsible for the Allies' victorious advance at Cambrai—an advance that gained strategically important territory and took several thousand prisoners—but in one long-contested point they lost, for a tank at last was captured by the Germans. Berlin has publicized the capture widely and has shown the tank in various cities thruout Germany, making its appearance a pseudo-triumphal procession and appealing to popular applause. But the greatest advantage to the enemy in capturing the tank lies in the opportunity of discovering its construction and duplicating it, if machines and materials can be obtained, by tanks which have been "made in Germany"

ince, so the Rumanian troops crost the Pruth River into Bessarabia and took its capital, Kishinev, which was in the possession of the Bolsheviki. The Petrograd Bolsheviki are powerless because the Ukraine cuts them off from Petrograd. But the Bolsheviki of Odessa have seized the Rumanians in that city and threaten to kill one of them for every one of their men killed by the Rumanians.

The Russian soldiers who have been stationed on the Austro-Rumanian front have, like most of the other troops, been infected with Bolshevism, but they being on the other side of Rumania are not able to join their Russian brethren, for the Rumanians disarmed them and held them back.

The Petrograd Government has sent an ultimatum to Rumania demanding the evacuation of Bessarabia, the restitution of the munitions and other property seized by the Rumanians, the transfer of the Russian troops across Rumanian territory and the extradition of the Russian officers who are aiding the Rumanians.

By the secession of the Ukraine Rumania is shut off from Russia as she has been from the other Allies, so the remaining half of Rumania must fall into the hands of Austria at any time he chooses to undertake the conquest of it.

It is said that peace negotiations have already begun between Austria and Rumania probably on the understanding that Rumania may seek compensation in Bessarabia for any territory on the other side that she may have to relinquish to Bulgaria or Austria.

It is hard enough to ascertain what is going on in the nearer side of Russia, at in regard to the regions beyond the

reports are so confused and contradictory that we can form only a vague idea of the momentous events there occurring.

The military caste of Cossacks established in the valley of the Don River were always the main reliance of the old autocracy and it was naturally expected that here, if anywhere, would rise a reactionary movement against the revolution. General Kaledine, who was elected hetman or leader of the Cossacks last July, led an army against Petrograd during the Kerensky regime. This was one of the causes of the overthrow of Kerensky, for it revealed his weakness and he was suc-

ceeded by the more extreme and unscrupulous Bolsheviki rule of Lenine and Trotzky.

On January 1 the Republic of the Don was organized and declared its independence of Petrograd. General Kaledine was its president and prime minister and the government was set up at Novo Cherkask, near where the Don flows into the Sea of Asov. The older Cossacks at least adhered to him and he was joined by certain of the Constitutional Democrats and of the Kerensky faction who wished to keep Russia in the war against Germany in accordance with her agreement with the Allies.

The most notable of these adherents was General Michael Vassilievitch Alexieff, formerly Chief of the Russian General Staff. General Alexieff collected an army of 30,000 men and set out northward to encounter the Bolsheviki who were coming down the Don. It is rumored that Alexieff and Kaledine had quarreled and that Alexieff's expedition was not approved by Kaledine. Alexieff met the Bolsheviki troops under General Muravieff near Voronesh on the upper Don and was defeated on February 7. Another wing of the Cossack army under General Erdelli was defeated on February 9, and Erdelli was wounded. Alexieff fled to Novo Cherkask, but the government here was demoralized.

The action of General Kaledine in granting land and self-government to the peasants does not seem to have won them over and even some of the younger Cossacks went over to the Bolsheviki.

The Novo Cherkask government gave up in despair and voted to resign and transfer its power to the local Workmen's and Soldiers' Council (the Soviet). Thereupon General Kaledine went into an adjoining room and shot himself.

General Nazaroff, who succeeded Kaledine as hetman of the Cossacks, is



Press Illustrating

### GETTING THE GREEK ARMY IN SHAPE

The young King Alexander (at the left) is consulting here with the French General Branaud sent by the Allies to direct the reorganization of the Greek army so as to make it an important factor in the military plans this spring. General Branaud was formerly with the French army on the fighting front.



determined to continue the fight against the Bolsheviks.

The navy of the Black Sea, both the Russian and Rumanian, seems to be in the hands of the Bolsheviks and this gives them control of the coast towns from Odessa at the mouth of the Dniester to Taganrod at the mouth of the Don.

**Reorganization of British Command** When Premier Lloyd George returned from the Supreme War Council of the Allies held at Versailles he found himself in hot water. The pacifists and those who, like Lord Lansdowne, favor opening negotiations with the enemy were dissatisfied because the Versailles Council refused to consider peace proposals. The militarists were disturbed by rumors that the supreme command of all the Allied forces was to be placed in the hands of some foreign general or civilian body. The jealousy between the British army leaders, which has caused so much friction during the war, was revived in a virulent form when it became known that General Robertson had been removed as Chief of Staff. Various factions joined in a demand to know what action was taken at Versailles.

To this demand Lloyd George returned a positive refusal. He was willing, he said, to resign but he could not repudiate the policy decided upon unanimously by all the Allies and he would not reveal that policy because that would betray to the enemy the plan of campaign. He said there were difficulties arising from national feeling, historical tradition and mutual suspicion such as hamper every alliance and from professional conservatism, which hates changes in traditional methods. The American delegation was, he said, most insistent upon the necessity of a military command:

I hesitated for some time whether I should not read to the House of Commons the very cogent document submitted by the American delegation, which put the case for the present proposal. It is one of the ablest documents ever submitted to a military conference. The only reason why I do not read it to the House is that it is mixed up with the plan of operations.

If I should read the document submitted by the Americans there would be no need to make a speech. The case is presented with irresistible power and logic.

What happened? We altered the proposal here and there. There was a good deal of discussion, which took some hours, but there was not a single dissentient voice so far as the plan was concerned.

The Premier explained that Versailles had under the new arrangement become the central war office of all the Allies and would have the power to throw certain troops promptly at any point where danger threatened. Sir William Robertson refused to retain his office as Chief of the Imperial Staff under these limitations and he declined the offer of the Government to appoint him the British military representative on the Versailles Council. Major General Sir Henry Seymour Rawlinson has been selected for the post at Versailles. General Rawlinson has been twice removed from command in France, as he was re-



Underwood & Underwood

**THE NEW SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN** Irvine L. Lenroot, now Republican representative in Congress from the eleventh Wisconsin district, has been nominated Senator by Governor Philipp to succeed the late Senator Husting

garded as responsible for the mismanagement of the British offensive at Ypres and at Neuve Chapelle, but he has apparently regained the confidence of the King and the Government.

#### More Shipping for France

All the foreign trade of the United States was put under license on February 16 by a proclamation of the President. With this action the Government took under control all imports and exports and commerce with every nation of the world. It is the first step toward cutting down the non-essential commodities in ocean tonnage. The new order, it is estimated, will make available at least 1,000,000 additional tons of



© Western Newspaper Union

#### LEADER OF THE WOMEN'S OVERSEAS HOSPITAL UNIT

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has established its first hospital unit in the Aisne region of France. Its head physician is Dr. Alice Gregory and under her are four doctors, several nurses and pharmacists and about forty auxiliary aides

shipping to carry troops and munitions and supplies to France.

Trade to South America and the Orient will be affected principally, and it is said that certain exports and imports will be reduced by one-half, but the Government will make the necessary readjustments in our commerce with as little disturbance for business as possible.

The War Trade Board has announced that within a short time all American tonnage fit for overseas service will be withdrawn from coastwise, South American and Pacific trade. The recent agreements with Holland and other neutrals bring within control of the Government some 500,000 tons of shipping available for this non-European trade. French sailing ships will also be used to take the place of some of the diverted American tonnage.

#### A Menace Ended

A strike of carpenters in the private shipyards doing Government work along the Atlantic coast, which had grown to such proportions that it menaced the Government shipbuilding program and thru that our whole war schedule, was called off on February 18 in response to a sharply worded appeal by President Wilson. The matters in dispute between the carpenters and their shipyard employers will be adjusted thru the Labor Adjustment Board. Officers of the carpenters' union have not as yet promised to abide by the decision of the board, which they declare has given unsatisfactory rulings in recent disputes, but in any event it is unlikely that the shipbuilding program will be interrupted again.

The strike had been gathering headway for several weeks. Pleas by Chairman Hurley that the men return to work pending adjudication of the dispute met with no result. The strikers wanted a closed shop. They objected that they were paid much less than the Pacific coast rate of \$6.60 a day, and in many cases carpenters were rated as common laborers and received in some instances only \$3. They declared that the nominal rate paid them was \$4.88, which is the navy yard rate, but this was unfair in a private yard. In the navy yards the men have permanent jobs, secure meals and food at low prices from the Government commissary, and enjoy a thirty-day vacation. The strikers asked the Government to take over the shipyards.

President Wilson's telegram was addressed to Will L. Hutcheson, general president United Order of Carpenters and Joiners of America. "No one," said the President, "can strike a deadlier blow at the safety of the nation and of its forces on the other side than by interfering with or obstructing the shipbuilding program." He concluded:

I must say to you very frankly that it is your duty to leave to it the solution of your present difficulties with your employers and to advise the men whom you represent to return at once to work, pending the decision. No body of men have the moral right in the present circumstances of the nation to strike until every method of adjustment has been tried to the limit. If you do not act upon this principle, you are undoubt-



edly giving aid and comfort to the enemy, whatever may be your own conscious purpose.

I do not see that anything will be gained by my seeing you personally until you have accepted and acted upon that principle. It is the duty of the Government to see that the best possible conditions of labor are maintained, as it is also its duty to see to it that there is no lawless and conscienceless profiteering, and that duty the Government has accepted and will perform. Will you cooperate or will you obstruct?

On the day the President's telegram was sent, the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor, concluding a seven-day session at Washington, issued an emphatic call to American labor for renewed effort in war work.

**A Labor Peace Program** The radical laborites had their innings at a national convention in New York City February 16 and 17, attended by 500 delegates from twenty-seven states representing some 125 labor and radical organizations. Peace aims were discussed and an after-the-war program adopted which reads like a summary of the prospectus of the British Labor Party.

The National Labor and Radical Congress, as it called itself, laid much emphasis on the necessity of world-organization in the days to come. It recommends the establishment of an international assembly, its members to be elected by popular vote in the different countries, as the chief agency for world-legislation and world-administration after the war. "For the purpose of constituting the international assembly," says the program, "a world congress should assemble at the close of hostilities. In this congress all participants should be representatives of the people, so elected as to give proportional representation to substantial minorities."

The program demands that "all diplo-

matic affairs should be carried on in the open and should be subject to parliamentary and popular discussion and control." It insists that all existing secret treaties should be declared void.

Full political and civil liberties for all, complete international disarmament and the end of munitions production are demanded as part of the peace terms. Free seas, free trade and unrestricted migration form part of the schedule, and the public ownership of all resources, public utilities, financial agencies and other economic opportunities, which "should be open to all nations upon equal terms." An important clause of this labor peace program says: "No nation should be responsible for the investments of its citizens in any other country."

The convention selected James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, to represent it at an Allied labor conference to be arranged by the British Labor Party. Morris Hillquit has already been selected to represent the American Socialists at any such meetings. Over a year ago passports were refused to three American Socialist delegates selected to attend a labor conference at Stockholm, but conditions are changed since then. The Socialists and the radicals generally are supporting President Wilson's methods of open diplomacy. The Socialists have always been in favor of playing heavily for a German revolution, and the recent exposures of German duplicity at Brest-Litovsk have intensified the party's traditional hatred of the German autocracy.

**The Hog Island Investigation** In addition to an investigation by a Senate committee, which has been in progress for several weeks, Attorney General Gregory is

probing, at the request of President Wilson, the charges of waste and extravagance in the construction of the Government's fabricating shipyard at Hog Island, Philadelphia. The President has instructed Mr. Gregory to institute criminal proceedings in case the facts justify it. The Attorney General was called in at the request of Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, who declared that there was such apparent negligence and disorganization in the construction work that it might be necessary to cancel the contract.

The Hog Island yards are being built by the American International Corporation, of which Frank A. Vanderlip is chairman of the board of directors. The original estimate for the work was \$21,000,000, but it is charged that \$25,000,000 has already been spent and the total cost will more than double that figure.

Testimony before the Senate committee has shown that land was bought for the plant at \$2000 an acre which a few months before had been on the market at \$1000. It was asserted before the committee that the work on the plant was four months behind. Witnesses asserted that not ten per cent of the efficiency of the yard was used, and lumber was purchased at \$6 above the market price per thousand feet. It was alleged that waste and extravagance went on unchecked.

John W. Towle, an engineer sent by the Emergency Fleet Corporation to supervise the work, told the Senators that there was general incompetence and inefficiency, and a reckless prodigality in the handling of the public funds.

"Did you notice any patriotic desire on the part of contractors to sacrifice profit?" asked Senator Vardaman.

"Very seldom," replied Mr. Towle.



© Committee on Public Information, from International Film

#### THE AMERICAN WOUNDED IN FRANCE

This is the first photograph we have had of our soldiers convalescent at a hospital somewhere in France, looked after by the American Red Cross and entertained to the tune of "Pack Up Your Troubles."



"They seemed, for the most part, to be trying to squeeze all they could out of the Government."

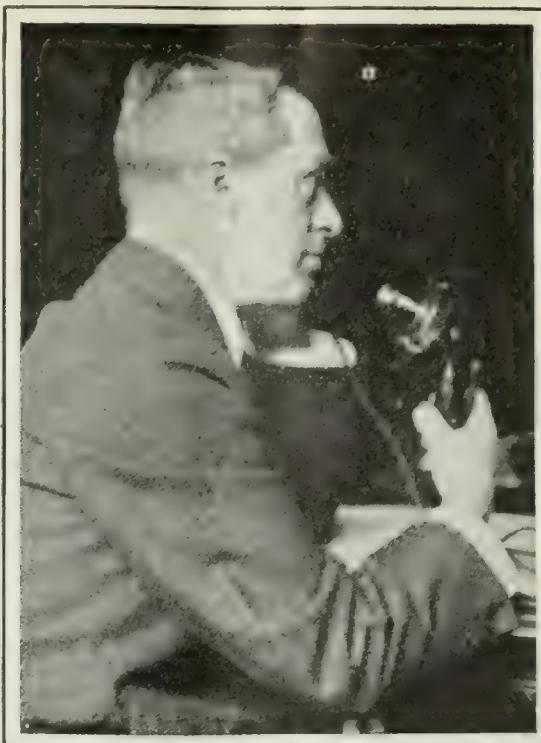
In addition to its \$21,000,000 contract the American International Corporation has an agreement with the Government to build at the yard some 200 ships worth about \$200,000,000 on a commission of 4 per cent. Officers of the corporation have promised to assist the Attorney General. They assert that the added costs were inevitable in a case where speed was the primary requisite.

**War Birds Flying East** The first of America's war birds have been hatched in our factories and already are flying East to peck out the Kaiser's eyes. That is the gist of Secretary Baker's announcement of February 20 that a consignment of American-built battle planes, the forerunner of a mighty flock, was on its way to France. The machines are equipped with twelve cylinder Liberty motors, the first from machine production. In recent tests one of them surpassed all records for speed and climbing for planes of that type. The planes are appearing several months ahead of schedule.

This prompt production represents a triumph of American technical skill. The making of a battle plane represents a most complex and delicate engineering problem, a problem that changes from day to day as ingenious new developments arise from airplane practice. When we entered the war we had practically no airplane engineering staff and no modern fighting planes. There was in this country almost a total lack of advanced airplane engineering knowledge. The airplane industry was a negligible thing. The rapid upbuilding of all the complicated processes of this industry has surpassed expectations.

**The Task of Mr. Hays** Following the selection of Will H. Hays, of Indiana, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, at a conference held at St. Louis, has arisen a flood of political gossip. The elevation of Mr. Hays, a young man with a record of brisk party leadership in his state, has been hailed as a victory for the Progressive element in the Grand Old Party, that is, for the faction headed by the inevitable George W. Perkins. Already Mr. Perkins and some of his henchmen are laying plans for the nomination of former President Roosevelt as the Republican standard bearer in 1920. Colonel Roosevelt, still in the hospital but rapidly recovering from his illness, held several conferences with men returning from the St. Louis powwow.

Meanwhile it is clear that the Roosevelt adherents will do well to reckon with Senator Hiram Johnson, the Demosthenes of the Pacific Coast. Senator Johnson stepped into the limelight this week with the most pretentious speech he has made since he took his seat in the Upper Chamber in Washington, a speech in which he attacked the American International Corporation for the Hog Island scandal, char-



© Underwood & Underwood

#### FIGHTING LIES WITH TRUTH

Arthur Woods, recently Police Commissioner of New York City, has been placed in charge of American publicity abroad—to tell allies, neutrals and enemies the position and aims of the United States in the war, and to counteract the influence of German propaganda. He will work with the Committee on Public Information. Mr. Woods has proved himself a straightforward and efficient executive in his administration of the New York police, reorganized under his régime from a body of "special privilege" into a force that deserved its name of "Finest"

acterized as "undemocratic and un-American" the suppression and repression which prevailed during the first months of our entrance into the war, praised President Wilson's efforts at open diplomacy, and came out unequivocally for permanent government ownership of railroads. Senator John-



© Committee on Public Information, from International Film

#### TRYING OUT A GAS MASK

The American soldiers test their use of gas masks by going down into a trench at camp filled with the fumes of asphyxiating gas. It not only proves the efficacy of the masks but it gives the men confidence and valuable training

son's speech was widely quoted in the newspapers and doubtless will make a broad appeal.

Another aspirant who is sawing wood steadily is Governor Whitman, of New York. Mr. Whitman has built up in his state a strong political machine and has made conscious efforts to establish himself in the good graces of the farmers. But thus far his political resourcefulness has not appeared as impressive as that of the redoubtable Colonel or the Senator from the Golden Gate.

One thing is obvious. The Republicans lost the last election west of the Mississippi River. In the twenty-two states in this section of the country live one-third of the American electors. In 1908 Mr. Taft carried thirteen of these states and in 1916 Mr. Hughes carried four.

The next Republican nominee will have to be a man who can restore the lost provinces of Republicanism in the West. In order to have a chance in that country he must exhibit a sufficient brand of radicalism to satisfy that powerful agrarian-labor combination, the Non-Partisan League.

**High Jinks on Broadway** During the week a young man stepped out of the Arabian Nights and for a brief period shared the front pages of the newspapers with Trotzky and the Kaiser. A few weeks back he had been a hotel telephone operator employed at fifteen dollars a week. He got some first-class clothes and began his career by registering at one of New York's palaces as "the Marquis di Castillot," confidential envoy of his dear friend, King Alfonso of Spain.

The metropolis likes to be fooled, and apparently the Marquis had no trouble in getting accepted by persons of standing. He had an amiable habit of mislaying crested letters address to himself and signed "Alph," obviously from his royal friend, and on several occasions he dropt telegrams bearing the signature "Jusserand." Such documents started gossip which credited him with intimacy with the great. A credulous young woman of wealth loaned him \$10,000. Mr. W. E. D. Stokes, who has figured in previous romances of Broadway, was persuaded to let him have \$500 in an emergency to entertain Ambassador Jusserand at luncheon.

It was to Mr. Stokes that the Marquis eventually confided his great plan. If his master the King could borrow \$50,000,000 from some American banking firm, Spain would enter the war on the side of the Allies. He produced letters purporting to show that he was empowered to clinch the bargain.

Mr. Stokes took up the matter with J. P. Morgan and Company. Unfortunately, the prosaic banking house communicated with the State Department, and then the Secret Service men swooped down and brought to an end the bogus Marquis's adventure in the realm of ambassadors and kings. Another page was turned in the book of Broadway.



# THE BIGGEST BRITISH BLUNDER

## Fighting Three Enemies: Germany, Austria, Drink; and the Greatest of These Is Drink

I am in hopes that the American public will be interested in a plain account of present conditions in Great Britain concerning the Drink question as it touches the war, and the effect of "The Trade," as it calls itself, on the United States.

May I ask those who may read this "Log" to excuse the personal note in the narrative? It seems necessary, in order to state the facts, as I know them, concerning a very remarkable, and, I believe, very little known condition that exists in Great Britain at the present time, a condition that will have a very serious influence on the issues of the war, both now, and after the war is over.

A few months ago, in the little university town of Bangor, Wales, Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, made a famous speech, one sentence in which has become historic. He said: "We are fighting three enemies: Germany, Austria, and Drink; and the greatest of these is Drink."

Lloyd George has not retracted that statement since it was made. And because thousands of the best and most prominent English people believed it then, and believe it now, many of them considered the present time specially favorable for an educational campaign on the prohibition of the liquor traffic in Great Britain.

The Prime Minister is right. Drink is the greatest and most terrible feature of English life even in the midst of the greatest war of history. There is nothing to compare with it for the misery and brutality and horror and destructiveness it causes. Even war, yes, *this* war, is not so destructive, so brutal, so unfeeling to womanhood and children, to wifehood and motherhood as drink in old England at this very moment. And the astounding fact is, that while the Prime Minister of Great Britain has made the statement that the greatest enemy England faces is drink, the power that really sits on the throne of England today is the Brewer, and the Government of England is more afraid of him than of the German or the Austrian.

Picture a queue of women, three hundred and fifty in number, stretching around three sides of a block in a city, waiting for a public house to open, so that they can get their daily glass of whisky! The temperance people thought they had scored a great victory when the Government cut the hours of sale of liquor in the United Kingdom from sixteen hours a day to five and a half. But what happened? Let one of the great men in England tell the story under the heading "Prohibition Dead."

Sir Barclay Peat, chairman of Samuel Allsopp & Sons, Limited, presiding at the annual meeting of that company in London today, pointed out that their profits had risen from £13,048 in 1914, and £31,825 in

BY CHARLES M. SHELDON, D.D.

*Dr. Sheldon has just returned from a campaign in Great Britain which took him into fifty cities and towns in less than fifty days, meeting in that time in monster gatherings over 150,000 people. He was invited by friends in England to take part in this campaign in order to give the story of what prohibition has done for America, and especially for his own state of Kansas, where for many years Dr. Sheldon has been one of the best known of pastors, writers and reformers. For the benefit of English readers of this article we may add that Dr. Sheldon first gained his nationwide reputation as the author of "In His Steps," a book that has had an enormous circulation in the United States and thruout the world. We comment on Dr. Sheldon's article in our editorial pages.—THE EDITOR*

1915, and £60,796 in 1916, and to £127,165 in 1917.

Dealing with the subject of total prohibition, the chairman said that it was a vision of a mere visionary. He thought the movement was dead, and he knew it was defeated. It had been described as the "strength of Britain" movement, but the real strength of Britain was the community of munition workers who asked for a modest supply of beer without which they could not do their work.—*London News*, December 28, 1917.

I said "one of the great men" of England. You notice it is Sir Barclay Peat, who boasts of the great profits of Allsopps. Sir Barclay Peat. In other words, if a man in Kansas or any other of the twenty-seven prohibition states of the United States makes and sells intoxicating drink, we send him to jail.



DOCTOR SHELDON

But in good old England, if a man does the same thing and does it so successfully as to make a big fortune out of it like Allsopps, the great Empire of Britain thru its King, knights this man, confers high honors on him and sends him to the House of Lords. And there you have one difference between good old England and Kansas.

The shortening of the hours of sale has been a great boon to the "Trade." They work one-third as long as they did before the war, and make ten times as much. Instead of lessening drinking and drunkenness, it has increased both, and especially in the case of women whose husbands and relatives are at the front.

Read this, you who think the average Prohibitionist is a crank, and perhaps think the writer of this a particularly obnoxious one. Read this little history of one case out of thousands similar to it occurring in England every day while men die like dogs in the trenches.

HE was just an average Tommy fresh from the trenches on his fourteen days' leave. I first saw him at the end of a platform of a small town where I had to change trains and wait for connections with the main line.

He had the regulation kit, steel helmet, army rifle, canvas bag and all the rest, over one hundred pounds in all. He had come right thru from Charing Cross without stopping to clean up.

He was saying to the old station porter, "Am goin' on to Carnsford. Han't been 'ome fer two year. Goin' to see 'er an' the kiddies, I am."

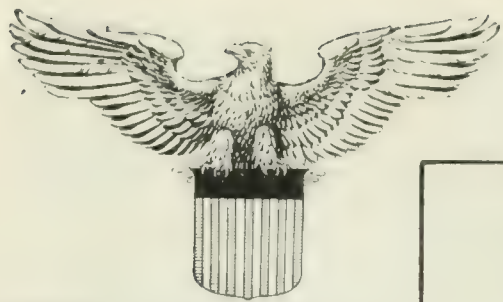
"It's nigh on eight mile," I heard the porter say.

"An' I'll be there afore dark," says Tommy, and off he goes, the old porter watching him as he waded thru the mud on the way to Carnsford.

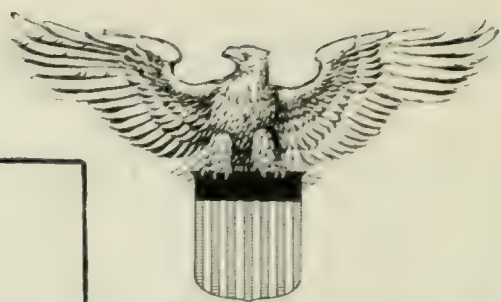
Early next morning I was at the same station again on my way back from the meeting of the night before, and while waiting for my train, I was aware of the same Tommy, standing almost at the same spot on the platform. The old porter was asking him rather personal questions, and I confess I went near enough to hear most of them, and I shall feel more or less guilty to my dying day, but Tommy was saying with the brutal openness of 'Arry and 'Arriet that cares naught for concealment, "An' wen I gets 'ome, I finds the ole lady drunk. God blime 'er, an' the kiddies runnin' like wild animuls, an' another man in the 'ouse. I went over the top onto 'im, an' then I come away. An' I'm off again for the front, an' I'm d——d if I cares wot comes o' me now!"

He was not an interesting modern Enoch Arden. He did not talk like the Tommy Atkins of Mr. Kipling, and at first I felt disappointed in him. He was very dirty. [Continued on page 384]





# GERMAN "EFFICIENCY"



## The Fourth Message from the United States Government to the American People

Presented every week in  
The Independent by George Creel,  
Chairman of Committee  
on Public Information, appointed by  
President Wilson

**T**HE farmer who cuts down an apple tree in order to gather the fruit—you would not call him "efficient"? You might consider him thoro, perhaps. And ruthless, certainly. You might even be struck by the brutal directness of his methods and the remarkable absence of sentimentality in his mind, particularly if the apple tree were one that should have had pleasant associations for him. But you would never consider him anything but a stupid fool as a farmer, would you?

A great deal of German efficiency is of just that quality. It is thoro, brutally direct and unsentimental. It attains its immediate end admirably. It gathers all the fruit with the greatest possible ease and dispatch. But is it really as efficient as it seems at the first glance?

Take, as a typical instance, the German treatment of prisoners of war.

In the days of the first German drive thru Belgium and northern France, the greatest speed and freedom of movement were necessary to the success of the German plans. As the French and British armies retreated, outflanked, thousands of wounded and unwounded prisoners fell into German hands. They required nurses or guards, food and transportation at a time when nurses and ambulances were scarce, all the guards were needed on the fighting line, the food supplies had failed to keep up with the speed of the advance, and the lines of transportation had been destroyed by the enemy as he fell back. In these circumstances prisoners were a serious impediment to the German movements. What was to be done with them?

The Germans solved the difficulty with characteristic directness. How they did it a Doctor-Major Chon, of the 14th French Hussars, tells in his report to the French Ministry of War, dated August 20, 1915. He was made prisoner at Etbe, in Belgium, on August 22, 1914, while he and his ambulance men were tending French and German wounded on the battlefield. As he was taken to the rear, he passed a German execution platoon. "In front of it," he says, "on a little slope, at the side of the road, lay in a heap about fifty bodies of French prisoners, who had just been shot. We approach, and we see by their blue waistcoats, and their armlets, that they are our unfortunate little attendants, who have not been spared. A non-commissioned officer is finishing

off with a revolver those who still move. "He calls to us. He makes us put down our stretchers. He commands us in German to point out to him which of our men still breathe. We reply that we will not do this; that we are there to take care of men and not to kill them; that we prefer to suffer the same fate as they. Furious, he repeats his command and acts as if about to shoot us.

"Very fortunately, just at this moment, the German officer who had the ambulance turned out where we were taken, arrives on the bank. We go up to him and explain what they ask of us.

"He replies, at first, that the laws of war require that those who have shot on the troops be killed, and that German justice gives no quarter in such cases.

"We draw his attention to the fact that among the men who have just been shot there are ambulance men who had been disarmed in front of us, who not only had not shot, but still better had been made prisoners for having wished to take care of the German wounded with us, and that this manner of acting in regard to the ambulance men is contrary to the laws of war. "After a few instants' hesitation, the officer seized with pity and perhaps remorse, gives the command to stop the shooting.

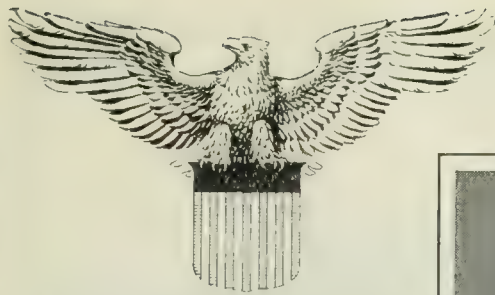
"We remain and ask him further for permission to take with us those of our unfortunate fellows who are not dead. He finally grants us this, after having told us, however, that it would be better to finish off immediately those who are too far gone. We oppose his proposal.

"This conversation took place in German. Speaking French, we address our poor men: 'Courage! All those who can, come with us. We will take you.' It was a heartrending sight to see those men, miraculously escaped from death, pitifully disengage themselves from the heap of bodies. One man, with his nose completely torn off, was horrible to see. Others, wounded in the legs, begged us to come and take them. We thought that after having delivered our wounded to a German ambulance station, we should be able to return and fetch those whom we were not able to take immediately. Nothing of the sort. Several of these poor wretches died, doubtless without the least attention, in the place where they had been shot."

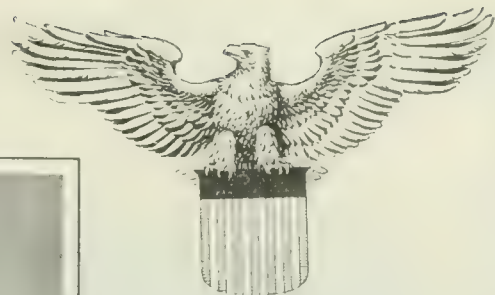
Such a solution of the problem of caring for prisoners was not the idea of a local military genius upon whose section of the front Major-Doctor Chon happened to be captured. The diaries of German soldiers taken in later engagements showed that the killing of prisoners had been general all along the line. Detailed orders found on other soldiers proved that the executions had been carried out under instructions from the high command. One of these orders, issued on August 26, by General Stenger, commanding the 5th German Brigade, says curtly: "After today no more prisoners will be taken. All prisoners are to be killed. Wounded, with or without arms, are to be killed. Even prisoners already grouped in convoys are to be killed. Let not a single living enemy remain behind us." And letters from German soldiers printed, in their home newspapers, show that this policy met with the approval of the German people. It was simple, direct, thoro and ruthlessly efficient in attaining its immediate end.

But was it really efficient in the long run? Apparently not. It made the French and British fight with the frenzy of men to whom no quarter was given. It led to reprisals. It aroused the horror of the world. When it came to the Germans' turn to retreat, after the battle of the Marne, they ran with the fear of retribution at their heels. And the German military authorities changed their orders. They found that they had made a mistake. They discovered that they had been inefficient—that the accepted rules for the treatment of prisoners were not merely sentimental regulations, but precepts of experience in the efficient conduct of war.





"This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy, and we shall not fall short of it"



The French and British made no such mistake as the Germans. They discouraged reprisals. They welcomed prisoners. They knew it was easier to end a war by capturing enemies than by killing them. They encouraged the Germans to drop their arms and cry "Kamerad!"—until the Germans surrendered in such numbers that it became dangerous to receive them, and the front-line trenches had to warn off deserters who came across No Man's Land in squads.

The Germans, having learned that they had cut down the tree in order to gather the fruit, reformed their methods and began the second lesson in their education. They removed their prisoners to the interior of Germany, and, instead of cutting down the tree, continued merely to saw off the top branches. That is to say, they continued to treat prisoners of war as an unwelcome liability, as criminals for whom there were not enough prisons, as enemies who must not be killed openly but might be quietly tortured to death.

Behind the German lines, the captives were gathered together with impatient harshness, under the escort of soldiers who kicked and beat them on the slightest provocation and shot them on the slightest excuse. They were herded into cattle cars, in which they were locked without sufficient food or water or any means of caring for themselves, and they were transported to the interior of Germany, on journeys that took in some cases five days and five nights. They arrived in a condition that need not be described. Inadequate preparations had been made to receive them. At the Munster camp 24,000 were penned up in a field without shelter. They had neither tents nor sheds. They dug holes in the ground and covered themselves with tufts of grass. Under the circumstances, as Charles Petit, of the French Artillery, deposes conservatively, "the mortality was considerable." In the camps where huts had been built, the accommodations were so insanitary that epidemics broke out. Of 15,000 Russians in the Cottbus camp, 5000 died. In practically all the camps, the guards and their officers treated the prisoners with unreasoning brutality. In the Gustrow camp, where the prisoners were starving, the kitchen contractor and his cook used to put the table leavings outside the kitchen door in a pan, and lie in wait until



famished men crept up to filch some of this garbage, and then attack them and beat them with sticks, to the amusement of "a large audience of hilarious Landsturms." (Doctor Monsaigeon of the Reserve, reporting to the French Ministry of War, September 26, 1916.) In the camp at Senne, "the Germans amused themselves by making men who had been punished by imprisonment run for hours on sandy soil in the full heat of the sun in the month of June. The unfortunate man had to fall before this running was stopped. Then the guards raised him again by means of kicks, and turned him around and around rapidly on the same spot, until, completely exhausted and giddy, the man fell again, absolutely worn out. Then the German non-commissioned officer pretended to feel the pulse of the patient and even feigned to speak to him in a friendly manner." (Doctor Chon.) And so on—and on—and on—thru page after page of the official French report of the depositions of exchanged prisoners now interned in Switzerland.

The point is not the atrociousness of this treatment of prisoners, but the stupid inefficiency of it. It caused the deaths of thousands of able-bodied men whose labor would have been of the greatest value to the Germans. It sapped the strength and destroyed the health of ten times as many as it killed. The French and British were welcoming prisoners in order to encourage surrenders. They were feeding the men well to keep up their strength, housing them carefully to protect their health, clothing them warmly, and treating them with kindness so that they might be contented

and willing to work and safe to use on the roads and in the fields with few guards. That was a policy of professional efficiency. The Germans behaved like distracted amateurs with a problem which they could not handle. It was the middle of 1915 before they learned their second lesson, realized that prisoners were a labor asset, and began to try to put them to work.

And here again, with heartrending stupidity, they made another mistake. They tried to compel Frenchmen to work in German munition factories. They forced them into mines where the work was dangerous because the prisoners were not miners. Others were set draining swamps, up to their waists in water, and housed at night in sheep-pens. Those who revolted

against these hardships were punished with barbarities that destroyed their value as workmen by destroying their strength.

Conditions similar to these still prevail in the German workyards where prisoners of war are employed, but the military authorities have established "show camps" open to neutral inspection where the conditions are good, and they have also established "reprisal camps" in which various brutalities are inflicted on prisoners in revenge for pretended injustices inflicted upon Germans in Allied countries. The reprisal camps are an excellent example of the German Government's ingenious stupidity. In order to excuse their own prison atrocities, they accuse the Allied governments of similar practices; and in order to prove their own faith in their own lie, they open reprisal camps to avenge the imaginary victims of Allied ill-use. Meanwhile, neutral investigation of the German charges find that the accusation against the Allies is unfounded. With true German absurdity the reprisal camps are continued, none the less.

For a nation that claims above all to be efficient in war, the whole record is disastrous. It has another aspect. As the French official record says: "The Germanic race must be very sure of itself, or very certain of the shortness of men's memories, not to fear vengeance." And in the meantime, if there is not vengeance, there is indignant contempt—the contempt of mankind for a performance so clumsy, so brutal, and so stupid that there is hardly a breed of lower animals in whose racial history one could find its equal.





# THE BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM

A nation-wide campaign conducted weekly by The Independent as the official publication of the Committee on Patriotism Through Education, of the National Security League. To teach American ideals in the schools, colleges, homes, offices and workshops of the nation

## THE HERITAGE OF FREEDOM

BY ROBERT McNUTT McELROY, Ph. D.

**V**OLTAIRE once said: "The art of government is to make two-thirds of a nation pay all it possibly can pay for the benefit of the other third." Had we inherited that ideal we should have no just ground for resenting German aggressions upon the rights of weaker states. But that is a theory which, in nations with modern governments, perished long ago, slain by the declaration, "All men are created equal."

Our heritage has nothing in common with the European doctrine of special privilege, or the divine right of power, or the superiority of class over class. We have been taught by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln to think always of the many, not of the few; our inheritance belongs not to the elect, but to all, whether we speak in terms of men or of nations. Voltaire expressed the theory of a France that is no more; since our heritage of freedom is now hers also, and our torch-bearing statue of Liberty is her eloquent testimony to the belief that this liberty is destined to enlighten the world.

**V**OLTAIRE'S friend, Frederick II of Prussia, miscalled by a conspiracy of history "the Great," voiced the same heresy when he declared, "there is only one person in the kingdom, that is myself"; and even today the Prussianized German Empire, still fettered by the creed of privilege and divine right of kings, hears the same theory from the lips of its Kaiser, "Looking upon myself as the instrument of the Lord, without regard to the opinions and intentions of the day, I go my way."

*This campaign in The Independent is endorsed by the United States Commissioner of Education, the Commissioners of Public Instruction of forty-seven states, the Governors of many states and the Presidents of leading colleges and universities.*

America has many citizens of Teutonic stock; but, if they are real Americans, they can give no assent to this theory of government, which is a direct contradiction of the doctrine of personal liberty, upon which this republic was built.

**A**T some period in the history of each race from which our race is formed sentiments like these have been uttered by men deemed entitled to speak with the voice of the nation. The immigration which peopled our shores was a protest against them all. Our ancestors, when they landed in America, left behind them the theory of the divine right of kings and classes, to link their futures with the divine rights of men and of nations. Our loyalty belongs to principles, not to races; to ideas, not to persons. We follow ideals rather than idols. Our heritage of freedom, the sign of our common brotherhood as Americans, whatever our race, is a heritage of abstract conceptions, spiritual beliefs, and theories of right and justice, to which as Americans we are bound to offer an allegiance as devoted and constant as that which our ancestors, in more primitive days, gave to sovereigns of flesh and blood. President Wilson thus phrases it: "The greatest forces in the world, and the only permanent forces, are moral forces." And he adds, as the corner stone of our national philosophy, "The only thing that will hold the world steady is . . . (the) silent, insistent, all-powerful opinion of mankind." Public opinion as the basis of government is part of our heritage of freedom. "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," says the Declaration of Independence; and the war of the world is now reading this lesson, written for individuals, into the relations of nations.

Our liberty-loving ancestors, the men of many races who made America safe for democracy, are equally the political ancestors of all self-governing peoples throughout the world. The Revolution which they fought and won was not a

local conflict, but a war for the preservation of representative government in the world. In 1775 this idea was practically dead in England and upon the continent. Victory in America restored it to life, even as victory for the Allies will one day restore it to Germany, the land of its birth. But this coming victory will do more. It will make us the spiritual ancestors of many nations, leagued together to protect the Rights of Nations, as the Thirteen American Colonies in the Revolution were leagued together to protect the Rights of Man. As that war gave to this nation a Bill of Rights, embodied in the first ten amendments to the Constitution, so victory in the present war will give to the family of nations a Bill of Rights, insuring the safety of each. The analogy is clear. Our Revolutionary fathers fought to secure democracy among individuals, to assure equality of rights through government by representation. We fight to secure democracy among nations.

**C**ONTRAST these two statements: "The essential principle of peace is the actual equality of nations, in all matters of right and privilege," said President Wilson, in defining our reasons for entering the war. "The triumph of the greater Germany which some day must dominate all Europe," said the Kaiser, "is the single end for which we are fighting."

The heritage of Freedom and the heritage of Violence. Between these there can be but one choice for any American, whatever blood runs in his veins: for an American does not mean a person of [Continued on page 388]

*Written for The Independent by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, Professor Robert McNutt McElroy of Princeton University and Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson, Principal of the High School of Commerce of New York City.*



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL

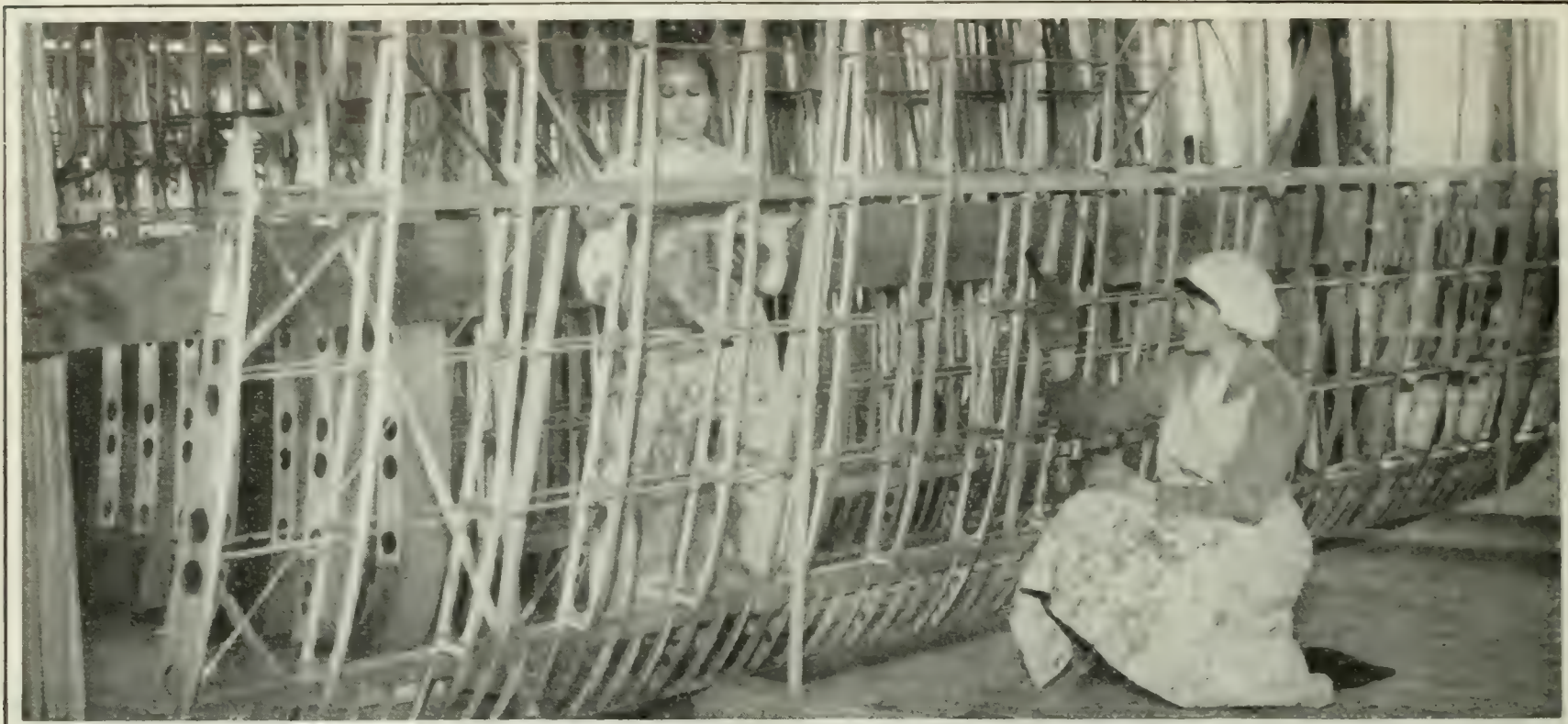


© Kadel & Herbert

## THE TANKS IN ACTION

A German aviator, flying over the battle of Cambrai, took this photograph of the British tanks as they went into action. The German plane was subsequently brought down by anti-aircraft guns, and the aviator—and incidentally this photograph—captured by the British.





#### A JOB FOR FEMININE FINGERS

*The photographs on these pages show some of the phases of aeroplane manufacture which employ women now. Varnishing the woodwork of the frames, for instance*



#### CUTTING THE CLOTH

*A woman runs the motor knife that cuts out the strips of linen for the wings and for winding various parts of the woodwork. The highest grade of Irish linen is used, strong and light. At the right are girls fastening the delicate wiring of the fuselage*



#### DRESS MAKING TRAINING HELPS WITH THE WINGS

*Stretching the linen over the wooden frames is a fussy job; it has to be pulled smooth, glued at the edges and sewed*



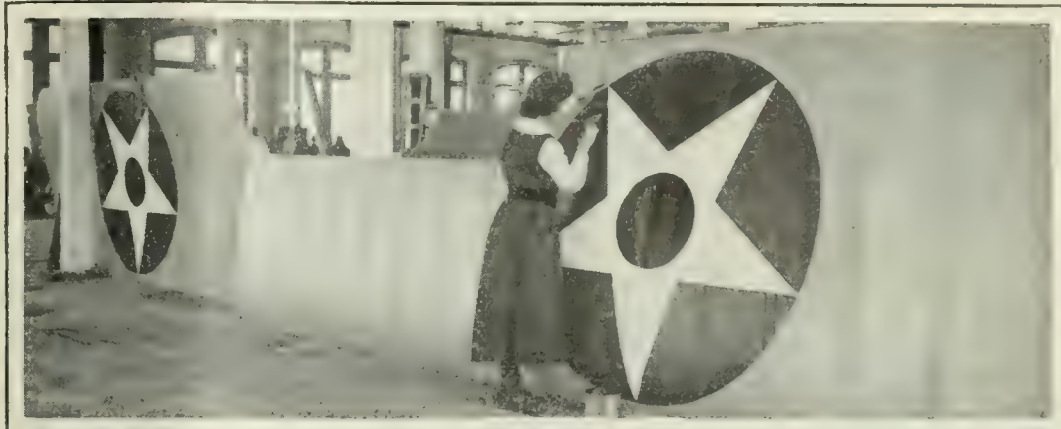
“AIRESSES”  
A NEW WAR WORK  
FOR WOMEN



Photographs © Paul Thompson

SEWING—WITH A DIFFERENCE

*It takes two girls on one needle to stitch the cloth covered parts of an aeroplane. The thread is fastened tightly on each side of the stitch*



THE LIBERTY EMBLEM ON OUR FIGHTING PLANES

*When the wings are finished a red, white and blue identification is painted on each*



WIRE-PULLING IS IMPORTANT HERE

*Fastening the numerous essential connections that must be made between the controls and rudder is a stage in aeroplane manufacture that requires skilled work*



SOME OF THE FINISHING TOUCHES

*There are a thousand and one points in the construction of an aero. And here careless workmanship means death to the man who dies*



# CAN GERMANY REVOLT?

BY COUNTESS ALIDA VON KROCKOW

WHEN a New York Socialist asked Dr. Karl Liebknecht whether there would be a revolution in Germany, he answered, "Nein. The German people have been made like sheep. Sheep don't revolt."

But that was two years ago. What would he say now? And what may all radicals be thinking now, in view of the fact that great strikes have occurred and multitudes of workers given proof of a will to rebel, tho only in a conventional way?

The leaders who instigated the movement must be experiencing a sense of elation. That the strikes could actually be successful they have not of course expected. Strikes, for one thing, can succeed only when backed by a fund of money for supplying the men with food while out of employment. And the greater portion of their Trade Union funds were lent to the Government in the early period of patriotic enthusiasm for the war. So the Government has the custody of their capital. And the Government has also the food. Even if adequate new funds should be collected, bread could not be obtained an hour longer than the authorities willed.

No conjunction in history has presented such fatal obstacles to strikes as this era of bread cards and government controlled markets. An order against issuing, or honoring, cards, and strikers would instantly stand face to face with certain starvation. But would the German Government dare to draw down upon its head the obloquy of starving its own subjects? Or did the organizers of the strikes hope that in case it should dare—and there exists ground for such a hope, seeing how Prussia has defied the moral sense of civilization in other matters—in case it should dare, I say, did the leaders hope the strikers would turn into rioters? Out of indignation and desperation, would the workingmen become furious?

Was this a possible contingency in the minds of the leaders? Who knows! I think probably not. And for the reason that, after all, the strikers composed but a moiety of the whole number of workers. And that moiety was unarmed, totally without weapons. Guns, rifles and ammunition are all in the hands of the military and police. A few machine guns, stationed at street crossings, could down a multitude. And no fresh mobs could be counted on to take the place of the killed. The people are not yet desperate enough. The millions of the Kleinbürger and middle classes suffer, yes, but they still cherish faith in the Government and its power to win the war. And just as long as there is hope there will be patience.

Those err who suppose that conservative Germans can change easily into radicals. Nor must anybody base his calculation of the possible number of radicals in the empire on the oft-quoted four million of Social-Democratic votes cast at the last Reichstag election, as publicists encourage us to do. The votes are there, yes, it is true; but not the democratic hearts. Men will cast ballots for the Social-Democrats in Germany simply because it is an easy way of hitting back at the authorities. All sorts of men. The officials being amenable only to tribunals of their own, and these tribunals observing a persistent policy of taking the part of the Government's employees against citizen-complainants, complainants drop the effort to get redress from the law. Such efforts are fraught only with vexation. The disgruntled resort instead to the polls. They vote there against the Government, which is to say, they vote with the Social-Democrats. But one should remember that sore heads are apt to heal. The same burgher who voted once with the "enemies of the state" would in this crisis look on perhaps and see those enemies slain with keen approval.

Take an example. A banker lived on the first floor of the house of the Dorotheastrasse in which a friend of mine occupied the second floor. One morning I was mounting the stone steps of the winding staircase when the echoes of loud voices came ricocheting down along the enclosing walls. Abruptly a police commissioner passed down and the volley of wrathful ejaculations being hurled after him was striking me. A turn brought me in the next instant face to face with the Herr Bankier. He stood before his open door on the landing place and was so beside himself that, on seeing me, he switched off into explaining that the police had served a

notice on him tho they well knew it was not he who had failed in his duty to provide lids for his garbage cans, but thieves who had removed them. And he wound up by swearing he meant to go and vote the Social-Democratic ticket.

"He really may," explained my friend in horrified concern. "His temper knows absolutely no bounds." The same year in the country we received the unannounced visit of a military officer, who made a reference to Socialism as if it were a current phrase. "I came down," he said, "t isolate myself for a while. It has been my observation that the best thing a man can do while smarting from a disappointment about promotion is to retire where he can hold his tongue. Let him fall to discussing the circumstances with old comrades and he is soon a Socialist. So I'm putting my theory into practise. They 'phoned me from the department this morning that my major-generalship must go by the board. One of the royal Saxon princes wants the cadre. The same damned old story! We serve twenty-five, thirty, forty years up to a post, then have to make way for some royal stripling—but fetch the devil, if I'm not doing the very thing I came away to prevent myself from doing! I am growling like a wounded bear. Where is a Lafoucaux, cousin? Let's go hunting. I must do some shooting or I'll burst!"

When voters of the middle and upper classes used the ticket of the Socialists wrathfully as a dumping-box for their bad humor, they cherished no real desire or any real expectation of the box ever becoming Pandoran, ready to erupt ill, likely to cripple the Government. They wanted only to annoy the Government. And even that desire has been suspended since the war, and suspended it will remain so long as the Government needs strength for prosecuting the war. Only when the Government is beaten, with the army, on which for generations all their ambitious hopes have been based, stricken to the ground, will their grudges and grouches, their own losses and sufferings, be allowed to erupt again. Bismarck in power, you remember, was borne with by the people as a whole despite all his tyranny. But Bismarck abased, and unanimously press and people fell to execrating him. Let the idolized army be undone and a psychological reaction will take place. The whole people will rise. Burghers will join the proletarians and strikes will develop into revolutions. The harsh manner in which the strikes were put down may prove those strikes to be for Kaiserdom what "1905" was for Czardom.

## "I. H. S."

BY CHARLES H. CRANDALL

Borne in the tender arms of faithful friends,  
Back from the trenches where he whirled and fell,  
It seems to him an angel o'er him bends,  
After the fading of the battle's hell.

And gentle hands have washed the boyish face,  
So white, as now he whispers in a trance;  
His name, his home, that far-off dwelling place,  
And the last happy words: "I die—for France."

"And did it have to be?" A mother sighs  
Over the ashes that they say was he.  
O could she see the angel's tender eyes  
As he inscribes: "*He died for liberty!*"

"And did it have to be?" A woman said,  
In dark despair beneath a bloody tree,  
Amid Judea's hills, when all seemed dead,  
The angel wrote: "*He died to make men free.*"



# UNDER FIRE

"It took will power to travel toward Boche land then"

BY IRVING BACHELLER

ON my way to a busy part of the battle line I saw a little peasant lad standing erect and alone by the roadside. He was about five years of age. His slim, straight figure and beautiful face caught my eye and I asked the chauffeur to stop. So we pulled up to the curb near him. He did not observe us, for a battalion of infantry was coming near and his eyes were on its Captain riding in front of the line. The Captain saw him standing there alone and saluted with a smile. The little lad returned the salute—not lightly but with a dignified face and a perfectly correct flourish of the right hand. Then he stood erect as a general reviewing a brigade and looking thoughtfully at the soldiers. He seemed to be making acknowledgment for the tender heart of childhood. Considering that the war is being fought for those unborn it was an impressive picture.

One who talks with Tommy might think that he has no such serious view of the matter. He will tell you that this 'ere fightin' game is a bloody bore and a nuisance; that he'd like to get a scratch an' go back to blighty. Sometimes he kicks a football ahead of him up to the German trenches and stops to jab his bayonet into a Boche. He jokes under fire. An officer tells me of hearing one say when the bullets of a sniper were zipping near them: "If that bloody 'Un don't watch it 'e'll be 'urtin some one."

All this is the veriest irony, a kind of reaction from the immense seriousness that is underneath it. He volunteers for the most desperate adventures and kicks if he doesn't get what he calls "is chance."

The road on which we travel this bright morning is lined with Tommies. When we get within a few miles of the front the country road is about as crowded as Fifth avenue at three o'clock on a bright afternoon. A gentleman riding beside me remarked: "It seems that all the races of the earth are here marching up to the end of the world."

For many that little strip of No Man's Land is indeed the end of the



Mr. Bacheller, the author of "Eben Holden," "Dri and I" and "Keeping Up With Lizzie," has just returned to this country from the Western Front, where he was accorded unusual privileges as the guest of the British Government. Mr. Bacheller's previous articles for *The Independent* written from the firing line were published January 19, January 26 and February 16

world, altho I take it that he was thinking of the boundary of civilization.

Here in the road are loaded lorries, Red Cross ambulances, long battalions of infantry, batteries of artillery; traffic officers, Highlanders in kilts with pipers playing, Englishmen, Irishmen, Egyptians, East Indians, Australians, Canadians, Portuguese, Chinese workers, Algerians, and Ford cars which might, I suppose, be called Yankees. On either side of the road is a wide flung, temporary city of tents, huts and hut-

ments—the latter rudely made of sheets of rusty, galvanized iron laid over a frame such as I have often quickly made with an ax in the Adirondacks; long lines of horses resting or feeding, some under canvas shelters, and hundreds of lorries and transport wagons parked near them.

Such roughly is the moving, thrilling picture that one sees on his way to the front. There were little touches of gaiety here and there in my foreground. One regiment of Highlanders was whistling "The Bonnets of Bonnie Dundee"; a regiment of English were singing "A Long, Long Trial" and "O Take Me Back to Blighty."

We came by and by to a station in the edge of a ruined village just back of an active sector of the line. There was heavy firing near by. A sergeant stopped us. No cars were allowed nearer the front, so we drew into a street just around the corner and stopped in the shade of some brick buildings, standing, altho pierced with shells. There in an open doorway were two French women and a young lad. It is unusual to see women so near the firing line, and I asked a Tommy who stood near how they happened to be there.

"It's their 'ome, sir," said he. "The rich people they gits out, ye know, when the Boches begins to shoot up the 'ouses, but there is some as can't leave their 'omes, sir. They've got nothing else, it would seem, sir—no money an' no friends, sir—when their 'omes fall it's like the end o' the world, sir. It is, indeed."

He told me that a Boche plane had been over them that morning and that the day before some big shells had fallen near.

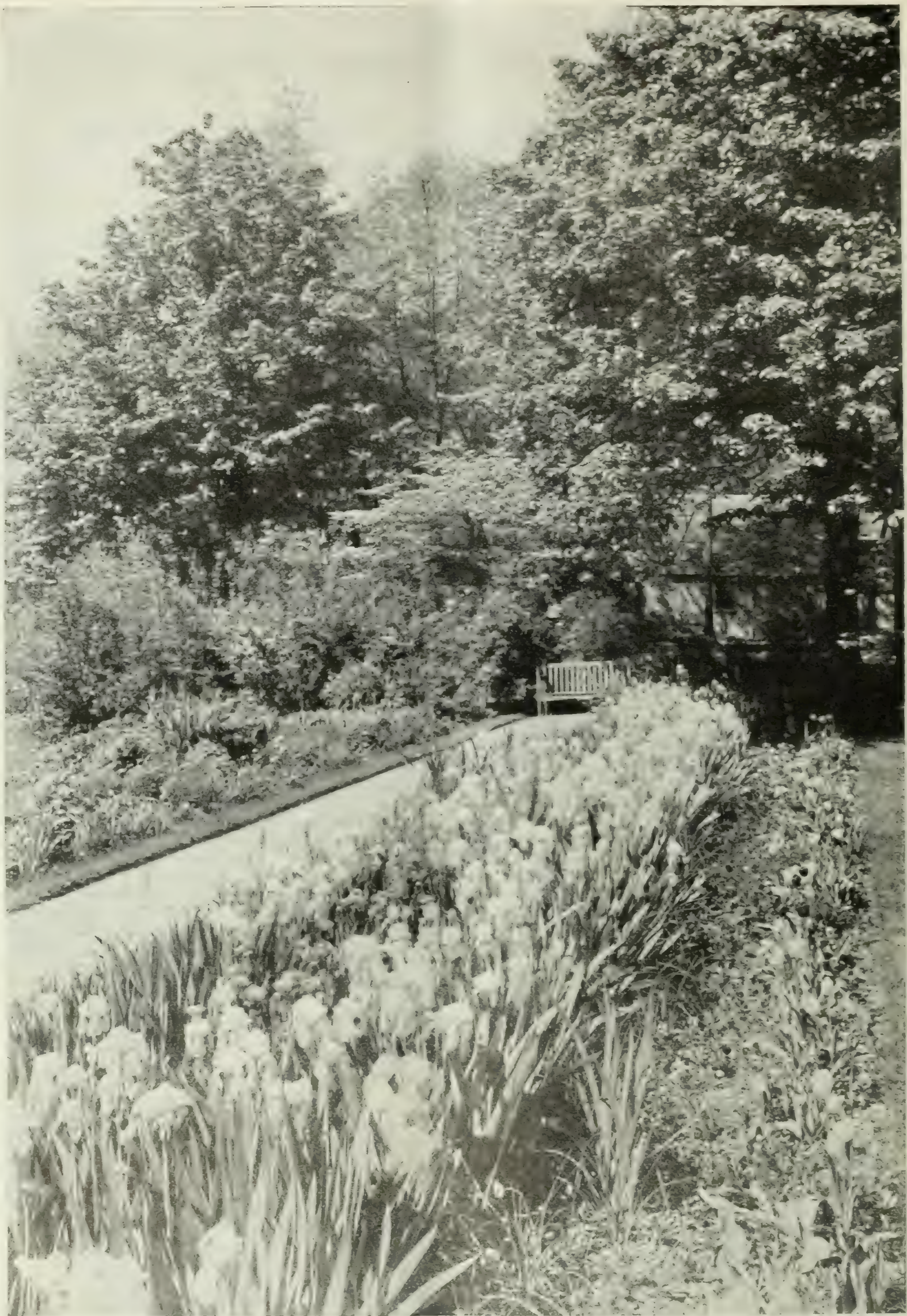
We had our luncheon in a near building—probably a freight shed. A number of live Mills bombs lay in a corner—hellmakers not needed by the British in their hand to hand fight with the Boches for the possession of this shot-up village. We were glad of its shade, for the sun was warm.

Having finished with our sandwiches and Sauterne, we turned into the paved road and started [Continued on page 382]



"We came to a station in the edge of a ruined village just back of an active sector of the line. There was heavy firing near by"





*There is an atmosphere of friendliness in a garden entrance like this straight, flower-bordered path on the estate of Leonard E. Sprague at Flushing, Long Island. Marian C. Coffin is the landscape architect who designed this garden*



# The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING : BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

## COME INTO THE GARDEN

BY RUTH DEAN

THE final test to which any of the kinds of planting must be put, is that of appropriateness. The object of each especial planting must be considered, the purpose for which it is planted, or the atmosphere it is designed to produce, and those shrubs, trees and flowers used which will contribute to this effect.

Types of planting are just as definitely distinct as the various types of human beings, with personalities as different, and they must be arranged with the same care one expends in choosing guests at a dinner party, if the effect is to be harmonious and satisfying.

Foundation planting, border planting, the planting along drives and walks, screen planting, specimen planting, and miscellaneous flower planting—all of these are worth discussing separately, because very often one of these kinds, or a combination of two of them, constitutes all the gardening which is done about a place.

Foundation planting, or the planting about the base of buildings, should have for its purpose not masking the foundations, but making the house look as if it fitted comfortably into its general surroundings.



*The first two are advisable forms in which to shear a hedge, the third inadvisable*

A judicious amount of planting here and there about a house—at the corners or in angles, with something tall to carry the green line up where there are no windows, and lower growing things where they are—will take the raw new look away from a house and tie it down adequately to the lawn's green carpet.

The first requirement for the right sort of foundation planting is appropriateness. All other requirements, namely, strength, permanence and proper skill, are included in this one term.

Probably the most common of the inappropriate sort of foundation planting is that which appears to consist of one each of all the different kinds of evergreens contained in numerous catalogs.

THE chief quality of our evergreens—known for their popularity—the quality which endears them to most people—is their evergreenness, and indeed their color in the winter landscape is very desirable, but other colors than green contribute cheer to winter's dullness and shrubs with colored berries and branches may be combined with the evergreens into a much more pleasing and natural-looking planting than one of evergreens alone. This is true of rhododendrons as well as of conifers, for a house which rises up out of a heavy somber bank of broad-leaved evergreens fits as poorly into the landscape as one whose base is concealed by the close ranks of little conifers.

Some of the berried shrubs which add to the agreeable appearance of a foundation planting, as much by their graceful habit of branching as by their colored fruits, are the barberries—*Thunbergii* and *vulgaris*; high bush cranberry; members



*The very crowdedness of things is not without its charm—garden of M. Anna Embury H., architect, at Englewood, New Jersey*





A garden with an open center. Grounds of Mr. Jonathan Godfrey, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, Marian C. Coffin, landscape architect

of the viburnum family: *dentatum* or arrow-wood, *Carlesii*; the honeysuckles, Indian currant and snowberry, and the red stemmed dogwoods. Most of these shrubs have attractive flowers as well as berries, and thus provide at the same time for the summer and winter appearance of the base planting.

A few shrubs interesting chiefly for their summer dress do not come amiss in any group near the house, and some of them look especially well with the dark foliage of evergreens: lilacs, white and purple; deutzia, pink weigelia, are all good stand-bys which improve by their presence any planting of evergreens.

Another danger to be avoided in connection with evergreens near the house is the use of forest trees. In most cases, either eagerness for a quick effect or ignorance of the real character of the trees is responsible for their presence close to the house. They belong out where they have room to stretch and grow into the dignified trees Nature meant them to be.

Some of the smaller, less-spreading trees, such as cedars, arbor-vitæ, may be used against the house if they are planted where they will not come in the way of windows.

Quite at the opposite end of the scale from forest trees are flowers as a foundation planting, and for a correspondingly opposite reason they are inappropriate. I refer, as in the case of evergreens, to flowers used alone. Some of the stronger growing sorts, planted in connection with shrubs or vines, are both pleasing and appropriate; but the border of pinks and pansies or cannas and scarlet sage which very often forms the sole decoration around the base of a big house is too obvious a violation of the requirements of good foundation planting not to be censured.

Flowers alone lack strength and that feeling of permanence which good base planting should have, and, moreover, they are out of scale with the size of the house. They need shrubs or vines as a background to make them count as

a mass rather than as individuals, and to leave something growing in their stead when they die down at the end of the season.

BY the term border planting I mean combination of shrubs, or shrubs and trees, such as one finds planted along a fence, substituted for a fence at the edge of a piece of property, around a garden, or at the end of the lawn. These borders divide themselves into two classes: naturalistic or woodland borders, and *gardenesque* or suburban. They are two very different types, and a sharp line should be drawn between them.

The first sort of planting is made up of native trees and shrubs—those which grow naturally along meadow hedgerows or in woodland borders: this kind of border

should be used away from the house and the cultivated garden, in places where a transition is to be effected between the wild and the cultivated, or where the spirit of native things is to be introduced or preserved.

This bigger, freer sort of planting should be founded on the particular kind of landscape in which it occurs, and should follow Nature as closely as possible. Discard the bad characteristics of your especial piece of property, pick out its good features, and emphasize them, if you wish your garden different from your neighbor's, with a quality of its own.

If you have a stream on your place plant the borders near it with those shrubs and trees which grow in the neighborhood of water: alder, red-stemmed dogwood, the lacy, yellow-flowered spice bush, willows,

birches. If your border goes up hill, plant in it the shrubs which do not mind burning in the sun of a long hot July afternoon—sumach, wild roses, hawthorn, crabapple, sassafras, bayberry, red bud and witch hazel. But above all things, in planting such a border as this, keep out the petty *gardenesque* feeling—one weigelia will ruin the character of a whole group of field plants; save the nursery shrubs for the flower garden and the planting near the house.

The converse of this warning is not true—any number of native shrubs and trees can be introduced into a border of lilacs and spireas and altheas, without hurting it in the least: but one shrub of this tamed company is enough to dispel the illusion of an entire naturalistic planting.

These principles are true of the elements of planting along drives and walks. The form which the planting should take depends upon the form of the drive or walk.

The avenue type of planting, that is straight rows of things, should be confined to walks or drives which are straight; irregular lines demand irregular planting—both as to height and breadth—and a drive which twists and curves [Continued on page 373]



A curving path well planted. Garden of Mr. Edward E. Sprague at Flushing, Long Island, Marian C. Coffin, landscape architect





*The Lily Lehman is a matchless lily in both name and form; it is pure glistening white*

NO flower appeals more to all interested in gardens than the gladiolus, and its increasing popularity is clear evidence of the ease of culture which insures a wealth of beauty and enjoyment with a minimum of expense. There are perhaps no flowers which have been so developed in a short time thru such radical improvement. This development has been international, for England, Holland, France and America have been most influential in bringing the type of the modern gladiolus to its present state of perfection.

In the selection of varieties for individual tastes a careful study of catalogs ought to satisfy all demands. The range of colors is endless, the combinations countless. One needs but to go to nature for suggestions in order to produce the same effects by selections for the gladiolus planting. In almost every garden we find the beautiful soft pink of Panama and America, and Niagara, a maize yellow of exotic beauty, and one feels a sense of pride in remembering that these are American productions, as are also Dawn, the incomparable coral pink and Mrs. Frank Pendleton, the dazzling carmine-throated blush pink. Daybreak is a charming pink of such fine form and texture as to be always a favorite wherever grown. Halley the gladiolus of good cheer, has all of the gladiolus charms, in abundance. A glowing salmon pink, graceful wide open flowers and within the financial possibilities of every garden enthusiast. In whites, Lily Lehman, Glory of Holland and Europa are the best for purity and form, while Peace and Augusta are invaluable for their beauty and general utility. Yellows are always in great demand, a demand which is correspondingly hard to satisfy. Large flowered yellows are wanted and nature does not give them in abundance. Golden Measure—wonderful but prohibitive in price—Schwaben, Golden King, Oriole, Sunrise and Sunset are the best, but the new Primulinus Hybrids are now satisfying the most discriminating tastes. The exquisite beauty of these gladiolus butterflies is difficult to describe. In form and color, nothing equals them in the Floral Kingdom. Smaller than the other types of gladioli, the daintiness of form and arrangement on the graceful spikes adds to their decorative value. Colors ranging from the lightest primrose, thru apricots, yellow, orange and bronze, to deep rich rose and reds, all placed together in one vase, give a startling picture of nature's work of art. "Have you that purple gladiolus," is an oft repeated question. Baron Joseph Hulot is the only real purple gladiolus, altho you will find many so-called purples listed in European and American catalogs. Most of these will prove

# GLADIOLI, THE GARDEN ARISTOCRATS

BY B. HAMMOND TRACY

to be Burgundy reds or Dahlia purples, beautiful, but not real purples. Each year some color comes into the front line of popularity, and this popularity is always reflected in the demand for gladioli. Last season it was purple and lavender of every shade. Baron Hulot led, for a real blue purple, but the rich deep coloring of Mystery and similar tones in Violet Perfection were magnificent. Scarsdale, a mauve of great beauty and grace, was fine when used with Peace or with Hollandia. The lavender and mauve tints of Hortense, Jacinthe, and Wistaria were quite wonderful in combination with the Primulinus Hybrids. In many gardens all reds have been tabooed, but this is a deplorable loss. Such reds as Harvard, Crimson Glow, Negerfeurst and Princeps are too regal in both coloring and form to have no place in either garden or home.

If it is necessary to be mindful of expense it is still possible to have a wealth of bloom for all purposes from the mixtures and varieties which are fascinating and inexpensive. For forcing purposes many of the large summer flowering varieties give the greatest satisfaction. The Primulinus Hybrids sometimes produce their finest specimens under glass. The Covilli type are for forcing purposes only and are the small flowered, delicate pink and white blooms found in the florist's shop in the early spring.

THE culture of the gladiolus is very simple. Any good garden soil will give splendid results if well prepared in the spring with a coating of agricultural lime



*"Smaller than other types, the daintiness of form and arrangement of the Primulinus Hybrids satisfy the most discriminating"*



*Daybreak is orchid-like and a charming light pink, with a blazed white throat*

and bone meal, thoroly worked into the soil. Fresh stable manure should not be used unless it has been worked into the soil the previous fall. We advise against planting in shade or in beds where the foliage of other plants will retard the growth. They are especially well placed in borders of perennials or in front of shrubbery, allowing space for free cultivation. For cut flowers, excellent results are obtained from planting in vegetable garden, in rows eighteen inches apart, bulbs two or three inches apart in the row. The most essential point in the cultivation of the gladiolus, for satisfactory results, is in the manner of planting. The bulb you plant dies away, and the new one forms on top, bringing it nearer the surface. It is for this reason that deep planting, from six to eight inches, is absolutely essential for the production of perfect bulbs and flowers. It insures a solid hold for the roots and a solid support for leaves and flower spikes. It is also necessary that the bulb be planted right side up.

In the selection of bulbs size is not always virtue. Many of the best varieties do not produce large bulbs and the largest bulb often give no flowers. A medium size bulb is generally the cream of the collection. It is most essential that the bulbs are of blooming age.

For the amateur a word concerning care of bulbs may be acceptable. Bulbs should be dug when frosts have blackened or touched the leaves and then thoroly cured or dried, preferably in the open, before storing for the winter. They should never be wintered in sand or sawdust or even in closed paper bags, unless thoroly dried, but should be placed in trays or baskets and kept in a temperature of about forty degrees. Before final storing it is better to separate the old corn and the little bulblets.

There are no finer garden flowers, but the finest specimens are gained if the spike is cut when the first bud opens and allowed to develop in the house. In cutting it is ruinous to cut where the flowers end. There must be foliage to add grace. Three or four leaves should be left on the root stalk giving you a long graceful flower stem and leaving plenty of strength on the plant for bulb development. When shipping flowers as gifts or for identification, cut when one or two blooms have opened, allow stem to fill with water and pack absolutely dry. The gladiolus resents any sprinkling or moisture when in transit.

Often called the poor man's orchid, the gladiolus may well be named Everyman's comfort. In the Gladiolus kingdom there is such infinite variety, in color, marking and form, that they stand without rivals for garden charm and decorative value. No garden is quite complete without them.





Number 1: part of a hand-painted paper frieze which was made in England

# GOOD CHEER IN WALL PAPERS

BY GEORGE LELAND HUNTER

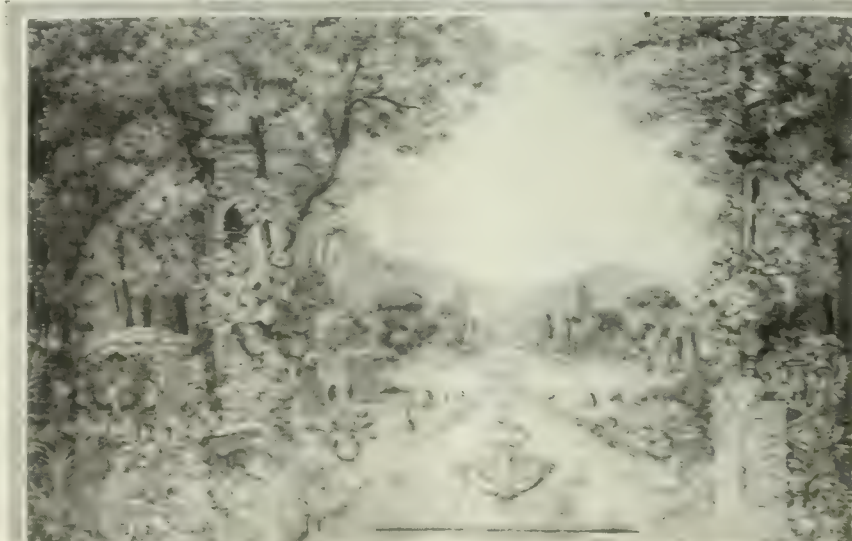
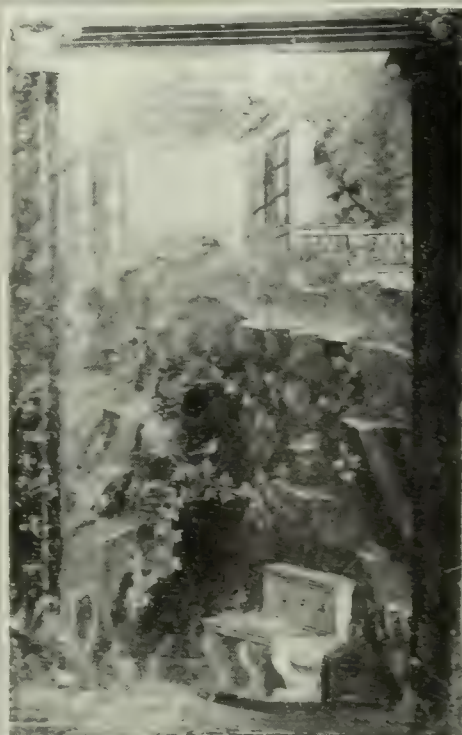
**I**N the spring a livelier iris changes on the burnished dove. In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love. So sang the poet Tennyson about the season which in Bishop Heber's mouth "unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing soil," and which in art as in nature should replace the solid and somber colors of winter by the lively and cheerful ones of spring.

Especially in suburban and country houses should the gaiety of outdoors be reflected by gaiety indoors. Arabesque and geometrical ornament should recede before flowers and sunny landscapes; and birds and shepherds with their happy flocks, and arbors and pergolas and pagodas and pavilions and other fanciful architecture of the kind created most luxuriously by the Chinese and by the Romans, should have right of way over historic scenes and heavy architecture. The wall papers illustrated in connection with this article were chosen by the writer because of their cheerfulness, and can be procured anywhere in the United States or Canada. Number 1, Numbers 12 and 13, and Numbers 5 to 10 were made in England; Number 4, Number 11 and Numbers 14 to 15 in America.

Number 3 is one of the ancient Roman ancestors of wall paper, a fresco from the time of Christ, buried by Vesuvius for over 1800 years at Boscoreale near Pompeii, and now preserved in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where all can learn from it. It is part of one of the walls of a bedroom. Certainly it is completely cheerful and altogether charming. In the foreground a grotto, fountain and chirping birds; in the background, a garden with pergola; and all in colors that have stayed bright for nearly 2000 years.

Number 2 is a wall paper painted by hand in China, which hung for over two centuries on the walls of a house in England, and now furnishes an appropriate background for Chippendale furniture in the Cadwalader room at the Metropolitan Museum, and incidentally informs the visiting public how wall paper began. It also is delightfully cheerful in color as well as in design, and puts to the shame those modern decorators and architects whose ignorance of color constrains them to seek refuge in plain surfaces and flat tones.

Number 4 brings us to a



Numbers 2, 3, 4, reading from the top. Chinese. Roman. American

modern American wall paper, a landscape called the Esplanade, which can be used effectively to give spaciousness to an interior, and suggest the cheerfulness of out of doors. It is, of course, hand-blocked as the size of the repeat indicates. Machine papers have small repeats, seldom over 24 inches, and consequently cannot reproduce designs on a large scale, but must always be monotonous by comparison with hand-blocked or hand-painted papers. In using Number 4 I should background it with a plain paper, or one of conventional pattern with tiny repeat.

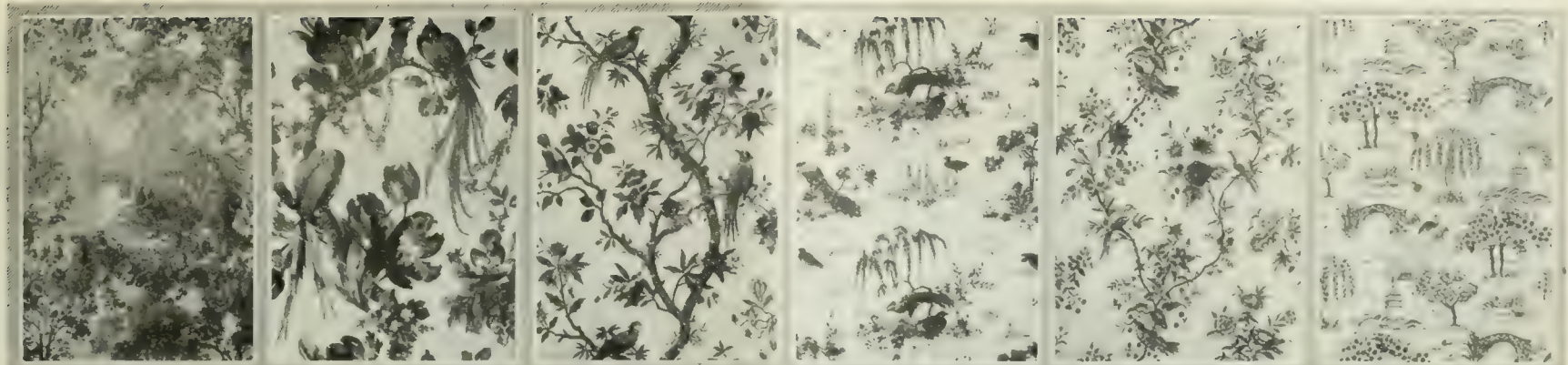
Numbers 14 and 15 are American reproductions of old Colonial papers, both of the pastoral type that drives away melancholy. Nothing could be gentler or more idyllic than the damsel of Number 14, with her doves and sheep backgrounded by an ancient tower, and framed in rococo scrolls, all in gray, rose and green; or than the farmer with his horses at the watering trough of Number 15, and the sheep pasturing below, all in gray. Number 14 is reproduced from the paper that for seventy-five years adorned the walls of a room at Livingston Manor, Catskill, New York.

Other cheerful American papers are Numbers 16, 17, 18, all of Chinese inspiration and all containing much black, the flowers of 16 and 17 standing out in bright colors against a black ground, and the cockatoos of Number 18 against black foliage on a light ground.

Of the three nursery papers Number 11 is American, and Numbers 12 and 13 are English. Number 12 suggests a toy village with its quaint children, huge geese, and decorative roosters, while Number 13 is distinctly educational, picturing the months of the year, not, to be sure, on the huge scale made familiar in tapestry by the Renaissance Months of Lucas and the Gobelin Royal Residences, but in the form of children costumed à la Kate Greenaway. Number 11 can be used as a frieze above the picture molding or above the wainscoting or even below the chair rail, and is supplemented by rolls of similar but not the same design that hang vertically. Often the figures are cut out and applied so as to form original groupings especially suited to the room, and having less appearance of repeat.

Birds and flowers are closely associated with cheerfulness





in wall papers as well as in literature and life, and the English papers Numbers 5 to 10 are particularly happy presentations of them, gracefully composed and vividly but not too emphatically colored in tones blended and contrasted by skilful printing. Number 7 is appropriately named "Japanese"; and Number 10 is "Pekin" with its truly Chinese bridges and pagodas, but with trees and sun they suggest Japan. Number 5 is an English paper showing a river landscape with European bridge and architecture, framed in foliage, but not in foliage of the somber type based on verdure tapestries. Here cheerfulness has been added by the reds of the roses that dominate the trees, producing with the assistance of the lines that cross-hatch the whole, a pattern which is distinctly adapted for expression on wall paper.

Number 1 is an English frieze paper, painted by hand and running 35 feet without a repeat, thus avoiding the monotony that is characteristic of most roller printed and many block printed papers. The texture of Number 1 also displays the qualities of paint and brush as distinguished from block and roller, and hangs exceedingly well above plain papers of rough surface, as well as above tiny repeats and patterns of subdued tone.

Very intimately is the whole question of

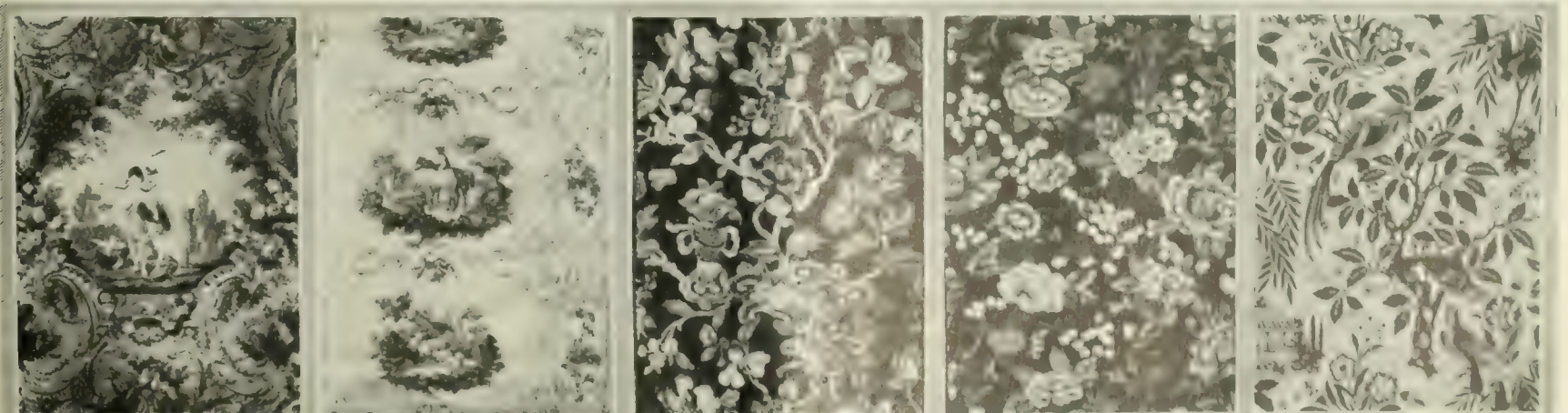
*Numbers 5 to 10: English roller printed wall papers in gay colors. They are suggestive of spring and outdoors, chiefly birds*

cheerfulness in wall paper associated with the size of the repeat. The tendency of roller printed papers with their small repeats is to "spot" the wall, and thus spoil the effect of whatever cheerfulness they may contain. The papers here illustrated do this less than most, because of the skill of designer and printer. On the other hand, the tendency of scenic papers that have no repeat like Number 1 is to "travel" as the eye follows them around the room, a tendency which is avoided, however, by Chinese hand-painted papers like Number 2, probably because of the flatness of the drawing and the decorative manner of the treatment. The decorator of the ancient Roman room, of which the fresco illustrated in Number 3 is a part, employed

both shadow and perspective emphatically, even with exaggeration, but avoided both "spotting" and "traveling" by repeating in moderation. One scene in the room repeats four times, four scenes repeat twice and one not at all. The repeating scenes are so placed as to balance on the same or opposite walls. The result is symmetry without monotony, and should be of practical assistance to the decorators of today when hanging wall papers which show either small repeats that tend to spot the wall and make it tiresome or large designs that tend to travel and produce a restless feeling.



*Three nursery papers. Numbers 11, 12, 13. Number 11 (at the top) is an American silhouette design. The other two are English patterns: Mother Goose and the months*



*Numbers 14 to 18: American roller printed wall papers, chosen for their suggestion of good cheer*





*Good soil, rich in humus, is the most important physical factor for successful raising of trees, shrubs, grass and flowers like these*

# MAKING THE SOIL PRODUCE

BY HAROLD A. CAPARN

FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

**A**LL the noble and beautiful ideas about correlation of homes for the common good (they are not nearly as altruistic as they sound; for the correlator is likely to get at least as much as he gives, and at that he loses nothing that he gives) excellent and necessary as they are in themselves don't go very far until they can be carried into effect. One must know not only what a house and lot should look like, but how to make them, or they will never emerge from Spain, the dim and traditional home of such castles.

In the evolution of the outdoor home, the most important physical factor is the soil. If the soil is not good, your trees, shrubs, grass and flowers will not grow, or will not grow well. Yet it is astonishing in how many places the soil control has been left in the hands of the grader, a person whose only point of view has been too often to reconcile the existing levels at the street with new ones at the house. The easiest and cheapest way to do this is to use the material excavated from the cellar to fill up or spread over the rest of the property. This, of course, results in interring a greater or less area of the topsoil, that the processes of nature took ten thousand years or so to put there, under an impervious layer of comparatively worthless subsoil. What ought always to be done is to remove the topsoil from all surfaces where the grade is to be changed, from the sites of all buildings, roads and paths, make a pile or piles of it in some place or places where it will be easy to reach when wanted yet out of the way when not wanted, form the grades underneath, and finally, put back all the topsoil on the top where it belongs. The worst of the general grading and lawn-making problem is that no matter what may be underground, the whole surface may look just about as well when smoothed off by that instrument of nefarious camouflage, the rake, as tho it had been cultivated with the utmost conscientiousness and efficiency two or three feet deep. The average owner assumes that the grader knows his business and tells him to go ahead and grade, and the owner is apt to let him alone and pay the bill so long as the work looks well on top—and if the grader does not have to sort out his materials and cart away the refuse he is so much to the good. But in future summers Mr. Howson Lott pays the penalty of his carelessness in wondering why his trees and flowers don't seem to get along and why he always gets bare patches in the lawn when there is a dry spell.

What every one should do who has any interest in an outdoor home is to get some practical and workable knowledge of soil—and this is not difficult if you have access to the soil (any kind will do) an open mind and some resolution. A good garden soil, the kind you want, is made of two classes of materials, the inorganic and the organic. The inorganic is disintegrated rock (sand, clay, crumbled granite, etc.), the organic is disintegrated vegetation, known as humus. In a good garden, farm or nursery soil there should be a good proportion of humus which is black, and the degree of blackness of your topsoil is an indication of its richness (not the only one). Furthermore, the kind of soil you want should be friable, that is crumbly, to allow water and air (plant roots need air as much as water) and tender young roots to penetrate. If your soil is too stiff, that is if it insists on remaining in soggy lumps instead of breaking up easily, add separating material like sand, sifted coal ashes, manure, decayed weeds, leaves, etc. The more you add (up to, say, one-third or even more of the thickness of your topsoil) the sooner will you get your soil into good condition. And the more you grow on your soil and cultivate it the better it will become, for it is being continually exposed to the sweetening (really oxidizing) effect of the sun and air and getting penetrated and filled with roots and decaying tops. This is the way (barring the cultivation) in which the rich soils have been made that we inherit from ages of nature's processes.

**T**HE basic principles of the physical construction of soil are very simple (as I hope the reader has discovered) but the way to get a strangle hold on them is to go and dig in your own soil, pulverize, touch and examine until you feel that you understand how these principles apply. You will thus soon acquire that kind of semi-instinctive knowledge of what to do in any particular case that the gardener has taken many years to acquire, and which even at that he has usually not yet learned to explain.

It is amazing how difficult it often is to get even a professional gardener to take any especial pains with the preparation of the soil. He will just plant the things, and so long as there are no brickbats or tin cans in the hole, and the soil is halfway

decent, let it go at that. But unless the soil is much more than halfway decent this will not do. You should treat your flower or shrubbery border as you would your vegetable garden, add to the soil so as to make it as deep as you can, manure it and cultivate it. For an isolated or "specimen" tree or shrub, make a hole eighteen inches deep and four feet wide or more (the wider the better; there is no especial virtue in any of the dimensions for soil making given here or elsewhere; the important point is that there should be enough depth and width of soil for the roots to reach out and get a living) and see that nothing but good soil goes back into the hole. Some manure may be added if it is kept out of the way of the roots. It should be put where the roots can get at it when they are ready, not before. Use barnyard manure rotted if you can get it, especially if your soil is deficient in humus, a condition you will soon learn to diagnose in a general way. One of the best ways of improving your soil is by keeping a compost heap made of weeds, leaves, lawn sweepings or anything vegetable. If it is turned over occasionally the mass will decay quicker especially if you add enough soil to hold the leaves or weeds down. If your soil is heavy you can add sifted coal ashes until it becomes friable or crumbly—but let the ashes be exposed to the weather for a few weeks until the rain has had time to wash certain detrimental matter out of them, before you dig them in.

If your soil shows a tendency to produce moss, it is "sour" that is, it has too much acid in it and needs lime, slacked or unslacked, spread on at the rate of about 1000 pounds to an acre. As an acre contains 43,560 square feet, it will be easy to calculate how much your plot to be limed requires. If the symptoms still persist, repeat the application. If you suspect acidity in the soil, you can test it by putting in a piece of litmus paper and observing if it changes color. If it does, lime is needed. But be sure not to put lime where you wish to grow rhododendrons, azaleas or Norway spruce.

In transplanting anything at all, remember that it has received a severe shock from the amputation of a greater or less part of its root system and that it has to establish its connections with the earth all over again, it must produce numbers of new small and delicate thirsty rootlets. So when you transplant anything, be sure that it has as much good friable soil around it as the roots can reach for at least a year to come.



# A BETTER GARDEN THIS YEAR

## The Independent-Countryside Model Gardens Campaign

**T**HE battle is on and we must do more than "our bit" in gardening this coming season, we must do our best. We must not become garden toads dozing in the warm sunshine of dreams. We must stop our preaching and overcome our pretence of practise.

Do not be so anxious to plant the seed in early spring that you neglect to properly prepare the soil. Of course, no matter what your soil may be, clay, garden loam, sand, or even muck, you may have a garden and raise certain types of vegetables, but you would thus make only a pretence at gardening.

The soil, being the foundation of success or failure in all garden practise, must receive the proper treatment according to its type.

### CLAY

There are three different types of clay—blue, yellow and red, and no one of them is desirable if very stiff. If a heavy coating of well decayed horse manure, where the horses have been bedded in straw, is applied and dug under to a depth of from six to eight inches, it will go a long way to make the soil productive. The straw manure will prevent the clay from puddling or running. Never try to dig or fork it over while there is much moisture in it. Allow the clods to stand in the rough and weather for a week before smoothing the surface. Walk on it as little as possible. Apply a liberal amount of bone meal and where possible pulverized sheep manure over the surface and work this into the first four inches with a cultivator. Clay soil is cold and best suited for late crops. If it is made friable, most any variety of vegetable will grow in it except musk and water melons, and sweet potatoes.

It is best suited for cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, kale and endive.

Last year I raised onions measuring nearly two inches in diameter on a clay soil. The soil was made loose by forking in about two inches of decayed horse manure. The garden line was set and the surface soil cultivated on each side of the line with a Norcross weeder. It was then raked as shown in the illustration. A furrow was drawn about three inches deep and a little pulverized manure was added. The surface of the soil was again raked and the onion seedlings set out the first of May. Both the roots and tops were cut back a little. The roots came in direct contact with the manure and by very frequent cultivation the onions were full size by September 15. The tops were thrown down October 1 and the bulbs ripened by October 15. I harvested one bushel of large onions from a row less than forty feet long.

The early cabbage did exceptionally well even tho' the old rule, that manure should not be placed at the roots, was broken. A hole was made four inches deep where the plants were to be set out. A handful of pulverized decayed cow manure was mixt with the soil. The roots of the young plants came in direct contact with the manure. It has generally been believed that this practise would cause the heads to develop loose centers, but both the early Jersey Wakefield and early Erfurt were solid.

This practise is also recommended for the culture of head lettuce.

The rabbits began to eat the cabbage leaves just before the heads started to form. I dusted the leaves with powdered arsenate (a deadly poison) while the dew was still on them. The destructive intrud-

BY HUGH FINDLAY

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE IN  
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE  
OF AGRICULTURE

ers were destroyed. The head of the cabbage forms from the inside out so that the poison did not spoil the cabbage for table use.

Peas should be planted not deeper than two inches in a clay loam and they should receive a frequent and deep cultivation. If the air is shut off from the roots the vines turn yellow and die.

### GARDEN LOAM

In another garden I planted Nott's Excelsior peas between the rows of late potatoes. The potatoes were planted the last of June and stakes placed at the end of each row. The soil was carefully raked between the rows of potatoes and a furrow about three and one-half inches deep drawn. As the season advances peas sown in light soil should be sown deeper until a depth of four to five inches is reached. This is to supply the much needed moisture.



*A typical picking from a heavy crop of well filled pods on the Nott's Excelsior pea raised between rows of late potatoes*



*Raking the surface soil before drawing the furrow in which the seed is to be planted*

A little nitrate of soda, phosphoric acid and potash were mixt and scattered in the furrow. The pea seed was then sown and covered. The soil was prest down over the seed as shown in the illustration. This practise hastens germination. Cultivation was begun as soon as the tops appeared and continued until the vines came into bloom. The peas were harvested before the potatoes needed the room.

It is a common complaint in spring that something eats off the tops of the early pea vines. More than likely the thief is the English sparrow. Scatter a little tobacco dust on the vines while they are wet with dew.

All varieties of vegetables will thrive on a rich garden loam.

### SAND

This is the poorest type of soil on which to make a garden for two principal reasons. First, it lacks plant food, and, secondly, it cannot retain sufficient moisture. Nevertheless, if the sand is fine it may be made to produce by applying and working into the first four inches of soil considerable humus in the form of straw manure. Level the surface and rake in a free application of lime. From fifteen to twenty-five pounds of lime per square rod will have a tendency to bind the particles of sand together which will aid in holding the moisture. This should be done at least a week before planting. Sandy loam is the best soil for such early crops as peas, beets, radish or string beans and is especially adapted to sweet potatoes, musk melons and water melons.

### MUCK

This type of soil is seldom found in the home gardens but is sometimes introduced. It is a common mistake to think, because the soil is black, that it is rich in plant food. Of course, muck is rich in nitrogen because it is almost wholly made up of decayed and decaying vegetable matter; but it lacks phosphoric acid and potash, which may be applied in the form of commercial fertilizers. Potash is hard to get but may be applied freely in the form of hard wood ashes.

Muck soil is especially adapted to the culture of lettuce, onions and celery. The three principal practises to be considered in handling muck are to drain, to supply needed food, and to cultivate frequently.

Does this not show that beginning with the foundation, each gardener according to his own type of soil, there is better opportunity of worth while practise in this prepared soil and that produce because of quality as a result will make for efficiency?

**W**E cannot afford to waste by our selection of seed nor can we make our gardens inefficient thru the use of improper tools or misspent energy.

Know your soil and the treatment necessary. Select seed according to standard varieties and your climatic condition. Remember that a few well made tools used frequently when the soil is not too wet will save time and energy and bring you thrifty plants. Always water the garden in the evening when the water will go to the roots, and avoid that pretence of watering the roots which comes thru mere sprinkling of the surface.

Thrifty plants like thrifty people need room in which to grow. Eliminate plants, sickly or weak, and round up your garden practise with a harvest that will lend energy and inspiration to your neighbor.



# A NEW DEAL FOR CITY TREES

BY CARL BANNWART

NEW JERSEY by her shade tree statute converted the rocky pioneer trail of the municipal tree planter into a graded, progress-fostering roadway. The shade tree statute—which originated in New Jersey and under which we operate—calls into being a department which does what ought to be done for the street trees and provides money for the doing of it. That statute immensely facilitates the cause of tree planting and tree protection in the city.

Of old it was hard sledding for the tree planter, hard sledding on a rocky road: now, thanks to this statute, it is easy going. Here are three leading citizens—the Shade Tree Commissioners—adequately empowered by law, whose known integrity, zeal, civic patriotism, love of trees, and administrative ability are concentrated on maintaining and promoting the welfare of the trees and parks of their very own home city.

The advantages of this arrangement are not only obvious in prospect but have been demonstrated by the event in Newark and elsewhere. With three men of the caliber above indicated, put upon their mettle by the large powers entrusted to them, and given a free hand by the same token, what wonder that the fine stately old trees which have come down to us from the fathers, but which for so long were strangers to considerate treatment, have at length come into their own? What wonder that in thirteen years 30,704 new plantings have been set out on 220 miles of Newark's streets. Picture this! Two hundred and twenty miles of new plantings, adorning the streets, gladdening the eye, cooling and purifying the air, enhancing the city's beauty and health and wealth. There they stand; and there they grow, increasing in stature and fulfilling the promise of their sapling days.

The shade tree statute, be it noted here, also gives the same commission exclusive control of the city parks and the power to legislate for the parks and street trees, and to see that the legislation is enforced. The millennium not having yet arrived, the commission of the law is sometimes necessary to protect these garden spots and highway trees from the ignorant, from the careless, from the destructive.

Two features of the shade tree statute are decided novelties in legislation. All questions as to these may be answered by the compact proverbial wisdom "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." These two provisions work mightily for accomplishment. Each planting season, fall and spring,

## SECRETARY OF THE NEWARK SHADE TREE COMMISSION

the commissioners get together in a special meeting for the one purpose of considering where and what to plant—what streets, what varieties, how many trees. Then, as required by law, the commission gives public "Notice of Intention" to plant such and such streets, the notice requesting all persons who object to present their objections. At a later meeting after carefully "considering all objections filed" the streets to be planted are finally determined. Instructions are given to go ahead; and the season's planting is begun.

The second innovation is the authority

When the new soil has settled the tree is set in place surrounded with a wire guard; and a stake is attached to hold the tree steady until it has got its own firm grip upon mother earth. The trees for each street are all of one species and of equal size. Each tree is guaranteed. With forty clear days in both spring and fall, the two planting seasons, and setting out fifty a day, the year's "output" will be 4000 more trees to adorn twelve more miles of streets and to begin the transforming of commonplace thorofares into park-like highways overarched with waving trees uniform in species and size.

The assessment bill (an average of \$4.23

per tree in 1917) shows the property owner that the cost assessment against him for the excavating, the subsoiling, the tree, the guard, the stake and the guarantee is less than what he would have to pay a nursery for the tree alone. This saving to the property owner, made possible by the wholesale nature of the operations, will explain how the commission can advertise thirty miles of streets or sixty miles of property fronts, and not find one owner opposed.

The shade tree statute does not become operative until the "governing body" of a municipality authorizes the appointment of a commission. In all of these fifty-five communities of New Jersey, including the largest and the smallest communities, the problem of the care, increase and protection of street trees is being studied by these local conservers of the city's tree assets. To appoint a commission is to set in motion a legal mechanism toward adequate municipal control.

"Caring for" trees is a big job and requires many activities. One of these is to ensure the unimpeded access of air and water to the roots because it is a vital essential. It is fundamental—an indispensable condition. If you

do everything else imaginable for city trees and omit to provide adequate openings you will fail.

Akin to this is the work of "loosening up." The surface of the soil about the tree must be loosened and kept loosened. This facilitates the ingress of air and water. It forms that necessary thing: an earth mulch, which conserves the moisture already in the soil by hindering its evaporation. In time the winter covering of manure is applied to protect the roots from frost and to add plant food to the soil. Another item in our "caring for" trees is the combating of their insect enemies. "Raus mit" these and all their progeny and a shade tree commission can en-

[Continued on page 389]



*"We are beautifying Newark with trees and parks because Beauty is Beauty and is worthy of being loved just because it is Beauty"*

to assess the cost of new plantings against the property in front of which they are set out. This assessment becomes a lien. The money from this source is reinvested in other plantings. Only the actual cost of the tree, guard, stake and labor is so taxed. The average assessment last year was \$4.23. This covers cost for all the entire cost. If the tree dies it is replaced under guarantee without extra charge to the property.

Our first concern in new plantings is to prepare the ground for them. Planting pits are dug at a distance of 33 feet apart. From each pit 56 cubic feet of earth is removed and replaced with good soil enriched with fertilizer.



# AN ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND HOUSE



RESIDENCE OF MRS. C. H. SMITHERS, GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND. CARETTE AND FOSTER, ARCHITECTS



Evergreens round the house and along the drive make its setting attractive all thru the year. The house and garage (which is shown in the lower right corner of this page) are of brick, with a slate roof

The essentials of summer and winter comfort are admirably combined in this all-the-year-round residence at Grenwolde, Great Neck, Long Island

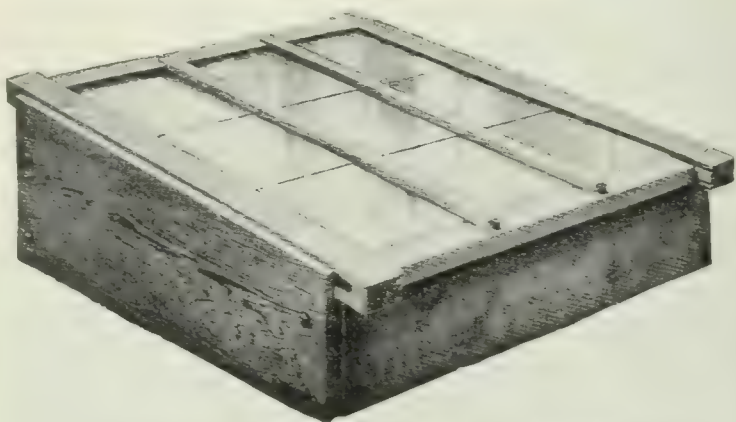




# HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW ?

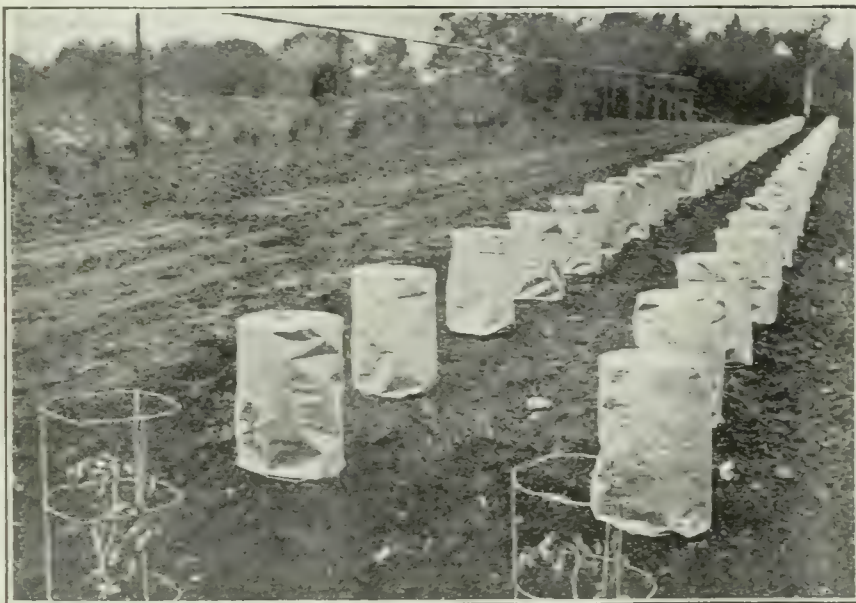
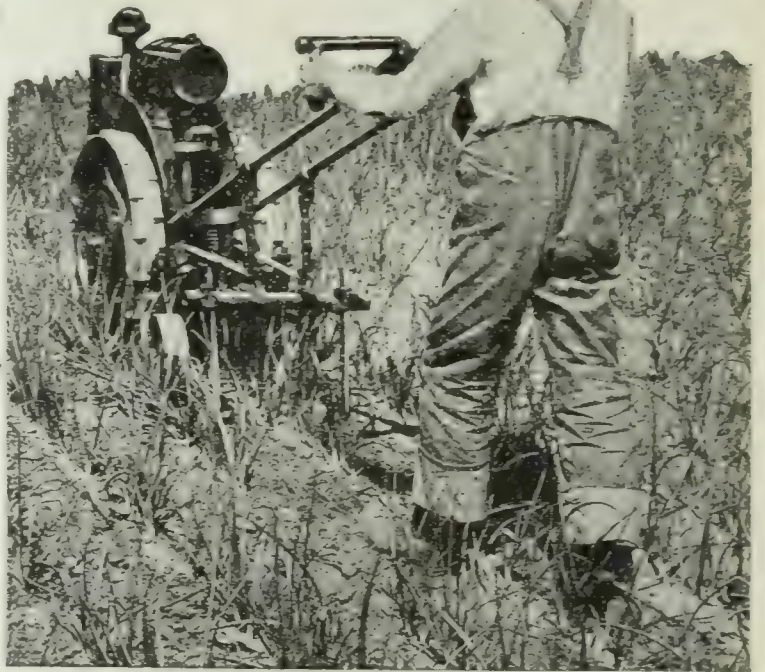


*For protection and forcing of early plantings. Easily placed—easily moved*



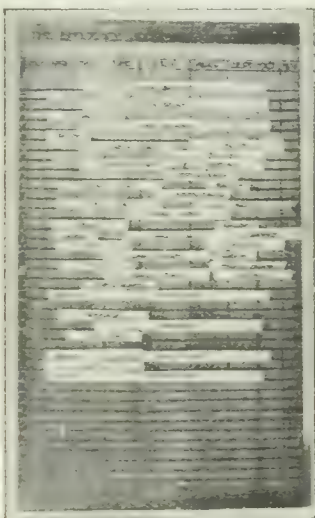
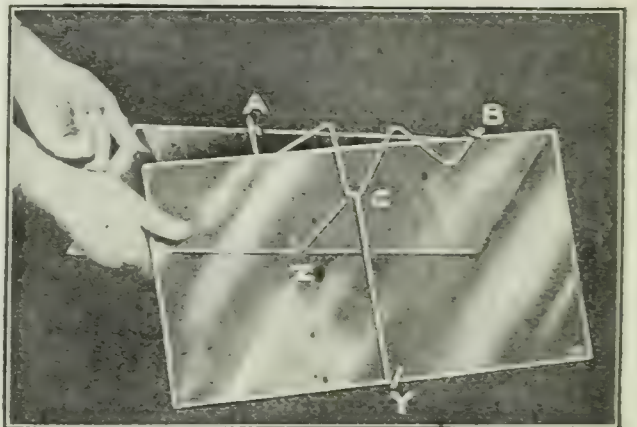
*If you prepared your cold frame last fall you are ready to prove its value. Cost, from \$16.50 up*

*You just guide this garden tractor and follow it around while it does the work of cultivating your crops*



*Early planted tomatoes can be trained and saved if a cold spell comes on. Note the wire frames and paper bag overcoats in the garden photographed above*

*Glass, easily placed in a wire holder, can be used to increase the effect of the sun on your young plants and temper the cold winds of early spring. It helps things to grow quicker. The device below is a convenient arrangement*



*A vegetable garden chart may help to increase your yield. The one above costs 75 cents*

*Save your knees and keep your tools by using a kneeling cushion and equipment bag like the one at the right. Cost \$3.50*



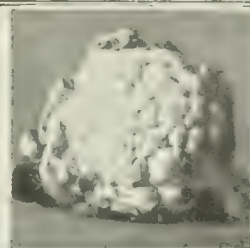




# What to Do in March

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE IN SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



## FRUIT AND BERRIES

**Grafting** On mild days, graft the apple, pear, cherry and plum. Three years after the scions are inserted they should bear fruit. Only rehead one-third of the tree each year. Use liquid grafting wax in cold weather.

If the trees have been girdled by mice or rabbits, bridge graft them before the sap flows. Be sure to remove the buds from the scions used as bridges.

**Pruning** This is the last call for pruning. Do not let it hang over into April. If large limbs are to be cut, saw the bottom side of the limb about two inches deep and three to four inches from the trunk. This will prevent a splitting off a strip of the trunk and bark when the limb is cut off. Burn all prunings. Clean up the orchard.

**Spraying** If you have not already sprayed for the scale insects, with lime sulfur one to eight, do it before the buds start. This dormant spray not only destroys these sucking insects but it also holds in check the scab that might become active. Spray on calm days. Do not try to spray against the wind.

A few warm days, the last week of this month, may bring out the buds and the tent caterpillars. Destroy this chewing insect by spraying with arsenate of lead, three pounds to fifty gallons of lime sulfur. Never burn the web of the caterpillar. This practice always injures the branches and often kills them.

**Planting** Plant blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, and the fruit trees as early as the soil is workable. Be sure that the roots are placed in their natural position with the best soil packed about them. Never place manure in direct contact with the roots, but decayed sod, chopped up fine, is highly recommended.

**Grapes** This is a good time to plant the grape vine. It is a long-time investment, therefore prepare the soil from three to four feet in depth before planting the vine.

**Strawberries** Remove the litter. Work in the manure close to the plants as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The straw should be saved to place under the fruit in order to keep the soil from spattering on the fruit during a rain. A little pulverized sheep manure and bone meal sprinkled about each plant will show results later. Keep all runners cut off if a high quality, large berry is desired.

## FLOWER GARDEN

**Pruning** The latter part of the month, prune back the hardy flowering roses. Do not be afraid to prune them close leaving three to four eyes to each stalk of new wood. Cut out only winter killed tips and bruised branches of the climbing roses. Never prune the climbing rose back until after it has bloomed.

Do not prune the spring flowering shrubs such as lilac, azalea, deutzia, forsythia and others until after they bloom. Foliage shrubs may be pruned now.

**Vines** As soon as the soil is workable, plant vines. Make a large hole four feet square and four feet deep close to the wall. Fill this with a well-mixed compost suitable for the vine that is to be planted. Prune back only the winter killed canes of flowering and foliage vines.

**Bulb Beds** Remove all manure and litter the last of the month. Use a five-pronged fork in lifting the litter. Be careful

not to injure or break the tulip tips which are about one inch long the last of this month. Keep some loose straw near the bed to throw on it should a hard freeze threaten.

**Planting** There is no better time to plant shrubs than during March. Get the soil ready and set out the plants as soon as they arrive from the nursery. Fit the fine rich soil around the roots. Prune back vigorously this first year.

Divide the roots of perennials and transplant them before the buds and roots become active.

Lily of the Valley and Funkia are both fine plants for shady places and may be planted the last of the month.

Sow sweet peas as soon as the soil is workable. Don't fail to make this soil rich six to eight inches in depth before sowing the seed. Place the support, especially if of wire, before the plants appear so as to prevent injury.

Plant out all roses the last week in March. Pack the soil tightly about the roots. A light clay is the best soil for most varieties. The soil should always be well drained and rich. Prune the bushes back after planting.

**Cultivation** Turn the manure, mixt with a little bone meal, under. Use only a four-pronged digging fork and do not fork deep enough to disturb the roots or crown of the plants. A spade is sure to injure both. If the soil is a clay type, do not spade it when moist.

**Early Flowers** After raking the lawn, sprinkle a few applications of finely ground bone on the parts where such flowers as the Crocus, Snowdrop, Squill (Scilla) are expected to appear.

## VEGETABLE GARDEN

**Soil Preparation** Spread a heavy application of manure over the ground even tho it was manured and left in the rough last fall. As soon as the frost is out of the soil, spade or harrow this manure into the first four inches of the soil. The plant food is then in a position for the young vegetables to thrive on. Have the soil rich, fine in texture and easy to cultivate.

**Seedage** If you have not already sown in the hot bed the seed of beets, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, onions, eggplant, peppers and tomatoes, do it early this month.

South of New York City, sow the seed of kohlrabi, leek, carrots, beets, turnips, smooth peas, radish, salsify, New Zealand spinach and Swiss chard out of doors. If the soil is cold and wet, the last week in March, wait until it is in good condition before planting.

**Permanent Crops** If you anticipate setting out a new bed of asparagus, rhubarb or horse radish, first get the soil in good condition.

For a family of five, plant twenty-five asparagus roots, two feet apart in the row; seven plants of rhubarb, three feet apart in the row, and eight plants of horse radish, eighteen inches apart in the row. Before the growth starts top-dress the old asparagus bed with decayed manure and bone meal. Dig this in to a depth from three to five inches. Dig in the protective covering of manure about the rhubarb plants. Be careful not to disturb or injure the fleshy roots.

**Commercial Fertilizers** A little commercial fertilizer applied frequently and worked into the soil close to the growing plants is of more value than applying it broadcast.

Amount required per square rod (nitro-

gen), nitrate of soda, two pounds, one-half to six gallons of water for a solution. Sulphate of ammonia, two and one-half pounds (potash), kainit, two and one-half pounds, sulphate of potash two pounds (both difficult to purchase). Wood ashes one-half bushel (phosphoric acid), ground rock four pounds, dissolved bone one and one-half pounds, and basic slag five pounds.

Where decayed manure is available commercial fertilizer is not necessary.

**Hot Beds** Do not neglect placing a protective covering over the glass each night.

March is a changeable month. Close the sash early in the afternoon in order to retain the heat from the last rays of the sun. Do not allow a draft to strike the tender plants.

## GREENHOUSE

**Catch Crop** Sparks' Earliana, Bonny Best, or June Pink tomato plants may be planted among the last crop of lettuce. The plants should be kept to a single stem and trained to stakes or wire. A crop of fruit may be realized the early part of July.

**Ripening Bulbs** In order to keep bulbs over from year to year, it is necessary to give them a period of rest. Small and few flowers are the first signs of the loss of vitality among such bulbs as cyclamen and calla lilies. Place the pots or flats in a shaded place and allow the soil to gradually dry. After all the foliage has dried, remove the bulbs and pack them in sand. All bulbs should be kept plump. This is the month to start to rest the gladioli, oxalis, cyclamen and calla lilies. Forced bulbs of tulips, narcissus, and hyacinths may be planted out the last of the month.

**Cuttings** Propagate geraniums, coleus, stevia, lantana, ageratum, snapdragon and chrysanthemums. Keep the cuttings-bed cool, shaded and moist. Cuttings should be removed from the sand as soon as the root system is formed.

**Seedage** For an early bloom, sow the seed of marigold, snapdragon, stock, verbena, aster, ageratum, balsam, larkspur, pansy, lobelia, petunia, scabiosa, and other annuals. As soon as the second or third leaf appears, transplant the seedlings to thumb pots or into flats filled with rich soil.

**Dahlias** Break up the roots so that there are from one to three eyes left at the crown, and plant these in six inch pots filled with a rich soil, one-half decayed manure and one-half garden loam and decayed sod. A little sand mixt in is not objectionable.

**Early Start** Three to four cucumber seeds may be planted in a strawberry basket filled with rich garden loam. The bottom may be cut from the basket, the sides lifted off, and the plants transplanted to the open without disturbing the roots. Corn, stringbeans and potatoes may be started in this same way.

Gloxinias, caladiums and tuberous rooted begonias should be started the early part of the month.

**Roses** Spray frequently on bright days to keep in check the red spider. Be careful in ventilating so that mildew may not be encouraged to grow. Frequent applications of liquid manure will produce larger flowers and stems.

**Easter Flowers** Easter lilies, hyacinths, lilac, deutzia and eumerarias should be well in bud by the last of the month. Buds that are too far advanced may be checked by keeping the plant in a cool, dark place for a short time.





For raising several hundred chickens the stove brooder is best of all, as it makes possible the raising of all the chickens in one flock



These portable hovers many people like, are easy to handle and can be set down in a colony house or shed or a corner of the barn

## RAISING CHICKENS WITHOUT HENS

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

**I**F the plea of Uncle Sam's poultry experts that the amateur poultrymen of the country hatch earlier this season than ever before is heeded, thousands of chickens will be hatched this month. It is true that raising the chickens is easier when they are hatched a month or two later, but early hatching is imperative if the poultry work of the country is to be speeded up as it must be to meet the demand for food.

Pullets hatched any time before the end of March will be pretty certain to begin laying in the fall, and to continue laying thru the winter. This is of more than average importance this year because the food situation requires that no grain be wasted on poultry which is not providing an adequate return.

Much depends upon the way in which the newly hatched chickens are handled. If they are kept growing steadily from the time they are hatched, they will mature much more quickly than if their growth is checked, or if they are allowed to become stunted. Carelessness and neglect, together with weak breeding stock, results in a loss of chickens estimated to reach 100,000,000 each year. This loss ought to be cut in half at least the present season.

The loss from rats alone runs into the hundreds of thousands. Yet the chickens can be saved from rats by taking proper precautions. If one is fortunate enough to possess a brooder house having a cement foundation or a properly constructed cement floor, rats will be excluded. Houses with wooden foundations and earth or board floors can be kept free from rats by sinking closely woven poultry netting into the ground to a depth of two and a half feet all around the building. If the digging is hard, the wire may be run down a foot and then be bent outward a foot and a half. Rats usually dig down close to the foundation, and if they meet an obstruction which they cannot penetrate, give up the job as a bad one.

Wooden brooders can also be made rat proof. The newer metal hovers are not so easily protected. When they are used, the best plan to follow is to make a circular fence of poultry netting two feet high which can be set around the brooder at night.

Many losses are also due to overfeeding. Experienced poultry keepers get the best results by feeding five times a day when the chickens are small. It is best for the beginner to feed only four times a day the first week, and three times a day after that. When the chickens are fed little and often, they grow very rapidly, but the novice is

almost certain to feed too much. Experts like to keep their chickens always just a little hungry, except at night when they give them all they can eat.

Don't feed your chickens until they are at least thirty-six hours old in any event. Before they hatch they absorb the yolk of the egg, which provides all the nourishment they need for at least two days. Feeding too early is a prolific cause of trouble. It is this fact that chickens do not need to be fed as soon as hatched that has made the day-old chick business possible.

There are many so-called baby chick feeds on the market. Most of them are good, but after all none seem to give better results than stale bread soaked in milk, and squeezed dry. This is an admirable first ration for chickens and ducklings alike, but when the ducklings are being fed, the soaked bread should have a little sand sprinkled over it. Use a clean board or shallow dish for feeding, and give only as much as will be cleaned up in a short time. None should remain to become sour. After a day or two, make a gradual shift to cracked corn, cracked wheat, rolled oats, or a combination of these three feeds. If you are hatching only a few birds, use a ready mixt chicken feed such as all dealers sell.

When the brooder house floor is covered with clean sand, as it should be, there will be no need of a litter for the first few weeks. If some of the grain is scratched into the sand, so much the better. The chicks will be kept busy hunting for it. Later it is well to use a litter of cut clover or alfalfa, a little grain being scattered in it to induce exercise. After the first week or ten days, keep a hopper or pan of mash before the chickens all the time. A regular commercial mash will give good results, altho some poultry keepers use only bran with ten per cent of beef scraps. Have fine grit where the chicks can get at it readily. It may be well also to supply charcoal.

Overcrowding is responsible for many losses which might be avoided. The average lamp heated brooder will not properly accommodate more than fifty chickens, no matter what the makers may advertise. The claims made for the stove heated brooders, too, are higher than experience warrants. A small size stove brooder can care for 250 chickens, the larger size brooder from 350 to 400 chickens.

Before the chickens are taken from the incubator, heat the brooder to a temperature of 100 degrees. Keep it between 95 and 100 for the first week. Then lower it grad-

ually, depending, of course, upon the season and the outside temperature. A thermometer is needed, but after all the best way to regulate the heat is to watch the chicks themselves. If they are found crowding, it is evident that they are cold. In a stove brooder they will work up close to the stove, instead of forming a circle at the edge of the hover, as they should. If they are found stretched out on the sand and panting, you may be sure that the heat is too great. When they are nestled down comfortably, close together, but without touching, and are chirping happily, you may be sure that the temperature is just right.

If chickens are kept in large flocks, as when stove brooders are used, they are likely to crowd toward the direction from which the light comes as night approaches. This difficulty can be overcome by putting a window into the rear of the house.

**W**HAT kind of a brooder shall I buy? That is a common question just now. The well-known type of indoor brooder, made of wood, has proven its worth. Used early in the season, it may be the best kind of all, when only a few chickens are to be raised. Many people, tho, are attracted to the portable hovers, because of the ease with which they can be handled. These portable hovers can be set down in a colony house or a shed or a corner of the barn. The best place for them, tho, is a small portable house. They can be removed when the need of heat has passed, and the chickens be allowed to grow up in the same house. It is a little hard to keep up the heat in very cold weather, but it may be done by filling in several inches under the hover with sand and by banking sand up around the curtains at night.

Farmers who are raising several hundred chickens will find the stove brooder best of all. It saves much time and labor, and makes possible the raising of all the chickens in one flock. Whatever kind you buy, tho, don't make the mistake of investing in an outdoor brooder.

Many expert poultry keepers like to have litter in their brooders, or under the hovers, even tho the floor outside is not covered. Sweepings from the barn loft are sometimes used, but should be avoided, because the fine particles cut into the eyes of the chickens and cause trouble.

Every experienced poultry keeper knows that the quicker he can get his chickens out on the ground, the more likely he is to raise a large number. Commercial poultrymen who begin hatching in January or earlier frequently shovel [Continued on page 392]





## TWO WAYS TO IRON!

### Which is YOURS?

*The efficient, cheaper way—with the SIMPLEX*  
9 o'clock—the ironing finished—work beautifully done—kitchen cool—housewife fresh and smiling—the rest of the day for other duties, recreation or pleasure.

*The inefficient way—by hand—11 o'clock*  
in the morning—only a few pieces ironed—kitchen hot—housewife tired and discouraged—hours of hard work ahead.

No woman should do by hand what a machine can do better for her

# SIMPLEX IRONER

"THE BEST IRONER"

*Does the Work of an Expert Hand Laundress in One-Fourth the Time*

Conserve your time and strength by ironing "the Simplex way." Do your entire ironing in one hour. Eliminate lifting and pushing of irons and long tire-some standing. Cut down your fuel bills by using the Simplex—total expense of an ironing only 2 to 4c.

The even heat and uniform pressure of the Simplex produces a more beautiful finish than possible with a hand iron. The Simplex irons everything except shirtwaists and skirts. Can be had on Easy Payments and on Approval. Various Prices.

Electric Drive Simplex Ironer for homes with electric current. Power ironer for the farm or for the washing machine user. Hand Power Simplex for the home without gas or electricity. Write for our Free Illustrated Book "Clean Linen in Abundance."

*Laundresses and maids are enthusiastic over the SIMPLEX*

Consult our Service Department in planning and arranging your home laundry—no obligation.

**AMERICAN IRONING MACHINE CO., 508 168 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO**

We also make Ironing Machines and Equipment for the Small or Hand Laundry, Hotel, Institution, etc. Write for Catalog



# WHERE TO PUT YOUR PIANO

BY ABBOT McCLURE AND HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN

WHEN we carefully analyze the reasons that ought to govern the placement of the piano, it matters not whether it be an upright or any of the types of grands, we shall see that the question is not a matter of mere arbitrary inclination, to be determined by chance or by some personal whimsical preference, but that there are certain positions that are inherently *right* and certain other positions that are inherently *wrong*. Inasmuch as the piano is usually a difficult thing to manage because, physically speaking, its weight makes it hard to shift and because, decoratively speaking, its size and shape impose obvious limitations, there is a strong temptation to let it stay when once placed in a position that seems to suit fairly well. Unfortunately, the position that seems to suit *fairly well* is very apt to turn out *wholly wrong* under close scrutiny. The disposition to be content with the placing that *apparently* answers fairly well is responsible for the ruin of many a good instrument and also for spoiling the decorative composition of many a room in which the piano *properly* placed might be an addition instead of an impediment to the scheme.

In the first place, *the piano is not an ordinary piece of cabinet work* like a cupboard or a bookcase. *It is an highly organized, delicate and sensitive piece of mechanism.* This *fact* altogether too few piano owners seem sufficiently to realize. No thermometer nor barometer is more susceptible to all atmospheric variations than is a piano. Cold, heat, dampness, dryness, all affect it and tend to disturb its nicely adjusted balance. Not only does it inevitably get out of tune periodically thru the ordinary alternations of expansion and contraction caused by change of temperature, but when such changes are either too violent or too sudden the whole physical well being of the instrument is endangered. These purely physical considerations supply the fundamentals of procedure in placing the piano.

The fact that every piano, no matter how carefully it is treated, requires tuning after the fires go out in the spring and again after they are lighted in the fall gives point to the foregoing observations. It is well to have a piano tuned four times a year by a systematic schedule, but upon the two occasions just mentioned the absolute necessity of tuning makes itself audibly noticeable. Since it is plain, then, that sudden and violent changes of temperature are injurious, it follows that the piano ought to be placed where the temperature is as even as it is possible to have it. Sudden changes in dryness and moisture, likewise, are to be avoided. If the piano is placed where it is subjected to an excess of any of these atmospheric conditions, its position ought to be changed.

Any of the following things are likely to happen if the faulty placing is not remedied. If the changes in temperature are too sudden or too great, there is an excess of expansion or contraction and the instrument is thrown out of tune, besides sustaining some other possible hurt that may not be at once apparent. If it is exposed to undue dampness, strings rust and the wooden hammer connections and supports swell so that the keys often stick and the whole action is apt to become sluggish. If it is kept in too dry a place, especially too *hot* and dry a place, such as close beside a radiator or a fireplace, the wooden parts of the mechanism become kiln-dry and con-

tract, the glue deteriorates and consequently the sounding board sometimes warps and cracks. To a pianist all these conditions seem self-evident to any one of ordinary intelligence, but so many people are utterly heedless of them, judging by the way in which they misplace pianos, that explicit advice, both precautionary and remedial, is obviously necessary.

THE following "do's" and "don'ts," set forth in concrete form, will prove useful to the prudent person in determining the judicious placing of the piano. In the room where the piano is, keep the temperature as even as possible and neither too warm nor too cool. Do not put the piano right beside a window, for there changes in temperature and in dryness or dampness are greater and sooner felt than anywhere else. Likewise, the part nearest the window will be colder than the part away from it. Furthermore, if it can in any way be avoided, do not place the instrument against an outside wall. An outside wall is appreciably colder than a partition wall, often differs considerably from the temperature of the rest of the room, and is apt to transmit quickly any external chill or dampness. So much for the avoidance of cold and damp. In order to protect the piano from the opposite extreme, do not put it too close to a radiator or register where it will be exposed to blasts of warm air and where one side of it will be perceptibly warmer than the other.

If the piano is in a room on the ground floor, do not put it immediately over the heating plant. If no other position than this is available, then sheathe the floor joists underneath with asbestos. To sum up, place the piano sufficiently far away from the outside walls, windows and heating apparatus not to be directly and markedly affected by the atmospheric conditions they transmit. It is desirable—and this, too, is an highly important consideration—that the light, both natural and artificial, should fall from the left of the player or come over the left shoulder slightly from the rear.

After reading all the foregoing strictures upon the various positions in which the piano ought *not* to be placed, it may, perhaps, seem that very little choice of correct placement remains in even the most favorably planned rooms, while in the vast number of others the finding of a physically satisfactory position is utterly impossible. The situation, however, is really not so difficult as it might at first appear, if we will only consent to view it with an open mind, the attitude which brings, after all, the easy solution of many a problem otherwise likely to be perplexing. Thanks to the large number of upright pianos in use and the general, but not necessarily justifiable, feeling that they must be set against the wall to hide their unsightly backs, the *genus piano* has come to be regarded by a great many people as essentially a piece of *wall* furniture. Now the piano is *not* essentially a piece of wall furniture and there is nothing in the physical structure of the *instrument* itself to warrant such an assumption. Indeed, the mere fact that it is an instrument to be played upon emphatically contradicts the assumption—and the assumption, unfortunately, has gone unchallenged until it has attained the mischievous sanction of an unreasonable and false convention—that it is an article of wall appointment like any other large piece of cabinet work, with the fortuitous addition

that it contains a musical mechanism. An harpist does not crowd his instrument into a corner, neither does a violinist back up against a wall to play. Nor is there any *reason* why the piano should be thrust out of the way.

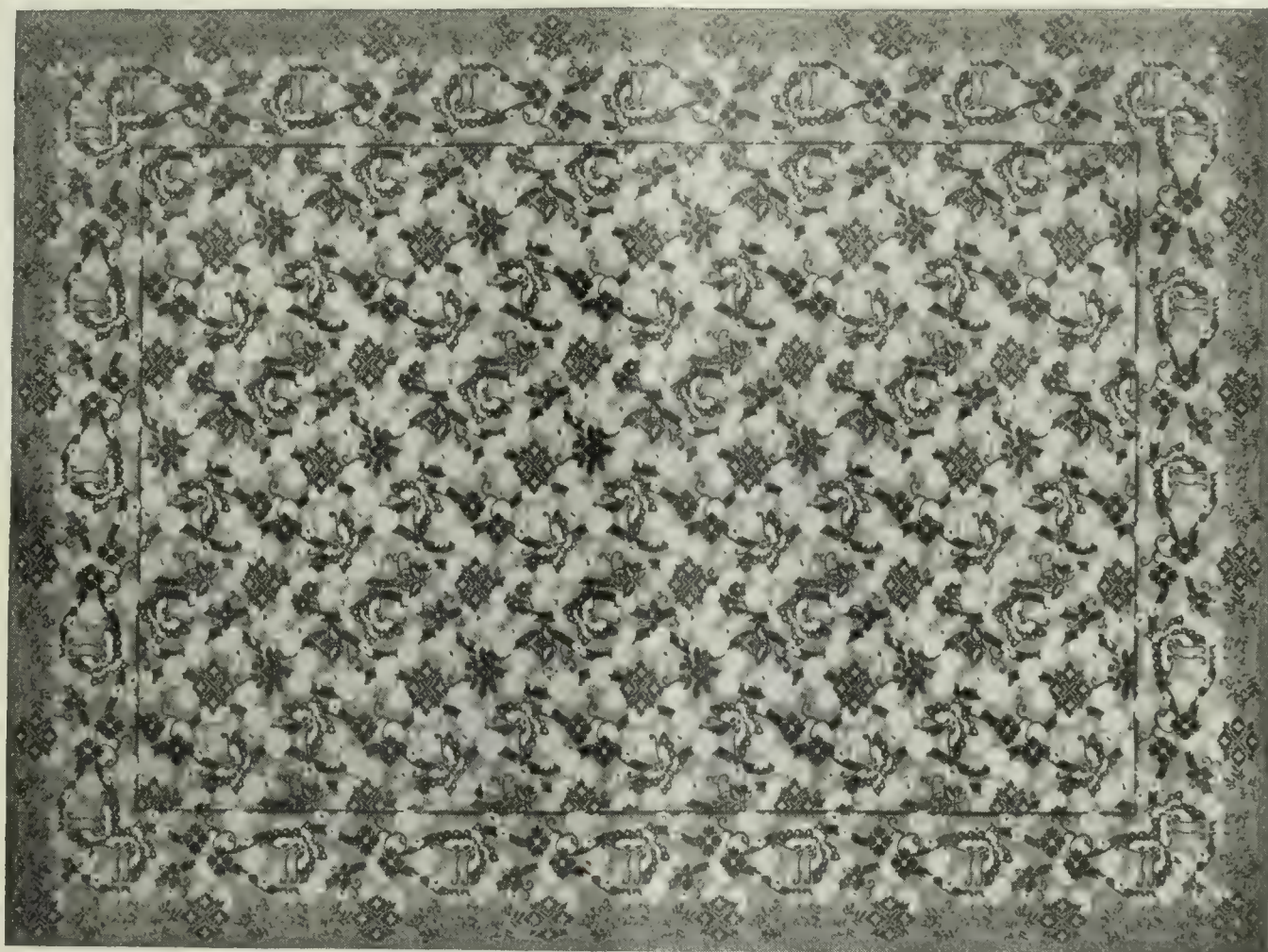
● A piano is heard to vastly better effect if it stands away from the wall and out in the room; such a position, too, often ensures the most suitable light. If a room presents any of the conditions previously mentioned as satisfactory for wall placement, the piano may, of course, be set against the wall; if such a satisfactory wall position does *not* exist, do not hesitate for an instant to place the piano out in the room. Remember that the piano is first and foremost a musical instrument and its very *raison d'être* is the music that can be produced from it. If its presence in a room is *not* primarily for the music and if it is *not* to be cared for and accorded considerate treatment as a valuable and delicate instrument but is looked upon much as any other piece of cabinet work and, possibly, as a convenient repository for *bric-a-brac* besides, *it is far better not to have a piano at all and to have instead, a console or a cabinet or some other similar piece of furniture that will probably cost much less and will certainly serve the purpose better and be easier to manage.*

THE case of the upright piano was designed in a period lacking in imagination and grace of conception. The cases of the old harpsichords, spinets and early pianofortes fared better from the decorative point of view and the case of the grand offers manifold possibilities of acceptable treatment. But the accident of the awkward upright *case* does not justify the mistreatment of the *instrument* inside the case and, furthermore, the accident of awkward case is easily remediable by exercising a little ingenuity, so that the piano may be set out in the room without being in the least objectionable.

Having the upright piano stand out in the room means two things to be done; first, the unsightly back must be covered, and, second, the piano so placed must usually be made the foundation of a furniture grouping. Both of these things can very easily be done and with highly satisfactory results from the point of view of well planned furnishing. Against the piano back one may either place a screen or attach a hanging. Whichever method of concealment is adopted, there is always an opportunity to introduce an interesting decorative note.

When the piano in its independent position is made the basis for a furniture grouping, as is ordinarily expedient, the grouping need not be large to be effective but will be governed by the space conditions available. It may consist merely of a small table, with a flower bowl or lamp, placed against the screen or hanging at the piano back. Again, if there is more space, there might be one of the D end or semi-circular Hepplewhite or Sheraton tables, an oblong table, a console, a chest, a sofa or any other piece or combination of pieces that convenience and good taste suggest. In any event, whatever may be placed upon the object *back* of the piano, do *not* put things *on top* of the piano. The piano is not a *bric-a-brac* cabinet, as previously stated, and there is always the likelihood that anything standing *upon* an instrument will vibrate when certain notes are sounded and cause unpleasant rattling.





The illustration shows a Rug made of "Karnak" Wilton Carpet and Border in a classic Japanese design, effectively brought out in black and taupe colorings.

## The "Made-Carpet" Rug Solves the Problem

of obtaining immediately and at a moderate cost, a Floor Covering of suitable size, shape, design and coloring for any room or apartment.

The large variety of designs available from our stock, makes it possible to properly complete any decorative scheme.

Full particulars and samples sent upon request.

**W. & J. SLOANE**  
RETAIL CARPET DEPARTMENT

Interior Decorators

Floor Coverings and Fabrics

Furniture Makers

FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



# THE NEW BOOKS

## Our Foremost Private Citizen

IF you were to stop a citizen on the street and ask him who in his opinion was the greatest living American the chances are about even that the reply would be: "Why, Roosevelt, of course." There is at any rate no citizen in private life (if a man can really be called a private citizen whose every act is watched by the press and public as astronomers watch a comet) of greater influence on the mind of America. It is a political as well as a literary event when Colonel Roosevelt buckles on his armor of controversy and sets forth to slay *The Foes of Our Own Household*. In the words of the author these foes are:

The men who oppose preparedness in our military and our industrial life; the business or political corruptionist or reactionary and the reckless demagog who is his nominal opponent; the man of wealth and greed who cares for nothing but profits, and the sinister creature who plays upon and inflames the passions of envy and violence; the hard materialist, the self-indulgent lover of ease and pleasure, and the silly sentimentalist.

The substance of Colonel Roosevelt's message to America is, of course, the important thing; but its expression is also worthy of close study. It is an interesting fact that the two dominant American statesmen of our generation, President Wilson and Ex-President Roosevelt, are not only masters of domestic and international politics but of the English language as well. President Wilson shows a more sustained and distinctive originality in his writings and addresses; he rarely falls, as Colonel Roosevelt sometimes does, into mere truism or mere invective. On the other hand, no one has ever excelled Roosevelt as a master of the trenchant phrase and memorable sentence. With one stroke he obliterates the American who is for Germany because he is against England: "No man is a true American who hates another country more than he loves his own." We can fairly hear the chuckle in his voice when he points out the only way to "smash the trusts" and bring back the era of small business: "No change in the tariff will stop the upgrowth of big corporations. No moral reform in the world of business or the world of politics will stop it. But big corporations could be ended tomorrow by the abandonment of the railway, the telegraph and the telephone. The trouble is that the price would be somewhat heavy!" He drily reminds those who advocate birth restriction to the extent of race suicide: "Reforms are excellent, but if there is nobody to reform their value becomes somewhat problematical."

In one respect Colonel Roosevelt's style is to be preferred to President Wilson's. The President often drops into the midst of an otherwise perfect address a cryptic or ambiguous remark which his opponents, Roosevelt among the rest, have been able to twist to his disadvantage; "peace without victory" and "too proud to fight" are examples of what is meant. But Roosevelt is never otherwise than clear, concrete and specific. One may disagree with his opinions but one cannot disagree as to their meaning. No equally prominent statesman, for example, has so explicitly defined the peace terms which he hopes to see attained as a result of the war:

Belgium must be restored and indemnified. France should receive back Alsace and Lorraine. England and Japan should keep the col-



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

onies they have conquered. Austria and Turkey should be broken up. Poland should be made independent, with Galicia and Posen included, and reaching to the Baltic. The Czechs and their Moravian and Slovak kinsmen should be made into a Greater Bohemia. The Jugo-Slavs should be united into one state. Greater Rumania should take in Rumanian Hungary, and Italy Italian Austria. The Turks should be ousted from Europe; Constantinople can be made a free commonwealth of the Straits, or given to democratic Russia as events may determine. Arabia should be an independent Moslem state; probably Armenia should be independent; provision for the full protection of the Syrians—Christians, Druses and Mohammedans—should be made. Northern Schleswig should go back to the Danes; and the victorious Allies should themselves grant full autonomy to Lithuania and Finland; and, to Ireland, Home Rule.

No glittering generalities, no "pussyfooting," no "weasel words" here! He is equally emphatic as to the spirit in which America should enter upon the war with Germany: "We should fight this foe to a complete victory, if it takes five years, and ten million men, and even if all our allies made peace."

Altho most of the book is devoted to problems arising from the Great War, the chapters on "Industrial Justice," "The Farmer" and other domestic issues are not the least important and interesting. Very sane and judicious is the position taken on national intervention in labor disputes and disorderly strikes:

No government has any warrant for existing if it cannot keep order and suppress disorder and violence. This is the first step to take and until it has been taken all further progress is impossible. The trouble is that the government is apt to confine itself to keeping order, whereas it ought by rights to treat keeping order, not as in itself an end, but as a means for securing justice. . . . Those who invoke governmental aid must submit to governmental regulation.

At the end of the book there is a miscellaneous collection of public addresses and published correspondence dealing with current questions of interest. Among these is the full (and rather acrimonious) correspondence between Colonel Roosevelt and Secretary of War Baker over the sending of a volunteer army to France.

*The Foes of Our Own Household*, by Theodore Roosevelt. Geo. Doran Company. \$1.50.

## Ways of an American Manager

IT has to take a most interesting personality in the theater for theatrical biography to rise above the level of mere dates and performances. Augustin Daly was a man of strong intellectual attainments, and his activity in the theater was always marked by dignity and governed by a high standard. No matter how much he was given to the presentation of adaptations from the French and German, an evening at Daly's Theater—and he had several theaters during his stage career in New York City—was a momentous occasion. His actors and actresses, who developed under his hands, became favorites, and a Daly audience was able to measure the advance in acting shown from year to year. Even today, in players like Mr. Otis Skinner and Mr. John Drew, we see technic influenced by the Daly method.

*The Life of Augustin Daly*, from the pen of his brother, the late Judge Daly, has just been published. It considers, fully and adequately, the manager's activities, as well as his very picturesque and useful career as reporter and playwright. More skilfully than the biography of Charles Frohman, it outlines the plans and ambitions of a typical manager's life; and from its pages one is able to measure how far Augustin Daly's hopes were involved in the welfare and development of the American drama.

Every season he announced, as Charles Frohman did later, his hopes as to what plays the season to follow would have to offer. We are given interesting letters from Mark Twain, W. D. Howells and Bret Harte. Mr. Daly was continually arranging with such literary personalities as Robert Buchanan, Oscar Wilde, H. C. Bunner, Wilkie Collins, Julian Hawthorne, Blanche Willis Howard and J. C. Verplanck for possible manuscripts.

Checking up the notable productions given by Mr. Daly during his long career, we are inclined to believe that his mileposts in public interest were the revival of Farquhar's "The Recruiting Officer" and his restoration of Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew." We are able, from this record, to trace Ada Rehan's advance in public favor from the time when she first applied to Mr. Daly for a position and even tho she asked for a salary of \$40 a week was forced finally to accept \$35.

Mr. Daly was one of three who practically monopolized the New York theatrical field in the '70's, the others being Lester Wallack and A. M. Palmer. But he lived to see the old régime almost entirely pass away, and, during one of his final trips to Europe, we find in a letter of his the realization that the Theatrical Syndicate, out of which present conditions have grown, had so blocked his way as to make it more than impossible for him to bid for any new plays in London without the expenditure of at least twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars.

Altogether this book is an entertaining one, as well as a serviceable one for reference by the theatrical student. It is sumptuous in its format and the illustrations are of an entertaining character. There might have been more copious quoting from Mr. Daly's letters, and an appendix might have been added giving a list of Mr. Daly's productions, together with some of the more





*"My Dining Room"*

Look for name  
CREX in side binding

# CREX

## De Luxe Rugs

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
FABRIC PATENTED JULY 18, 1916

**"YES, we chose a CREX De Luxe for the dining-room because we wanted a rug that was cheerful-looking, would wear well, be easy to keep clean, and not too expensive. And now we're more than satisfied."**

The bright, original designs and the varied, tasteful colorings fit in appropriately with present-day ideas of home furnishing. Because of their long-wearing, good-looking, flat-lying, reversible, *economical* qualities CREX Rugs are giving satisfaction in thousands of American homes the year 'round.

When buying do not ask for just *grass* rugs—specify CREX. Insist upon the salesman showing you the name C-R-E-X woven in the edge of side binding. It's put there to protect you against fraudulent imitations.

**"It's a Practical War-Time Economy to Buy CREX"**

CREX CARPET COMPANY, 212 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

**CREX**  
GRASS RUGS  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

in the Regular and Herringbone weave are strongly and firmly woven of selected long plant jointless wire-grass by our own patented process. Artistic—sanitary—economical—in numerous attractive patterns and colorings.

Write for handsomely illustrated booklet and folder containing reproductions of thirty-six patterns in natural colors.





**Macey**

REG'D. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"Books are the lighthouses erected in the great sea of life."—E. P. Whipple.

**M**ACEY sectional bookcases will guard your highly prized books against ravages of dust and time. They are practically dust proof, have easy sliding non-binding doors, three ply built up backs and bottoms, are attractively finished and will last a life time.

Every home owner takes pride in the appearance of the home. The bookcases should harmonize with the other furniture. You can get Macey sectional bookcases in all the popular finishes and you will have no trouble in selecting Macey bookcases to go with your other furniture. They are particularly appreciated because new sections to match can be added from year to year as the library grows.

There is a Macey dealer near you who will gladly show you the advantages of Macey sectional bookcases.

#### "One Hundred Quotations About Books"

We have compiled and published a book entitled "One Hundred Quotations About Books." This book of quotations with our complete catalog will be mailed free to any one who writes for it.

### THE MACEY COMPANY

1510-1530 Division Avenue  
GRAND RAPIDS MICHIGAN

Made in Canada by  
**CANADA FURNITURE  
MANUFACTURERS, LTD.**  
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

notable casts. While the casts are suggested in the text, the index is not sufficiently full to afford one ready access for casual consultation.

*The Life of Augustin Daly*, by Joseph Francis Daly. Macmillan. \$4.

### Political War Books

**T**HE unknown German author of *I Accuse* returns with a second bulky volume in *The Crime*. This is a comprehensive critical review of the diplomatic actions of the Entente and Ally powers during those fateful days when the supreme question of whether the Great War was or was not to be hung in the balance. In some five hundred pages the author strives to prove that since Germany had decided on war, nothing the Entente could have done would have prevented it. For Germany The Day had come to establish the reign, if not rule, of German *kultur* all over the world. It was fixed unalterably. Taking this view, the author acquits the Entente of all responsibility for the war, even Imperial "Russia the 'Incendiary.'" But here the author would seem to overlook the position of Hungary, to whom, from terrible experience, Imperial Russia was a veritable incendiary. The ravishing of her fertile plains have borne testimony to it, together with subjugation of her aspiration for independent nationality under Kossuth. Consequently it was impossible for Hungary to view without alarm Russia's mobilization, and to grasp the sword for the defense of her frontiers. Hungary was indeed hardly to blame for being suspicious of the pacific utterances of the Imperial Russian Bear, and, as a choice between two evils, to prefer what seemed to be the lesser in standing by the Austro-German Alliance. But the author ruthlessly questions the spoken utterances of all crowned heads. In a scathing paper on Royal Visits he charges them all with deliberate hypocrisy. "They dress and undress," he cries. "Royal Visits! Dust in the eyes of the people. Kisses and embraces. Judas kisses, with the dagger drawn behind the other's back." Perhaps erroneously he prophesies it will be the same again when the Great War is a horror of the past.

Karl Liebknecht is in jail, and one surmises the publication of his suppressed *Militarism* here is hardly likely to effect his speedy release. Certainly it does not make complimentary reading for the German military caste, or, for that matter, militarism anywhere. But, as Liebknecht proceeds to demonstrate, militarism lies "so deeply rooted in the very nature of societies divided in classes" that presumably only the elimination of all class distinctions would eliminate militarism. Here the bourgeois come in for the author's denunciation quite as thoroly as the aristocratic and capitalistic classes. Liebknecht, therefore, would seem to be in accord with the principles of the Russian Bolsheviks. Their pacifism, however, does not appear to have reached the extreme of the Jain Worshipers of India. In refusing to kill any living creature, the Jains, perhaps not entirely illogically, subject themselves to the irritation of the habitation of numerous assorted insects. The Jains consequently believe they are the only true pacifists, after all a caste, or class, unto themselves, be it observed.

*Out of Their Own Mouths*, with an introduction by William Roscoe Thayer, is a volume of extracts from German authorities, civil and military, on the destiny of German *kultur* to rule the world. Its superiority over other social forms is a keynote flamboyantly and frequently struck. While other volumes of a similar kind have

preceded this, we have herein intimation that Germany's eastern advance was not intended to halt at Bagdad. Thus, "It is quite possible that German regiments may march over the Indus to the Ganges." "So our gaze sweeps from the North Cape to the Indian Ocean."

*The Crime*, by the author of "I Accuse." George H. Doran Company. \$2.50. *Militarism*, By Karl Liebknecht. B. W. Huebsch. \$1. *Out of Their Own Mouths*. Appletons. \$1.

### The Soul of a Bishop

**A** pleasant Anglican bishop who had been popular in the old rectory of Otteringham, was removed to the see of Princeschester, a district "industrial and unashamed." Then his troubles began. He was obliged to dispute with modern rationalists. He was brought face to face with the conflict between capital and labor. He discovered that he had no authority with either side. The crudity of the environment and the lack of culture and kindness in the people troubled him. He began to wonder and then to doubt. Insomnia followed. In acute distress of mind and body he sought his family physician, only to find that that worthy had gone away and left his practise in charge of a strange young doctor. The new doctor gave him a drug with remarkable tonic effects which produced for the bishop the hallucination of a vision of God. Thru this vision and other similar emotional experiences the bishop is led to renounce his church and serve the God of whom Mr. Wells wrote in an earlier book. Briefly, this is the story of *The Soul of a Bishop*, by H. G. Wells.

Considered simply as a novel, the book leaves much to be desired. Mr. Wells allows his zeal as a propagandist of the new religion to overtop his skill as a literary artist. The story is too obviously made for a purpose and the machinery of the construction of it creaks and jingles and is too much in evidence. But we do find in the book many passages that modern thinkers will be glad to read, passages full of sound and sincere thinking about religious matters. And the character of Lady Sunderbund, an emotional feminine religionist of the painful modern type, is admirably drawn.

*The Soul of a Bishop*, by H. G. Wells. The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

### Is Necessity Necessary?

**M.** EMILE BOUTROUX has stood in philosophy for the same movement in philosophy as his famous fellow countryman, Henri Bergson, and his American friend, the late William James. Like them he has championed the idea that ours is a plastic universe whose laws are not fixed and immutable mandates but the customs and habits of life and matter; or, to phrase it in M. Bourtroux's own words:

Laws are the channel along which rushes the stream of facts: these latter have hollowed it out, altho they follow its track.

*The Contingency of the Laws of Nature* is a systematic presentation of this philosophy which is astonishingly close to the most recent thought of the day altho it is translated from the doctor's thesis of the author, written more than forty years ago. His conclusion is that not only are chance and choice realities of the world we live in but that they may be greater factors in the future than they are today.

In proportion as beings cease to live solely for themselves, and as the subordination of the lower being to the higher, the inner adaptation of the conditions to the conditioned, of matter to form, becomes more spontaneous and complete: in like proportion do we find a diminution throughout the world of uniformity, homogeneity and equality, i. e., of the undisputed sway of physical fatality. The complete triumph of the good





# From the First Shot

## CONTENTS

### THE GREAT WAR YEAR BY YEAR

Analyzed by  
Willis Fletcher Johnson  
Edwin E. Slosson  
Preston Slosson

### THE WAR IN THE AIR

Destroying a Zeppelin  
Shell-scarred Verdun  
Fighting in the Dark  
A Four-Act Thriller  
Thru Bursting Shrapnel  
The Role of the Hawk  
Death Astern  
The Eagle's Wings  
The Lafayette Escadrille  
A Hydroplane Coming In  
The Eyes of the Army  
"H. M. S. Sausage"  
What a Man Must Do to Fly  
War in the Third Dimension  
The Caproni Triplane  
Above the Battle

### THE FIGHT ON THE SEA

A Blast from the "Michigan"  
Somewhere Off France  
Good Gunning  
The Eyes of the Navy  
Our Deep-tongued Guns  
Sea-wasps  
Answering the Submarines  
The Harbor Mines  
The "Deutschland"  
The Amateur Sea-dogs  
The Blue Devil  
The Sinking of a Transport  
Our Largest Submarines  
Bucking the Sea  
"It's Always Fair Weather"  
Shore Leave  
Submarine Chasers  
Aboard the "Arizona"  
Plattsburg at Sea  
The French Answer to Submarines  
Uncle Sam's Navy

### THE MEN IN THE TRENCHES

A Bomb Fight in Four Rounds  
While the Gargoyle Watches  
Enter the Tank  
Across No Man's Land  
Hammering Out a Victory  
Sandbags for Defense  
The Pneumatic Bomb-thrower  
Burrowing to Berlin  
Dogs of War  
Tommies in Training  
The Curtain of Fire  
In the Wake of the German Army  
The Bombardment of Rheims  
At Bay  
Good By Broadway!  
France's Greatest Aviator  
The Father of British Tanks  
The Men Who Tired of Fighting  
Action—and Rest  
Why Wear Helmets?  
The Unwieldy Willie  
"The Devil's Own"  
A Lion of Flanders  
In a Deserted Dugout  
A Bitter Pill for the Kaiser  
The War of Hide and Seek  
Making Friends Along the Way  
Sammy in the Trenches  
The War in the Snows

### THE CALL TO WAR

A Day at Plattsburg  
The Boys Are Marching  
Woman's Place  
Feeding a Million Men

## A Picture History of the Great War

IT has taken three years to prepare this book and to secure the pictures and drawings. No other volume in your library will picture the war in just this way. Its pictures, articles, cartoons and historic documents were written at the time of the event and its pictures were made on the spot. Not only is this a book of fascinating reading and vivid and inspiring pictures, but a volume of permanent historic value for the library of every American home.

### Written on the Moment—Pictured on the Spot

This book contains 437 pictures—photographs made on the firing line by the greatest war photographers, by the soldiers themselves in the trenches, by the aviators above the battle and by the men at sea. They have been carefully chosen from thousands of photographs of the Great War for their news value and their pictorial appeal. 100 cartoons by the world's most famous cartoonists are also included.

### A Permanent Record

A condensed history of the war, with a thorough analysis by The Independent's war experts of the successes, the failures and the strategy by land and sea of each separate year of the war from the beginning, sums up for the reader the important events to be remembered, and a day to day chronology is added which should prove of unique value for historical reference. President Wilson's War Message of April 2nd is published in full.

### Only Three Dollars

is the price at which we offer the first limited edition of this sumptuous war history, and we should explain why it is possible to make a price so low at this time.

The book contains 224 pages of highest grade coated paper. The size is 8½ by 12½ inches. It is richly bound in full cloth with a four color medallion of Paul Bransom's famous American Eagle painting.

We are able to place the price within the reach of all because we purchased the heavy coated paper used in this edition before the war began. The same paper would now cost 100% more.

By using the attached coupon promptly you will secure on very unusual terms one of the most valuable and beautiful books published in America since the beginning of the war.

## Independent Corporation



### BOOK DIVISION

119 West 40th Street  
NEW YORK

MAIL THIS COUPON  
TODAY WITH \$3

### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

119 West Fortieth Street New York

I want a copy of your Great War History called "From the First Shot," and enclose Three Dollars. If not fully satisfied, I want to receive my money back and return book at your expense.

Name .....  
Address .....  
City ..... State .....  
Telephone .....

## CONTENTS

Over There  
The Army Y. M. C. A.  
When the Soldiers Aren't Drilling  
What a Boy Scout Can Do  
The Spirit of '17  
"The Fighting Seventh"  
"We Must Build Ships"  
The Sammies in London  
West Point, the Keystone

### WAR CARTOONS

Hold the Fort  
The Call  
The Shadow  
Pipe Dreams  
Die Nacht  
Come Across  
Ready, Uncle Sam  
"Onward with God"  
They That Take the Sword  
The Postscript  
Revolutionary Russia  
Air Raids and Reprisals  
Three Square Meals a Day?  
Closing in on Hohenzollern

### WAR—BY THE WAY

Trench Sketches  
This Time the Zeppelins Passed  
Keep on Digging  
The War in New York  
A Corkscrew Expedition  
In Germany's Prison Camps  
The Greek Dilemma  
A Republic in the Making  
The Battalion of Death

### WAR TIME LEADERS

Wilson  
Roosevelt  
Lloyd George  
Pershing  
Joffre  
Davison  
Hoover  
The Kaiser  
Hindenburg  
Ludendorff

### THE KINGS MUST GO

Whom the Gods Would Destroy  
Daimons  
Kings  
By G. Bernard Shaw  
The Doom of the Dynasties

### AFTER WAR—WHAT?

War as an Industry  
As the World Lives On  
By H. G. Wells  
The Last Great War  
By William Howard Taft  
The League to Enforce Peace  
By Hamilton Holt



and the beautiful would do away with the laws of nature, strictly so called, and would replace them by the free flight of human wills toward perfection.

*The Contingency of the Laws of Nature*, by Emile Boutroux. Chicago. The Open Court Publishing Company. \$1.50.

## Mexico and Big Business

**THE MEXICAN PROBLEM**, by C. W. Barron, is primarily a study of the development of the Mexican oil fields. References to political conditions and internal problems are frequent but only incidental. As an account of the possibilities of the Mexican oil fields and the potential wealth of Mexico when fully developed by American capital and industry under a peaceful and orderly rule, the book is interesting and stimulating. But the political bias of the author is so evident that only those who share it will feel much confidence in his account of present conditions. He regards the late Porfirio Diaz as free from every "taint of graft or personal ambition" and sees nothing but criminal anarchy in the uprising against his dictatorship. He believes President Wilson's policy toward the distracted country to be inspired by no better motive than hatred of American capitalists who invested their money in Mexico. He sincerely wishes industrial prosperity for the Mexican people, but he thinks an efficient despotism the best possible government for them. Dean Talcott Williams, of the Columbia School of Journalism, contributes a sympathetic preface.

*The Mexican Problem*, by C. W. Barron. Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston. \$1.

## "Pioneering"

IT is not easy to convey a good idea of this book in a brief "notice." The author confesses she followed a "whisper" calling persistently to vagabondism; and seems to have chosen her husband by the same token—and found it (and him) good.

"These tales of our comings and goings," she protests, "all entangled with the thoughts and fancies that have grown up around our pioneering in China—a country which is so old that it possesses much of the far-away youth of the world—are for those who will always possess something of the spirit of eternal youth and love of adventure, even tho they labor within the four walls of a shop or office."

This country is Manchuria, into the remotest wilds of which Mrs. Tisdale accompanied her husband on his business trips, and where from time to time she lived in the most primitive way, and sometimes survived real hardship and peril. The reader finds little mention of routes or places; but ever before his eyes are the vividly drawn pictures of the people and the world they live in—impressions rather than facts—painted with exquisite and womanly art by the light of imagination sprung from long experience and much thought. The practically minded reader may find much in it, but the imaginative will get more.

*Pioneering Where the World Is Old*, by Alice Tisdale. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

## History as Geography

**GEOGRAPHY AND WORLD POWER**, by James Fairgrieve, is an excellent study in what may be termed dynamic geography. With the aid of numerous small maps and lucid explanations many interesting historical problems are made clear to the student; why the first civilizations arose in Egypt and Mesopotamia, why the English built the greatest navy in the world, why Berlin is the metropolis of northern Germany, why Russian civilization developed more slowly than that of western and central Europe and how the distribution of rainfall, drifting ice, seasonal winds, forests and coal lands have

# N.B.C. GRAHAM CRACKERS

## Vary The Breakfast Menu

Breakfast in the average home is a most monotonous meal—the same foods are served morning after morning, with little or no variety. Surprise your family tomorrow morning. Instead of the breakfast food you usually serve, try N. B. C. Graham Crackers with milk—perhaps some of the family will want the milk hot.

N. B. C. Graham Crackers supply abundant nourishment besides being appetizing. Sweetened enough in the making they require no sugar. Already cooked, they save trouble and are easy to serve.

## NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

P.S. Uneda Biscuit



## "Mastodon" Pansy Seeds

The finest pansy strain in the world. Separate and mixed colors. A marvelous number of new shades and varieties and of great size—up to 3 in. in diameter. Seed is not plentiful. Price, pkt. 15c.

## Glorious Delphiniums

Gold Medal Hybrids and Belladonna Seeds

The finest strain of hybrids ever offered. We grow Delphiniums by the thousands. Price, pkt. 15c.

Send for list. Order your Seeds NOW

THE PUDOR FARMS, Puyallup, Wash.  
PLANT, SEED, AND BULB CROWERS



## Sweet Pea \$1.00 Collection

Spencer Sweet Peas are the most beautiful and easiest to grow of all flowers. They bloom from early summer until late fall. Every home should have this excellent collection.

14 Latest Variety Spencers put up in 14 separate full sized packages, sent post paid to any address in the United States on receipt of \$1.00. Order this wonderful assortment at once and get my free booklet on the growing of sweet peas. Big 160-page Seed and Nursery Catalog sent free on request.

D. B. GURNEY, Pres.  
**Gurney Seed & Nursery Co.**  
136 Gurney Square, Yankton, S. D.





## Here is Something That Will Put New Zest Into Breakfast

A few N. B. C. Oatmeal Crackers broken into a bowl and just covered with hot milk or cold, rich cream, make a breakfast food that most everyone will like.

Oatmeal in its most delicious form, these N. B. C. Oatmeal Crackers also possess a flavor and goodness that is delightfully different.

Sugar is saved, as the crackers are already slightly sweet. Always crisp, fresh and ready to serve, they save minutes in the morning and help you get breakfast ready on time.

**NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY**

*P.S.* **Uneda Biscuit**

**N.B.C. OATMEAL CRACKERS**

## THE 1918 EDITION OF THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK IS NOW READY FOR YOU

By special arrangement with Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. we are able to supply you with the American Year Book at practically manufacturing cost in combination with a yearly subscription to THE INDEPENDENT. You can obtain the Year Book from no other source for less than the regular price—\$3.00. THE INDEPENDENT is \$4.00. Our price for both is only FIVE DOLLARS.—Address

**THE INDEPENDENT - 119 West 40th Street, New York**

enabled different parts of the earth to attain political and economic greatness in their turn. The author thinks in terms of topography, he grasps the essential features of a continent as a good general grasps those of the battlefield and his conclusions are those long ago worked out by geographers, but rarely so effectively presented to the general reader or the college student. The most original part of the book is the final chapter which discusses the possibility that civilization may yet find its home in the tropics, where natural energy is available on the largest scale.

*Geography and World Power*, by James Fairgrieve. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

### A Realistic Universe

PROFESSOR JOHN ELOF BOODIN'S *A Realistic Universe* is characterized by such an imposing bulk and wealth of technical terms as to frighten the average reader who has not previously dipped into philosophy. The author has inherited from the Pragmatists, with whom he seems to be in general agreement, their easy lucidity of style and humanistic attitude. He keeps in close touch with the latest theories and conclusions of natural science and is sympathetic with the demands of religious faith. To him the will is the core of personal life and it is this factor, if any, which assures us immortality.

*A Realistic Universe*, by John Elof Boodin. The Macmillan Company. \$3.25.

### Human Side of Birds

A book that tells stories of birds, under such headings as "Feathered Athletes," "Giant Roadmakers," "Courts of Justice" and so forth, as if the birds had human minds. In this long-discredited method of presenting natural history not only are facts strained and dislocated to fit into the scheme, but many statements are totally untrue, as, for instance, that no bird except the Kiwi has nostrils. The illustrations are mainly photographs of the bird-groups in the New York Museum of Natural History, altho this artificial character is not explained; and a few colored drawings, one of which labeled penguins really represents guillemots and gulls on a cliff, probably at Bird Rock in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

*Human Side of Birds*, by Royal Dixon. F. A. Stokes & Co. \$1.60.

### Books for Garden Makers

*Around the Year in the Garden* is by a trustworthy and widely-followed writer on vegetables, flowers and the use of land, Frederick Frye Rockwell, and it is written for the busy man or woman who has little time for gardening but who wishes to make the most of that time. It is alluring, interesting, convincing. It tells what to do, when to do it and how to do it. (The Macmillan Company, \$1.75.)

*Name This Flower* is based on the work of M. Gaston Bonnier, professor of botany at the Sorbonne, and is edited and translated by George Simonds Boulger, professor of botany at the City of London College. These two famed scientists have in this valuable book given information about all the plants and flowers of Europe, with an ingenious but simple key by which the name of any plant may be found easily and surely. Colored illustrations are numerous and accurate. The book is of pocket size. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$2.50.)

*The New Business of Farming*, by Julian A. Dimock, is a condensed handbook on the business side of farming. It is valuable in that it shows the way to efficient farming and is a guide to beginners in that profession. (F. A. Stokes & Co., \$1.)

*Our Back Door Neighbors*, by Frank C. Pellett, is a more than ordinarily interest-



# DREER'S

## "GOLD MEDAL" GLADIOLUS

We grow this magnificent strain for the express purpose of being able to supply those who want the very best mixture possible.

When Gladioli are grown in mixture they are liable to deteriorate rapidly and finally contain but a few colors. To avoid this we grow small blocks of a large number of exquisite high-grade sorts from which this mixture is made and which embraces all colors from the richest reds through all the intermediate tones of pink, rose, salmon, blush, white, yellow to the new blue, heliotrope and "pansy colors." Indeed so great is the diversity of colors that there is little risk of any two being exactly alike.

Having a large stock of splendid bulbs, we are able to offer them at a very reasonable price, viz. 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000. If wanted by Parcel Post add 6 cts. per doz. for postage.

The above is but one of our Specialties. For complete list send for

### DREER'S GARDEN BOOK FOR 1918

Free on application if you mention  
this magazine.

**HENRY A. DREER**

714-716 CHESTNUT STREET  
PHILADELPHIA



## Do You Love FLOWERS?



FREE my select 1918 Flower List.

Send dime and receive also art study of  
**ROSES IN NATURAL COLORS**

for framing and packet of New American  
Beauty Aster Seed—also coupon good for 1  
on a 50c order. My methods eliminate high  
cost prices. Try me.

**MISS EMMA V. WHITE**, Seedswoman  
3034 Aldrich Ave. So. Minneapolis, Minn.



A country home we planted at Great  
Neck, L. I. Home to planting of shrubs  
and 20-year-old shade trees.

## Risk and Perplexity Cut Out

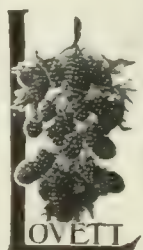
The editor of Landscape Architecture has made plans of various groups, some of which may fit your grounds. An artist has them in elevation and also series of comic sketches that will show you how to plant and help you get the most out of your place. Send for Home Landscapes.

Home Use Orchard; Evergreens or boundary screens; Flowering Shrubs and berries bright all the year; Beautiful flower gardens. Satisfactory growth or replaced free.

## HICKS NURSERIES

Established 1853

Box K, Westbury, L. I., N. Y.



**Joy Blackberry, St. Regis Raspberry, Van Fleet Hybrid Strawberries, Ideal and Caco Grapes, Everybody's Currant, Van Fleet Gooseberry.**

Our Catalog No. 1 tells all about them and describes also all "the good old varieties" of small fruits. In it are also offered a full line of Superior Roses, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines, the best Nut Trees, Hedge Plants and Garden Roots. Send for it today. It is FREE. Prices Low.

Our plants are raised under most favorable conditions, and cared for by efficient nurseriesmen. Their ability in digging and packing our stock is unsurpassed, and insures delivery to you in perfect condition. 40th year. 200 acres.

**J. T. LOVETT, Inc., Box 191, Little Silver, N. J.**

## VICK'S GARDEN and FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1918

ITS FREE

Several New Features.

WRITE TODAY

Based on our experience as the oldest mail order seed concern and largest growers of Asters and other seeds in America. 500 acres and 12 greenhouses in best seed growing section. Our Guide is full of helpful information about planting, etc.—an invaluable aid to a successful garden. Illustrates and describes leading Vegetables, Flowers, Farm Seeds, Plants and Fruits. With our Guide, the best we have issued, we will gladly include interesting booklet, "A Liberty Garden."

Both are absolutely free.

Send for your copies today, before you forget. For 25c we will include either our Superb Class And Color Aster Collection of three 20c packets, one each Perfection White, Mikado Rose and Autumn Glory (Pink).

Or, Our Finest Small Garden Vegetable Collection of six packets, one each Beets, Vick's Early Market, early, best red; Carrot, Danver's Half Long, extra fine quality; Onion Crystal White Wax, early, large, mild; Lettuce, Big Boston, sure heading, delicious; Radish, Vick's Scarlet Globe, most popular ever grown; Tomato Royal Red, very productive, deep rich color. For 50c both collections, and a packet of our famous Early Flowering Cosmos.

**JAMES VICK'S SONS**

19 Stone Street, Rochester, N. Y.  
The Flower City

ing recital of a naturalist's observation of the life from birth of all his friendly neighbors who came to the grounds surrounding his home in Iowa; his success in making friends with them is due to the same spirit of understanding which pervades his pages and which gives them an unusually strong appeal. (Abingdon Press, New York, \$1.50.)

*The Study of Landscape Design*, by Henry Vincent Hubbard and Theodora Kimball, is the first comprehensive treatment of landscape ever brought out in one volume. It will be the best guide available to the landscape architect and to the person who takes a pride in the beauties of his own country place. It is of unique value to the supervisor of the city plans and the park superintendent. (The Macmillan Company, \$6.)

*Food, Fruit and Flowers*, by Walter P. Wright, author of "Everyman's Encyclopedia of Gardening," contrasts the garden of beauty with the garden of utility, shows the changed conditions of today under which the small garden must be planned and worked, and gives the necessary information to those who, untrained in practical gardening, are trying to do their best to help in this time of national need. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$2.)

*Second Wind*, by Freeman Tilden, is in the form of a recital of actual experiences, a tract on the subject of going back to the land, and it is told with such convincing, simple truth that we believe it will influence many readers to decide that they, too, can be successful on the farm. The book shows that unremitting work is the price of success, and it shows, too, that the success possible to the untiring worker is more than some believe. (B. W. Huebsch, \$1.)

## Business Efficiency

*If I Were Twenty-one*, by William Maxwell, is a chatty, informal, instructive discussion of the problems and opportunities that confront the young man entering business. Some of topics considered are the landing of a job, the handling of men, the selling of goods, the writing of effective advertising, the understanding of customers and competitor. The book is characterized by human nature, good nature and good sense. (Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, \$1.25.)

*Scientific Office Management*, by W. H. Leffingwell, including an official manual and four supplements, is a report on the results of applications of the Taylor System of Scientific Management to offices, with a discussion of how to get the most important of these results. The handling of office problems, the training of employees, the selection of the best equipment, the elimination of superfluous records and the reduction of office costs and waste motions are among the pressing questions treated. This is a careful, painstaking work, in which many a puzzled executive will find needed suggestions. It is to be regretted that so large and important a book of reference is published without an index or even a table of contents. (A. W. Shaw Company, Chicago, \$10.)

*Applied Motion Study*, by Frank B. and L. M. Gilbreth, describes motion study as applied by various fields of activity, and outlines the principles and practise of motion study in such a way as to make possible its application in any and all kinds of work. As George Iles says in his preface, "This book is written from the heart as well as from the brain." It is full of useful suggestion, of the results of the practical application of the principles for which the authors argue, is illustrated in a way to show the patient study involved in its preparation, and is a highly important addition to our literature dealing with elimination of waste, scientific management and the reduction of fatigue. We have much improvement to make in all these lines and this careful, dependable work offers a basis for much that can be done. (Sturgis & Walton, \$1.62.)



## Read a Play

*Three Short Plays*, by Mary S. Watts, contain good material, especially the satire *Civilization*. The situations are forced, the continuity of action marred by disjointed exits and entrances, and the lines lack the snap of successful stage dialog. (The Macmillan Co., \$1.25.)

*Three Welsh Plays*, by Jeannette Marks, contains a trio of short plays of Welsh village life—very slender of plot, and very simply developed, but showing nevertheless a deep and sympathetic insight into human tenderness and foibles. (Little, Brown & Co., \$1.)

Sir Thomas Barclay, who is a personal acquaintance of the Kaiser, has put in dramatic form the personal causes of the war. *The Sands of Fate* pictures an ambitious Crown Prince, a selfish governing class, and an unstable Kaiser all greedy for an aggressive war. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$1.50.)

*The Contemporary Drama of England*, by Thomas H. Dickenson, is a comprehensive and thoro review of the English stage from 1866 to the present time. Mr. Dickenson lays his main emphasis on the past, sums up the present briefly, and makes no attempt to forecast the future. (Little, Brown & Co., \$1.25.)

Padraic Colum, unlike most of the well-known Irish dramatists, chooses to emphasize in his work not so much the mysticism of the Gaelic nature as its more homely and human qualities. His *Three Plays*, however, are none the less excellent studies of character and Irish peasant life. (Little, Brown & Co., \$1.25.)

*The Woman Who Wouldn't* legitimize her child by marrying its father, who loves another woman, opens an interesting discussion in a skilful first act. But in the last two acts Rose Pastor Stokes robs both theme and plot of dramatic value by giving her suffering heroine an ultimate incredible triumph. (Knickerbocker Press, \$1.25.)

*The Tidings Brought to Mary*, by Paul Claudel, a mystery play of old France, written in prose glowing in beauty like stained glass in a Gothic cathedral, remarkable for its deeply comprehending reproduction of medieval life, with its childlike and mystic religion. The translation by Louise Morgan Sill is excellent. (Yale University Press, \$1.50.)

## For the Churchman

Prof. Francis Peabody writes delightfully of the influences which direct *The Religious Education of an American Citizen* in a series of loosely connected essays dealing with religious training from infancy in the Christian home to the vital personal experience of Jesus Christ possible to a mature philosophical intellect. (The Macmillan Company, \$1.25.)

*James Monroe Buckley*, by George P. Mains, gives the story of one of Methodism's greatest living representatives. For more than thirty years Dr. Buckley was editor of *The Christian Advocate*, of New York, and a leader in all the work and councils of his denomination. The volume is written with appreciation and judicious reserve. It is a graphic picture of a highly honored churchman. (Methodist Book Concern, \$1.50.)

The first of a new series of handbooks on religious education, *Recreation and the Church*, discusses the relation of the local church to community play. While thoroly scientific in character, the book is popular in its presentation and will make readily available to lay folks the valuable methods and plans which Mr. Gates has wrought out in daily routine in the Brick Church, of Rochester. (University of Chicago Press, \$1.)

Dissatisfied with the results of the higher criticism of the Book of Daniel, Robert D. Wilson, of Princeton Seminary, attempts, in his *Studies in the Book of Daniel*, to remove all objections to its historicity. Much of his reasoning is convincing; but one lays aside the work with the



# \$6.00 Buys Enough Nitraco To Fertilize the Average Garden and Lawn for an Entire Season

4% Ammonia, 8% Available Phosphoric Acid, 2% Potash

NITRACO is a universal fertilizer in such highly concentrated form that 100 pounds are ample for an entire season, for a garden containing 8,000 square feet, if planted entirely to potatoes. Or for one of 12,000 square feet of general vegetables or flowers.

It will give abundant food, the season through, for a lawn containing 12,000 square feet.

Or to say it another way, 100 pounds of NITRACO are sufficient for both the average garden of 4,000 square feet and a lawn of 8,000.

Altho highly concentrated, it will not injure the most delicate plants, unless used to excess.

It is so perfectly balanced in the foods it contains, that it can be used with highly satisfactory results on anything that grows.

Being odorless, it can be used at any time without offense.

Being finely pulverized, it is easy to use.

Being so highly concentrated, every ounce of it is actual plant food.

Keeps from year to year.

Its use means conservation and economy in every sense of the word.

With NITRACO, you can give to your vegetables, flowers or lawn, just the right amount of nitrogen, phosphate and potash they need.

For your garden, sow it in the seed drills, scattering a little dirt over it. Then put in your seed and cover with dirt in the usual way.

As the season advances, if you want extra fine results, sow a little NITRACO along the surface near the roots and cultivate it in. The increased growth will be quickly noticeable.

Send us your \$6 for 100 pounds of NITRACO and we will pay the expressage anywhere within 150 miles of New York. We will do the same on smaller amounts.

The congested condition of the railroads makes even express deliveries slow, so it is important that you order early.

Informative "Hand-Book of Fertilizers" is yours for the asking.

And whatever your fertilizing problem may be, do not hesitate to put it up to us. Our Mr. Bunyard, an enthusiastic garden lover and fertilizing expert of many years' standing, will gladly advise you as to its most logical solution.

## PRICES

100 lb. bag.....	\$6.00
50 lb. bag.....	4.50
25 lb. bag.....	2.50

We handle Nitrate of Soda, Fertilizer Materials and Insecticides of all kinds.

**NITRATE-AGENCIES**  
**COMPANY**  
HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT  
112 PEARL STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

# Apollo

Rust-resistant,  
Durable, with  
Copper Steel base—  
for Culverts

Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel Galvanized  
makes safe, substantial roadway culverts.

APOLLO is the highest quality product manufactured for Culverts, Flumes, Tanks, Spouting, Garages, and all exposed sheet metal. The Keystones on the inside of the Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel Galvanized Culverts, in actual service, Sold by water, and weather have proved that APOLLO-KEYSTONE is the longest lasting and most durable. KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL is also used in the Roofing, Tin Plates. Send for "Bettendorf" and "Apollo" booklets. These are valuable to all metal users.

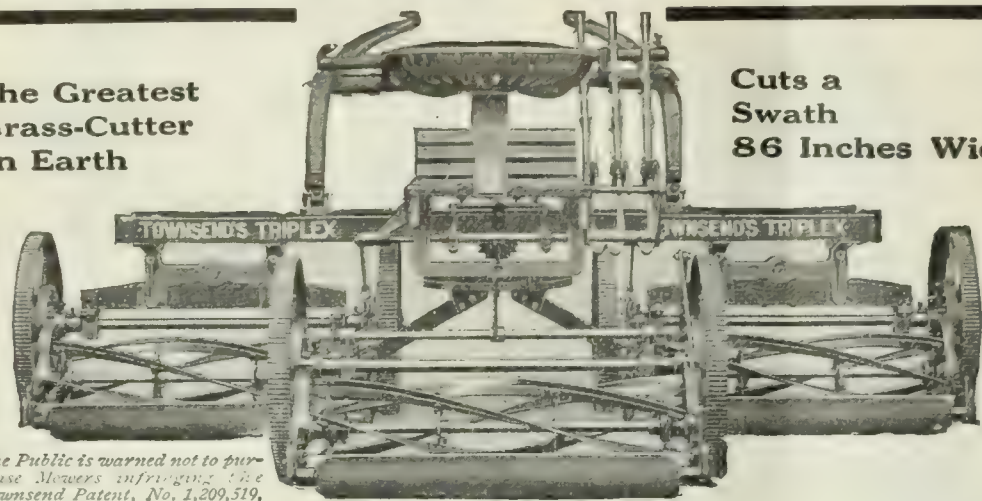
AMERICAN SHEET AND ROOFING COMPANY, General Offices: Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.



# TOWNSEND'S TRIPLEX

The Greatest  
Grass-Cutter  
on Earth

Cuts a  
Swath  
86 Inches Wide



The Public is warned not to purchase Mowers infringing the Townsend Patent, No. 1,209,519, Dec. 19, 1916

**Floats Over the Uneven Ground as a Ship Rides the Waves**

One mower may be climbing a knoll, the second skimming a level and the third paring a hollow

Drawn by one horse and operated by one man, the TRIPLEX will mow more lawn in a day than the best motor mower ever made, cut it better and at a fraction of the cost.

Drawn by one horse and operated by one man, it will mow more lawn in a day than any three ordinary horse-drawn mowers with three horses and three men.

Does not 'smash' the grass to earth and plaster it in the mud in springtime, neither

does it crush the life out of the grass between hot rollers and hard, hot ground in summer, as does the motor mower.

Write for catalogue illustrating all types of Lawn Mowers.

**S. P. TOWNSEND & CO.**

14 Central Avenue  
ORANGE NEW JERSEY



Every reader of The Independent Countryside Magazine ought to send a postal card request for

## Kunderd's 1918 Catalog of New Gladiolus

It is handsomely illustrated and contains the largest and finest collection of gladiolus in the world and the best cultural notes, either for growing prize or show flowers, or the usual garden culture. Many grand new varieties of our own are offered. This catalog of 52 pages is free.

Address the originator of the Ruffled Gladiolus,

**A. E. KUNDERD, Box 5, Goshen, Ind.**

## Coming Next Week A TALK with **Trotzky**

By Edward Alsworth Ross, the eminent American Sociologist—first of a series of articles from Russia to appear in **The Independent**

feeling that a prophetic book which requires three large volumes in defense can scarcely be regarded as a satisfactory historical document. (Putnam, \$3.50.)

### About Other Countries

*Over Japan Way*, by Alfred M. Hitchcock, written with a delicious sense of humor, describes in an appreciative manner the beautiful country, the people and their unique habits and customs. (Henry Holt & Co., \$2.)

Altho making no profession to be a guide book, Archie Bell in *A Trip to Lotus Land* suggests a six weeks' itinerary thru Japan and succeeds admirably in his purpose "to convey to the reader something of the joys of a six weeks' tour of Nippon." The book is well illustrated and beautifully bound. (John Lane Company, \$2.)

*Hill Towns of France*, by Eugénie M. Fryer, is a series of descriptive and historical sketches of some of the most romantic and beautiful places in Europe. It is illustrated with fifty pen-and-ink drawings by Ray L. Hilton and many fine photo-engravings. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$2.50.)

Pauline Stiles has given us a most artistic description of her travels in Europe just prior to the war in *New Footprints in Old Places*. The reader is charmed by the author's intermingling of fact and fancy, the quiet humor which pervades the book, and her impressions of European peoples. (Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, \$2.)

One of John Muir's best books, indeed one of the most engaging of its kind written, is *The Cruise of the Corwin*, made up from his original journals. It is descriptive of the Corwin expedition made in 1881 thru Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean in search of the lost Arctic explorer Delong and his ship the "Jeannette." (Houghton Mifflin, \$2.75.)

*Arizona the Wonderland*, by George Wharton James, is a member of the popular *See America First* series. The book is well written, copiously illustrated and describes the native Indians, the birds, the mountains, the forests, the flowers and the growing towns.

*Oregon the Picturesque* tells of the rambles and motor trip of the author, Thomas D. Murphy, in the Oregon country and in northern California, the industries of the people, the beauty of the country, and a survey of the towns and embryo cities is adequately presented. These books cannot fail to make the reader better acquainted with the Pacific Coast region and will make him desirous of seeing America. (Page, \$3.50 each.)

*First Through the Grand Canyon* is Major J. W. Powell's personal account of that brave exploration of unknown and dangerous waters which Indians fear, as they rush along over boulders, in falls and whirlpools, at the foot of canyon walls, often half a mile high. A restrained yet thrilling account of one of the most hazardous voyages in all the history of exploration. This trip was made in 1869 and the account has heretofore been buried in Government publications. (Outing Adventure Library, \$1.)

### For the Nurse and Doctor

Dr. Richard W. Müller, a specialist of troubles of the hair and scalp, explains in *Baldness* the anatomy of the hair and describes the various causes of the loss of hair and gives appropriate treatment. The book is intended for laymen and practitioners. (E. P. Dutton, \$2.)

There is no cure-all known to social workers, but probably prevention of sickness and maintenance of public health is the key to many problems. Lina Struthers, a pioneer in the field in *The School Nurse* surveys the duties and responsibilities of the nurse, presents a history of the work and guides both those engaged in the work and those interested in its possibilities. (Putnam, \$1.75.)



Frances Campbell in *The Book of Home Nursing* gives the essential "do and don'ts" for successful home nursing. The book is a practical guide written with no waste of words, covers the field pretty thoroly, and will be of great value to those needing such advice and aid. (E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.25.)

A new volume, *Training and Rewards of the Physician*, by the widely known writer and recognized medical authority, Dr. Richard Cabot, has been added to Lippincott's Training Series. Dr. Cabot gives a deal of wisdom in a short space to those considering entering the medical profession. (Lippincott, \$1.25.)

*Recollections of a New York Surgeon*, by Arpad G. Gerster, M.D., is the story of an active life, begun in Hungary, but for over forty years finding its scenes laid in and about New York, and in connection with a profession that this active personality, whose book reveals a real zest for life, has honored and which has honored him. (Paul B. Hoeber, New York, \$3.50.)

Dr. William W. Keen, former president of the American Surgical Association, records his personal experiences during a professional life of fifty-seven years in *Medical Research and Human Welfare*. The tremendous advances made in surgery, asepsis, bacteriology and recognition of the importance of the ductless glands during the past century will interest both medical and laymen. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, \$1.25.)

*The Technic of the Carrel Method*, by J. Dumas and Anne Carrel, is written without the waste of a word. The little brochure, the product of the famous surgeon's colleague, assisted by his talented wife, is a snappy, right-to-the-point description of the Carrel method of treating war wounds; already convinced by contemporary results that the Carrel use of Dakin's solution should be widely known, the medical and surgical profession should welcome enthusiastically this opportunity to get in simple form the details they have awaited. (Paul Hoeber, \$1.25.)

There is none better of the kind than the new series, *Our Senses and What They Mean to Us*, edited by George Van Ness Dearborn. *Pain and Pleasure*, by Henry T. Moore, emphasizes that human struggle is the index of pleasure and pain, shows their bodily evolution as motives of behavior and places them among moral values. *The Sense of Sight*, by Frank N. Spindler, tells the story of the wonderful power of vision. Both books are authentic, readable, and will interest the reader whether or not he be scientifically trained. (Moffat, Yard & Co. \$1.25 each.)

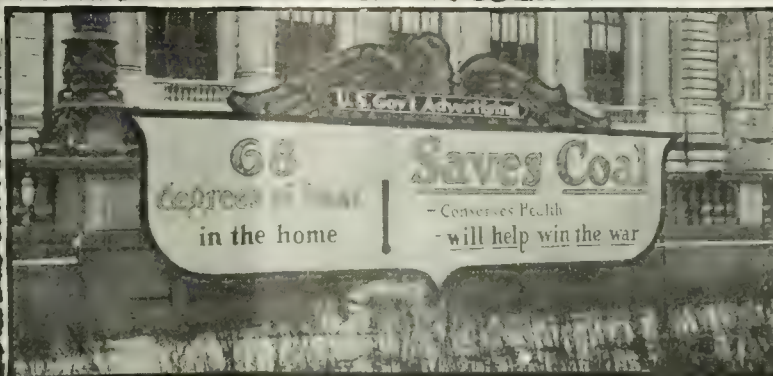
## The Art of Writing

Believing that news writing as a craft can be learned, M. Lyle Spencer, a member of the Milwaukee *Journal* staff, has written a valuable little book, *News Writing*, which deals with the gathering, handling and writing of news stories. (D. C. Heath & Co., \$1.25.)

The Department of Journalism in the University of Kansas believes in expansion. Prof. L. N. Flint, the head of it, has prepared an outline for the use of teachers on *Newspaper Writing in High Schools*, telling how newspapers may be studied and newspaper copy prepared. (50 cents.)

A *Manual of Style* is now issued in its fifth edition. This 300 page codification of the typographical rules employed by the University Press results from slight beginnings over twenty years ago. Its steady growth and the adoption of its recommendations by many editorial offices, libraries and proofrooms thruout this country and Canada testify to its permanent value. (University of Chicago Press, \$1.50.)

Miss Blanche Colton Williams, who has been very successful in teaching the art of writing in Columbia University and Hunter College, has put her theories and experience into a *Handbook on Story Writing*. The questions, hints and references make the volume convenient for self-instruction. (Dodd, Mead, \$1.50.)



This is one of Fuel Administrator Garfield's signs. The Kelsey at 66 degrees gives same result as other heats at 72 degrees.

## 66 Degrees of Kelsey Health Heat Equals 72 Degrees of Radiator Heat—6 Degrees Saved

This statement is not simply an advertising claim made by us. It is a recognized fact long since established by science. It is an every day natural law with which you are perfectly familiar, but haven't just happened to associate with home heating.

It is based on the same basic reason that a so-called "humid day" in the summer seems so much warmer than other days at exactly the same temperature.

The moisture in the air holds

the heat in suspension. That is why.

The Kelsey Health Heat is automatically and scientifically mixed with just the right healthful, economical amount of moisture.

66 degrees of Kelsey Humidified Heat equals 72 degrees of dry, parched radiator heats.

It may be cheaper to tear out your present heating apparatus, and put in The Kelsey.

Send us the facts, and we will send you the figures.

NEW YORK  
103-C Park Avenue  
DETROIT  
Space 95-C Builders' Ex.

**THE KELSEY**  
WARM AIR GENERATOR  
235 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.

CHICAGO  
217-C W. Lake St.  
BOSTON  
405-C P. O. Sq. Bldg.

## YOUR GARDEN PERPLEXITIES

Can be cleared—thru the experience of others. Write for free Requisition Chart. It will help. Countryside Shop, 119 W. 40th St., New York

# SEEDS

**JOSEPH BRECK & SONS**  
BOSTON (CORPORATION) MASS

Established  
1822



EVERYTHING  
FOR THE  
FARM,  
GARDEN  
AND  
LAWN

Buy them from Breck's, the century old seed house, specializing in hardy New England Stock.

**BRECK'S New England Grown Yellow Globe Danvers Onion**

Send at once for this specialty.

It is the most highly selected onion ever produced: Uniform in size, small neck, almost a perfect globe, of firm flesh, finely grained and absolutely solid throughout—winter storage and keeping qualities are far superior to onions of same kind grown from Western or California Seed. Our Massachusetts' grown stock is noted for high germination. Tests show average of 88%. Yields of 800 to 1000 bushels to the acre repeatedly secured.

Write today. Immediate deliveries guaranteed. By the package, or by express. Please mention this magazine.



170 PAGE CATALOGUE SENT FREE WITH ORDER







they leave the rest of the place looking tidier.

Probably the most important point in the consideration of the formal or ordered flower garden is its location; this, it goes without saying, should be near the house, or, if it cannot be near the house, it should be definitely off by itself, away from it.

The garden which is planned along with the house should be "tied up" to it in some fashion if possible—perhaps the entrance to the garden may be thru a sun porch, perhaps the first flower beds border a paved terrace intimately, perhaps the paths run out from long windows or doors of the house and form flower-bordered vistas for its occupants; in any case the ideal garden picks up the lines of the house and continues them in its own, for this formalistic garden is of the house and its belongings; it dispenses with the roof and modifies the walls to let in sunshine and air, and substitutes flowers that are alive for the painted ones of silks and chintzes. In enlarging the scale of the house, however, it does not lose the intimate feeling of a living-room, but merely adds to it the free spirit of outdoors. This is accomplished by two factors: the first, walling the garden in; the second, proper proportion.

Walls used in this sense do not have to be of brick or concrete—a shrub border, a high hedge, the house wall, anything which confines the garden and limits the view, serves the purpose.

In the process of walling in the garden it is not necessary to shut out every prospect—to leave no distant views at all—the garden wall should contain windows even as the house wall does. Views glimpsed thru a frame of trees, or a gateway, are ever so much more inviting than panoramas, because they lure us on with a promise instead of satisfying us at a glance.

Proper proportion within the flower garden, the second factor which is responsible for its atmosphere of friendliness, relates to sizes of beds, paths, stretches of green, etc. Beds must be of sufficient size so that the flowers will count in masses, and paths should be wide enough so that two people may walk abreast on them. Big masses of flowers and paths wide enough to be in proportion are essentials, if a garden is to be comfortable and livable—and at the same time pictorially worth while.

A stretch of green in the garden with the beds grouped about it is a good plan to adopt, when lawn space about the grounds is limited, or when for any reason the garden is apt to have a shut-in feeling. In any case the scheme rightly handled is a good one.

Next in importance, after the location and design of the garden, comes the arrangement of flowers. I am sorry to say that almost every one is prone to look upon the flowers as of paramount importance. It is true that sheets of bloom will conceal a great many defects in design; but the flowers are passing, and may be changed at any time, whereas a garden once laid out is often impossible to alter.

Color and season are the two factors in flower arrangement which must be considered simultaneously. Red is the greatest trouble maker in the garden, and when one has made up one's mind to have the warmth of this color everything else must be planned around it; moreover, no two reds are alike, and a red garden must consist almost wholly of one flower or at least of the one which happens to be in bloom at the moment. Consternation is in store for the jumbler of reds—one has only to think of the cardinal of lobelia, and the good honest turkey red of scarlet sage ablaze at once to realize this.

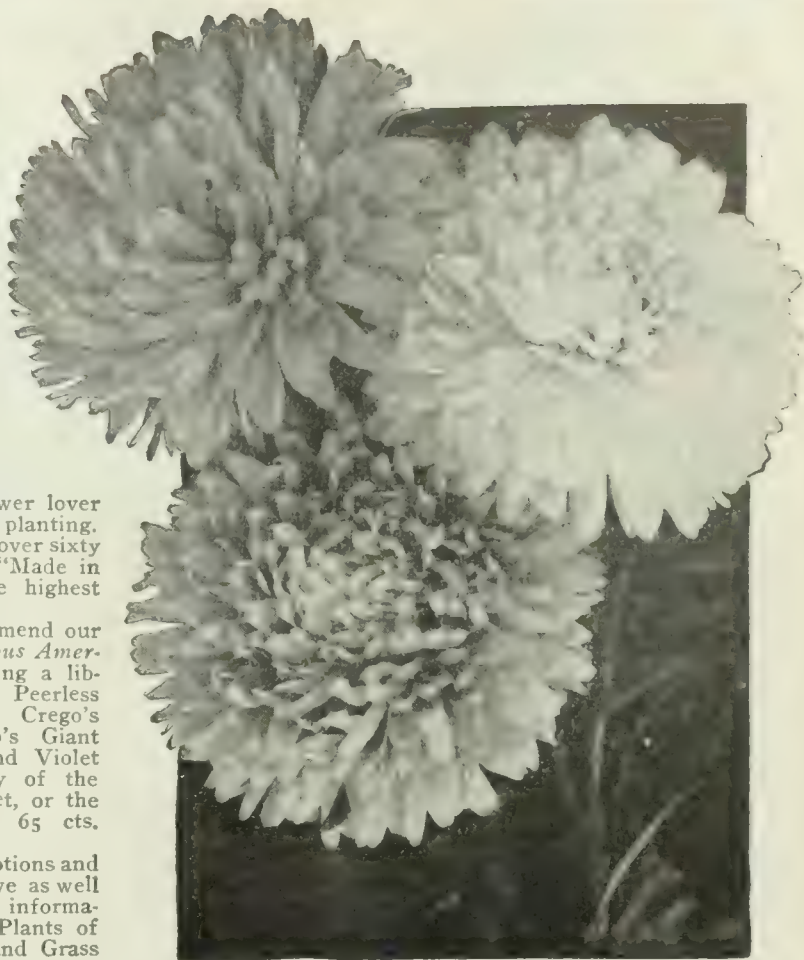
## Dreer's Famous American Asters

Asters are now the leading late Summer and Autumn flower both for cutting and for effect in the garden, and every flower lover should make a generous planting.

We offer this season over sixty kinds and colors, all "Made in America," and of the highest quality.

We especially recommend our collection of *Six Famous American* varieties containing a liberal packet each of Peerless Pink, Crimson King, Crego's Giant Pink, Crego's Giant White, Rose King and Violet King. Price for any of the sorts 15 cts. per packet, or the entire collection for 65 cts. postpaid.

For complete descriptions and cultural notes on above as well as a vast amount of information on Flowers and Plants of all kinds, Vegetable and Grass Seeds, send for

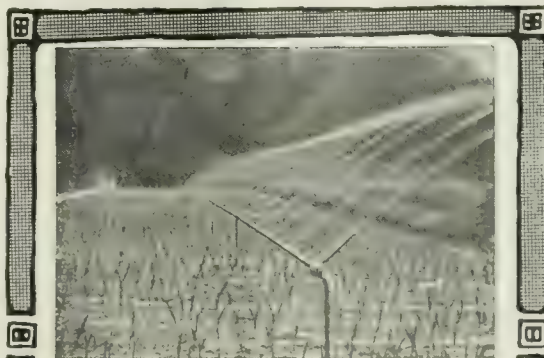


**Dreer's Garden Book for 1918. 256 pages, profusely illustrated**

*Free on application if you mention this magazine.*

**HENRY A. DREER,**

**714-716 Chestnut St., Philadelphia**



### Don't Let Drought Defeat Your 1918 Garden Hopes

MANY 1917 gardens failed for just one reason—*lack of proper watering*. Rain didn't fall. Owner didn't have time to water his garden thoroughly himself. The hose watering he did do, failed to give his plants the gentle, uniform spray they required.

Make such a failure impossible in 1918. Make your garden *water itself* and do so *correctly*. Do so by installing the Skinner System of Irrigation. All you have to do is turn a valve—the System does the rest. Waters your plants with a fine, uniform spray like heaven's own rains.

Means *sure* crops. Better crops. Bigger crops. Earlier crops.

As a starter, send \$18.75 for 50 foot Sectional and Movable Garden Sprinkling Line. Waters space 50 feet square.

*Catalog sent on request.*

**The Skinner Irrigation Co.**

209 Water Street

Troy, Ohio

**SKINNER  
SYSTEM  
OF IRRIGATION**

## DINGEE ROSES

**Sturdy as Oaks**



Dingee roses are always grown on their own roots—and are absolutely the best for the amateur planter. Send today for our "New Guide to Rose Culture" for 1918—it's free. It isn't a catalog—it's a practical work on rose growing. Profusely illustrated. Describes over 1000 varieties of roses and other flowers, and tells how to grow them. Safe delivery guaranteed. Est. 1850. 70 greenhouses.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO. Box 331, West Grove, Pa.

## Morris Nurseries

### ORIENTAL PLANE

Commonly known as Buttonwood and wrongly called the Sycamore. A very dignified, substantial looking tree. Splendid for street planting. An exceptionally fine shade tree for lawns. Grows to a large

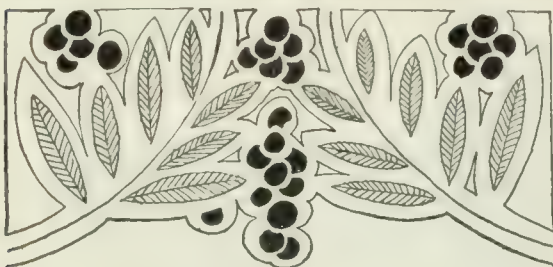
size with beautiful wide spreading branches. Easily transplanted. Write today for our free catalog. Describes and illustrates many varieties of trees, shrubs, plants and flowers. Drop us a postal today.

**The Morris Nursery Co.**

Box 802 West Chester, Pa.







## THIBAUT'S Wall Papers

are designed for those who delight in the inspiring influence of a lovely home and value beauty above its cost.

Send for Booklet "3-CS." illustrating many attractive interiors and let our Home Service Department solve your decorative problems without cost to you.

**RICHARD E. THIBAUT, Inc.**

*Wall Paper Specialists. Largest  
Wall Paper House in the World*

**Madison Ave. at 32nd St., N. Y.**

*Branches:*

BROOKLYN      BOSTON  
NEWARK      BRONX  
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS



# NITRO-FERTILE

**YOU WANT A SUCCESSFUL GARDEN** and a good fertilizer is half the battle. **NITRO-FERTILE** is clean, odorless and a complete plant-food. Make an **INDOOR TEST** on your house-plants **NOW**—then you'll be ready for outdoor planting time. Send 25 cents for carefully packed 1 ounce sample and local dealer's name.

**The Fertile  
Chemical Co.**

602 Ellastone Building  
Cleveland, Ohio

The fewer the varieties of any color in a garden, the greater are the pictorial effects obtainable, and a good plan to follow is to pick out a succession of twos, which will be blooming at once, and plant the garden all round with groups of these. White is always good, even in a garden which sets out to confine itself to rigid color combinations; in fact, it may be used to furnish the body or warp, so to speak, of the pattern.

In a garden of many varieties a somewhat different arrangement must be adopted so that the flowers will not have a scattering appearance. More varieties necessitate fewer flowers of a kind, and these must be planted in groups big enough to count as masses; and the masses, moreover, must drift into one another and not have the appearance of blocks. To accomplish this latter object it is necessary to lap the mass of one kind of flower by that of another; or, to put it another way, to scatter one group into the next.

In arranging flowers with respect to form, the main thing to remember is that a general uniformity in character and size of plants is undesirable. Low things need to be broken occasionally by taller plants, large leaves contrasted with small, and fine lacey foliage solidified by coarser-leaved plants.

The general rule that tall things should be kept to the back of the border with lower growing plants in front, ought not to be enforced to the point of giving the plants an appearance of tier arrangement. The hollyhocks and boltonia and foxgloves should run forward here and there into the phlox and sweet william, in order to break up their too even line, and the blue bells and forget-me-nots would suffer no harm from an intrusion of the phlox and sweet william.

Of informal gardens there are two sorts: the "studied haphazard" garden, and the pure naturalistic garden. Mr. Henry V. Hubbard makes the distinction between the two by saying that the design of the first "consists in informal masses arranged with no particular attempt at naturalness, to make a pictorial composition, and on the other hand, informal masses arranged to give this pictorial effect, but also to look as tho they were organized by some of the laws of untrammelled Nature."

But I am bound to say of this kind of informal garden in general that it seems to me to have no place in real garden art. It is a mongrel kind of garden, an in-between type—something that is neither formal nor naturalistic, but just a compromise. This sort of garden should be remote, or at least seem to be remote, from houses and artificial things, and these may be banished by means of tall planting or grading or a combination of both.

Probably the only way to get the right sort of atmosphere into a naturalistic garden is to study the country around it and adopt native characteristics; that is, the good characteristics. The bad ones should be discarded and the good ones emphasized, for this is the only way to preserve the individuality of each particular bit of country. In order to be convincingly naturalistic to charm us into thinking we have stepped out of the world into a lovely bit of Nature's gardening, we must follow her suggestions and use the materials she provides.

The prisoner appeared before the Magistrate and pleaded for leniency.

"I'm down and out, your Worship," he said.

"You're down, but you're not out. Six months," was the magisterial retort.—*London Opinion.*



DANERSK

## Decorative Furniture

**INDIVIDUAL** in appeal.

**INEXPENSIVE** in the aggregate.

**BEAUTIFUL** in execution and finish.

We make exquisite Reproductions of charming English and Colonial furniture for single rooms or the whole house.

*Shipments to points near  
New York can be made by  
van direct from our factory*

Plan *now* and let us finish your own selection for you in one of the old Venetian color schemes.

Upholstered pieces and fabrics to complete the entire scheme.

Write today for our valuable Catalog "P-3" or call at Exhibition Rooms.

**ERSKINE-DANFORTH  
CORPORATION**

2 West 47th Street, New York  
First Door West of Fifth Avenue—4th Floor

## Do Your Bit

Plant Hardy Pomeroy English walnut trees. Useful and ornamental. Send for booklet.

**DANIEL V. POMEROY & SON** English Walnut Orchards, Lockport, New York.

**Stewarts**  
IRON FENCE  
STANDARD  
of the WORLD



*Residence of C. D. MacDougall, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.*

**IRON FENCE AND ENTRANCE GATES OF ALL DESIGNS AND FOR ALL PURPOSES.**

**WE INVITE CORRESPONDENCE WITH THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED.**

**The Stewart Iron Works Co., Inc.**  
*The World's Greatest Iron Fence Builders*  
685 Stewart Block Cincinnati, Ohio

WRITE FOR BOOK OF DESIGNS



## Remarkable Remarks

ELIHU ROOT—Away with all fear and pessimism.

SECRETARY REDFIELD—Make "E Pluribus Unum" a reality.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—America had better look out after this war.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—I believe in every one having a good time.

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN—I have no fear of God, man, or the devil.

PRIMA DONNA CAVALIERI—No woman is ever pretty when her feet hurt.

ED HOWE—Lately everybody in the world has been trying to raise hell.

GENERAL PERSHING—Never tell anything of a confidential nature to a woman.

JOHN BURROUGHS—Was ever a serious or profound word spoken in a parlor.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE—Let the Germans say "Restoration," then we will talk.

SENATOR HARDING—The American republic is heading straight for socialism.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—We hear the flapping of the black wings of anarchy.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN—The Key to the Temple of Peace lies in the capitol at Washington.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER—There is nothing they can ask of me that I would not feel like doing.

MAJOR FREDERICK PALMER—Build, build and continue to build ships. Make a bridge of ships to Pershing.

SIMEON STRUNSKY—Only shrewd, hard-headed, practical business men have the right to make a mess of things.

PHILOSOPHER GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD—Without indemnities and annexation this war cannot issue in a lasting peace.

LEON TROTZKY—The hammer was wrenched out of the worker's hand and a gun put into his hand instead.

MRS. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER—A woman can snuggle in anywhere with her tea kettle and make a home for herself.

DONALD WILHELM—I wonder if the sum total of Sunday marital happiness has increased 100 per cent by the Monday closing order.

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY—Trotzky is not only the hero of the hour but perhaps the most outstanding and startling figure of the whole war.

HERR SCHEIDEMANN—If France and Britain renounce annexations and Germany insists on them we shall have a revolution in the land.

DUKE ERNEST DUNTHIER, brother of the Empress of Germany—Russia is the only country where corruption is on a par with the corruption of America.

W. J. BRYAN—Why do we appropriate money to exterminate cholera among hogs, and then pay licensed men to propagate delirium tremens among human beings?

MRS. MARTHA WILLIAMS—In speaking of a woman it is considered better form for men to speak of "the lady," while women usually refer to each other as "a woman."

FREDERICK HARRISON—There never was in England a time when more readable verse without bad quality was produced—not even in the time of the Tudors or Stuarts.

CHARLES ZEUBLIN—If we were to put every boy and girl at the end of the high school course in a working army for a year we could develop the greatest vocational bureau ever conceived.

ARTHUR HENDERSON—Secret diplomacy, compulsory military service, profit from the manufacture of the instruments of destruction, should be rendered unnecessary in a society of free nations.

SERGEANT EMPEY—I was raised in Virginia and brought up on McDuffey's reader and I had the same opinion of England that a minute man or a Sinn Feiner would have, but I found Tommy Atkins the squarrest man that ever drew breath.

## Force your Garden

The Corona Garden Guide is a comprehensive, authoritative book on scientific gardening, made practical for home gardeners.

Get your garden produce early—reuse your soil the greatest possible number of times—grow the *right* things in the *right* soil—don't let the shady corner lie idle—plant right things at the right time—grow the things that have the greatest food value—which cut down the grocery bills the most. *Make every inch of garden soil do double and triple the duty, as it will do under scientific gardening.*

Yours is the direct pay of pleasurable hours that mean health and reserve energy for every member of the family, the keen joy of making things grow, the table delight of one-minute fresh vegetables—and the direct profit of real reduction in the grocery bills.

Don't handicap Uncle Sam by haphazard gardening—"Do your bit" to the utmost—garden scientifically as you can in your garden, big or small, if you will send for this authoritative book of scientific gardening—the Corona Garden Guide. A comprehensive, authoritative encyclopedia of scientific gardening for practical day by day, month by month application to your garden, big or small. It gives you full information about everything that is garden-grown, vegetables, berries, fruits, decorative shrubs, vines and flowers. Send 10c in stamps for this entrancingly interesting and valuable book, worth many, many dollars to you in garden productions and *new* information.

**10c  
for this Garden Guide**

If you don't see at first examination that here is just the thing you have been looking for just say so—back will come your 10c and you can still keep the book.

**CORONA CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
Dept. 7, Milwaukee Wis.

## Strawberry Plants That Grow

"PROGRESSIVE" Best Fall-bearer; also Standard June sorts including our new Seedling, "COLLINS." Raspberry, Blackberry and Grape Plants in Assortment. *Catalog Free.* C. E. Whitten's Nurseries, Box 15, Bridgman, Mich.

**ROSES of NEW CASTLE** is the title of a beautiful book on the culture of roses and other plants; gives expert experience of a lifetime. It's free. Exquisitely illustrated in natural colors; offers and tells how to grow these famous plants. Write for copy today. **HELLER BROS. CO., Box 331, New Castle, Ind.**

## HODGSON Portable HOUSES

If you intend to build a bungalow, garage, cottage, play house, chicken house or any other kind of small house—first consult a Hodgson catalog.

The Hodgson way is the easy and safe way to build. You order your house from an actual photograph of it, not just a blueprint full of arrows and

dimensions. You know exactly what it will look like and how much it will cost. You know there will be no extra expenses, no dirt, no noise. When the house comes to you in painted and fitted sections, it can be quickly erected by unskilled workmen.

By ordering now and paying 25% of the price of your house we will prepare and hold it until wanted. This will save you time and money. Send for catalog today.

**E. F. HODGSON CO.**  
Room 230, 116 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.  
6 East 39th Street, New York City



Bird House



Cottage





## TO SECURE YOUR FIRST ORDER

**We Will Line Your First Suit  
with a Guaranteed \$4.00  
Satin Lining Free,**

instead of the usual serge or alpaca lining—a special proposition to introduce the unusual values offered by our system of tailoring.

We have no agents—no dealers—no traveling salesmen—our values make their own customers, and once a Bernard-Hewitt customer, always a Bernard-Hewitt customer. But we must secure your first order—hence this special offer.

**Guaranteed All Wool  
Blue Serge Suit \$15  
Made to Measure**

Yes, sir, tailored to your individual measure from guaranteed all pure worsted, serge, blue, light blue or black, by thoroughly reliable, experienced tailors, and in the latest metropolitan style—an almost unheard of value in these times of high prices.

If you don't care for a serge suit, our big book which we will send you free contains general samples of other fabrics; plain and fancy mixtures from leading woolen mills. Prices, \$15 to \$45.00.

The \$4.00 Satin Lining free offer goes—no matter what selection you make—and we pay all shipping charges. We take all the risk—you none—for this is

## Our Guarantee!

**Complete Satisfaction or Money Refunded**

You must be pleased in every particular in fit— in style, in workmanship and in materials, or we don't want your money. Could anything be fairer? Write today—wear real tailor-made clothes of exceptional style and value—dress better and save money.

Our big new Spring and Summer Book is ready for you. Contains 70 samples latest women's also latest men's, boys' hats, shoes and handbags. It is your guide to correct and economical clothes buying. Mail coupon below or send post card at once for your copy.

**Mail Coupon for  
Big New Style  
Book 70 Samples FREE**

**Bernard Hewitt Co., Desk G-253**

**424-434 So. Green St., Chicago, Ill.**

Please send me your new Spring and Summer Book. I am interested in the \$4.00 Satin Lining Free offer and details of your special lining offer.

## UNDER FIRE

(Continued from page 351)

to walk a mile or so up to the trenches under the cover of a long ridge beyond which was Boche land. As we came out into the road I saw an aeroplane in the distant sky beyond the ridge. It was far up among white clouds and looked no bigger than a lady's handkerchief. A long line of British captive balloons two thousand feet aloft were behind us. We had walked about seventy yards up the road when we heard the ominous, express train crash and whistle of a big shell coming toward us thru the heavens. It passed over our heads and came down with a "filthy cr-rump," as they say here, on the corner we had just left. Dust and smoke and fragments rose in the air. The spray of it just touched me. We stopped in dead silence. We had intended to be careful and pick no quarrels, but here we were under fire without any warning. The boche plane had spotted our cars and had been waiting for them to reappear on the road. Seeing us start without them it had directed a battery to fire at our group.

It was therefore a direct slam at us and far too personal for the best etiquette.

The officer who was our guide looked rather serious.

"Step in there," he said, pointing to a shot up villa beside us that still had a roof and part of its walls.

"Well, they seem to be gunning for us," he said as another shell went whining and whistling and crashing above our heads and came down a bit beyond the first.

The officer told us to stay where we were while he went to see what had happened to the chauffeurs and cars. While he was gone two other shells came over us—one a dud. We stood still and silent while the thought spread among us that the next might land upon the roof above our heads.

An Australian correspondent put his hand upon my arm and made some playful remark about my calmness.

He did not know and doubtless I did not show how scared I really was. If I had not kept hold of myself I should be running yet as they say.

The officer returned and announced that the chauffeurs and cars were all right and that he had sent them back. He thought a moment and added: "Well, gentlemen, I think that we had better go on, but let us keep out of the road."

It took will power to travel toward Boche land then—the direction from which the shells were coming—but we had to. Not one of us would have dared to show the white feather. That only our own eyes saw—just for a moment—not more.

We got our legs moving and took the field, one by one, and strung out some fifty yards apart. Shells went over us, as we went on, but mostly from our own batteries.

I see now that we had in our little group the spirit of valorous armies—the spirit which obeys the unwritten law that the worst thing of all is to be a coward.

For that reason a coward in an army is a rare thing.

An American from Memphis, who for two years has been fighting with the British army and notably in the Battle of the Somme, tells me: "I have seen but two cowards and I cannot be sure about them. In fact, I am inclined to doubt the evidence of my senses regarding them. Alone men may be cowards, but very rarely in groups or masses. To a mass of men battle is like a mighty game of hazard in which each takes his chance with the die. The

British do it rather merrily; the French with stern faces."

Up near the top of the ridge we came to a trench and jumped in with a sense of relief. We tramped on over a slatted bottom and soon came to men and their dugouts. Some were doing their washing, others winding wire on big spools. One was playing with a small dog. We found the general and his staff smoking at the luncheon table in a dugout and sat down and smoked and chatted for half an hour and then took a look at the dugout in which they sleep down thirty-three eight inch steps below the trench-side.

Going back we cut across lots behind a camouflage screen and saw shells falling on a ruined village half a mile away. It is a habit of the boche to keep pecking at villages where they have had to leave valuable stores of flour or the like. We hurried by the shelled corner. We had not time even to look at the shell holes. We found our cars half a mile back under some trees and jumped into them wet with perspiration. They looked good to us. On our way home we saw the shale dumps and towers of the shell-stricken, beleaguered city of Lens. One or two fires were burning there. It looked rather peaceful in the evening sunlight, but we knew that it was within the boundaries of hell. As if to signalize the fact there came suddenly a burst of shrapnel smoke a hundred yards or so ahead of us a little off the road.

One passes gangs of boche prisoners working on the highways. They work in a leisurely fashion and look well fed and quite contented. They have comfortable huts in their cages. I have met some members of Uncle Sam's contingent on the British front. Two of them were sitting on a heap of debris in a blown up city. I recognized the hat and uniform. They reached for my hand as I came near.

"New York," I said.

"Kansas City," they piped up in chorus.

"How are you?" I asked.

"Drenched in tea," said one. "Tea for breakfast, tea for luncheon, tea at four o'clock, tea for dinner. The tea habit has acquired us. We have walked seven miles to get a bottle o' wine and some tobacco. I know there's some shops here somewhere but I don't know French enough to find 'em."

"What's the matter with water?" I asked.

"Water! Say, the water wagon is a hearse here unless the water is sterilized and then some way it don't taste like home water."

"And we ain't seen a woman since we got here," said the other. "I'd just like to see some skirts movin' up an' down the street here. It would kind o' comfort me."

"What are you doing?"

"Gander-dancin'," one of them answered. "Workin' with pick and shovel. It ain't what we expected to do, but we ain't kickin', we have a purty good time. Of course it's new and sometimes we git kind o' lonesome for home but that's to be expected."

They complained that the tobacco they get here doesn't "bite back" quite hard enough and I am sending them some that will.

To one close to this line it is evident that the German machine is out-matched. On every sector I have visited I hear four shells going toward Boche land for one that comes this way and that also is the observation of others. When an advance is made they smother the enemy with artillery fire.



## THE BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM

(Continued from page 346)

any particular race, or color, or creed. To be an American you have only to choose whole-heartedly the heritage of freedom, and stand ready to work for it, fight for it, die for it when the need arises.

As this old world, thru the smoke of battle, struggles on toward its new day, let those whose heritage is freedom hold fast the inspiration which gives a touch of glory to the grim fact of war. We fight to destroy war; to guarantee that even the weakest nation shall henceforth enjoy its rights in safety; that in future the sun shall shine, the winds blow and the rain fall upon no nation deprived by force of the Heritage of Freedom.

Rouse ye! blood of many nations!  
Birthplace of liberty, land of delight!  
Freedom calls you. She is menaced,  
By the mail-clad hosts of might—  
Loose your banners! Send them streaming,  
Gleaming with a holy light.

### The National Security League

Elihu Root,  
Honorary President  
Alton B. Parker,  
Honorary Vice-President  
S. Stanwood Menken,  
President

### The Committee on Patriotism Through Education:

Robert M. McElroy, Chairman,  
Head of the Department of History and  
Politics at Princeton University  
Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr.,  
Secretary  
Henry J. Allen,  
Editor of the "Wichita Daily Beacon,"  
Wichita, Kansas  
Albert Bushnell Hart,  
Professor of Government at Harvard  
University  
Shailer Mathews,  
Dean of the University of Chicago  
S. Stanwood Menken,  
President of the National Security League  
Mrs. Philip North Moore,  
President of the National Council of  
Women  
Thomas F. Moran,  
Professor of History and Economics,  
Purdue University, Indiana  
Calvin W. Rice,  
Secretary of the American Society of  
Mechanical Engineers  
Charles P. Neill,  
Former U. S. Commissioner of Labor  
Washington, D. C.  
Col. Charles E. Lydecker,  
Chairman Board of Trustees, College of  
the City of New York  
Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson,  
Principal of the High School of Com-  
merce, New York City

### Additional Endorsements

We are glad to add to our previous announcement of the leading educators and men of affairs who endorse this campaign in The Independent the names of the following Governors:

Gov. Charles S. Whitman, New York.  
Gov. Frank O. Lowden, Illinois.  
Gov. John J. Cornwell, West Virginia.  
Gov. James Withycombe, Oregon.  
Gov. J. F. A. Strong, Alaska.  
Gov. Arthur Capper, Kansas.  
Gov. Julius C. Gunter, Colorado.



No. 6160A

*This armchair of Adam design is constructed of solid mahogany with finely woven cane panels in back and arms. It has a loose pillow and Karpenesque spring cushion seat.*



THE furniture which your children now perhaps treat with scant respect will be held in new regard when they are grown—the regard which comes from its associations. If it has stood the buffetings of years, and if it has the permanence of good design, it will pass on from your children to their children—a treasured possession.

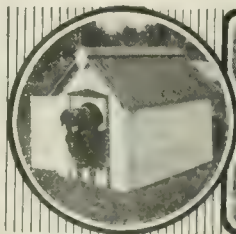
### Karpén Furniture

is not likely to be discarded by any family. It carries itself proudly through the years, yielding to time nothing of its first excellence. The reasons for its permanence are simple—sound materials, good workmanship, the best known design. Added to this is a markedly individual feature—the Karpenesque loose spring cushion upholstery. Ask your Karpen dealer to tell you about this, and to show you the beautiful Karpen designs he carries.

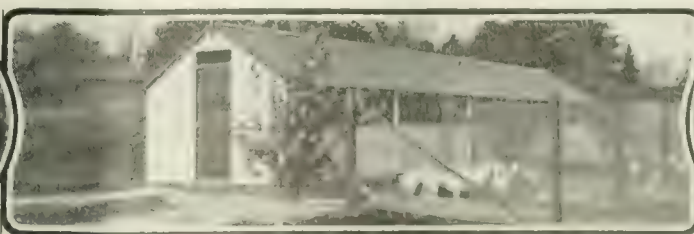
Send 14c for Book 123 of Karpen Furniture showing suites and single pieces in both modern and period designs.

### S. KARPEN & BROS.

900 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago  
37th Street and Broadway, New York



Dog Kennel



No. 4 Poultry House for 200 hens—5 units



No. 5 Poultry House for 30 hens

## HODGSON PORTABLE HOUSES

Room 341, 116 Washington St.  
Boston, Massachusetts

The Hodgson poultry and dog houses enable you to take care of the stock with the least amount of trouble. This dog kennel is well ventilated, sanitary and storm-proof. The poultry houses are made of red cedar, vermin-proofed, and are absolutely complete inside. All neatly painted and made in sections that can be quickly bolted together by anyone. Send for illustrated booklet.

E. F. HODGSON COMPANY

6 East 39th Street  
New York City





## Always Among the High Guns

High scores at the traps can be achieved only with guns in perfect working order. Always among the high guns at the tournaments you'll find the wise shooters using

# 3-in-One

*The Universal Gun Oil*

Successful trapshooters and game hunters everywhere have used 3-in-One over 20 years. They prefer this high-grade oil because it always keeps their firearms in the smoothest working condition. Never gums or collects dirt.

3-in-One not only lubricates perfectly the magazine, trigger, shell extractor, hammer and break joints, but it absolutely prevents rust forming inside or outside the barrels and on every other metal part. Cleans the barrel of burned black powder residue. Also cleans and polishes the wooden stock and fore-end. Keeps the whole gun bright and shiny, like new. Leading firearm manufacturers use and recommend 3-in-One. Try it yourself!

3-in-One is sold at all stores—in 25c Handy Oil Cans and in 15c, 25c and 50c bottles.

**FREE** Liberal sample of 3-in-One Oil and Dictionary of Uses—both Free. Write us a postal.

**Three-in-One Oil Co., 165 UG., Broadway, New York**



## THE BIGGEST BRITISH BLUNDER

(Continued from page 343)

living in trenches two years may have helped some; he was, I am inclined to think, maybe a trifle the worse for a drink himself. And yet—

He was human. He had put in two years in the bloody trenches fighting for his King and his Country. He had a wife and some kiddies, and he cared enough for them to walk eight miles in the mud to see them and spend Christmas with them.

And the King he served and the country for which he will probably die, without knowing just what for, did not care enough for him while he was "somewhere in France" to keep Drink away from his wife or protect his children from "another man in the 'ouse."

You can take it for what it is worth. It is only one such out of thousands. This one came within my ken. I doubt if even Tennyson could have made a poem out of it. And I am quite sure SIR Barclay Peats couldn't, not even for Allsopps.

Some cold facts that are calculated to make a Prohibitionist hot are these:

During 1917, every day, submarines destroyed the equivalent of 120,000 loaves of bread. But during that same period the breweries of Great Britain destroyed the equivalent of 750,000 loaves of bread a day.

The British Government allows brewers to outbid millers by one pound, six shillings, and three pence a ton for grain. As a result, the farmers sell the best grain to the brewers, and the poorest goes for bread.

Since the beginning of the war, the breweries of England have destroyed 390,000 tons of sugar, equaling thirty-eight weeks of sugar rations for the entire population.

The people of Great Britain are not allowed to vote on whether they will have the public house in a town or not; hundreds of towns and cities would go dry at once if the people had the right of local option. But the whole question of the public house is in the hands of a small Board of Magistrates appointed by the Crown, and the people are not allowed to vote on the matter.

In addition to all the special privileges granted it by the British Government, the Trade has just had allowed it a 20 per cent increase of beer output for the munition workers during the year 1918.

The Government gives as the excuse for this that if the munition workers were denied their beer they would go on a strike and seriously hinder the carrying on of the war. As a matter of fact, the Government has never given the workers an opportunity to express themselves at the polls in a legal election; but several plebiscites have been taken within the last few weeks by the temperance people with tremendous majorities for absolute prohibition in working centers. As for example, at Spennymore, a coal mining district, the plebiscite stood 2765 for prohibition and 143 against. At Clydebank, a boat building area, the vote stood 8207 for prohibition, 1861 against. At Barrhead, another great industrial center, the vote stood 3343 for prohibition, 299 against.

In spite of all this, the brewers make the Government believe that there is grave danger if the British workman is deprived of his beer.

In other words *drink* rules the present British Government. It is more afraid of its greatest enemy than of the German or the Austrian.

And here is where this question touches America, and will continue to do so more and more as the war goes on.

# YALE

TRADE MARK

## Yale—and protection

Regardless of the kind of Yale product that is called upon to serve you, that product bears the trade-mark "Yale" as visible enduring evidence that it is the best that over half a century of skilled experience and knowledge can produce.

See that trade-mark "Yale" on the locks and hardware you buy. It is your guide to superiority, your guarantee of protection. And it is never left off the product.

*Yale Products for sale  
by Hardware Dealers*

**The Yale & Towne  
Mfg. Co.**  
9 East 40th Street, N. Y. City  
Chicago Office: 77 E. Lake Street  
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd.,  
St. Catharines, Ont.




## AVOID THE COLD AND DRAUGHTS OF WET SPRING

**N**OT only does Chamberlin Strip pay for itself within four years out of fuel-savings alone, but in Spring, Summer and Fall it bars the cold damp winds, keeps out filthy street dirt, soot, rain and deadens outside noises. It lightens house-cleaning twelve months a year. Prevents windows from rattling or jamming. **GUARANTEED 10 YEARS—**but outlasts the building. Secure estimate NOW.

# CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIPS

**"THE STANDARD FOR 25 YEARS"**

**WRITE** for illustrated, descriptive book and list of users in your vicinity.

**CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIP CO.**  
Headquarters: 119 Dinan Building, Detroit.



American soldiers and sailors come out of dry camps and off dry ships to be swept into the arms of prostitutes and thru the doors of public houses in Great Britain. Thousands of these lads will never reach France, and thousands will be sent home in disgrace, ruined in body and soul without ever having struck a blow for freedom.

At Plymouth, last November, American sailors were met by women of the town and by public house keepers, and practically forced into a drunken debauch, so brutal and disgusting that even the local press of Plymouth, not in sympathy with the prohibitionists, in leading editorials, expressed horror at the sight "of the young American sailors, many of them mere boys, who were enticed into the public houses of Plymouth." (Quotation from editorial, *Plymouth News*.)

The following comment by one of the leading citizens of Plymouth will, perhaps, give some faint idea of what America may expect to be the fate of her sailors and soldiers when they begin to come over to England in the spring:

FROM A DRY COUNTRY TO A WET.

SIR,—The United States of America, when she entered upon this war, at once put into operation the total prohibition of the liquor traffic in order that her sons might be the better fitted to do the work which the nation required of them.

Thruout the whole of this day, in the streets of this town, may be seen the sailors of sober America in various degrees of intoxication as the result of their coming to England with its free drinking facilities. Is this, may I ask, the way we are going to repay the mothers of America who are sending their boys to help fight our battles? What will America say about such demoralization of her men? Shame on us that we should be willing to allow it to be possible for another nation to cast reproach upon us for making her men drunk. If we have no pity for our own boys, for heaven's sake let us have some pity for the clean, sober lads who have come as guests to our shores, and as a proof of our sincerity let us deal with the drink as America has dealt with it.

ROBERT SIMPSON.

Berkeley Lodge, Plymouth, November 12.

SIR,—It has been amply demonstrated on the Plymouth streets today that the publicans' and liquor dealers' "blow" is effectual enough to satisfy any Hun. Scores of young sailors may have been seen this afternoon, chiefly Americans, more than likely from "dry" States, and themselves lifelong teetotalers, but overcome by the temptations our town offers to the unwary, they stagger under the influence of intoxicating drink.

ENGLISH MOTHER.

From the *Western Morning News*, Plymouth, November 13, 1917.

The American Young Men's Christian Association has a magnificent "Hut" on the Strand in London. I was speaking in it one night. The room was filled with soldiers and sailors from all the Allied countries. Our own lads were there from ten different states.

While I was speaking, a young lad lay in the middle of the floor on his back, so drunk he could not lift his head. He had been pulled in from the Strand by one of the secretaries, out of the arms of a woman of the streets. He wore a uniform. He was from America. And in all probability he will be sent home, as thousands have already been sent to Canada, in disgrace.

A few nights later coming into Piccadilly, another lad was found dead in that well known square, and by his side stood the girl with whom he had been living in London. He also wore a uniform, and he came from America. And he died in a drunken delirium.

Dead! SIR Knights and Brewers of the House of Lords. Dead! Right Honorable Members of Parliament. Dead! by act of the real rulers of Great Britain, the brewers of the drink that killed him, and will kill thousands more, some of them your lads, mothers of America, who have given your boys to make the "world free for democracy."

# MAZDA

"Not the name of a thing,  
but the mark of a service"

Instead of one manufacturer's spasmodic development of his product, MAZDA Service substitutes a systematic, all-inclusive, study of incandescent electric lamps for several manufacturers

## The Meaning of MAZDA

MAZDA is the trademark of a world-wide service to certain lamp manufacturers. Its purpose is to collect and select scientific and practical information concerning progress and developments in the art of incandescent lamp manufacturing and to distribute this information to the companies entitled to receive this Service. MAZDA Service is centered in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady,

The mark MAZDA can appear only on lamps which meet the standards of MAZDA Service. It is thus an assurance of quality. This trademark is the property of the General Electric Company.



RESEARCH LABORATORIES OF  
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

4628



## What 15c Will Bring You from the Nation's Capital

Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

Which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, which is the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which presents everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder for 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. The Pathfinder, Box 39, Washington, D. C.

The little matter of 15c in stamps or coin will bring you the Pathfinder 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center, for the Nation, a paper that prints all the news of the world and tells the truth and only the truth (now in its 25th year). This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse, it costs but \$1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what's going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper to your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, which is the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which presents everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder for 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. The Pathfinder, Box 39, Washington, D. C.

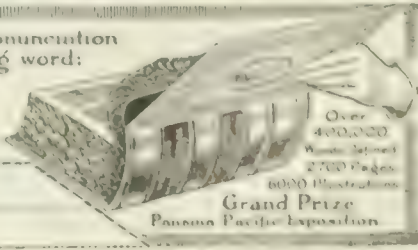
### WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS. REGULAR AND INDIA-PAPER EDITIONS

Whatever your question:—be it the pronunciation of a new term; the spelling of a puzzling word; the location of Nigeria, the meaning of tractor, white, etc.—this New Creation contains a clear, accurate, final answer

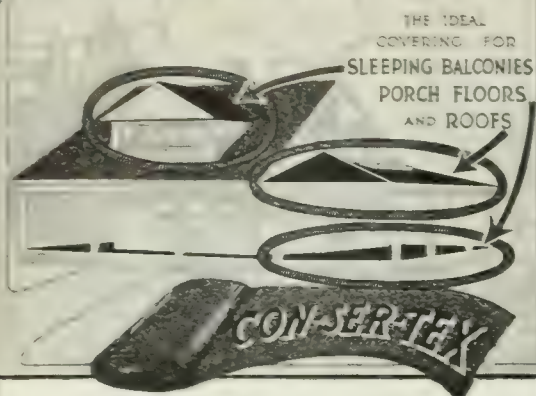
Please send me specimen pages and  
FREE POCKET MAPS  
per INDEPENDENT

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_





## CON-SER-TEX



Save Money, Secure Satisfaction,  
Avoid Future Expense

## Use Con-Ser-Tex Canvas Roofing

It makes a neat, attractive, durable surface which will last as long as the house itself.

This roofing material costs less than most others, is inexpensive to lay. For years has been giving satisfactory service.

Wherever a neat, artistic waterproof surface is wanted CON-SER-TEX should be used. It will not leak, buckle, crack, stretch, peel or rot.

CON-SER-TEX is a canvas roofing chemically treated to protect the fiber from mildew and the detrimental action of the oil in paint.

### Water-proof, Weather-proof Wear-proof

CON-SER-TEX is a perfect material for a roof, porch covering, or porch floor; on sleeping balconies, garage roofs, etc. In the suburban sections of the towns and cities throughout the United States, you will find hundreds of attractive and artistic homes where CON-SER-TEX is largely used—it renders continued satisfaction.

Investigate its merits. Send us the dimensions of your roof, porch floors, sleeping balcony, or the surface you want covered. We will mail you samples showing quality, width, weight, and free illustrated copy of "Roofing Facts and Figures."

**WM. L. BARRELL COMPANY**  
8 Thomas Street New York City

Chicago Distributor:  
Geo. B. Carpenter & Co. 430-440 Wells Street

California Distributors:  
Waterhouse & Price Co. Los Angeles  
The Pacific Building Material Co., San Francisco

Base and Floor  
one continuous  
piece.



**Imperial Sanitary Floor**

Put On Like Plaster—Wears Like Iron

The Best Floor

**IMPERIAL FLOOR COMPANY**  
950 Cutler Building, Rochester, New York  
On the market 15 years.

The night before I sailed for New York, at the conclusion of my campaign, I went into several public houses in Liverpool. After getting back to my hotel, I sat down to write out a description of the scenes I had witnessed, but I found myself without language to tell the story.

American, Australian, Canadian, New Zealand sailors and soldiers, plied with liquor by English girls dealing it out behind the bars that were covered with drunken vomit; women, surging thru the arms of men, women in every stage of bestial drunkenness, from silly to obscene; American sailor boys pitched out headlong into the street by the public house attendants to give room for more inside before the pub closed; and all this before 8:30 p. m. Every night it is the same in every city of the Kingdom. Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, London.

And meanwhile Sir Arthur Yapp and Lord Rhondda for the Food Control, frantically appeal to America to save the grain and send it over so that England may not starve. As Secretary Baker has said, most of our boys come from prohibition territory. Our camps are without a wet canteen. Our navy is without drink. But the English camps are all wet. The Australian, Canadian and New Zealand camps are also dry. But the outrage of the whole domination of the Brewers' rule of the military system in Great Britain is that as soon as the Australian, Canadian and New Zealand camps are set up in Great Britain, whether they want it or not, a wet canteen is imposed on them. Of course the British Government cannot do that to our camps even in England, but the moment our boys walk outside the camp and go into London or any other city they are at once the prey of the most unscrupulous and deadly temptations.

Incidentally, let me say as another "cold" fact that a little before Christmas, by order of the military authorities (which means the Brewer over all), 80,000 gallons of whisky were sent to one camp in France for the English officers alone, to cheer their Christmas festivities! And God alone knows how many battles have been lost in this war on account of the "festivities" of drunken officers.

Coming back to my hotel that night after my visits to the pubs, I went into the great room called the "Lounge."

Hundreds of people of the most fashionable, and as I learned by inquiry, of the titled and military circles of Great Britain, sat around tables smoking, and drinking. And on every table but one were from two to four kinds of drink. The King's example has not been followed. He pledged himself to abstain from drink during the war. But his subjects, at least the rich and the titled and the military, drink just as much as ever. They support the Brewers' government just as solidly as do the "low down" drinkers in the unscented pub.

The one table where no drink was being served was a table where sat five American naval officers. At the sight of it I felt like getting up and giving three cheers. At no time in my life have I ever been prouder of my country, or more glad to call myself an American.

It is only fair to say for the English press that never before have the prominent dailies in the big cities, Leeds, Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Huddersfield, Crewe, Bradford, Birmingham, given so much space to reports of prohibition meetings and that in the time of great scarcity of space owing to important war news. To any one who understands the hostile attitude of the English press, to anything that mentions prohibition, this fact is very significant, and as far as it means anything, very hopeful.

## Protect the Song Birds



Without the song birds all of our food crops would be destroyed by insects. They save millions of bushels of grain, fruit and vegetables every year.

It is your duty to protect them and furnish them with safe homes in which to raise their young this spring. You will be paid a thousandfold, for they will free your grounds and gardens from insect pests and gladden your heart with their beauty and song. There is just the right kind of a

## Dodson Bird House

for every kind of bird. You can attract any bird to your home grounds—by simply putting up the right house. Dodson Bird Houses awarded Gold Medal at Panama Exposition, San Francisco.

### Don't Wait—Order Now

Many birds are suspicious of houses that smell of fresh paint. So put your houses out early and give them time to weather. Then you will be sure of a tenant for every house.

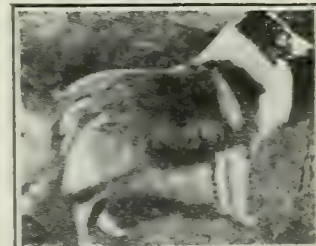
Write today for beautiful **Free Bird Book**, with artistic free colored bird picture.

**JOSEPH H. DODSON** President, American Audubon Association  
762 Harrison Avenue, Kankakee, Ill.

Dodson's Sparrow Trap, the only real commercial trap guaranteed to rid your community of these grain eating, quarrelsome pests. Price \$6.

## COLLIE PUPPIES

Tracing from late  
**J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S**  
\$5,000 Champion Wishaw Clinker, &c.



Choice  
Males, \$15

Choicest  
Males, \$25

Choice  
Females, \$10

Perfect health; stable and white, very handsome; RAISED WITH CHILDREN; will ship immediately on receipt of check; money refunded if not absolutely satisfactory; certified pedigree given.

### FIRE, BURGLARS

Many a home has been saved from Fire and Burglars by the intelligence of a thoroughbred Collie; it is conceded that all evil-doers always avoid a home where a thoroughbred Collie is kept.

We sold thousands of dollars' worth of Collies to the late J. Pierpont Morgan. We have letters from the late Mr. Morgan to prove this statement. PINE GROVE COLLIE KENNELS, Long Branch, N. J.; order immediately; directions for feeding with each puppy.



America's  
Pioneer  
Dog Medicines

## BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by  
the Author

**H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.,**  
118 West 31st Street, New York

## RABBITS

A PROFITABLE SIDE-LINE OCCUPATION

Tells how to provide for the shortage in meat. Our book: "The Rabbit, How to Select, Breed and Manage the Rabbit and Belgian Hare for Pleasure or Profit," by breeders of long experience with rabbits. Eighth edition, nicely illustrated, enlarged and much improved. Price 25 cents with sample copy of the AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE containing Rabbit and Pet Show Department.

POULTRY ADVOCATE, Dept. 312, Syracuse, N. Y.

**OPPORTUNITY** A beautiful farm, fertile and well tilled, large stock, all modern implements, grazing land for fattening cattle in most fertile part of Empire State, by auto one day from New York City on state roads, orchards just in bearing, certified milk contracts bringing in \$100 a day. Immediate sale, price, \$68,000. Apply Box O, The Independent, 119 West 40th Street, New York.



But to offset this is the fact (another cold fact, that makes the prohibitionist hot) that the churches in Great Britain are not united on the prohibition of the Trade. They are not only not united, they are in a large number of very influential instances directly opposed to prohibition. The Anglican church is actually in league with the brewer, in many cases, and a heavy shareholder in the business.

At our meetings, which were held without resolutions, and as far as the audiences were concerned were non-committal, on various occasions, vicars, archdeacons and bishops presided as chairmen. And in several instances, these Christian leaders, men high in the ecclesiastical life of the British Empire, went out of their way to express their disapproval of prohibition, and their conviction that the Trade could never be put down.

One of the most prominent bishops in England, at one of my meetings, asked as a personal favor of the press that it publish his distinct disapproval of the principle of prohibition, and also to publish that he would not have presided if he had known that the meeting was for the purpose of endorsing prohibition as a public measure!

Prominent brewers and wine merchants are pillars in the Church of England, and support with their enormous war profits cathedral charities and funds for hospitals. They are reckoned among the great philanthropists of the church and no social or ecclesiastical stigma attaches to them on account of the Trade in which they are engaged.

In this connection, it is a very peculiar fact (another cold fact, to make the prohibitionist hot) that the cathedral towns of England are the worst towns in the Empire so far as drink and slums are concerned. This fact is conceded by the church people themselves and by every well informed Englishman. One would naturally suppose that a cathedral town, the center of powerful church activities, would be the best and cleanest and best housed and temperate. But they are just the opposite. Canterbury, the oldest cathedral town in Great Britain, has more public houses to the 1000 people than any other town in England, and its streets swarm with drunken sailors and soldiers, and its slums smell to heaven of bad housing and vice. perhaps Sir Barclay Peat, of Allsopps, could throw a beam of light on the reason why.

The American public might possibly question the serious nature of the conditions in Great Britain in regard to the "Trade," and its effect on the war, and be inclined to put these statements down as the rabid utterances of a professional prohibitionist. But the most outspoken criticism of the English Government is being made by the English people themselves. Dr. John Clifford is the best known and most widely respected preacher in London. Here is what he said on New Year's Day in London:

Compulsory rationing is at our doors, and still the Government hesitates to reduce the amount of grain now given to the manufacturers of strong drink. How much more patriotic and sane the course adopted in Canada and America! For example, Canada, mistress in her own house, has banished Bacchus from her premises, and will give him no quarter so long as the war lasts, and with uplifted hands this daughter-land beseeches us, with cries and tears, not to lead her brave sons, who have come to help us in our fight, into the temptation to drink alcohol. America, strong and resolute, has banished the drink from the tables of officers, and will not suffer the Army to be damaged by it, adds her plea to that of Canada! Can we longer refuse their joint appeal? Can the dividend-holders in distilleries and breweries take their money stained with blood without shame? —The British Weekly, January 3, 1918.



**YES** it costs more to build **NOW** than it did one, two or five years ago. The cost of lumber, however, has not increased more than twenty-eight per cent since 1914, while other building materials have advanced as much as seventy-five per cent.

**I**N terms of farm products, present prices received for hogs, wheat, corn, oats, cotton, etc., will buy twice as much lumber this year as in 1914. Likewise prices received for nearly every commodity in trade represent a greater buying power in the lumber market today than at any time in the past decade. Therefore when we say

#### **BUILD NOW—WITH WOOD**

We are urging you to build the home you have longed for at a price that represents a smaller per cent of your surplus, than when the entire scale of commodity prices was materially

lower. *Over One-Half Billion Board Feet Annually of*

#### **ARKANSAS SOFT PINE**

are produced by this organization. That means an abundant supply of moderate priced, reliable building material available to home-builders during this season.

#### **ARKANSAS SOFT PINE**

is the ideal wood for complete homes. The framing material is light, strong and durable. The interior finish supplies a woodwork which will delight the most fastidious housewife.

**WE** will send on request booklet containing attractive home designs, brochure on proper finishing of woodwork and finished samples. Write today

Arkansas Soft Pine is Trade-Marked and sold by dealers east of the Rockies

**ARKANSAS SOFT PINE BUREAU**  
866 BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING  
LITTLE ROCK · ARKANSAS

**LEPAGE'S**  
**GLUE** HANDY TUBES  
**MEND—DON'T SPEND**

*Made and guaranteed  
by the same Company*

**SIGNET**  
THE PERMANENT  
**INK**



#### **TYPEWRITERS**

**\$10 and Up. All Makes. Save \$25 to \$50** on re-sale at the factory by the well-known "Young Process." Sold for low cash—no interest or rental. Rental applies on purchase price. Write for full details. Guarantee—Free trial.  
**YOUNG TYPEWRITER CO. Dept. 664 Chicago**

#### **A Complete Adding Machine for \$25**

**Try It Free for 20 Days**

#### **RAY Adding and Checking Machine**

Adds with speed and accuracy. Lightest priced machine. Also direct and indirect. Eliminates errors. Is portable and handy for use on desk, ledger, etc. Used by U. S. Govt., B. & O. Ry., International Harvester Co., and thousands of business and professional men. Rent anywhere by mail upon request for 20 day free trial. Send no money, but write today.

**The Ray Co.**  
Room 2111  
220 W. 42 St  
N. Y. City



# Child-Training Books 50 Cents a Week

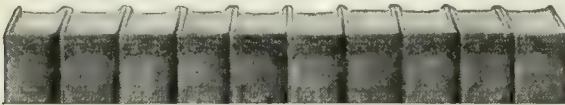
Here's a special offer of tremendous importance to parents. A complete course in child-training, in book form, at half the regular price—pay only 50c a week!

## The Foundation Library for Young People

insures the proper physical and mental development of the child. 11 volumes, handsomely bound in genuine buckram; 6,000 pages (6 x 9 inches), and hundreds of full-page illustrations, color plates, etc.

Priceless knowledge of History, Geography, Literature, Art, Physiology, Science, Natural History, Music, Astronomy and Biography presented in simple but fascinating form. Instructive and entertaining to children and adults alike.

**7 Days' Trial** Your name and address in the coupon brings the eleven books to you for seven days' trial. Coupon explains offer, which is open to every person within the boundaries of the U. S. and Canada. Act now! Rising paper costs will compel an advance in price when the present stock is exhausted.



—MAIL THIS COUPON—

American Technical Society, Dept. F2483, Chicago, U. S. A.

Please send set of The Foundation Library for seven days' examination, shipping charges collect. I will send \$2.00 within seven days and \$2.00 a month thereafter until I have paid \$24.80 (regular price \$50.00), or return the books at your expense. Title not to pass until fully paid.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

REFERENCE.....

## Uncle Sam's Boys Love to Sing And Other Amusements Are Few

Why not send one or a dozen or more copies of this NEW song book to the soldiers and sailors?

## The Khaki Song Book

For our Soldier and our Sailor Boys. Contains Seventy-five Numbers. Striking Three-color Cover Design, Poster Style. Price 30 cents. \$20.00 per hundred, carriage not prepaid.

"The contents are of a character that will appeal universally to our boys at the front."—Musical Courier.

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY  
BOSTON Room 10 MASS.

## Shelltex Shur-on EYEGLASSES & SPECTACLES

**Economy + Style**  
Economical, besides being comfortable and stylish, for they protect the glasses from breakage and save extra lenses.

Like all Shur-ons—Quality Guaranteed.  
At most high-grade optometrists, opticians and oculists, or write us. Look for the name Shur-on or Shelltex in the bridge.

E. KIRSTEIN SONS CO.  
253 Andrew Street Rochester, N. Y.  
—Trademark Established 1864

## Pebbles

Lady Visitor—So your poor friend was killed. Ah, but never mind—he is at rest! Billjim (sick of it)—Yus. He's at rest.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

"My wife burst into a flood of tears the other night."

"Did she cause any trouble?"

"I should say so. Swept away £5 for a new hat in the first torrent."—*London Opinion*.

Lady (intent on obtaining new novel)—Have you "The Soul of a Bishop"?

Flurried Assistant (new to the library business)—I don't know, madam. I've never given the matter any thought.—*London Opinion*.

Lady to Conductor—You will have to trust me. I forgot my purse. I am one of the director's wives.

Conductor—I'm sorry, but I couldn't do that even if you were the director's only wife.—*Mississippi Collegian*.

"Young man, I want my gas turned off!"

"This isn't the gas company. This is the water office."

"Well, then, turn off the water—I haven't time to come 'way down here for nothing!"—*Lamb*.

American Soldier (somewhere in France)

—What's the matter?

Injured Frenchman—A shell just hit me.

American Soldier (formerly traffic cop in U. S. A.)—Did you get its number?—*London Opinion*.

Son of the House (facetiously)—Enter Lieutenant Swifson—an officer and a gentleman.

His Sister (teasing)—Well, don't leave your friend outside, Bertie, do ask him in.—*London Opinion*.

Trotzky—Yes, Excellency, we have prepared the canaille by telling them you are democrats and brothers.

Von Bülow—And if they doubt you?

Trotzky—Excellency, we have the guillotine!—*London Opinion*.

Colonel—You're a thoro bad egg, your conduct's outrageous. How you ever came to be an officer, I don't know.

Subaltern (bitterly)—No, sir. If it hadn't been for this beastly war, I should have been in Holy Orders long ago.—*Froth*.

"Are you farmers worrying about the crops?"

"Not as much as the city folks," replied Mr. Cornrossel. "We farmers get ours first. The city folks will have to take what's left."—*London Opinion*.

The Author—The play's a failure—an absolute failure!

The Leading Lady—Whatever makes you think so?

The Author—Why, the critics are all in front and they seem to be enjoying themselves fiendishly!—*London Opinion*.

"The wrist-watch has done much for our trade."

"Where is your trade?"

"It is mainly in Africa. Formerly we couldn't sell a native a watch because he wore no pockets to carry it in."—*London Opinion*.

The man who saw an enormous service flag with thirty stars hanging under the three gold balls of Ikey Goldstein's credit emporium stopped short in surprise and amusement, and then, moved to patriotic wrath, went in to investigate.

"How does it happen you've got a service flag like that, Ikey?" he asked. "Have you thirty relatives in the American army?"

"No, I got no relatives."

"Well, you certainly never had thirty employees to send with the colors, did you?"

"No, I got no employees."

"But, look here, Ikey, this is serious then. What do you mean by putting out a service flag like that?"

Ikey grinned expansively and threw out his hands in a generous gesture. "Well," he said, "customers."—*New Idea*.




68° is a healthful temperature for your home

# SAVE COAL

## Tycos THERMOMETERS

Taylor Instrument Companies  
ROCHESTER N.Y.  
There's a Tycosor Taylor Thermometer for Every Purpose



### Home Guard Army Bargains

Army Officers say: Bannerman's arsenals are a Godsend to us."

20,000 Rifles	200 Machine Guns
5,000 Revolvers	100 B-L Field Cannons
5,000,000 Cartridges	50 B-L Navy Cannons
300,000 Equipments	50,000 Explosive Shells
2,500 Tents	25,000 Uniforms (blue)
40,000 Knapsacks	15 Revolving Cannons

We have supplied from our largest in the world stock of army auction goods, the U. S. Government, many states and cities with obsolete serviceable rifles, equipments, and uniforms. Gov't auction sale terms, cash with order. Examination and testing at our arsenals. Immediate deliveries. Large illustrated 428 pp. encyclop. catalog mailed, 50c

FRANCIS BANNERMAN & SONS 501 B'WAY, N. Y.


### The University of Chicago

## HOME STUDY

in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence.

For detailed information address

26th Year U. of C. (Div. M) Chicago, Ill.



### STOP FORGETTING

Good memory is absolutely essential to success, for Memory is Power. Test your memory! I will send you Free my Copy-righted Memory and Concentration Test, also Free illustrated book—How to Remember names, faces, studies—develop Will, Self-Confidence, Ready Speech and Thought. Write today. Address

Dickson Memory School 1404 Hearst Bldg. Chicago




### REDUCE COST OF LIVING

By Home-Study of Domestic Science

100-pp. handbook FREE. Courses for home-makers, teachers, dietitians, nurses and many other well-paid positions.

Am. School of Home Economics, 629 W. 69th St., Chicago



## BE A BANKER

Prepare by mail for this high profession, in which there are great opportunities. Six months' term. Diploma awarded. Send for free book, "How to Become a Banker." EDGAR G. ALGORN, Pres.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF BANKING  
423 East State Street. COLUMBUS, OHIO

### BRIEFS FOR DEBATE

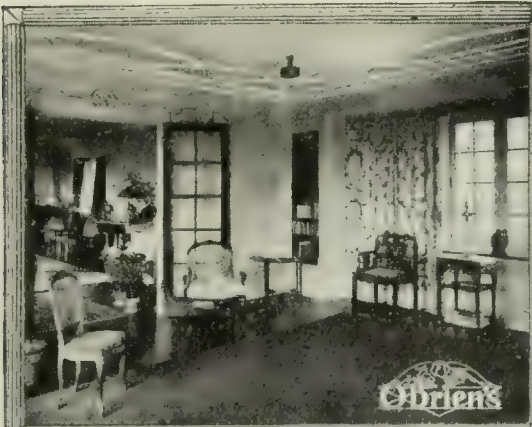
The Single Six-Year Term for President.  
The California Anti-Alien Land Law.  
State Constabularies.  
Independence of the Philippines.  
The City Manager Plan.  
Public Defender.  
The Gary School Plan.  
The Death Penalty.  
Price Maintenance.  
Minimum Wage Legislation.  
Mothers' Pensions.  
Convict Labor in the United States.  
The Problem of the Trusts.  
The Monroe Doctrine.

Both sides of all these fourteen debates will be furnished for only 25 cents. Address

### THE INDEPENDENT

119 W. 40TH ST., NEW YORK





**T**IMES change—and interior finish has changed with time.

Today, the first requirement of a wall is that it stay in the background—it must be quiet. Quiet, in order that the beauty and proportion of a room be enhanced. Quiet, so that the furniture, hangings, rugs, pictures, all the "makeup" of the home's personality may be allowed expression.

To see a room finished in its own shade of Liquid Velvet forever cures one of the antiquated desire for patterns. Liquid Velvet comes in white and 24 shades. Write for booklet and color chart.

Liquid Velvet is an oil enamel that dries without lustre. Walls and ceilings may be cleaned repeatedly without harming the finish.

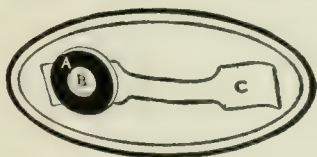
**THE O'BRIEN VARNISH CO.**  
101 Washington Ave. South Bend, Ind.  
Varnish Makers for Over Forty Years

**Liquid Velvet**  
THE SPECIES BRAND

**SPEAKERS, LECTURERS:** We assist in preparing material for special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. **AUTHORS RESEARCH BUREAU,** 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**B&B**  
**Blue-jay**  
**For Corns**

**Stops Pain Instantly**  
**Ends Corns Completely**  
**25c Packages at Druggists**



**How Blue-jay Acts**

A is a thin, soft pad which stops the pain by relieving the pressure.  
B is the B&B wax, which gently undermines the corn. Usually it takes only 48 hours to end the corn completely.  
C is rubber adhesive which sticks without wetting. It wraps around the toe, and makes the plaster snug and comfortable.  
Blue-jay is applied in a jiffy. After that, one doesn't feel the corn. The action is gentle, and applied to the corn alone. So the corn disappears without soreness.

## A NEW DEAL FOR CITY TREES

(Continued from page 360)

force the mandate. Just a word here concerning humans who assail our trees. Alas, yes, there are humans who thru carelessness or thru wantonness, sometimes thru both, inflict injury on these woody, leafy, shady, beauty-bestowing benefactors of our race. The shade tree statute and ordinance are effective in dealing with these.

But we depend more upon the increase of knowledge and the potency of love than upon the law. And so we conduct what we call our propaganda work. The object is to win people to the love of trees, parks, plants, flowers and the like. That which is loved, you know, is bound to be cared for by those who love it. Now the very work of planting and cultivating the trees in the streets and of beautifying the parks has, it is obvious, a direct educative influence in this direction. But over and above that we seek to awaken, encourage and stimulate an enlightened interest in the matter by printing and distributing literature, by exhibits, by lectures in schools and elsewhere, in a word by propagating continually whether by speech or pen or print or picture the evangel of the trees.

And now as to the "Why" of all this. The "practical" man is yet abroad with his ever resurgent question, "Why spend good money on such things as trees and parks? How does such an investment yield return? In the nature of the case, how can it yield returns? And so on. All right; we meet him on his own ground and proceed to discuss the matter from his point of view.

First, trees *beautify* a street, a city, as no other agency does or can do. And there is money in this. Then trees and parks conserve and promote a city's *health*. And there is money in this. Do you question that trees make for the public health? Ah, sir, the medical faculty is to a man against you. Their testimony is simply overwhelming. Well, just because trees and parks beautify a city and just because they conserve and promote that city's health, there comes prosperity to said city. Where do you want your home to be? In the midst of what is unbeautiful and squalid, and where the air lacks ozone and is laden with germs; or in the midst of beauty where the air is purified by lines of trees and health prevails? Why, no need to answer! Well, that's how other people feel about it, if you'll only stop to think.

But enough of this money phase of the matter. We are beautifying Newark with trees and parks because Beauty is Beauty and is worthy of being loved just because it is Beauty. We are planting these distributing centers of Health because Health is a good in itself and a thing to be desired for Everyman, and for Everyman's wife and children, and for Everyman's cousins and his sisters and his aunts, and for Everyman's neighbors and for his fellow-citizens all. And this shows faith another "why" for the existence and activities of the Shade Tree Commission.

And, after all, are not "all these fair ranks of trees" worthy of our regard, our affection? Look down that street there. A bit of woodland come to town. Look and let the charm of it lay hold on you. A beauty and a joy, the city street adorned with trees.

We expect cumulative progress in the next decade. Great is New Jersey and great is the tree statute thereof! Let our statute spread as spreads the light, till all the land shall share its beneficence.

**Special**  
**SUIT**  
to your order  
**\$15**

**COAL** costs less at the mine, apples less on the farm, and clothes much less *direct from the maker.*

That is why we can save you at least one-third on a smart, perfect fitting suit to your measure. Send for our Free Style Book and 52 cloth samples. It is our only salesman. It travels by mail and asks no pay for serving you.

**Style Book 52 Samples FREE**

**WE GUARANTEE**—if the clothes we make for you do not fit or please you we will refund your money and any transportation charges you may have paid.

That's the pledge on which this great tailoring business has been built during forty years. That's why our smart New York tailoring at every price from \$15 to \$35 is the greatest value in America.

Whether you have ever ordered clothes by mail or not, send for our Style Book and 52 samples now. The request places you under no obligations and you undoubtedly save many dollars.

**BELL TAILORS**  
**of NEW YORK**

Dept. R  
102 Walker St.  
NEW YORK

**BELL TAILORS, Dept. R, 102 Walker St., New York**  
Please send your FREE Style Book and 52 samples to



## MAKE YOUR TIRE MONEY GO FARTHER



What would you say to getting tires guaranteed for 4,000 miles at the lowest prices in America? Tires in which every cent of money, every ounce of energy, every thought of the makers, are concentrated on quality—and quality alone.

**BUCKSKIN**  
PLAIN & NON-SKID  
Guaranteed TIRES

are absolutely high grade in every respect, despite their low cost. The purest Para-rubber and the strongest Sea Island cotton fabric enter into their manufacture. You get the low prices only because **WE SELL DIRECT.** We have no salesmen, no agencies. You pocket the savings. And remember this: If the tire does not live up to its guarantee, you get full credit for unexpired mileage and we pay express both ways. Write for prices to car owners and free illustrated booklet to:

**THE L. AND M. RUBBER CO.**  
Wade St., Carrollton, O.  
W. Dist. Office, 1436 S. Mich. Ave., Chicago

FREE BOOK



Publications on War and Income Tax Laws

FOR the information and assistance of those required to make returns and to pay taxes we have published, for free distribution, the following comprehensive booklets:

Federal Income Tax Law

Contains the full text of the law and a summary of the most important regulations of the Treasury Department affecting individuals, fiduciaries and partnerships.

Excess Profits Tax Law

The War Excess Profits Tax Regulations (No. 41) and the full text of the Law.

War Tax Law

This Act covers the War Excess Profits Tax, the War Income Tax, Amendments to the Income Tax Law of September 8, 1916, and miscellaneous taxes.

We shall issue in the near future, a synopsis of the Federal Income Tax Law and regulations affecting non-resident aliens, including individuals, partnerships, fiduciaries and corporations. Shall we send you a copy of this booklet when issued?

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

FIFTH AVE. OFFICE	LONDON OFFICE
Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.	32 Lombard St., E. C.
MADISON AVE. OFFICE	PARIS OFFICE
Madison Ave. & 60th St.	Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3
Capital and Surplus	\$50,000,000
Resources more than	\$600,000,000

DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

CONSULT The Independent Investor's Service before buying securities of whose worth you are uncertain.

Market Place Talks

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

A PENNY SAVED

NEARLY a year has passed since war was declared by the United States against Germany. Aside from the change in the national temperament, one result of the declaration of war will have a permanent influence upon our national character which will prove to be a great boon to future generations. We had been called a nation of spenders and the most extravagant people in the world. We were reminded of the fact that out of our population of over a hundred million, only about three hundred thousand persons could claim to be owners of investment bonds of any sort, while in some European countries the proportion of bondholders to the total population actually put us to shame. We were not a thrifty people but the war, horrible as it is, has forced us to become a nation of savers!

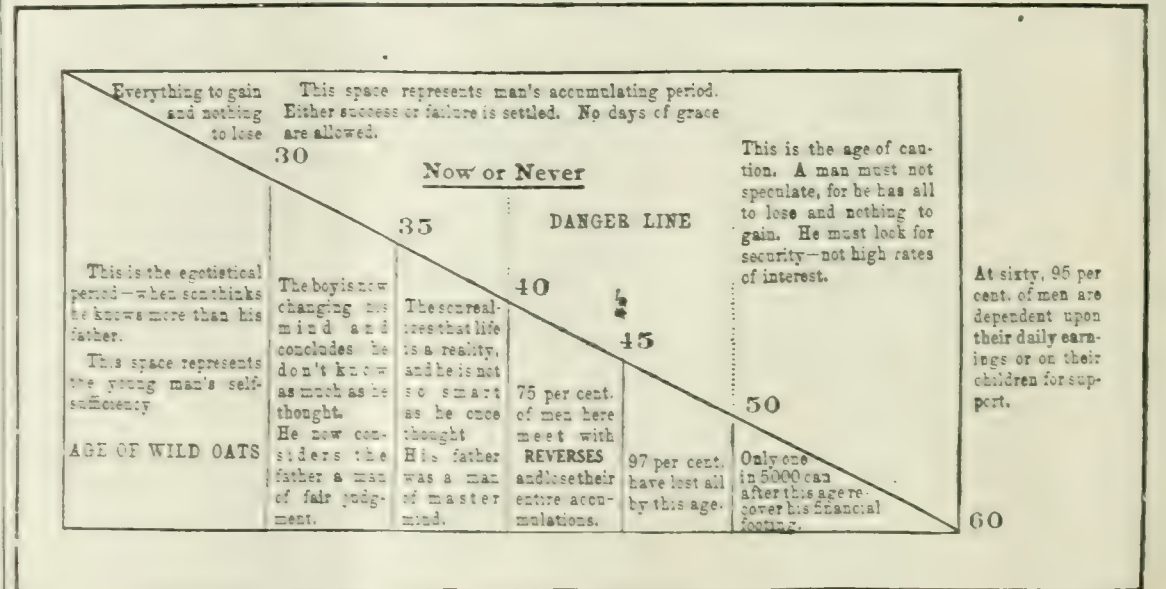
The First Liberty Loan offered last June was an issue of \$2,000,000,000; subscriptions aggregating \$3,036,226,850 were received from about four million individuals. Subscriptions amounting to \$10,000 and less were allotted in full while those above that figure were scaled down. The Second Liberty Loan offered in October was tentatively placed at \$3,000,000,000, but the provision was made that any over-subscription could be allotted to the extent of not exceeding fifty per cent of such over-subscription. The total subscriptions amounted to \$4,617,532,300 and there were about nine million four hundred thousand individual subscribers. All subscriptions up to \$50,000 were allotted in full.

This was a wonderful feat for a country which a year ago was upbraided for extravagance, improvidence and riotous living by all classes of people. For instead of but 300,000 people who own bonds we must assume that we now have nearly ten million of them, or a body comprizing ten per cent of our entire population. This is not the end, for the announcement has been made that the Government's requirements for the current year will amount to about eighteen billion dollars and that the Third Liberty Loan will amount to at least five or six billion dollars with a possible provision to take care of any over-subscription which may be made. Many of the small

subscribers to both issues of Liberty Bonds are still paying for their purchases on weekly or monthly instalments, but by the time the new loan is offered it is likely that a large proportion of these will either have made their final payment or will be in a position to assume an additional obligation. Their money will be in safe hands and will produce better results than if expended for luxuries or extravagant entertainment. It will be safer than if "invested" in some of the gaudily-printed stock certificates which are being offered for sale in rural communities in these prosperous times when the sharper is unusually active.

Thrift does not merely pay the expense of carrying on the war. It is creating character among just the sort of people who need it most and do not know how to acquire it. It is making young people and old acquire a sense of responsibility, of proprietorship, of an interest in their Government. It is a potent instrument for warding off anarchy and socialism of the radical sort, for the safety of one's hard earned savings depends upon the continuance of a stable government. Thrift and the investment of savings, past and future, in the bonds of our Government, will make a young man feel that he is accumulating a competency which will grow, which will undoubtedly be the nucleus of a fund to provide against want in old age. Fifty dollars invested in one of the Liberty Bonds has created in thousands of young men and women a habit which will prove to be the foundation of many a fortune of the future. The United States Government Thrift Stamps at 25 cents each and the War Savings Stamps at \$4.14 each may likewise make a schoolboy or girl acquire habits of thrift which will be a great standby in future years.

The public schools all over the country are espousing the War Savings cause and in a short while there should be very few children who do not know the significance of the letters—"W. S. S." A vast number will have their Thrift Cards and many will have their War Savings Certificates with one or more War Savings Stamps affixed thereon. The campaign is gaining great impetus among the foreign-born population





thru the aid of their leaders, the foreign language press and the fraternal organizations. War Savings Societies whose members pledge themselves to be thrifty and buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps, are being formed in many clubs, societies, lodges and factories, and the savings are being conducted on a definite, systematic plan which should produce good results in time.

We have been improvident and grossly negligent, there is no denying of that. In the race for supremacy we have overlooked the individual to some extent and he has had to struggle along and learn by hard experience that which the average successful man could have warned him of had the necessity for the warning been realized. We have not laid much stress on the importance of preserving the individual's self-respect, on the importance of making the individual realize that in order to be self-respecting it is essential to *save*, and that in order to save the individual must not disdain to save even quarters. A life insurance company published some time ago a small chart, reproduced herewith, which shows that at sixty years of age ninety-five per cent of men are either dependent upon their daily earnings or upon their children for support!

The reader will note that in the chart not much importance is attached to the period in a man's life when he is under thirty years of age. The author of the chart calls that period the age of "wild oats" when the young man is self-sufficient and thinks he knows more than his father. As a matter of fact, that period of life is one when a young man's future can be best molded. It is then that a young man or woman can either lay the foundation for a useful, successful and happy life or for a disastrous and poverty-stricken existence. Between the ages of twenty and thirty a young man can acquire the practical sort of education which will fit him for a position in life where his earnings will constantly increase so that, if he is thrifty, he can set aside a generous sum from his weekly or monthly income in order to provide against any sort of need in old age. It is not at all necessary for ninety-five per cent of the men in this country to be earning their daily bread at sixty or be dependent upon their children or upon charitable institutions for subsistence, provided the youth of today is taught the value of thrift. The school and the college should teach students how to *save* as well as how to *make* money.

The Government's campaign for the sale of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps—"W. S. S."—has been in progress for several months and at this writing approximately \$57,000,000 in stamps have been sold. This is a small sum as compared with the many billions subscribed to the Liberty loans, but when it is realized that millions of adults and children have their Thrift Cards and are saving systematically at the rate of twenty-five cents or four dollars and a fraction every little while, the magnitude of the accomplishment is realized. To secure fifty-seven million dollars in minute payments on the argument that the war can be won with quarters, as well as with fifty dollar bills and thousand dollar bills, is a distinct credit to the National War Savings Committee.

Parents who cannot go to war and who cannot buy Liberty Bonds should buy "W. S. S." with their savings and make it their duty to advise their children to abstain from the purchase of objects which are not necessary and devote their allowance toward the purchase of Thrift Stamps. Not that a general boycott should be urged against the confectionery store, the soda-

## How to Invest \$1,000 to Net \$60 a Year

"I HAVE \$1,000 to invest. Where can I place my money so that I can be assured of

- complete safety of principal;
- prompt payment of interest in cash;
- protection against depreciation in value;
- freedom from care, worry, or management;
- six per cent interest?"

Such is the problem many investors are facing.

First mortgage serial bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, solve all such problems. They meet each and every one of the above requirements. One thousand dollars, invested in these safe bonds, will yield \$30 every six months—\$60 a year. Five hundred dollars will yield \$15 every six months. An investment of \$5,000, netting \$300 a year, may be so diversified as to yield \$25 every month. Write today for our literature telling how the *Straus Plan* has protected investors for 36 years without the loss of a dollar to any of our clients, and describing safe 6% investments. Ask for

Circular No. C-812

## S.W. STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882  
NEW YORK  
150 Broadway

DETROIT  
Penobscot Bldg.  
PHILADELPHIA  
Stock Exchange Bldg.

MINNEAPOLIS  
Loeb Arcade Bldg.  
KANSAS CITY  
Republic Bldg.

Incorporated  
CHICAGO  
Straus Building  
SAN FRANCISCO  
Crocker Bldg.  
DAYTON  
Lindsey Bldg.

Thirty-six years without loss to any investor

## 1850 THE 1918 UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

'n the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President  
FINANCE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE H. KELSEY  
Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, Banker

EDWARD TOWNSEND

Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

## INSURANCE

### Service of The Independent

A constantly increasing number of readers are securing valuable information through the Insurance Service Department conducted by W. E. Underwood, Director.



For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans at 6% and up which we can recommend after a most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Circular No. 210. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kans.

ESTABLISHED 1865

## Seasoned Public Utility Bonds Netting 6%

First mortgage on modern hydro-electric property.

Cash cost of security three times loan.

Net earnings four times interest.

Issued with approval of a State Railroad Commission.

Company supplies power to industries of vast importance in times of peace as well as war.

Send for Circular No. 1004AB.

Peabody,  
Houghteling & Co.

(Established 1865)

10 South LaSalle St. Chicago

ESTABLISHED 1865



## "The Leading FIRE INSURANCE Co. of America"

Incorporated in 1819

Charter Perpetual



WM. B. CLARK, President

# Cash Capital, \$5,000,000

Reserve for All Other Liabilities, . \$16,627,291.73

Assets, . . . . . 29,833,490.58

Surplus for Policy-Holders, . . 13,206,198.85

NOTE—The Security Valuations on which this statement is based are those fixed by the Insurance Commissioners.

# Losses Paid in 99 Years over \$165,000,000.00

Agents in all the Principal Cities, Towns and Villages of the  
United States and Canada

counter or the moving-picture house, but that some moderation should be practised and a goodly portion of the allowance be devoted toward the purchase of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps. The children should be taught the value of thrift, taught to watch the sixteen blank spaces on the Thrift Card become filled with Thrift Stamps with as much interest as the newly planted seed is observed every day as it begins to sprout from the soil. The child should be taught that the initial twenty-five cent Thrift Stamp can easily grow into a five dollar bill by January 1, 1923, and he should be told why it grows and what part his quarter is doing toward winning the war.

The war and the issuance of many billions of dollars of government obligations has, of course, retarded the normal growth of the investment business and held down security prices. But the issuance of government bonds to millions of people who never saw a bond previously is doing more for the legitimate investment business of the future than many millions of dollars in advertising would have done. The man who a year ago did not know what a bond or a coupon was now not only knows a bond when he sees one, but he actually owns one or more of his Government's obligations. When the war is over he will place a good portion of his current savings in standard investment securities sold by reputable investment firms.

The Thrift Stamp may start even the man with a substantial salary on the path to financial independence because the possession of one stamp, even a twenty-five cent one, will create the desire to have a full card valued at five dollars in 1923, while the possession of one War Savings Stamp on a War Savings Certificate will create a desire to possess a completely filled certificate with sixteen stamps with an aggregate prospective value of one hundred dollars. The reader who does not own any kind of stock or bond can begin to experiment without any remorseful after-effects, by the purchase of a Thrift Stamp.

## RAISING CHICKENS WITHOUT HENS

(Continued from page 364)

the snow away in order to give their newly hatched chicks an outside run. Get your birds onto the ground by the time they are a week old. The weather may be cold, but if the chicks are able to find warmth as soon as they begin to feel its need, they will not suffer.

Perhaps it isn't necessary to say that absolute cleanliness is demanded in the raising of brooder chicks. The use of sand and a litter helps to make this possible.

Just one other point must not be overlooked. Growing chickens require an abundance of fresh air as well as heat. Provide some way of ventilating the brooder house. The substitution of muslin for glass in some of the windows will help. Sometimes it is found wise to make openings in the rear wall just under the eaves, with shutters to close when desired. All openings should be kept high. If you have two doors on opposite sides of the house for the chickens to pass thru, there will be a perpetual draft, and drafts, like dampness, must always be avoided.

It is not possible to raise chickens without giving them a certain amount of intelligent care. At the same time, it isn't necessary to fuss over them. Too much coddling is likely to be as fatal as neglect. Make up your mind that you will establish a record this year in the percentage of chickens you raise.

## DIVIDENDS

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.  
New York, February 19, 1918.  
DIVIDEND 89.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on March 30, 1918, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on March 2, 1918. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOS. T. MACKEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF  
FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING CO.  
32 Broadway, New York City, Feb. 15, 1918.

A dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the preferred stock of this company has today been declared, payable March 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 25, 1918.

GEO. W. PETERSEN, Secretary.

## EFFICIENT APPLIANCES

### SAVE LABOR, TIME AND EXPENSE

Our free Check List may help you unexpectedly. Write for it.

INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE  
119 West 40th Street New York City

## Own Your Own SUMMER HOME IN VERMONT

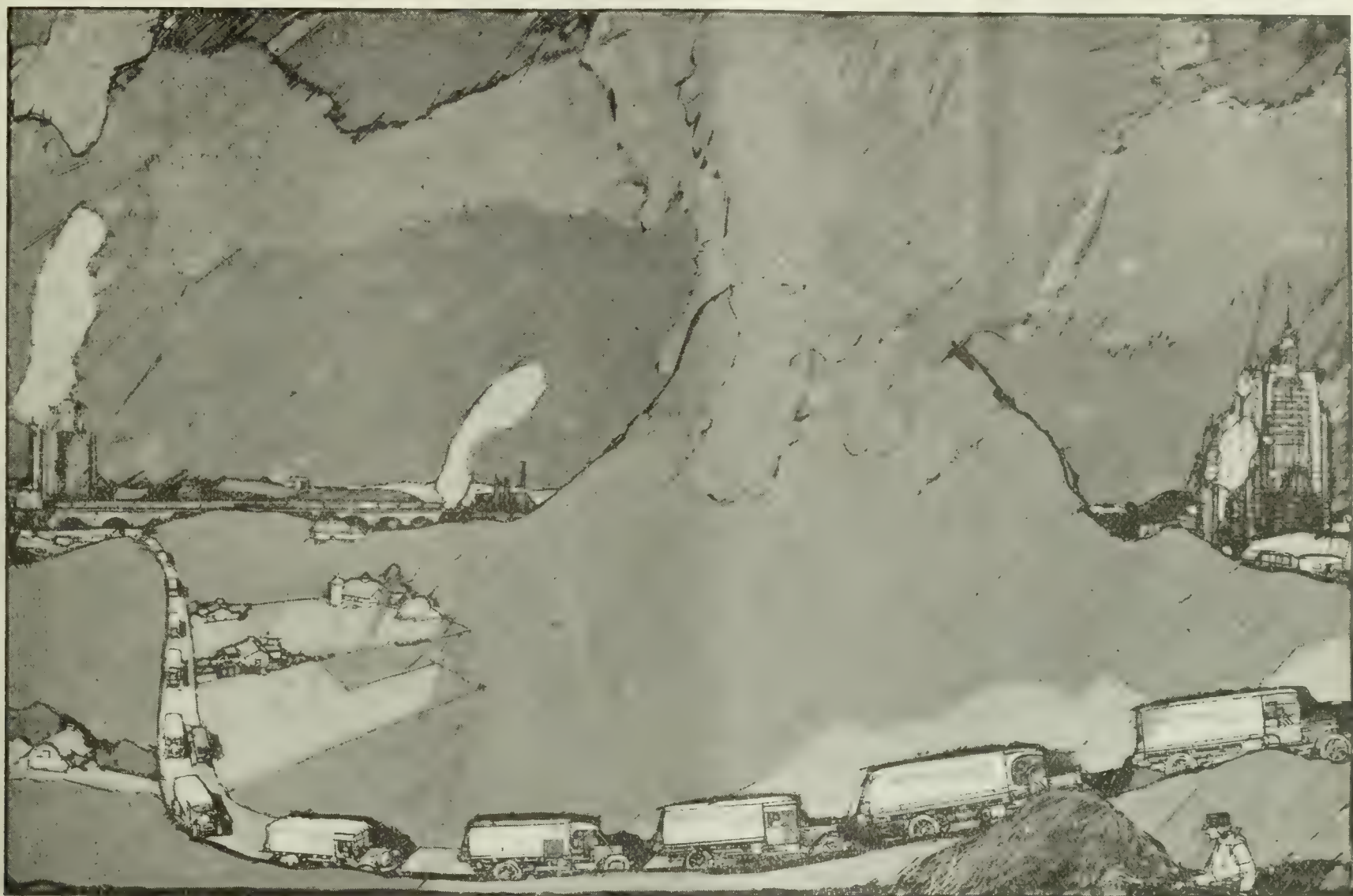
The moderate cost of owning your own summer home among the Green Mountains of Vermont will be a revelation to you.

In Vermont there are thousands of beauty spots, obtainable at very reasonable cost—just waiting for you to mold them into your ideal summer home. Over one hundred Green Mountain peaks more than 2000 feet high; hundreds of lakes and ponds in beautiful mountain settings.

Let this State Bureau help you find yours. Free booklets, "Summer Homes in Vermont and Cottage Sites and Farms for Sale," by writing

FREDERICK G. FLEETWOOD, Sec. of State  
Publicity Department D  
MORRISVILLE, VERMONT





## LAND SQUADRONS *of* COMMERCE

**I**N the huge task devolving upon motor trucks to relieve the short haul rail congestion, White Trucks are taking an heroic part. They are buckling down to fast freight service between cities a hundred miles apart. They are reducing days en route to mere hours. Deliveries are being made daily on schedule time.

One big fleet operates in nine different states, hauling every conceivable kind of merchandise—fuel, food, clothing, leather, raw materials, machinery, giant boilers, pile drivers, rugs. Eighteen trucks recently

carried 90 tons of phonograph records into New York in a single day.

In this high pressure interurban service White Trucks are in their element. The long, hard, heavy pulls through snow, mud and ruts, on fast schedules rigidly maintained day after day, search out the very marrow of trucking power and endurance. The White Trucks stand up and keep going, as they have been doing for years in road building operations, heavy contracting work and in the severest department store service. They have the **STAMINA**.



**THE WHITE COMPANY**  
CLEVELAND



The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1877

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

THE COUNTRYSIDE  
MAGAZINE AND SUBURBAN LIFE

Founded 1884

Incorporated with The Independent August 4, 1917

The Independent is owned and published weekly by the Independent Corporation, at 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, Karl V. S. Howland, president; Frederic E. Dickinson, treasurer; Hamilton Holt, editor; Harold Howland, associate editor; Edwin E. Slosson, literary editor. The price of The Independent is Ten Cents a copy; Four Dollars for one year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union, \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Writers who wish their articles returned should send stamped and address envelopes. No responsibility is assumed for the loss or non-return of manuscripts. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter. Copyright, 1917, by The Independent. Address all communications to The Independent, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

CONTENTS FOR MARCH 9, 1918  
Volume 93, Number 3614

EDITORIALS

More German Hypocrisy .....	397
More Freedom for the President....	397
Australia's Attitude .....	399
The Stability of the American Government .....	400
Cartoon Comment .....	398

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Railroad Bill Passes .....	401
The Food Enigma .....	401
Wheat Prices Fixed .....	402
Political Values .....	402
National Service Congress .....	402
A Labor Conference .....	403
German Chancellor Accepts President's Peace Terms .....	403
The German Demands on Russia... ..	404
The German Advance into Russia.. ..	404
Civil War in Finland .....	404
Anarchy in Ireland .....	405
What Russia's Withdrawal Means.. ..	405
Sweden Occupies the Aland Islands ..	406
The Great War (Chronology).... ..	406
The Shipwreck of the "Florizel"... ..	406
The Cruise of the "Wolf"... ..	406

A Talk with Trotzky .....	407
By Edward Alsworth Ross .....	
The Case for Mr. Garfield..... ..	408
By George Creel .....	
The World Moves On .....	410
By Robert McNutt McElroy .....	
Some of Our Folks and War..... ..	412
By Roy Dickinson .....	
The Independent-Harper's Weekly News-Pictorial .....	413

CREATIVE CHEMISTRY

What Comes from Corn .....	416
By E. E. Slosson .....	

EIGHT STORIES OF GOOD CHEER

The Cheeryble Brothers' Banquet... ..	418
By Charles Dickens .....	
Women in Farm Service. ....	421
The New Plays .....	421
Should Insurance Be Taxed?..... ..	422
By W. E. Underwood .....	

THE NEW BOOKS

College and the Boy .....	424
When England Fought for Turkey.. ..	424
National Prosperity .....	424
A Novel of Liberia .....	425
A War Picture .....	425
The Desk Drawer .....	428
By Ethel Owen .....	

HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER  
The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. ORAL AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. Discuss Chancellor von Hertling's speech in answer to President Wilson's statement of the United States war aims.
2. Imagine that you are one of the survivors of the wreck of the "Florizel." Write a letter to one of your friends telling of your experiences, and your rescue.
3. Imagine that you were a passenger on one of the boats sunk by the "Wolf," and that you were taken on the "Wolf" and compelled to remain there until the end of her cruise. Write a vivid story of your experiences. Weave real and imaginary events into a plot. Imitate the method of Stevenson's "Treasure Island." Send the story to your school paper, or to some other publication.
4. You are a "Four Minute" speaker. Awaken the spirit of your audience by telling what Russia's withdrawal means, and by pointing out what America must now do.

Editorial Articles.

1. Give a spirited talk in which you show that the governmental system of the United States is superior to the governmental system of any other land.
2. Give an oral summary of the principal thoughts of "Australia's Attitude."

The Case for Mr. Garfield.

1. Give a talk in which you show the fitness of Mr. Garfield for the position of Fuel Administrator.
2. Give a "Four Minute" talk in which you show that the work of the Fuel Administrator has produced excellent results.
3. You are at a neighborhood gathering. Explain what methods will be employed to secure sufficient coal for next winter's needs.

The Battle Cry of Freedom.

1. You are the principal speaker at a meeting of people born in foreign lands. Show that the whole course of history has been in the direction of representative, democratic government. Make an appeal for aid in the present struggle against autocracy.

The Cheeryble Brothers' Banquet. By Charles Dickens.

1. Give a talk in which you show why Dickens' books have been so successful.
2. Join with your classmates in giving oral reports on the following topics: The Meaning of Good Cheer; The Life of Charles Dickens; The Office of Cheeryble Brothers; The Character of Timothy Linkinwater; The Character of the Cheeryble Brothers; Why Dickens Wrote about Tim's Sister; A Description of the Scene at the Dinner; An Account of the Dinner; The Life of Tim Linkinwater; Why Every One Likes the Cheeryble Brothers; Dickens' Humor in the Selection; Dickens' Truth to Life; Dickens' Way of Telling a Story; Dickens' Message in the Selection; A Comparison of the Selection with "Silas Marner"; with "The Vision of Sir Launfal."
3. Write an original story of Good Cheer, placing the story in your own times, and in your own town.

Creative Chemistry. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Imagine that you and your classmates are at a meeting of people interested in corn products. Give short talks on the following subjects: Gifts of the New World; The History of Corn; The Parts of a Kernel of Corn; The Making of Corn Products; The Value of Corn Products; The Future of Corn Products.
2. Write a summary of the principal points presented in the article.

Some of Our Folks and War. By Roy Dickinson.

1. Point out characteristics of the essay in this article.
2. What gives this article its literary value?
3. Read aloud effectively the part of the article that most pleases you. Tell why you like that part.
4. Point out examples of the following: Description; Character Presentation; Suggestion; Pathos.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. A Campaign for Intelligent Patriotism—"The World Moves On."

1. What is the central thought in this article? Quote a sentence which summarizes this thought?
2. "St. Augustine . . . wrote his 'Eternal City' by way of consolation," etc. Look this up in an encyclopedia.
3. Write a brief sketch of "the new idea of representation" as it developed in England. Of the attack which was made on that idea in the eighteenth century.
4. What part did the American colonies play in preserving the "idea of representation" for the world? What part did "the group of leaders headed by William Pitt" play?
5. "The American Revolution made thirteen colonies 'safe for democracy'; but it did more." What more?

II. Coal Supply and Transportation—"The Case for Mr. Garfield," "Railroad Bill Passes."

1. "Mr. Garfield was a man of experience in all sorts of commercial and financial undertakings," etc. What are the facts?
2. "The closing order was successful." Are your family and your neighbors satisfied with the result?
3. "The closing order was not an order designed primarily to save coal," etc. What, then, was its purpose? Was this purpose accomplished?
4. What remains of the fuel problem is almost wholly a problem of transportation." What method is proposed for handling this problem? Does the passage of the Railroad bill in any way affect this situation?

III. The Food Situation—"Wheat Prices Fixed," "The Food Enigma."

1. Why are various members of Congress in favor of raising the price of wheat? Why is the President opposed?
2. How do you account for the difference of opinion between various Government officials as to present food conditions? Which party to the controversy seems to be right?
3. If Mr. Hoover is right in predicting a further rise in food prices, can the present price of wheat be maintained?

IV. American and European Systems of Government Compared—"The Stability of the American Government."

1. Explain the "fundamental difference between the United States and all other governments."
2. "Mr. Wilson, who is prime minister as well as President, is in for three years more," etc. Show how this is both the strength and the weakness of our system of government.
3. Is the comparison given in the last paragraph of the editorial as valid in times of peace as in times of war?

V. In Russia—"A Talk With Trotzky," "The German Demands on Russia," "The German Advance in Russia," "Civil War in Finland."

1. Summarize the article under the heading—"Trotzky's Economic Program."
2. "What we aim at now is control rather than ownership." How, then, does this program differ from that now in operation in the United States?
3. Distinguish between Kropotkin's "communalism" and Trotzky's "federalism."
4. "Profit sharing is a bourgeois notion." What does this mean to you?
5. What are Trotzky's reasons for believing that his ideas will spread beyond the confines of Russia? Does the evidence given in the last paragraph of the article and in the news items bear out his belief?

VI. A Monroe Doctrine for the Pacific—"Australia's Attitude."

1. Study a map of the Pacific Ocean. Would an Australian "Monroe Doctrine" be justified by conditions which you find?
2. ". . . the appeal 'your King needs you' . . . does not have a very fetching effect on a large part of the Australian population," etc. Why not?
3. "The recruiting speeches . . . in Australia appealed to much the same motives as in America," etc. How do you explain this?
4. Why did Australia reject conscription while the United States and Canada accepted it?



# Right, to the Minute

Men and women with active and orderly minds learn to lean on The Independent (with which is incorporated Harper's Weekly) for accurate, well-balanced information about things happening *now*.

The same men and women consult The American Year Book for the events of *last year*.

For anything further back they go to the encyclopedia.

## The American Year Book

is made for busy men, editors, contributors, professional men, teachers, scientific workers, and every one who wishes to verify or confirm questions that arise in his mind.

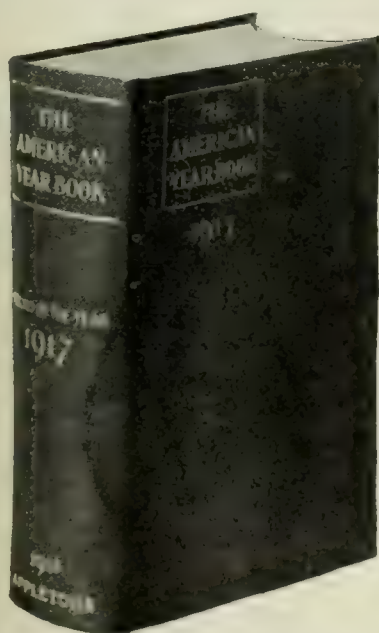
It is a short cut to accurate knowledge of recent events, and the progress of the world. Here you will find everything worth knowing that has happened during 1917—the greatest year in history since the world began.

## The Independent Is an Illustrated History of Our Own Times

appearing in weekly installments. It consists essentially of two parts: news and comment, of what has happened and what it means.

As nowadays the old files of The Independent and Harper's Weekly are recognized everywhere as containing the best interpretation of the times that tried men's souls from '61 to '65, so today these two magazines, now united in one, are doing again a similar public service, not only for this generation, but for those to come.

## The Independent's Remarkable Offer



By special arrangement with the publishers, Messrs. D. Appleton and Company, we are able to supply the American Year Book at practically the manufacturing cost in combination with a subscription to The Independent.

### \$7.00 Value for \$5.00

The American Year Book can be obtained from no other source for less than the regular price of Three Dollars. The yearly subscription price of The Independent is Four Dollars. However, while our supply lasts, we shall accept subscriptions to The Independent for one year—new or renewal—and deliver to your address, charges prepaid, a copy of the 1918 edition of The American Year Book for only Five Dollars. The Independent may be sent to one address and the Year Book to another address in case you wish to use either as a gift to a friend. This offer also applies to new subscriptions. This offer holds good only for subscribers in the United States.

### Every Busy Man and Woman Needs The American Year Book

To get the information that is packed into this handy volume of 900 pages you would have to read hundreds of books, magazines and newspapers. No other book in your library contains this invaluable material. You need The American Year Book. 6000 subjects are indexed. You can find easily, at any time, just the ones on which you wish to be posted. To insure getting your copy at this bargain price, order at once as our supply is limited.

## Independent Corporation

Please send me post-paid a copy of The American Year Book and enter my subscription to The Independent for one full year. Enclosed please find \$5, which covers the cost of both.

Name.....

Address.....

P. O. ....

State .....

## The Independent

HARPER'S WEEKLY



VICTORY AND THE ROAD TO PEACE

BY SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER

THREE DOLLARS

What just one of the 52 weekly issues of The Independent is worth to a reader

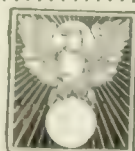
RAY S. TRENT, OF INDIANA UNIVERSITY, WRITES:

"Please continue my subscription to The Independent and send me a copy of The American Year Book. The latest issue of your magazine, which contained the editorial on government ownership, the article on Secretary Baker, and the double page by George Creel, was itself worth a year's subscription price. In fact, any one of the three articles was worth the entire year's cost."

The double page referred to above was the first "Message from the United States Government to the American People." These articles are prepared each week by George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, appointed by President Wilson. This is the most important national service that The Independent has ever been privileged to offer. Week by week the Government will talk over with the people the work that is being done and the plans that are being made to carry on the war to a successful end. This weekly message will present first-hand information that is immediately vital to the American people.

THIS COUPON IS WORTH TWO DOLLARS

BOOK DIVISION  
119 WEST FORTIETH ST., NEW YORK



INDEPENDENT 3-9-18



# This is an Appeal for everybody to join hands to destroy the Liquor Traffic forever

When the boys marched down the street with flags flashing in the sunlight, and drums throbbing—did you get a tightening of the throat? Was there a moment when the picture blurred?

When you bought your Liberty Bond, and helped swell that great total of Seven Billion Dollars, was this picture in your mind?

You wanted to help end the War—didn't you?—to stop the tide of red ruin and outrage and killing, to end it at the least cost in young American lives.

## Will You Give One \$50 Bond?

Will you dedicate one of those Liberty Bonds which you have already paid for to help make the War still shorter, and to help bring our boys back to us as fine as when they went?

Every man who reads history knows the temptations of Army life—

Every man knows how drink weakens the physique and loosens the moral fibre of both men and women—

Every man knows how inseparable drink and the other vices are.

At this time while our whole Government beseeches and commands our boys who go to fight to leave drink alone, shall we who sit at home slacken our industry and impair our judgment with the alcohol denied to them?

The Bond that you put into this Campaign will help make even a slacker realize that drinking is mighty poor patriotism.

The time is ripe—Congress has passed a bill which will put liquor out of business if the States ratify the amendment.

## Help the Fighters Fight

There never was a time when America so needed her sober senses.

This is a War within a War. A battlefield right here at home.

If you take your share in the fight, your service will be devoted to the safety and welfare of your country just as surely as if you had been selected for the fighting line in France.

You can dig the biggest trench in the world—a trench that will stop the whole liquor traffic forever.

The most important thing is that you send your contribution now.

Do your part for victory.

## Strengthen America



THIS is the great opportunity for the man or woman with the 10c piece, the dollar bill, the \$50 Liberty Bond, the \$1,000 Liberty Bond, or the \$50,000 check.

All get together now, and the thing is done with for all time.

## Make Your Liberty Bond Work Twice

You bought it to make the best Army.

Give it to fight the worst enemy.

Lloyd George said: "We are fighting Germany, Austria, and Drink—the greatest of these deadly foes is Drink!"

The money raised will be spent to bring the necessity of prohibition home to every man, woman, and child in America, and especially in those States where it is important that the Legislatures vote for the prohibition amendment.

Advertising space will be used because that is the only space which we can absolutely control, and advertising space must be paid for.

The only way to put the liquor traffic out of business is by getting the States to vote for the ratification of the prohibition amendment.

The only motive power sufficient to induce the great mass of people to do a big thing, is a wave of collective emotion which makes them all feel the same thing at the same time.

And the only practical way in which to reach the whole population of all the States at once is by paid advertising.

While all the world is making sacrifices and trying to eliminate waste, liquor wastes capital—wastes earnings—wastes manpower—wastes foodstuffs—wastes human efficiency, and wastes human life. You cannot say one strong, unqualified word for the liquor habit or the liquor business.

The brewers are telling their story in big space, and are claiming the support of the working-man.

We are prepared to meet successfully every argument of the liquor men as a result of a world-wide study of the economic aspects of the liquor problem.

We will show why brewers should get less sugar, molasses, grain, coal, and railway service, and why you and the boys at the Front should get more.

## What Has Drink Done for You?

The brewers admit that they were weak in tying up with the saloon and the dive.

Now they don't want us to drink whiskey any more—only beer.

They think beer would do us good.

Who says any drink is good for us?

Ask the trainers of young men. Ask the heads of medical institutions and hospitals.

Ask the keepers of jails, work-houses, and almshouses what drink has done to their inmates.

## Help Awaken America

The nation-wide campaign plans are ready. Weekly and daily newspapers, posters, leaflets, and stereopticon slides will be used to convince men and women of the economic loss and social and moral wreckage wrought by the liquor traffic.

This page was paid for by private subscription. With your help the facts can be presented until every soul in America is awake.

Join the men whose names appear at the foot of this page. They are the official representatives of thirty Christian denominations having 140,000 individual churches, with a membership of 18,000,000.

Money is needed. We want to drive home the facts about liquor in plain language that everybody can understand.

Your town and your State will get the benefit. This is a nation-wide campaign.

Every \$50 Bond is a field gun—every \$10 check is a rifle—every dime is a bullet.

### Tear off this Coupon

Use it whether sending bond, check, money order, or currency. Do it now.

ALFRED R. KIMBALL

Treasurer

Strengthen America Campaign  
105 E. 22nd St., New York, N. Y.

I enclose \$..... in {  
Bond  
Check  
M. O.  
Currency

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

Ind. 3-9-18

Advertising copy for newspapers furnished to local committees without expense. Send for samples.

"If you believe that drink does more harm than good—help stop it!"

**Strengthen America Campaign**

Charles Stelzle, Manager

105 East Twenty-second Street

New York City, N. Y.

### FEDERAL COUNCIL

of the Churches of Christ in America

Rev. Frank Mason North  
President

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland  
General Secretary

Mr. Alfred R. Kimball  
Treasurer

Gov. Carl E. Milliken  
Chairman of  
Temperance Commission



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## MORE GERMAN HYPOCRISY

**T**HERE is little hope of peace in the Imperial German Chancellor's reply to President Wilson's latest address to Congress. It is true that there are superficial signs of promise in von Hertling's speech, but they vanish when the surface is scratched.

The Chancellor smoothly declares himself ready to accept as the basis of a general peace discussion the four principles enunciated by President Wilson, but his smoothness is too perfect to carry conviction. The four principles, it will be remembered, are briefly these:

1. The essential justice of each case to be the basis of each part of the peace settlement;
2. No bartering from sovereignty to sovereignty of peoples and provinces;
3. Every territorial adjustment to be in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned;
4. All well defined national aspirations to be granted most complete satisfaction compatible with future peace.

Von Hertling, with a noble gesture, sweeps all these into the grasp of his approval.

Justice? The phrase of Saint Augustine fifteen centuries ago—*justitia fundamentum regnorum*—is still valid today.

No bartering of peoples and lands? Of course not. All that sort of thing—the mixing of state territory with princely and private property—belongs to a past that is far behind us.

Interest and benefit of populations concerned to be controlling? Certainly, merely a corollary of the preceding principle.

Satisfaction of national aspirations? I can give assent in principle.

This is all very fine and noble and magnanimous. But what it does it really mean?

One glance at the eastern borders of the German Empire and its meaning—its emptiness of meaning rather—becomes apparent. The Russian people, bewildered and demoralized by events they cannot understand and new responsibilities and privileges they do not know how to use, see the German armies driving pitilessly across their land toward their capital city. Is this justice? Is this regard for the national aspirations of a great people? Is this in the interest and for the benefit of the population?

Von Hertling, with the face of a Chadband and the voice of a Pecksniff, assures them that it is.

These military operations, he unctuously declares, "have been undertaken in the name of humanity. They are measures of assistance and have no other character. It is a question of creating peace and order in the interest of peaceable populations."

The Imperial Chancellor overplays the part. He disgusts where he would deceive. He repels where he would entice. There is no hope of peace on the road Germany now treads.

## MORE FREEDOM FOR THE PRESIDENT

**T**HE directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have recommended to its members, which include more than a thousand chambers of commerce and industrial organizations thruout the country, their endorsement and support of the Overman bill, which would extend the President's powers to rearrange and coordinate the executive powers of the Government. This action is peculiarly significant, in view of the former support by the central body of the chamber of the proposals for a Department of Munitions and a War Cabinet. Mr. Waddill Catchings, chairman of the chamber's war committee, has made clear the ground upon which he and his associates have decided to transfer their advocacy from the Chamberlain proposals to the Administration's plan embodied in the Overman bill. He said in this connection:

No matter whether one might have been disposed to urge the passage of the bill for a Ministry of Munitions and a War Cabinet, this hardly seems the direction for effective effort at this time. Those in charge of the administrative machinery of the Government are strongly opposing the passage of these measures. The Administration's proposal that the existing machinery should be changed to bring about central control and responsibility offers an opportunity for progress which all should support.

These representatives of the business and industrial interests of the country have shown wisdom and broad-mindedness in arriving at this decision.

It is not easy for men in quasi-public positions to renounce a stand which they have definitely taken and make open announcement of the transfer of their support from one to another of two conflicting measures. But this is not the first time that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has shown that it is under the leadership of men of large caliber and unselfish devotion to the public interest.

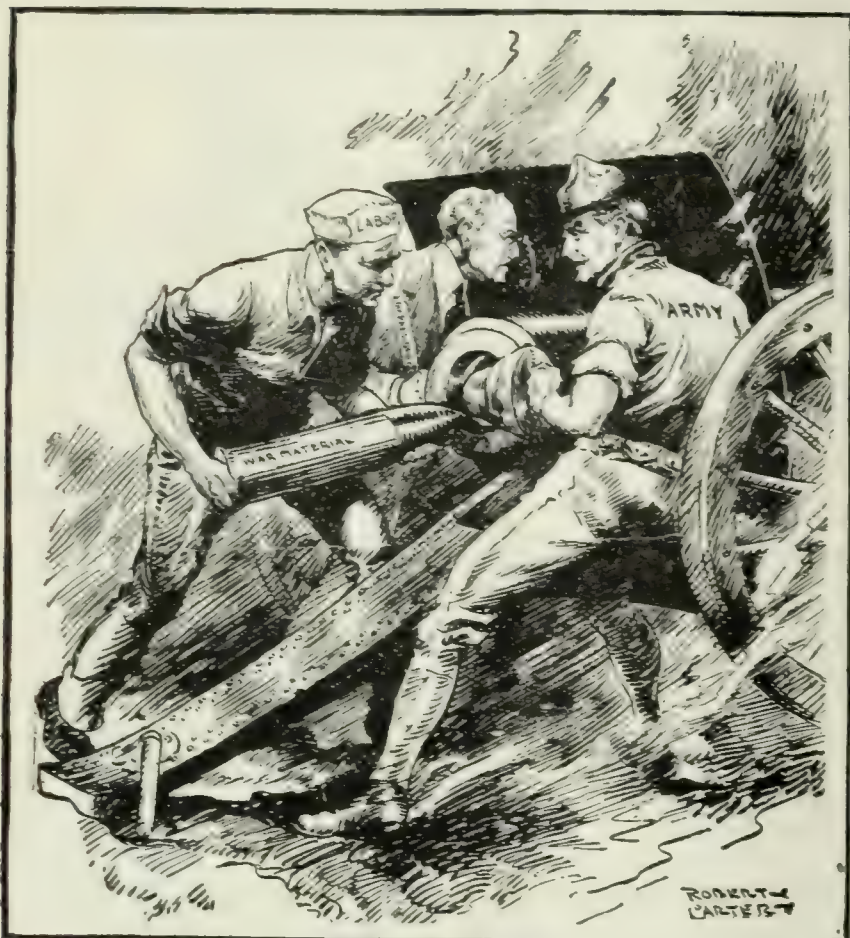
The position which the chamber now takes is sound. The administrative end of America's prosecution of the war needs centralization and coordination. It is not good business practise to carry on thru separate and unrelated agencies such operations as the buying on a stupendous scale of the materials of war. It is not efficient administration to have the operations of a dozen different departments and bureaus carried on without adequate machinery for bringing them all into harmony and unity of action. It is not sound organization to have scattered responsibility and divided authority.

The conditions which demanded revision for the elimination of these grievous faults have been universally recognized. The only question was that of the method to be employed in their correction. The Department of Munitions and War Cabinet bills proposed one solution of the problem; the Overman



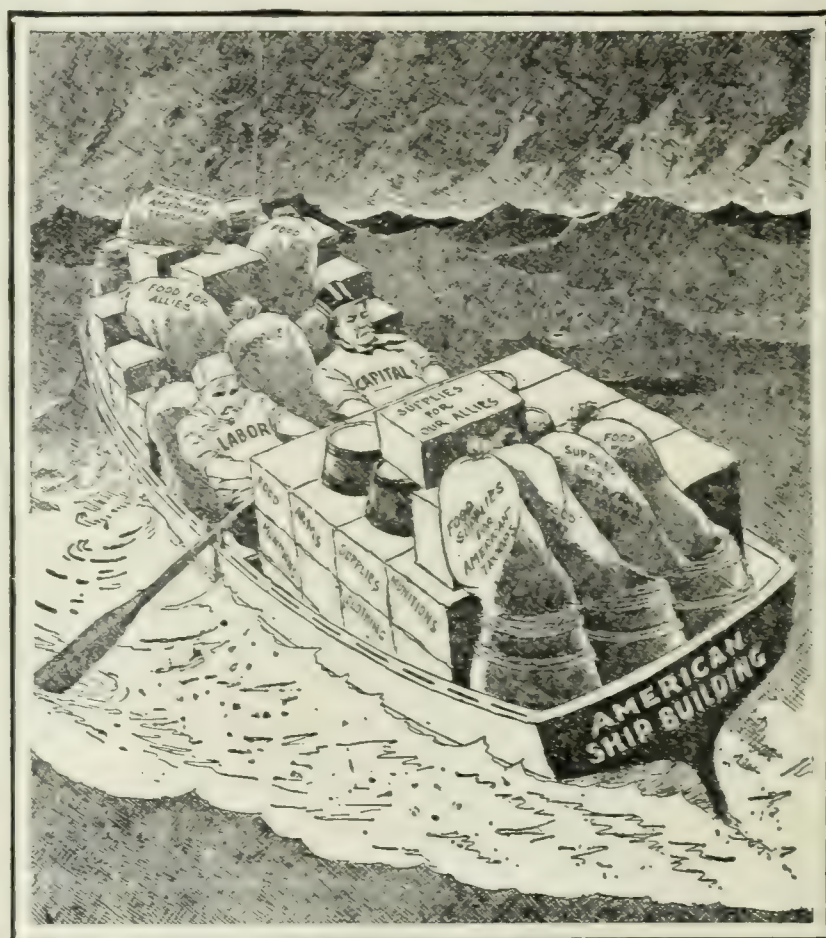
# CARTOON COMMENT

## THE BRIDGE TO FRANCE



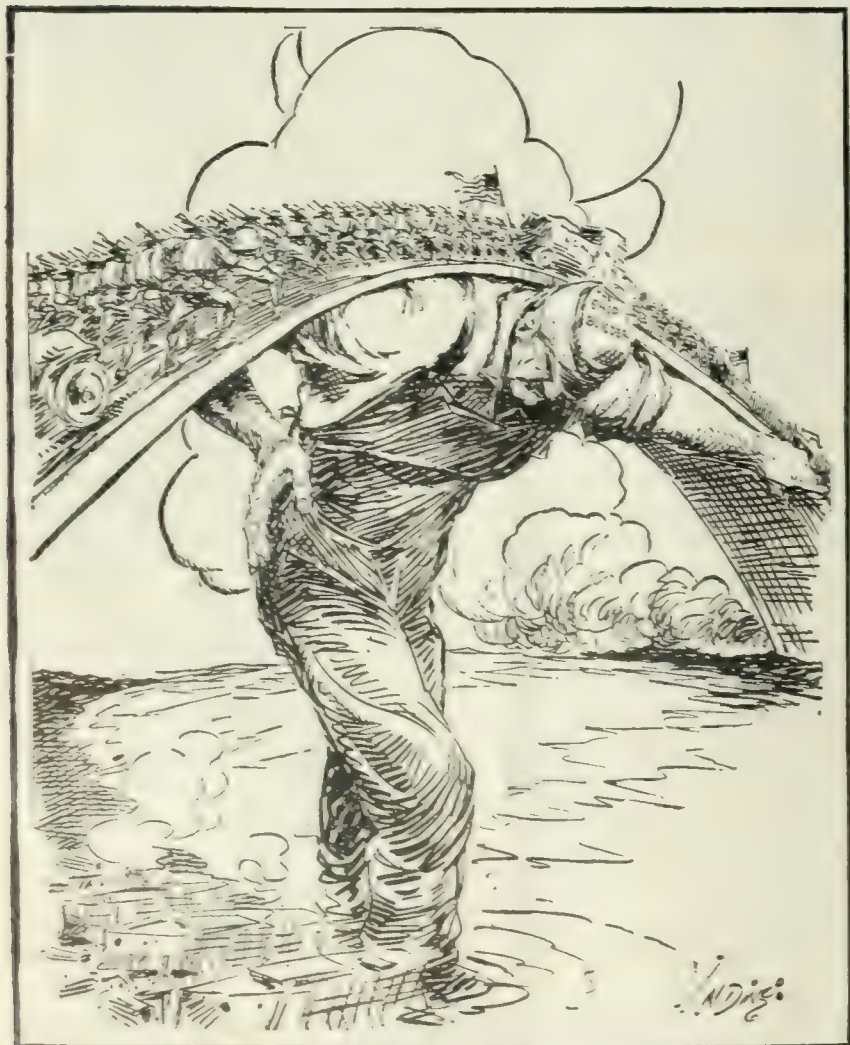
### UNITED WE STAND!

The big gun of victory can be fired only when the executive and military departments have the vigorous, steady support of labor. Cartoon by Robert Carter in the Philadelphia "Public Ledger"



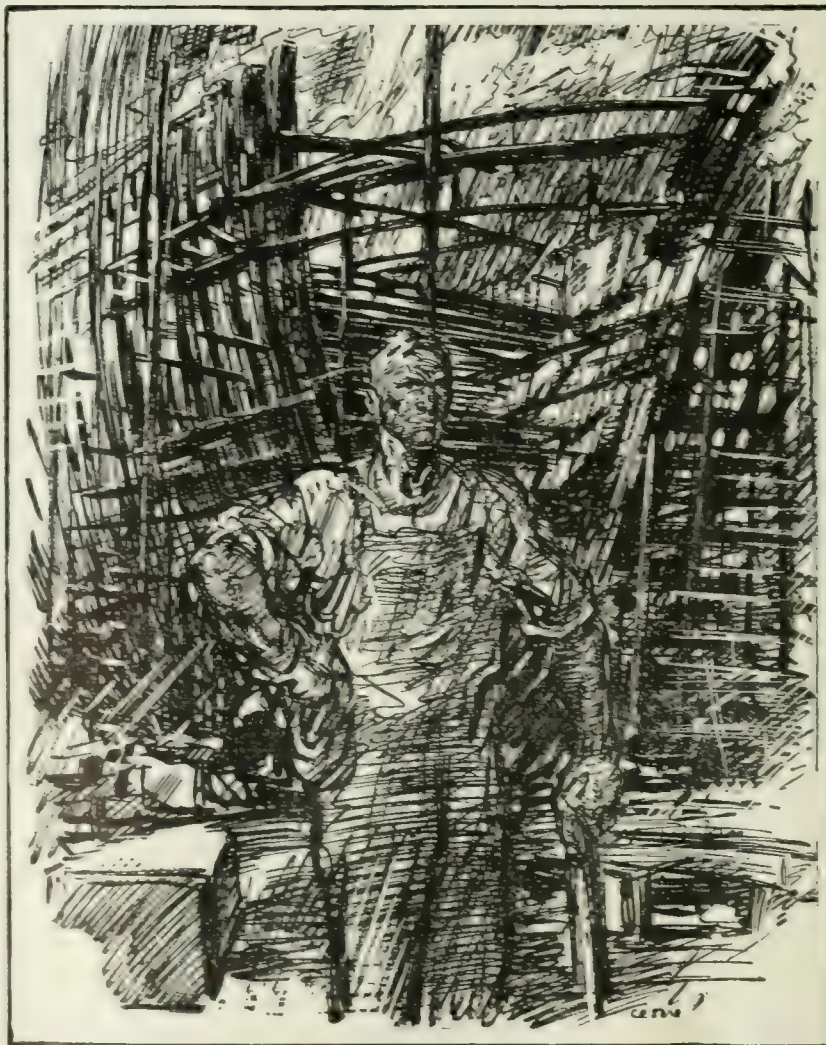
### THE LIFE-SAVERS

Team-work of labor and capital, particularly in the matter of building ships, is the appeal of Winsor McCay's cartoon in the New York "American," copyright International News Service



### THE BRIDGE

Upon this present-day Atlas depends the progress of world freedom. We have the men and the supplies to win the war; we need the ships. Cartoon by Darling in the New York "Tribune"



### FOR DEMOCRACY

Cesare's cartoon of the ship builder, drawn for the New York "Evening Post," is a stirring call to labor's patriotism. Behind the figure of the workman looms the keel of an unfinished ship



bill another. But the President did not want either a new Cabinet member entrusted with the manufacture and purchase of munitions or a super-Cabinet for the supreme control of the nation's war activities. Given his unwillingness to adopt these means for the accomplishment of the desired result, the unwisdom of urging them became apparent. The Constitution makes the President supreme in the realm of executive action. His is the authority to administer; his the responsibility for the carrying out of the policies nationally determined upon. It would be folly to impose upon an executive new administrative machinery to the setting up of which he was strongly opposed. An executive works best, so far as method is concerned, in his own way. He should be given a free hand, and held to the strictest responsibility, not for adherence to given methods, but for the achievement of desired results.

The President wants greater freedom of action in his appointed field of executive administration. He wants it in order that he may be able to achieve the greater efficiency which not only his critics but the national exigency demand of him. He should be given that augmented freedom and given it in his own way. There has been fear expressed, with how much sincerity in any given case it is not easy to say, that the increase of the President's authority over executive functions will be a step toward autocracy. The fear is unfounded. Senator Watson, of Indiana, a leader in the Republican party, has paid his respects to this apprehension in a recent address. He said:

Many are alarmed lest we drift into autocracy, but very much depends upon the President's intention in asking the power and the length of time for which it is bestowed. If we confine the term and operation of this authority to the period of the war there is no just cause for alarm. But if we confer it for periods long after the war then is there grave cause for apprehension.

This bestowal of power upon the President in war time and for war purposes is not only not dangerous, but may be, and much of it is, necessary. But to bestow this authority upon him now and expressly provide that it shall continue long after the war is over is precisely the same as if he had sought this great authority long before the war began.

There is no purpose, we are convinced, to make the grant of powers in the Overman bill for more than the period of the war. Such an emergency grant is not only not perilous, but the part of wisdom.

## AUSTRALIA'S ATTITUDE

**C**ALEB CUSHING, in *The Independent* of May 18, 1871, said:

The day is not remote when another "doctrine of Monroe" will in the name of the United States of Australia interdict to old Europe the placing of a foot on the islands of the Pacific.

This prophecy, which at the time must have seemed as imaginary as Macaulay's vision of some future New Zealander sitting on a broken pier of London Bridge and sketching the ruins of St. Paul's, has in our time been fulfilled. Thirty years after it was uttered the states of Australia united and now we see the Commonwealth taking a decided stand against allowing Germany to regain the footing on the islands of the Pacific from which the Australians have dislodged her. Thru the efforts of the four powers of the Pacific, United States, Australia, New Zealand and Japan, the Great Ocean has been freed from Spanish and German control. France and the Netherlands still hold some Pacific possessions, but these powers are not regarded with apprehension. The British islands such as Fiji will doubtless eventually be transferred to Australia or New Zealand and then the Pacific will be virtually relieved of the handicap of absentee landlordism.

We must understand the point of view of Australia if we would judge fairly her action in voting against conscription last December. Americans, at least, have no right to point the finger of shame until ten millions of them have volunteered and kept up the fight for three and a half years. For Australia, with a population of only 5,000,000

scattered over a territory as large as the United States, has produced 500,000 volunteers, of whom 313,000 have been sent to the front and 20,000 more are on the way. The Australian forces have suffered 112,000 casualties, including more than 30,000 killed.

But, it may be objected, Australia as a member of the British Empire was in duty bound to render such service. That is true. Australia is loyal to Great Britain and she has proved it by doing her bit—and a bit more. She believes in the Empire and thinks much more of it than do many Englishmen. But as a matter of fact the appeal "Your King needs you" or the waving of the Union Jack does not have a very fetching effect on a large part of the Australian population, altho ninety-five per cent of them are of British descent. Australia had no voice in the foreign policy of Great Britain that led to participation in the war and she did not feel that she is any more obligated to fight to get Belgium for the Belgians, Serbia for the Serbs, Poland for the Poles, Trieste for the Italians, Armenia for the Armenians, Palestine for the Jews and Constantinople for the Russians than the United States or any other well-meaning bystander. The recruiting speeches, posters and editorials in Australia appealed to much the same motives as in America, that is, to the fear of German autocracy and aggressiveness, to abhorrence of German brutality and ruthlessness and to sympathy for oppressed peoples. Premier Hughes, in his appeal to the soldiers at the front to vote for conscription, did not mention King George, the Union Jack or Old England. His main argument was this:

Soldiers, the time has come for plain speaking. While you have been exposed to great hardships, certain sections of those for whose safety you are risking death daily have been playing upon the credulity and apathy of the citizens of the Commonwealth. Boloist activity is doing the dirty work of Germany in Australia, as in other countries. The recent strike, the most disastrous in the history of Australia, was engineered by these sections for the deliberate purpose of destroying the Government and rendering its war policy abortive. Its object was political, not industrial. These reckless extremists prate about liberty. There is only one way by which liberty can be won or maintained, only one way by which Australia can be kept white and free—by fighting against Germany, the enemy of liberty and Australia.

Soldiers, you have taken that way. But these men will not stand by your side. They must be made to do it. Why should they live at their ease, refusing to reinforce you, and to give that much-needed rest to which you are so richly entitled?

But in spite of this appeal the soldier vote divided almost fifty-fifty on the question of conscription. The "yes" votes outnumbered the "no" votes in the army less than half of one per cent. That is, the men actually serving in Europe and Asia were less disposed to call others into the service than were the women and the stay-at-home men in Tasmania and West Australia. The other four states voted "no" emphatically, so conscription was lost by 170,000 votes out of about 2,144,000, nearly three times as big a negative majority as was given in the previous referendum on the same question in October, 1916.

The campaign was an exceedingly bitter one. The Sinn Fein figured largely. The I. W. W. were an active element of the opposition. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, Dr. Mannix, fought the measure, claiming the Pope favored the abolition of conscription everywhere as a step toward disarmament. The introduction of Chinese into Britain and France and alleged favors shown to Japan in the partition of the Pacific were brought up as evidence that the mother country was regardless of Australia's ideals and interests.

On the other side the Government denounced all opposition as traitorous and even went so far as to suppress the "Hansard"—what we should call the "Congressional Record"—of the Queensland Parliament on the ground that it contained seditious literature. The papers, formerly so optimistic, suddenly changed their tone and declared it "quite possible" that Germany would win the war. One of the Commonwealth ministers, Mr. Watt, said at Sydney:



The present position seems to be bad—absolutely rotten. You see much in the papers that makes things black enough but the telegrams that come to the Government are blacker still. You know that the situation is pregnant with disaster—even early disaster.

The Government declared that seven thousand new men a month were necessary to keep up the strength of the Australian forces at the front and that conscription was absolutely necessary to obtain them, for the volunteer system had broken down.

But in the face of these arguments and menaces Australia refused to take the step taken by Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and the United States. Was it because the Australians did not fear the predicted danger of German conquest, or because they did not like Mr. Hughes, or because they wished to rebuke the London Government for its mismanagement of the Gallipoli and Somme campaigns, or because they disliked the Japanese alliance, or because they thought they needed their young men to develop and populate their empty continent, or because they were disgusted at the revelations of the secret treaties, or because they felt that they had done enough and it was now America's turn, or because of other reasons—who can say? Who can read the mind of a democracy? King Demos decides but never explains.

## THE STABILITY OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

IN opening his sensational speech at Paris on November 12 Premier Lloyd George said:

I have one advantage in speaking of this war in that I am almost the only minister in any land on either side who has been in it from the beginning to this hour.

This remark calls attention to the fundamental difference between the United States and all other governments, the irremovability of the executive. It is a feature which has been sharply criticized abroad and even at home but which has certain undeniable advantages, especially in time of war. "Don't swap horses in crossing a stream" is a maxim that democracies are too prone to forget. Whenever things go wrong the government is apt to go out even tho there is no probability that the men put in will do any better. A single adverse vote on any part of any policy of any member of the cabinet may throw out the whole government at any moment and perhaps force every member of parliament to seek reelection within a few weeks. In such an election the dominant issue is apt to be quite other than that on which the government fell, so it does not constitute a genuine referendum.

In peace times such a system, tho bothersome, risky and expensive, does not matter much, but in time of war unity of action and continuity of policy are most essential and it is extremely dangerous to have a clean sweep merely because somebody made some mistake or became temporarily unpopular in parliament. During the war, in spite of the party truce and the profest desire of the politicians to subordinate everything to patriotic unity, the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Austria-Hungary have suffered a complete shake-up from three to six times. The Russian Government has been shaken up so many times that it has gone all to pieces. Some of these changes have been for the better; some for the worse. Most of them might better have been avoided, for unless a change of administration is a decided improvement the loss in efficiency is greater than the gain. Bethmann-Hollweg is no Bismarck. Nobody considered him a great man. Yet by keeping him in his post of Chancellor until recently Germany has had a considerable advantage over the more vacillating Allies. The war has been prolonged for months and millions of men have suffered because of this weakness of the parliamentary governments of Europe. Putting a man into a position of authority of whose duties and policies he may know nothing with the expectation that he will be

kicked out within a few months because he or some one of his colleagues has done something that seemed wrong to those who were not acquainted with affairs—is that the best way to run a government? An American cabinet officer may know as little about his department on his appointment as a European minister, but he is more likely to do better, for he can look forward to a long term with considerable confidence.

Mr. Wilson, who is prime minister as well as President, is in for three years more unless he commits a high crime or misdemeanor. Part of the American people think, or rather thought, that some other man, say Taft, Roosevelt or Hughes, would have made a better president. But would those who voted against him want him deposed tomorrow and some one else put in his place? If so, whom would they agree upon?

People find fault with the various cabinet officers for various things. That is the privilege, if not the duty, of every American citizen. But does anybody think the country would be any better off if the whole lot of them were turned out immediately and replaced by as many Republicans? Individual members of the cabinet may at any time be removed and replaced by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. This is done whenever there is sufficient ground of complaint. But this involves no "cabinet crisis" such as frequently upsets the government of other countries. But if a secretary does as well as may reasonably be expected with his department and is not in irreconcilable antagonism to the policy of the administration he may anticipate as long a term and as secure a tenure as the President.

But whenever we venture in a modest way to call attention to some of the practical advantages of the American system we hear from England and France and Italy and Germany that they are more democratic than we, that the President is more of an autocrat than any czar, and that if we want a real popular government we must copy their system of ministerial responsibility to parliament. But every country where this system is really effective has suffered from it in some degree, and has it gained anything in the way of democratic control? Has any one of these countries, even after changing its administration half a dozen times in the last three years, got a government that commands the sincere loyalty and coöperation of its parliament and its people any better than ours?

Is beer food? Perhaps; but to make a meal of it a man would have to absorb so much water and alcohol that he would be too waterlogged—and too drunk—to get up from the table.

If there are any pacifists, *pur sang*, left of the kind who really believe in the efficacy of non-resistance, how must they be disturbed by the relentless advance of Germany in unresisting Russia.

A white blackbird has appeared in the classic halls of Congress. Congressman Fuller, of Massachusetts, has resigned from a committee because it never met, did no work, and entailed "needless and unjustifiable expense upon the people who pay the bills." He must be a queer bird. He will be croaking next that Congressmen should earn their salaries!

Samuel Gompers, on behalf of American labor, has sent a smashing message to German labor: "You can't talk peace with us now. You can't talk international conferences with us now. Either you smash your autocracy, or by the gods we will smash it for you. Before you talk peace terms, get back from France, get back from Belgium, into Germany, and then we will talk peace." Every American workman worth his salt will agree.

Chancellor von Hertling, with grave courtesy, assures us that there does not exist in Germany "an antagonism between an autocratic government and a mass of people without rights." He declares that "with us Princes and Governments are the highest members of the nation . . . with whom the final decision lies." We are grateful for the confession. Americans do not like Princes—or even governments—who hold the final decision in their hands. That is just what we are fighting—and shall fight to the end.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Railroad Bill Passes

The Railroad Bill, providing for the details of government control during the war and for eighteen months thereafter, passed the Senate without a rollcall, after a prolonged discussion. At the last minute an amendment was inserted in the bill adding all short line competitive railroads to those under government control. As the bill stands the President may fix rates subject to review by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The provision for compensation to the roads on the basis of the average operating income for the years 1915, 1916 and 1917 stood to the end thru many stormy attacks. An attempt by Senator Lodge, with Republican backing, to reduce the period of government control after the war from eighteen months to six, failed in the final hours of debate.

The Democratic senators seemed greatly divided over the discussion of the bill. Senator Underwood, of Alabama, expressed alarm at the powers given to the President and the possibility of permanent government ownership. He warned the Senate against building up an autocracy, and voiced the hope that "the roads would be returned to their owners" as soon as peace was concluded.

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, on the other hand, hailed the bill as the forerunner of government control over various public utilities, and he predicted that the question would be the great domestic issue in the next national campaign. In this portion of his speech he said:

Let us not deceive ourselves as to the meaning of this measure. This is the be-

ginning of the Government taking the railroads as a Government agency. The roads will never be permitted to return to the former state of personal control for private benefit. At the same time this country takes over the railroads, it will take the telegraph and telephone privileges, and then the products for fuel, particularly the lands of coal and oil, and put these under Government direction.

All agencies of this nature in this republic, necessary to the public welfare of man, will be taken by the Government as a necessary protection of the republic.

While Congress was attending to its railroad duty, Director General McAdoo reported that freight was moving in much better shape, especially on the congested eastern roads, where 266,000 cars were on the rails as against 170,000 on January 1. Steps have been taken for speeding up repairs to rolling stock and getting the equipment generally in better shape.

## The Food Enigma

That patient individual the ultimate consumer, suffered this week from another general jump in food prices, and at the same time conflicting statements from several departments of the Government left him puzzled as to what the future had in store for him.

First came Food Controller Hoover with the announcement that the eastern part of the United States was facing a virtual food famine, due to inadequate transportation facilities. "The next sixty days," he declared, "will be the most critical period of our food history." The big consuming centers, he said, had been living for some time on their reserves, and these were rapidly approaching exhaustion. Soft corn and potatoes in large quanti-



L'Asino, Italy

### UNDER THE GERMAN PEACE

An Italian warning against Teuton camouflage in peace proposals

ties were spoiling in the west because they could not be shipped.

Railroad Administrator McAdoo disagreed with this diagnosis. He said there could be no food shortage due to inadequate transportation, and he offered to provide cars to carry food, for the eastern cities and for shipment to the Allies, at whatever places and in whatever quantities Mr. Hoover cared to designate. Later in the week Secretary of Agriculture Houston entered the arena with a statement to the effect that there was no reason to be alarmed over the food situation and no prospect of famine existed.

Following all this, talk has arisen in Congress in favor of an investigation to get at the real facts. Critics of Mr. Hoover point out that several weeks ago he predicted a meat famine in the East, which did not materialize, and early last fall, only a week or two before sugar began to disappear from our markets, he announced that there was no danger of a sugar shortage.

Mr. Hoover made a further announcement during the week from which it is to be deduced that we must face an era of still higher prices for foodstuffs. He stated that the Food Administration has been instrumental in fixing the prices of wheat and sugar, and, in the cases of some cities, of milk, but beyond that it "had no powers or intention to interest itself in prices." Those who had hoped that the Food Administration would extend its supervision to the other cereals besides wheat, to meat products and other foodstuffs, are doomed to disappointment.

Since the order was issued requiring



### JAPAN'S AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

The appointment of Viscount Kikujiro Ishii as Japanese representative to this country brings back to Washington a good friend of the United States Government. Viscount Ishii headed the Japanese war mission which came here last August; he was instrumental in arranging the understanding between Japan and America concerning China. In 1912 Viscount Ishii was Japanese Ambassador to France. Three years later he was made Foreign Minister of the empire.





COMMANDING OUR TELEPHONE UNIT IN FRANCE

Mrs. Inez Ann Crittenden, of Claremont, California, sailed for France in February to take charge of the Telephone Unit of the American Expeditionary Forces overseas. In the unit are several hundred American girl telephone operators and interpreters, serving under the same rules and regulations as the men of the United States army.

20 per cent of other cereals in wheaten bread, the price of bread has risen in many cities. Corn, the principal adulterant, has jumped in price, because the demand for it has increased and there has been no attempt to regulate it. The various milk commissions have apparently not worked out to the general satisfaction. Chicago has just weathered a boycott on the part of the producers which for a time reduced the city's supply by 50 per cent. The Milk Commission for the Eastern States has increased prices for the consumer, in spite of the direct relation shown by the New York City Board of Health between milk prices and infant mortality, and has taken no single constructive step to remedy the present wasteful methods of distribution or suggest any solution for the whole milk problem.

Beyond a doubt the demand for a full investigation of the whole food situation will become imperative before spring is far advanced.

**Wheat Prices Fixed** The controversy over wheat prices was ended on February 23, when President Wilson by proclamation fixed the price for this year's crop on a basis of \$2.20 a bushel at Chicago, with differentials making a range from \$2 in the farm districts to \$2.27 and \$2.28 at Atlantic ports. There had been considerable agitation for higher prices, and several bills had been introduced in Congress by representatives from the grain belt fixing the price at \$2.50 and more.

"To increase the price of wheat above the present figure," said the President, "or to agitate any increase in price, would have the effect of very seriously hampering the large operations of the nation and of the Allies by causing the wheat of last year's crop to be withheld from the market.

It would, moreover, dislocate all the present wage levels that have been established after much anxious discussion, and would therefore create an industrial unrest which would be harmful to every industry in the country."

In refusing to raise the price, President Wilson made an appeal to the patriotism of the farmer. "Next to the soldier himself, he is serving the country and the world, and saving them in a way which is absolutely fundamental to his own safety and prosperity." He declared that the Railroad Administration, the Department of Agriculture, and the Food Administration would cooperate to assist the farmer in every possible way. Already the farm industries have contributed over 200,000 men to the national army, and there has been a further drain on farm labor thru volunteering and because of the high wages paid in industrial pursuits.

President Wilson pointed out that the new draft regulations had been drawn with a view to taking as few men as possible from the farms. The Secretary of War has asked for authority, when conditions permit, to furlough soldiers who would go back to the farm during the planting and harvesting seasons. In addition, national and local agencies are organizing to increase the supply of farm labor.

**Political Values** Senator Lewis declares that government ownership of railroads will be the great issue of the next campaign, and some Republicans insist that the issue will be government efficiency, with the inevitable tariff as a collateral, but it is apparent that the words treason, sedition and disloyalty will figure fully as heavily in the congressional contest next fall as any matters of economic and social theory. When all else fails these magic words will be invoked to smash the opposing candidate.

As the parties begin to jockey for positions in the fall campaign, the terms are being used more frequently, not always with success. Opposition newspapers in the west apply the term "seditious" to the activities of the Non-Partisan League, which seems to be gaining steadily in power. The Governor of Wisconsin explained his recent attempt to appoint a United States Senator to fill the vacancy from that state, instead of calling for a general election, on the ground that he wished to be sure of having a patriotic loyalist in the Upper House. In the approaching four-cornered contest for the toga in that state the alleged loyalty or disloyalty of the candidates promises to drown all other issues.

In New Jersey Governor Edge appointed a retired reactionary political boss, a man of nearly eighty years, to the United States Senate, and in reply to criticisms on his selection, he asserted indignantly that his appointee was a "staunch loyalist."

Before the New York State Legislature, at a hearing on the federal

"dry" amendment, William J. Bryan denounced liquor as "the arch-traitor," while the assembled liquor men hissed "pacifist." In this legislature and in the New York City Board of Aldermen the Socialist members are branded as traitors whenever their colleagues have nothing else to do.

Judging by the habits of the politicians and the press, it seems to be the rule not to apply any of these unpleasant epithets to persons of conservative habits of thought. But even under this rule great discrimination must be used. Mr. Gompers intimated in a speech on Washington's Birthday that any labor man who proposed a conference with German labor was seditious. The next day representatives of British, French, Italian, Belgian, Portuguese, Rumanian and South African labor voted unanimously to hold such a conference.

It is apparent that "traitors" and "seditionists," in a political sense, are largely Pickwickian titles. "Politically speaking," remarked a wise old politician in New York this week, "a seditionist or pro-German is any one who doesn't agree with me."

One politician who is not calling any one names these days is the agile and youthful Mr. Hays, the new Republican National Chairman. Apparently every voting man looks good to Mr. Hays. He has been leaping from city to city getting Republicans of every previous condition of servitude into harmony conferences. He describes his motto as "assimilation, not elimination," and declares he will be an impersonal chairman.

In New York a reporter asked him: "Are you impersonal as to the economic remedies that are being advocated for our national problems? In a word, have you some economic beliefs, or do you simply want the Republican party to win elections?"

Mr. Hays replied that he most emphatically had such principles, but he was in too great a hurry to talk about them, and with that he jumped on a train bound for Washington and escaped, thus demonstrating his adhesion to that time-honored precept of National Chairmen—safety first.

**National Service Congress** Several state governors and many other distinguished persons, including former President Taft, attended the three-day Congress of National Service, under the auspices of the National Security League, which concluded at Chicago on February 23.

War until victory is attained was the note of the Congress. "We condemn all efforts toward peace without victory," read the resolution adopted. "All discussion of such a peace weakens the power of the nation." A call was issued to all citizens to make every sacrifice for the sake of winning the war. The campaign of patriotic education being pushed by the National Security League was endorsed.

The adoption of a policy of universal military service in the United States, "for the future safety of the



nation," was emphasized strongly during the three days of speech-making and was made a part of the platform adopted. Governor Whitman, of New York, former Secretary of War Don M. Dickinson and others delivered speeches urging the military training idea. It was the only after-the-war recommendation made by the Congress.

**A Labor Conference** At the call of the Government, representatives of capital and labor met at Washington on February 25 to begin a series of conferences, expected to extend over several weeks, with the object of arranging a program to eliminate strikes, as far as possible, during the war, and provide a maximum of production. The representatives of capital were named by the National Industrial Conference Board and the labor men were selections of the American Federation of Labor. Two men will be named by each side as representatives of the public in the conferences, and former President Taft is the first selection of the capitalists and Frank P. Walsh of the labor men. Secretary of Labor Wilson was the originator of the conference idea.

Secretary Wilson has high hopes for the conferences as a solvent for labor problems that have been worrying the Administration since our entrance into the war. He will place at the disposal of the conferees data gathered by government agents who are now attempting to adjust fifty-nine separate labor disputes thruout the country.

On the basis of the eventual agreement expected to be reached, the Government will lay down a national labor policy for the duration of the war, and if necessary legislation will be sought to enforce that policy.

**German Chancellor Accepts President's Peace Terms** In an address to the Reichstag on February 25 the German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, declared his agreement with the four fundamental principles that President Wilson on February 11 laid down as essential to a general and durable peace. These principles will be found in The Independent of February 23, page 304. The Chancellor begins by agreeing with the opinion expressed by Mr. Runciman in the House of Commons that it would be better to discuss terms in conference than by a public diplomatic dialog across the Channel and ocean, but adopting the existing method he "readily admits" that the President's speech "represents perhaps a small step toward a mutual rapprochement." The first of the four principles of the President, that peace must be based upon the essential justice of each particular case, the Chancellor regards as self-evident. It was enunciated by St. Augustine 1500 years ago.

As to the second of Mr. Wilson's stipulations, that "peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as tho they were mere chattels and pawns

in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power," the Chancellor says:

This clause, too, can be unconditionally assented to. Indeed, one wonders that the President of the United States considered it necessary to emphasize it anew. This clause contains a polemic against conditions long vanished, views against Cabinet politics and Cabinet wars, against mixing state territory and princely and private property, which belongs to a past that is far behind us.

He "gladly applauds" the statement that "the balance of power" is discredited, for it was invented by England to apply to continental states that threatened to become too powerful for her and "was only another expression for England's domination." He objects to the insinuation that Germany is an autocratic state.

The third and fourth clauses, that questions should be settled with regard for the satisfaction of national aspirations and the benefit of the populations concerned, the Chancellor accepts in principle and agrees with the President that peace on such a basis is discussable. He objects, however, to a one-sided application and says that "when England talks of people's right of self-determination, she does not think of applying the principle to Ireland, Egypt or India."

Then the Chancellor explains the reasons and motives for the advance into Russia, as follows:

Our war aims from the beginning were

the defense of the Fatherland, the maintenance of our territorial integrity, and the freedom of our economic development. Our warfare, even where it must be aggressive in action, is defensive in aim.

After the breaking off of peace negotiations by the Russian delegation on February 10 we had a free hand as against Russia. The sole aim of the advance of our troops, which was begun seven days after the rupture, was to safeguard the fruits of our peace with Ukraine. Aims of conquest were in no way a determining factor. We were strengthened in this by the Ukrainians' appeal for support in bringing about order in their young state against the disturbances carried out by the Bolsheviki.

If further military operations in other regions have taken place, the same applies to them. They in no way aim at conquest. They are solely taking place at the urgent appeals and representations of the populations for protection against atrocities and devastation by Red Guards and other hands. They have, therefore, been undertaken in the name of humanity.

We do not intend to establish ourselves, for example, in Esthonia or Livonia. In Courland and Lithuania our chief object is to create organs of self-determination and self-administration.

In the regulation of the frontier question only what is indispensable on military grounds will be demanded on Germany's part.

**The German Demands on Russia** Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, broke off the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk with a threat to declare—not war, but—revolution. He asserted that the German proletariat would never consent to fight against revolutionary Russia to impose such



VOILA, SAMMY!

The friendly welcome in this poster from *Le Matin*, Paris, to the American troops in France is backed by the offer of a genuine service to the Sammies. A service has been established for the sole purpose of giving the American soldiers any information they may want. "A sketch of the geography of France," "a list of the leading events of the war," "a translation of a French love story," are some typical requests





THE DISSOLUTION OF RUSSIA

Finland, Lithuania, Livonia and Esthonia have, like Poland and Ukraina, declared their independence. The Bolsheviks hold Petrograd and the Finnish cities of Helsingfors, Tammerfors and Viborg. The White Guards, fighting for a Finnish republic, hold Vasa and Uleaborg. The Germans are aiding the White Guards by sending shiploads of soldiers and munitions to Vasa. Sweden has occupied the Aland Islands. German forces by sea and land have taken Reval, the Russian naval base protecting the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. The German expedition headed toward Petrograd has already got beyond Pskov. The arrows indicate the main lines of the German advance into Russia from their former front below Riga.

impossible terms as the Central Powers proposed.

But he obviously underestimated the subserviency of the Socialists, for just as soon as the armistice expired the German troops entered upon their advance toward Petrograd and other important places. There are rumors that some of the German soldiers refused to obey the command, and even in one regiment shot forty-two of their officers, but whatever such mutinies may have amounted to, they did not perceptibly check the German movement.

When it was perceived that the Germans were determined to occupy the western provinces the Bolshevik commissaries at Petrograd, who had hitherto supported Trotzky, shifted over to Lenine, who had all the time insisted that a bad peace was better than none. So Trotzky was compelled to inform Berlin by wireless that he would accept the terms dictated by Germany at Brest-Litovsk. But the German Government asked for personal and written confirmation of the message, and when communications were exchanged at the frontier it was found that the German demands had risen considerably in the few days since the conference at Brest-Litovsk had adjourned.

The original German demands, according to the Russian report, involved the surrender of 160,000 square miles of territory having a population of 18,000,000, the payment of an indemnity of \$1,500,000,000, the renewal

of the old commercial treaty for thirty years, and the promise on the part of Russia not to spread revolutionary propaganda in Germany.

The new terms, of which Germany demanded acceptance within forty-eight hours, required the withdrawal of the Red Guards and Russian troops from the Ukraine, Poland, Courland, Finland, Livonia and Esthonia and the complete demobilization of the army. Ores were to be exported without tariff and Germany guaranteed the same treatment in regard to commercial rights as the most favored nation at least until 1925. Russian and Entente warships must be interned and the mines cleared away from the Baltic and Black seas.

#### The German Advance Into Russia

At the Brest-Litovsk conference General Hoffman threatened Trotzky that if Russia did not accept the German peace terms he would take Reval within a week. The plan of campaign, thus frankly declared, he has almost literally carried out. An expedition from Moon Island at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga moved eastward along the coast of the Gulf of Finland to Reval and entered it without opposition. The municipality of Reval on the approach of the Germans declared Esthonia an independent and neutral state and sent word to the Germans to that effect. The Germans replied that in view of this declaration of independence they were coming as guests,

not as conquerers. Reval was a Russian naval base, one of the main defenses of Petrograd, and by taking it the Germans came into the possession of valuable naval and military stores, for these, it seems, were neither removed nor destroyed. The German fleet is now free to enter the Gulf of Finland and could doubtless bombard Petrograd.

Another German expedition starting from Riga followed up the line of the railroad to Petrograd and took Pskov, about half way to the capital. But here the Bolsheviks, who in most places had offered no opposition, rallied and drove out the small German detachment. The Germans in their present invasion of Russia are not keeping a solid formation but divide up into parties of only a few hundred men. They are welcomed by the landed and upper classes who have suffered from the depredations of the Bolsheviks and some of the Baltic troops have joined the Germans.

The German troops sent into the Ukraine made a still more rapid advance by using motor cars and trains. Within a few days they had occupied Jitomir where the Ukrainian Government is established and are now approaching Kiev, more than two hundred miles east of the old German line. Kiev is still held by the Bolsheviks, whom the Germans and Ukrainians will now endeavor to dislodge.

Lenine and Trotzky, having failed to make peace with the Germans or even to secure an armistice, have now called upon their followers to oppose the invasion by every means in their power. The Bolshevik proclamation reads:

Resistance to the German hordes thus becomes the principal task of the revolution—brave, heroic, obstinate, and pitiless resistance. Every position, every railway station, every locomotive must be defended. Every possible obstacle must be put in the way of the enemy.

#### Civil War in Finland

Finland has been in an embarrassing position in the present war. United against her will with Russia and suffering under the oppression of the late Czar, who had deprived them of the liberties he had sworn to regard, the Finns were only desirous of obtaining their independence. The Finnish army was disbanded by the Czar in 1902, and instead of army service, the Finns were obliged to contribute to the Russian military establishment. Naturally a democratic people, the Finns could hardly sympathize with either Germany or Russia in the war. Nevertheless, a large number of the Finns, believing that the only way to restore independence was to defeat Russia, crossed the Baltic and enlisted in the German army with the understanding that they were not to be compelled to fight against any except the Russians. After the overthrow of the autocracy in Russia and the declaration of independence by Finland, the Finnish volunteers wished to return to their own country in order to fight for its freedom and to put down the disorders occasioned there by the Rus-



sian Bolsheviki. Accordingly, four steamers carrying the Finnish soldiers and some German volunteers with arms and ammunition have been sent from Germany to Vasa, where the Finnish Government driven out of the capital has established itself.

Here a Finnish national army is being created under the leadership of Baron Gustaf Mannerheim, who has served in the Russian army both in the campaign against the Japanese and against the Austrians in Bukovina during the present war. He is supposed to have some sixty thousand troops, and with the aid just received from the Germans expects to be able to regain the capital and the south-eastern part of Finland, still under the control of the Red Guards. Only in February, General Mannerheim took Uleaborg from the Red Guards, but it seems they are still holding the city of Tammerfors, on the main railroad line between Helsingfors and Vasa. The Red Guard also has control of Viborg on the Finnish-Russian frontier, so they are able to get reinforcements and munitions from their comrades in Petrograd. General Mannerheim says: "Our aim is to liberate Finland from anarchy. We will erect a dam against the Bolshevik waves to save the culture of Finland and secure the freedom of the country."

On the other hand, the Bolsheviki say that "what is going on in Finland now is only a rehearsal for the European drama of which the curtain shortly is going up." But even some of the Socialists of Finland, repelled by the riot and slaughter of the revolutionists, are joining the White Guard. The animosity of the Reds is directed specially against the educated classes.

The Finnish Government has been recognized by France, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Mr. Balfour, in receiving the Finnish Mission at London, stated that Great Britain approved the reasons for Finland's independence and disapproved of the former Russian

policy of oppression, and hoped soon to be able to recognize Finland's independence *de jure* as it has already *de facto*. A Finnish delegation, headed by Dr. Iulio N. Reuter, a professor in the University of Helsingfors, is now in Washington asking from America the recognition of Finnish independence. The United States Food Administration has promised to release forty thousand tons of corn and wheat for Finland, but it is impossible at present to get ships to carry it over. As Finland is largely dependent upon outside supplies for food, formerly upon the United States and more recently upon Ukraine, and both these bases are now shut off, the suffering among the people is very serious.

**Anarchy in Ireland** The convention of Irishmen called by the British Government to draw up a constitution for Ireland is said to have reached the end of its labors and to be about to report, altho it is rumored that it failed to come to an agreement. In the meantime the Government, being anxious to avoid a conflict during the conference, has avoided using strong measures to enforce order, and the Sinn Feiners, taking advantage of this laxity, have stirred up disorders in various parts of the country, especially in the west. They declare British rule at an end, and, in the name of the republic, indulge in all sorts of outlawry. Telegraph wires are cut and roads blockaded by cutting down trees. Cattle are driven off in droves in open daylight. Mobs headed by bands visit farms and declare them commandeered for the Irish Republic. Arms and funds are being seized wherever they can be discovered. A bank manager in County Clare was held up on the highway and robbed of \$30,000. The airdrome near Dublin was entered by six armed men, who carried off the military maps and papers.

The American soldiers and sailors, because they are regarded as fighting for Great Britain, are treated with



© Underwood & Underwood  
**THE BOLSHEVIKI FIGHT AGAIN**  
Ensign Krylenko, commander-in-chief of the Russian army under Bolshevik control, is leading a hastily reorganized resistance against Germany's invasion

especial animosity. At Passage, County Cork, fifteen American marines returning to their ship were attacked with stones by four times their number of Sinn Feiners and had to charge the crowd repeatedly to keep them back. One of the Americans was knocked unconscious by a big stone and others received lesser injuries. When the British police arrived they escorted the Americans thru the streets, but after they were embarked the mob continued to stone the American vessel from the shore. The Government has been forced to send additional troops to the scene of disturbances and County Clare has been declared a special area under the Defense of the Realm Act, which is equivalent to establishing martial law.

**What Russia's Withdrawal Means** The defection of Russia means that the Allies have lost about half of the area and two-fifths of the population from which they can draw recruits and that the front which the Central Powers have to defend in Europe has been shortened by half. The figures are given in the adjacent diagram. Actually the military disadvantage to the Allies is far greater than appears from these, for the German and Austrian troops withdrawn from Russia may be used on other fronts, while the Russian armies are disbanded. The territory of Russia is not only alienated from the Allies but is virtually added to the enemy, for it all may be drawn upon for grain, meat and metals. Formerly the Central Powers were open to attack from the west, south and east, but the eastern front is now free and there is little danger of an invasion from the Greek and Italian fronts on the south.

There have been many charts published during the war showing the area and population of the two belligerent groups; either on a basis of their area

WHAT THE ALLIES LOSE BY THE DEFECTION OF RUSSIA  
AREA IN SQUARE MILES

ENTENTE ALLIES 6,237,000	UNITED STATES 3,026,000	RUSSIA 8,700,000
CENTRAL POWERS 1,222,000		

POPULATION

ENTENTE ALLIES 160,000,000	UNITED STATES 103,000,000	RUSSIA 177,000,000
CENTRAL POWERS 142,744,000		

LENGTH OF FRONT IN MILES

WESTERN 580	GREEK 250	ITALIAN 200	RUSSIA 1060
CENTRAL POWERS 1010			



and population in 1914 or on the basis of territories held at the moment of publication by the contending forces. Both kinds of calculation are interesting and, for their own purposes, quite legitimate, but neither shows what are the effective areas and populations fully involved in the war. It is, for example, absurd to count Germany's overseas colonies as part of the resources of the Central Powers available for the campaign of 1918, since these colonies are all occupied by Germany's foes. But it is likewise misleading to rank the millions of belligerents in China and India as available recruits for the immediate future, altho they are aligned with the Allies. The accompanying diagrams of the effective forces of the belligerents in Europe are calculated on the following basis: 1. European areas and peoples are only considered, with the exceptions of Turkey in Asia, the United States of America, the self-governing British Dominions, Algeria and Tunis. These exceptions are made because the regions mentioned can and do furnish armies to the war zones in numbers proportionate to their population and resources. 2. Areas under military occupation are not counted for the conqueror because, generally speaking, they are not available as recruiting areas. But nations whose territory is mostly occupied by the enemy are not counted for either side, since the advantage of their "armies in being" is offset by the advantage to the enemy of the use of the greater part of their natural resources.

**Sweden Occupies the Aland Islands** The proposal of the Swedish Government to send a military expedition to the Aland Islands was passed by the Riksdag by a vote of 131 to 15 on February 23. Immediately upon securing this authorization the Government took action and sent 500 soldiers to take possession of the islands. Professor Eden, the Swedish Premier, announced that the occupation was only temporary, to be terminated on March 1, 1919, or at the conclusion of the war. His object was to protect the inhabitants, who are mostly Swedes, from the disorder that was devastating the mainland. The 600 White Guards on the islands were taken away by the Swedish steamship and transported thru Sweden to the Finnish frontier.

The Aland Islands have been in dispute for more than two hundred years. They were taken from Sweden by Peter the Great in 1714, but thru the interposition of Great Britain and France, Russia has never been allowed to fortify the islands. The Russian fortress of Bomarsund on the largest of the islands was destroyed by an Anglo-British force during the Crimean War of 1854, and has never been rebuilt. Since the Aland Islands occupy a position at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, they control both the Swedish and the Finnish coast to the north, and they occupy an almost equally commanding position in regard to the Gulf of Finland, which leads to Petrograd.

THE GREAT WAR

February 22 — German sea-raider "Wolf" returns to port after fifteen month cruise. British, after taking Jericho, cross the Jordan.

February 23—Sweden occupies the Aland Islands. Americans reported in the Chemin des Dames sector, on the Aisne.

February 24—Red Cross liner "Florizel" wrecked on reef of Newfoundland. Venice bombed by Austrian airplanes.

February 25—Chancellor von Hertling announces agreement with President's peace terms. Turks retake Trebizond. Germans take Pskov and Reval.

February 26—Three Americans killed and nine gassed in Toul sector. Esthonia declares independence and neutrality.

February 27—British hospital ship "Glenart Castle" sunk in Bristol Channel. Pershing reports total American losses to date are 100, killed, wounded and missing.

February 28—Japan proposes occupation of Russian ports on Pacific. British Admiralty reports loss of fourteen vessels over 1600 tons and four smaller.

This, so far, is the only action officially taken by the Swedish Government in the struggle. Even the exportation of arms and ammunition is prohibited by the Swedish Government, altho many of the Swedish people would be glad to send such assistance over the border to the White Guard, which is trying to rescue Finland from the Bolsheviki. A number of Swedish women, including two authors well known in this country—Selma Lagerlöf and Ellen Key—

LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES. Meat Card D 7.

(See instructions overleaf)

Butcher's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Butcher's Address \_\_\_\_\_

9 9 9 9 10 10 10 10

11 11 11 11 12 12 12 12

13 13 13 13 14 14 14 14

20 20 MEAT CARD (L. and H.C.) 15 15

Office of Issue \_\_\_\_\_

20 20 A. Holder's Name — 15 15

19 19 Address — 16 16

19 19 B. Holder's Signature — 16 16

18 18 C. Butcher's Name and Address — 17 17

18 18 IF POUNDS, DROP IN A PILLAR BOX 17 17

8 8 8 8 7 7 7 7

6 6 6 6 5 5 5 5

4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3

2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1

**BRITISH MEAT CARD**  
On February 25 Baron Rhondda, the British Food Controller, put the public on a ration of about a pound of meat for each grown person and a half ration for children under ten. The above card provides for twenty weeks. The holder is entitled each week to make three purchases of uncooked meat to the value of fivepence and one of five ounces of pork, poultry or game

have petitioned the Government to allow such aid to be sent to the Finnish Republic.

On the other hand, some of the Swedish Socialists sympathize with the Bolsheviki and threaten a general strike in case the Government permits arms to go thru. It is, however, impossible to prevent the raising of funds in Sweden for the national cause in Finland, or to hinder men, anxious to join the White Guard, from slipping over the border into Finland.

**The Shipwreck** The steamer "Florizel" of the British Red Cross Line, which left St. John's, Newfoundland, for New York on the night of the 23d, ran onto a reef twenty miles north of Cape Race. The "Florizel" was a staunch ice-breaker of 3000 tons and her skipper, Captain Martin, was an experienced seaman, but it appears that in the blinding snow of the blizzard the coast could not be discerned and the floating ice disabled the patent log so the vessel, instead of keeping well out to sea until the southerly angle of the island was passed, turned or drifted westward and struck the coast.

On account of the storm and the breakers between the cliffs and the reef it was impossible to undertake the rescue until the following day when lifeboats took off the forty-four survivors. Ninety-two persons were lost, including ten women of the twelve, and all the four children on board.

**The Cruise** A German sea-raider, the "Wolf," has returned safely after a voyage of destruction which for daring and success rivals that of the famous "Emden." She started out fifteen months ago and cruised the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans, finally turning up at Kiel. The Mediterranean and the Strait of Gibraltar are, it appears, less closely guarded. According to the German announcement: "She brought home more than 400 members of crews of sunken ships of various nationalities, especially numerous colored and white British soldiers, besides several guns captured from armed steamships and great quantities of valuable raw materials, such as rubber, copper, brass, zinc, cocoa beans, copra, etc., to the value of many million marks."

There have been rumors during the past year of depredations in the Pacific, but no definite information was allowed to transpire. Following the Berlin announcement of the return of the "Wolf" the British Admiralty states that nine steamers and three sailing vessels were sunk by the raider.

The largest of the "Wolf's" victims were the Japanese "Hitachi Maru" and the Spanish "Igotz-Mendi." Three American vessels of five or six hundred tons hailing from San Francisco, the "Beluga," "Winslow" and "Encore," were sunk by the sea-raider in the Pacific.



# A TALK WITH TROTZKY

BY EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS



IT was on a short Petrograd December day but a little over a month after the capture of power by the Bolsheviks that I ran the gauntlet of the soldiers that guard the long corridors of Smolni Institute and was ushered into the presence of Leon Trotsky, *nee* Bronstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Bolsheviks and right hand man of Lenine, *nee* Oulianoff, the economist and strategist of Russian Socialism. I found a square-shouldered man of medium height whose advertisement of intellect in his broad wall-like forehead was balanced by a firm, square chin announcing will.

After telling him I was interested in his economic program rather than his peace program, I asked: "Is it the intention of your party to dispossess the owners of industrial plants in Russia?"

"No," he replied. "We are not ready yet to take over all industry. That will come in time, but no one can say how soon. For the present, we expect out of the earnings of a factory to pay the owner five or six per cent yearly on his actual investment. What we aim at now is *control* rather than *ownership*."

"What do you mean by 'control'?"

"I mean that we will see to it that the factory is run not from the point of view of private profit but from the point of view of the social welfare democratically conceived. For example, we will not allow the capitalist to shut up his factory in order to starve his workmen into submissiveness or because it is not yielding him a profit. If it is turning out economically a needed product it must be kept running. If the capitalist abandons it, he will lose it altogether, for a board of directors chosen by the workmen will be put in charge.

"Again, 'control' implies that the books and correspondence of the concern will be open to the public, so that henceforth there will be no industrial secrets. If this concern hits upon a better process or device it will be communicated to all other concerns in the

This personal interview with the leader of the Bolsheviki is the first of a series of articles to be presented in The Independent by Professor Edward Alsworth Ross, the eminent American sociologist and economist. "I have traveled 15,000 miles," writes Professor Ross, "since I set out from Petrograd. I bring back amazing stories. I consider my half year in Russia, in 1917, the richest experience possible to a sociologist since the summer of 1793 in France."

same branch of industry, so that the public will promptly realize the utmost possible benefit from the find. At present, it is hidden away from other concerns at the dictate of the profit-seeking motive and for years the article may be kept needlessly scarce and dear to the consuming public.

"'Control' also means that primary requisites limited in quantity such as coal, oil, iron, steel, etc., will be allotted to the different plants calling for them with an eye to their social utility. On a limited stock of materials of production, concerns that produce luxuries should have a slighter claim than those which produce necessities.

"Don't misunderstand me," he added, "we are *not* ascetics. Luxuries shall be produced, too, when there is enough of fuel and materials for all the factories."

"On what basis will you apportion a limited supply of the means of production among the claimant industries?"

"Not as now according to the bidding of capitalists against one another, but on the basis of full and carefully gathered statistics."

"Will the workmen's committee or the elected managers of a factory be free to run it according to their own lights?"

"No, they will be subject to policies laid down by the local council of workmen's deputies."

"Will this council be at liberty to adopt such policies as it pleases?"

"No, their range of discretion will be limited in turn by regulations made for each class of industry by the boards or bureaus of the central government."

"In a conversation last week with Prince Kropotkin," I said, "he urged that each center be autonomous with respect to the industries carried on within it. Let the city of Moscow, for example, be owner and mistress of all the mills in and around that city. What do you think of it?"

"Kropotkin's communalism," replied Trotsky, leaning forward a little in his earnestness, "would work in a simple society based on agriculture and household industries, but it isn't at all suited to the state of things in modern industrial society. The coal from the Donetz basin goes all over Russia and is indispensable in all sorts of industries. Now, don't you see that if the organized people of that district could do just as they pleased with the coal mines, they could hold up all the rest of Rus-

sia if they chose? Entire independence of each locality respecting its industries would result in endless friction and difficulties in a society that has reached the stage of local specialization of industry. It might even bring on civil war. Kropotkin has in mind the Russia of sixty years ago, the Russia of his youth."

"Then you are centralist rather than federalist?"

"Not at all," he answered quickly, "on economic matters the degree of centralization should correspond with the actual stage of development of industrial organization. But unitary regulation of production is very different from the centralization that characterized the old regime. There is no call for the steam roller to crush the different nationalities among us into conformity of speech, religion, education, etc."

"What should be done to meet the wishes of the diverse nationalities in Russia, Finns, Letts, Lithuanians, Little Russians, Georgians, Armenians and Tartars?"

"The only solution is a Federal Union such as you have in the United States. Let each of the states of future Russia be free to do as it will in respect to language, schools, religion, courts, laws, penal systems, etc."

"Do you propose that the profits earned by a concern shall be divided among its workers?"

"No, profit-sharing is a bourgeois notion. The workers in a mill will be paid adequate wages. All the profits not paid to the owners will belong to society."

"To the local community or to the central government?"

"They will be shared between the two according to their comparative needs."


"What will be shared—everything above running expenses? Or will you set aside something for depreciation, so that when the plant is worn out, there will be money enough to replace it?"

"Oh, of course, it is only *pure* profit that will be divided."


"By sticking to this principle you can keep up the existing industrial outfit. But in some branches—say the making of motorcycles or tractors—new factories are called for to supply the expanding needs of the public. Where will the money come from that will build these new factories?"

"We can impose on the capitalist to whom we allow | *Continued on page 423*





# THE CASE FOR MR. GARFIELD



**P**RESIDENT WILSON is of course to blame," says the editor of the *Metropolitan Magazine*. "It was he who appointed Mr. Garfield Fuel Administrator, knowing well that Mr. Garfield had no knowledge of coal mining or coal distribution, and no executive experience whatever."

What are the facts?

In 1901, Mr. Garfield became manager of a Cleveland syndicate that developed the coal mines in the Piney Fork district of Ohio, built a railroad from those mines to a Lake Erie port, and finally sold the properties to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company, at whose request Mr. Garfield remained a director and vice-president of the mining company.

He was president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce in 1898, was a member of its executive committee for several years, and as chairman of its building committee conducted the construction of its present building.

He helped to organize the Cleveland Trust Company, which has been successful as one of the most ably managed financial institutions of Cleveland. He was one of its directors, its vice-presidents, its counsel, and a member of its executive committee from the time of its organization, until he retired from practise as a lawyer in November, 1903.

During his years of practise he had sole charge of an estate that had interests in Lake Michigan iron mines, in a shipbuilding firm, in real estate, and in various business companies.

He took part in the reorganization of the Conneaut Water Company, which he helped to save from financial shipwreck and to put in the way of its present success. He assisted in forming the Citizens' Association of Cleveland, which freed the city from the control of an ancient gang of corruptionists. He was for eleven years chairman of the national committee for the reform of our consular service—a committee composed of representatives of various chambers of commerce and boards of trade.

After sixteen years of practise as a lawyer, he became a member of the faculty of Princeton University, in 1904. A few years later he was elected president of Williams College, where he was as successful in directing its business interests as in overseeing its educational activities.

## The Fifth Message from the United States Government to the American People

Presented every week in  
The Independent by George Creel  
Chairman of Committee  
on Public Information appointed by  
President Wilson

This is the man whom the editor of the *Metropolitan Magazine* accuses of having had, "no knowledge of coal mining or coal distribution and no executive experience whatever!"

It seems incredible that the editor of a national magazine could make such a statement in innocent ignorance of the facts. It is even more incredible that he could be guiltily falsifying, for the purpose of weakening the faith of the readers of his magazine in the war measures of his Government. But, most incredible of all, other magazine editors, scores of newspaper editors, and numberless citizens have repeated the same falsehood when the feeblest inquiry into the facts would have convinced them that Mr. Garfield was a man of business experience in all sorts of commercial and financial undertakings, including the mining of coal and its transportation.

The same ill-informed critics of Mr. Garfield's personal record have been voluble in condemnation of his record as a fuel administrator. And here again the facts are easily learned.

In the week immediately preceding his appointment, the output of bituminous coal had fallen to the lowest point of the year. From that time until the beginning of December, it rose continuously, with slight recessions, until the total production for the period was considerably greater than it had been for the same period of the previous year. The coal problem had apparently been solved. But a transportation problem had developed.

Beginning with December 8, bad weather tied up the railroad lines. They had been struggling with a freight congestion. They were short of locomotives because of the demands that had been made upon them for a supply of locomotives abroad. They were overburdened with the appalling increase of goods for the seaboard—our foreign commerce having leaped from two billion dollars a year to nine billions a year. Our docking facilities were inadequate. Loaded cars were filling the seaboard terminals. They were filling the sidings on all the eastern lines, half way to Chicago. And of these cars one-half were loaded with coal.

It followed that there were not enough empty coal cars to supply the mines. The output of coal slowed down to wait for the cars. And the output

of steel and steel products slowed down for want of coal. From the first of December to the middle of January shipments of steel plates fell nearly fifty per cent. Projectile steel fell nearly forty-five per cent. "The plotted curves of weekly shipments of all steel products," Mr. Garfield says, "looked like a cubist picture of Niagara Falls." There was not enough coal to supply the ships in the harbors; therefore they could not move the goods accumulated at the wharves. There was not enough coal to supply the cities, and the poor were freezing in their homes. Mr. Garfield's order for a closing down of business and industry on Mondays was not an order designed to save coal, but to relieve the railroad congestion and clear coal for the ships and the households.

The order was successful. Within twelve days, 480 ships carrying two million tons of food, fuel, munitions and other war supplies were bunkered and sent from our ports. The flow of supplies to our army was restored. The empty coal cars were started back to the mines. And instead of allowing the congestion of traffic and the consequent shortage of coal to cripple our most necessary industries, blindly, a general closing of all industries, except the most vital ones, saved our people from killing hardships and removed the stoppage in the stream of traffic.

The critics who compute the value of the coal saved and compare it with the sum of wages and the value of manufactures lost by the closing order are





"The public is now as much part of the Government as are the army and navy themselves; the whole people in all their activities are now mobilized and in service for the accomplishment of the nation's task in this war"



making a point that is beside the issue. The factories would have closed for want of coal in any case, and the wages would have been lost. The closing order was not an order designed primarily to save coal, but to cure the freight congestion so as to free the coal already stalled in railroad sidings and return the empty cars to coal mines that were shut down for the lack of cars at their tipples.

The order was advised by the super War Council as an urgent war measure. It was supported by the Director General of the Railroads. It was issued by Mr. Garfield because, under the Lever act, he was the only official who could issue it. It was successful. And the critics who have been clamoring against it are as ingenuous and as well informed as the editors who announce that Mr. Garfield has "no knowledge of coal mining or coal distribution, and no executive experience whatever."

The problems of the Fuel Administration are not merely problems in business management. They are not merely efficiency problems that call only for executive ability. They are the same human problems that have taxed the wisdom of the governments of the whole world during the past few years of war. And the man who solves them has to have more than an experience in coal production and coal distribution.

When Mr. Garfield was appointed Fuel Administrator, the production of coal was at its lowest ebb because of strikes and lockouts at the mines. "There were," he says, "two ways to proceed. Government, under plea of war necessity, might have used force. I do not deny that, in times like these force must be used in last resort to carry out the programs of government. But there was a better way in this instance, and the Fuel Administration relied upon it. Operators and mine workers were brought together. The ideal set up by President Wilson was recalled to their minds. Our dependence upon coal for the prosecution of the war was explained. It was firmly insisted that in the present crisis there should be neither union nor non-union; that for the period of the war all controversy between operators and mine workers must cease. The appeal was heeded and production steadily rose until winter set in, in spite of the fact that, as some thought, government had



laid a blighting hand on legitimate profits. It was a practical illustration of the potency of the new idea of freedom, a demonstration of the efficiency of democracy and the consciousness of a common purpose."

It is now complained that by restricting profits the Fuel Administration discouraged production. It is argued that if the mine owner had been allowed to make greater profits, he would have been so eager to increase his tonnage that there would have been an abundant supply of coal. But the governments of other countries have found that the laborer will not work patriotically to supply a national need when his employer is taking advantage of that need in order to profiteer. Labor will be loyal and unselfish only when the employer of labor is loyal and unselfish. It is necessary to prevent the employer from profiteering before the employee can be prevented from profiteering. Without price fixing at the mines, there would have been strikes and discontent and a consequent coal shortage. The Fuel Administrator's policy discouraged the profiteering of capital and the profiteering of labor. His critics who argue that the price of coal should not have been fixed are willing to have the mine owner profiteer, but they suggest no way to make miners work loyally for such an employer. Mr. Garfield's policy has obtained an unselfish coöperation from both.

What remains of the fuel problem is almost wholly a problem of transportation. Most of the coal mines of the

country are located in what the military people might call difficult terrain. The usual mine of the great Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields is located well up on one side of a narrow mountain valley. At the bottom of the valley there is usually just room enough for a river and a railroad. There are no considerable flat spaces on which coal could be stacked up.

The nation's coal must be kept moving along the railroads as a city's water supply is kept moving thru the water mains. The best assurance of a satisfactory supply of coal for next winter lies in an adjustment of the machinery of transportation to the needs of consumers—an adjustment so foresighted and so comprehensive that the coal will flow day by day from mine to furnace with the absolute minimum of carriage and of delay.

It is to secure such an adjustment that the new zone plan for bituminous coal has been perfected and adopted. This is the plan sponsored originally by Mr. F. S. Peabody of the Coal Production Committee of the Council of National Defense, and amended somewhat to square with the ideas of the transportation experts of Mr. McAdoo's railroad administration. By this plan every considerable coal field in the country is assigned a definitely bounded district to which shipments from it, except under exceptional circumstances, will be confined. These districts occasionally overlap—a particular city may be in two or three districts instead of in one alone, and get its coal from two or three fields instead of from one. In the West the districts are arranged with reference solely to securing the shortest possible haul for all coal consumed. Districting the East has been a more complicated problem. Length of haul was a chief consideration here, as in the West. But it was also necessary to reduce traffic on roads.

This system of zoning promises to untie the knots of congestion in railroad traffic that had to be cut, last winter, with the closing order. It promises to supplement an adequate production of coal with an adequate distribution of it.

And unless the war affects the railroads and the industries of the country more adversely next winter than they were affected last winter, it would seem that the fuel problem has been solved.





## National Security League

Elihu Root, Honorary President  
Alton B. Parker, Honorary Vice-Pres.  
S. Stanwood Menken, President

## The Committee on Patriotism Through Education

Robert M. McElroy, Chairman,  
Head of the Department of History and  
Politics at Princeton University  
Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr.,  
Secretary  
Henry J. Allen,  
Editor of the "Wichita Daily Beacon,"  
Wichita, Kansas  
Albert Bushnell Hart,  
Professor of Government at Harvard  
University  
Shailer Mathews,  
Dean of the University of Chicago  
S. Stanwood Menken,  
President of National Security League  
Mrs. Philip North Moore,  
President of National Council of Women  
Thomas F. Moran,  
Professor of History and Economics,  
Purdue University, Indiana  
Calvin W. Rice,  
Secretary of the American Society of  
Mechanical Engineers  
Charles P. Neill,  
Former U. S. Commissioner of Labor,  
Washington, D. C.  
Col. Charles E. Lydecker,  
Chairman Board of Trustees, College of  
the City of New York  
Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson,  
Principal of the High School of Com-  
merce, New York City

## Educators Donated to the Campaign as the Official Representatives of Educational Institutions:

Professor Franklin Henry Giddings, Colum-  
bia University  
Professor William Bennett Munro, Harvard  
University  
Professor William Henry Schofield, Har-  
vard University  
Professor Claude Halstead Van Tyne, Uni-  
versity of Michigan  
Professor Walter P. Hall, Princeton Univ.  
Professor Melancthon F. Libby, Univer-  
sity of Colorado  
A Professor, to be announced later, from  
Leland Stanford University  
A Professor, to be announced later, from  
University of Oregon  
Miss Etta V. Leighton, Board of Educa-  
tion of Passaic, New Jersey

Each of these representatives has been  
assigned a special section of the United  
States in which to push the work of the  
Campaign. Other institutions have promised  
representatives on part time.

## The Campaign in The Independent is Endorsed by these State Governors:

Gov. Charles S. Whitman, New York  
Gov. Frank O. Lowden, Illinois  
Gov. John J. Cornwell, West Virginia  
Gov. James Withycombe, Oregon  
Gov. J. F. A. Strong, Alaska  
Gov. Arthur Capper, Kansas  
Gov. Julius C. Gunter, Colorado

# THE BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM

A nation-wide campaign conducted weekly by The Independent as the official publication of the Committee on Patriotism Through Education, of the National Security League. To teach American ideals in the schools, colleges, homes, offices and workshops of the nation.

## THE WORLD MOVES ON

BY ROBERT McNUTT McELROY, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND POLITICS AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE

**T**HE course of history justifies the statement that revolutions never move backward, but ever forward. At times the march of civilization has seemed to one generation or another permanently stopped; but later generations have seen that it had only been checked. When Xerxes, the Persian, erected his great white throne upon the sacred soil of Greece, the progress of civilization appeared to stop; but the march of Alexander the Great followed in due course, and the once victorious Persian Empire passed like a dream, to make room for the nobler spirit of a Greek and then of a Roman civilization.

Again, when Rome had run her course, and progress demanded a change, we see the rude forms of Teutonic warriors gathering on the border. Long they hesitated, awed by the prestige of the Eternal City. Then they entered, and thoughtful men of that generation wrote "finis" upon their unfinished histories of civilization.

St. Augustine, viewing what he felt to be the ruin of this world, wrote his "Eternal City" by way of consolation to those whose dreams of the immortality of Rome had passed with them beneath the yoke of the barbarian. They could not see the results of the Teutonic invasion, but the historians of a later century saw clearly that those barbarians brought with them the germ of an idea which was necessary to progress. Greece and Rome had contributed what they had to give and had passed from the stage. The Teuton had arrived to play his part, bringing with him the idea of representation, without which world empire could be nothing higher than despotism.

For centuries after the disruption of Rome, the new idea of representation struggled against the old idea of autocracy. In one section of Europe after

another, representative government appeared to gain a foothold, and then perished, overwhelmed by the more highly developed efficiency of military autocracy. At last autocracy seemed to triumph thruout the whole continent, except in the mountain fastnesses of Switzerland and the lowlands of Holland, and the spirit of Julius Cæsar, the spirit of military autocracy, ruled again. Apparently revolution had gone backward.

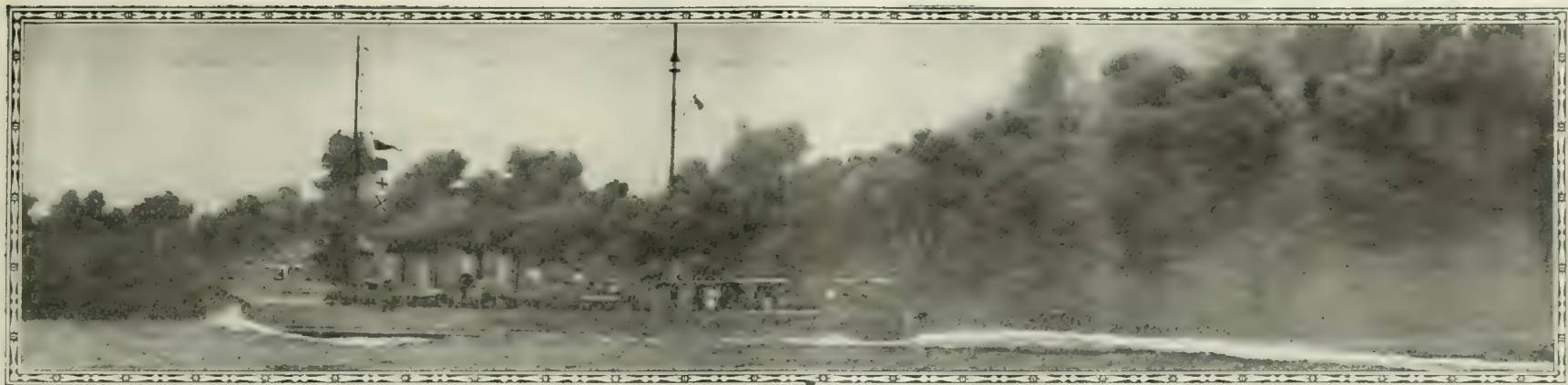
But the Teutonic tribes had conquered England also. Here in the comparative isolation of the seagirt island, step by step the new idea won its way, until, in 1265, grim old Simon de Montfort established it permanently as the ideal of England, by calling together the first House of Commons, the ancestor of every modern parliament.

After this victory the cause of representative government advanced more rapidly; tho with constant reverses, reverses at times interpreted as final victories for autocracy. But autocracy is a form of minority rule, and minority rule can never win a final victory.

Then in 1688 came "the Glorious Revolution" widely heralded by the men of that generation as the apotheosis of freedom, the complete and final enthronement of the idea of government by the people's representatives. But even while the unseeing contemporary was exhausting his vocabulary of praise upon the glories of this revolution which had "made England forever free," a cunning aristocracy was devising an attack which meant restoring autocratic government in England.

For years the seats in the people's Parliament had not been redistributed. Centers like old Saram which once had been populous had lost most of their population, but had retained the right to send representatives to Parliament; and the old Whig Regency, intent upon





ruling without regard to the will of the people, purchased enough of such seats to insure their control. This was an attack upon the representative idea, and its success meant that free government by representation had ceased in England. The form of a representative parliament remained, but the substance was gone; and again revolution appeared to have moved backward.

When the young German monarch, George the Third, came to the throne of England, in 1760, he came filled with the determination to rule as an absolute sovereign, unhampered by the will of the people. He at once began bidding against the old Whig aristocracy for the "pocket boroughs" with which they controlled Parliament, and he secured them. By the skilful use of this machinery of corruption, he ruled England, the England of the Runnymede Barons, of Simon de Montfort, of Cromwell. Free government in England had ceased to function. Progress toward the ideal of majority rule appeared to have ceased. It was a perilous day in the history of human liberty; but an ally of the representative idea was at hand to whose importance the young king had given little thought. Back in the days of the Stuarts, a fringe of colonies, English, Scotch, Irish and Dutch mainly, had been planted on the coasts of North America. Neglect had been their portion at the hand of successive English sovereigns; and that neglect had left them free to develop the representative idea to a degree of perfection never possible in England, save in the Lancastrian Golden Age of Parliaments.

By the year 1760, each of these little colonies was self-governing. Its laws were made by assemblies of representatives elected by the people, and the people of each colony had learned to love their representative institutions better even than they loved their king. In their hands lay the hope of the future. Upon their willingness to defend the representative idea depended, not the ultimate fate of majority rule, which in the end is bound to triumph, but its speedy realization.

In England itself a group of leaders, headed by William Pitt, was eager to restore the representative idea by destroying the king's machinery of corruption, the Rotten Boroughs. They looked with approval upon the colonial assemblies with actual power to legislate by the voice of an uncontrolled majority. And when George the Third turned to the task of destroying the freedom of these little colonial parlia-

ments, Pitt and the great unenfranchised majority of Englishmen christened the armies of the resisting colonies "Our Armies in America." "I rejoice that America has resisted," declared Pitt in a speech before the British Parliament. "In a good cause, on a sound bottom, the force of this country can crush America to atoms. But on this ground . . . I am one who will lift up my hands against it . . . (and) America if she fall, will fall like the strong man . . . and pull down the Constitution along with her."

But America did not fall. She rose and triumphed. For seven long weary years she defended the cause which was the cause of every nation and of every race, the right of the majority to make the laws. Adventurous crusaders of liberty from many lands joined her banners. France and Holland and Spain lent their aid, not knowing that they fought for an ideal which would one day free them also from minority rule.

When we think of the French Bourbon despots, helping thirteen colonies to keep their territories "safe for democracy," we smile at the folly of kings. And yet history has repeated itself today as we know when we think of Russia's dethroned Czar.

The American Revolution made thirteen colonies "safe for democracy"; but it did more. As the gallant Frenchmen who had fought side by side with the Colonials in "the days that tried men's souls" sailed back to sunny France and their Bourbon despots, they carried with them the regenerating idea that the divine right to rule belongs not to kings but to the sovereign people. And soon the ancient Bourbon throne was rocking under the strokes of the majority, entering into an inheritance which had always been theirs, had they only had the wisdom to understand.

Upon the British autocracy, too, the effect of America's victory for the cause of all humanity was soon evident. The rise of the younger Pitt, and the destruction of Rotten Boroughs in the great reform of 1832, were results which followed from the victory of the majority over the minority ideals at Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktown. Free France and free England were by-products of a joint effort to keep thirteen colonies "safe for democracy."

God grant that a free Russia, and even a free Germany, may result from the victory which some day must be heralded, when the Allied armies write "finis" under the despot's dream that the one may rule the many by the power of force and fraud.

#### Endorsed by Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, and by these State Commissioners of Public Instruction:

Dr. John H. Finley, New York  
Augustus C. Thomas, Maine  
M. B. Hillegas, Vermont  
Spright Dowell, Alabama  
N. C. McDonald, North Dakota  
Horace Ewils, Indiana  
Robert H. Wilson, Oklahoma  
Josephine Corliss Preston, Washington  
W. F. Doughty, Texas  
A. R. Spaid, Delaware  
J. Howard Wagner, New Mexico  
C. H. Lugg, South Dakota  
C. G. Schulz, Minnesota  
Nathan C. Schaeffer, Pennsylvania  
Francis G. Blair, Illinois  
W. N. Sheats, Florida  
Edward Hyatt, California  
M. L. Brittain, Georgia  
W. D. Ross, Kansas  
V. O. Gilbert, Kentucky  
C. N. Kendall, New Jersey  
F. B. Pearson, Ohio  
Walter E. Ranger, Rhode Island  
George B. Cook, Arkansas  
J. Y. Joyner, North Carolina  
W. E. Clemmons, Nebraska  
M. P. Shawkey, West Virginia  
S. W. Sherrill, Tennessee  
J. Swearingen, South Carolina  
Ethel E. Redfield, Idaho  
Edith K. O. Clark, Wyoming  
U. W. Lamkin, Missouri  
C. B. Cary, Wisconsin  
Mary C. C. Bradford, Colorado  
John Edward Bray, Nevada  
W. F. Bond, Mississippi  
Payson Smith, Massachusetts  
C. O. Case, Arizona  
E. G. Gowans, Utah  
Harris Hart, Virginia  
Mr. Ando, Iowa  
Miss May Trumper, Montana  
M. Bates Stephens, Maryland  
T. H. Harris, Louisiana  
H. A. Churchill, Oregon  
Fred L. Keeler, Michigan  
Charles D. Hine, Connecticut

#### Endorsed by these Presidents of Colleges and Universities:

Benjamin T. Marshall, Connecticut College  
John Grier Hibben, Princeton University  
W. E. Stone, Purdue University  
H. C. Bumpus, Tufts College  
M. L. Burton, University of Minnesota  
H. B. Hutchins, University of Michigan  
C. A. Richmond, Union College  
P. L. Campbell, University of Oregon  
Ernest Martin Hopkins, Dartmouth College  
H. N. MacCracken, Vassar College  
Arthur T. Hadley, Yale University  
Chas. F. Thwing, Western Reserve Univ.  
Thomas F. Holgate, Northwestern Univ.  
Russell H. Conwell, Temple University  
R. C. MacLaurin, Institute of Technology  
E. J. James, University of Illinois  
George Norlin, University of Colorado  
Henry D. Wild, Act. Pres., Williams College  
C. W. Dabney, University of Cincinnati  
F. C. Ferry, Hamilton College  
Kenneth E. M. Sills, Bowdoin College  
James R. Day, Syracuse University  
Jacob Gould Schurman, Cornell University  
S. E. Mezes, College of the City of N. Y.  
Harry Pratt Judson, University of Chicago  
Ray Lyman Wilbur, Leland Stanford Univ.  
Robert Sharp, Tulane University  
A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard University  
W. H. P. Faunce, Brown University  
Edwin A. Alderman, University of Virginia  
Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Univ. of California  
Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia Univ.  
F. H. Smith, Univ. of Pennsylvania  
Alexander Meiklejohn, Amherst College  
James E. Russell, Dean of Teachers College  
Walter Jessup, State University of Iowa



# SOME OF OUR FOLKS, AND WAR

BY ROY DICKINSON

**I**T was wonderful just to be alive on such a morning. The sun was driving the early mist away, and as I looked the Perkins house on the high hill across the river, rose like a sleepy man, shook off the drowsy dew and stood out clear in the sunlight. The ripple of the river and the whispering of leaves was rudely interrupted by two gray squirrels on their way up stream, who seemed to feel that ordinary precaution demanded their discussing me, sitting quietly on the bank before they jumped over my head. A cheerful smoke rose lazily from the old stone chimney of the Perkins house, and I could almost smell the bacon and fried eggs which surely must be cooking. It was the only house in sight, standing alone half way up the mountainside across the river, the side where there are no snakes. I had left my camp, two miles up on Malvern Brook, just before dawn to sit for a while on an old gray rock on the bank of this most friendly of rivers. It was three miles to the Black Horse Tavern at Oakland, where I was to take breakfast, and the thought of bacon and eggs was very disturbing to the thoughts one likes to think on a river bank before breakfast about the substance of things in this topsy-turvy world of ours. Around the bend of the river I saw a little figure in high boots wading down stream with an old straw hat over one ear, a pair of blue overalls tucked inside the boots and a fish-pole waved carefully overhead, while he cast his bait in a dark pool under a giant poplar tree. As he came on nearer me I saw it was little Jimmie Perkins, and what was more to the point, that he had four speckled beauties strung skilfully on the poplar twig he carried. "They are biting like sixty this morning," said Jimmie as he walked up the landing place near me, all plashy with the tread of cows, and then he said something which I will remember to his credit the next time he leaves my canoe three miles down stream.

"How would you like to come to our house and try one of these for breakfast?"

I needed no second invitation—we started at once, crost the wooden bridge near the Johnson's, went up the long hill to the house, and that is how I came to meet Aunt Matilda Perkins. Aunt Matilda was very old, and very tall, with white hair tucked carefully under a lace cap, and she met us on the front porch between the big

pillars. The old Perkins house had been there longer than the memory of man, longer even than Grandma Sykes, the undertaker's mother, who, as everybody knows, can remember longer back than anybody else around our neighborhood.

While Jimmie went to the kitchen to give mysterious and important suggestions about the preparation of the trout, Aunt Matilda talked to me about the great war which seemed very far away, indeed, about the big fire at Wycoff which destroyed the store, several houses and the Methodist church, and various other things of importance. She showed me the formal front parlor, neat as a pin, where a branch of heather reposed in state beneath a glass case; then while we waited for Jimmie we looked at the old family album. There, in their quaint frames, were baby pictures of most of the older folks around here. George Wright, the butcher, Pete Pulles, the blacksmith, and the Rev. Mrs. Jones, all drest up in starched white baby clothes.

"How life runs on past us," said Aunt Matilda. "They're all old folks now."

**T**HEN we came to the war pictures of fifty years ago. One of Aunt Matilda's brothers who was killed at Antietam, and her cousin, George, who never came home, under each picture its description, in the angular, nervous writing of the girl who saw them all off over fifty years ago. The last picture in this group was one of a tall, square-jawed young man, in uniform, with just the suggestion of a dark mustache. His hand grasped the big sword at his side and two black eyes looked out from the old daguerreotype, flashing bravely, as they probably did on that other morning long ago when he went off with his regiment. Beneath it was written, "Amos Johnson, killed leading a charge

at Gettysburg, July 3rd, 1863." A few pages further on was the picture of Aunt Matilda's husband, and under it in his own signature, "Joshua M. Perkins." He looked like a well-fed, good-natured enough man I thought, and just then Jimmie came in to hurry us to breakfast.

If you haven't eaten a trout which has left the dark depths of a cool river two hours before, you can never appreciate how that trout tasted to a hungry man. If you have, a description would be both inadequate and unnecessary. The sun shone in at the dormer windows, the peaceful sound of a little brook back of the house came to blend with the aroma of the coffee, the fat, generous pieces of home-made bread and sweet butter did good to the soul, and finally, when not even a bone remained, we walked out on the porch and sat back of the honeysuckle vine. From far off down the road we heard the faint sound of a fife and drum. Jimmie ran down the long path to the road and I stayed with Aunt Matilda. After a while we could see them coming, a line of khaki-clad youths, marching along bravely in the sun—and suddenly into the quiet of the morning and the peaceful drone of bumble-bees there came a vision of the blood-stained fields of France and these young men, of the Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry, marching somewhere to entrain, and eventually to take their places on the battle-line in this new war for the freedom of the world.

Maria Perkins, Jimmie's older sister, ran from the kitchen door with her camera and stood waiting by the roadside. I looked over at Aunt Matilda—saw a tear go slowly down her cheek, watched her dab at it with her black-bordered handkerchief, and then saw the look of courage and pride come, and

she echoed my own hazy thoughts as she said: "There the boys go, as they went out in '61, and some will come back and some of them will give their lives up over there. And little Maria will take pictures today of her friends, and put them away in an album, just as I put them away then, and fifty years from now they'll look just as old fashioned and out of date as those you were just looking at. Somebody else will be sitting here watching them, perhaps other young men will be going away. The years go on, we leave, others come, the old house and the river stay here; they, and the

[Continued on page 427]



The last picture was of a tall, square-jawed young man, in uniform. His hand grasped a big sword and two black eyes looked out from the daguerreotype



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL



Photographs Copyright Kadel & Herbert

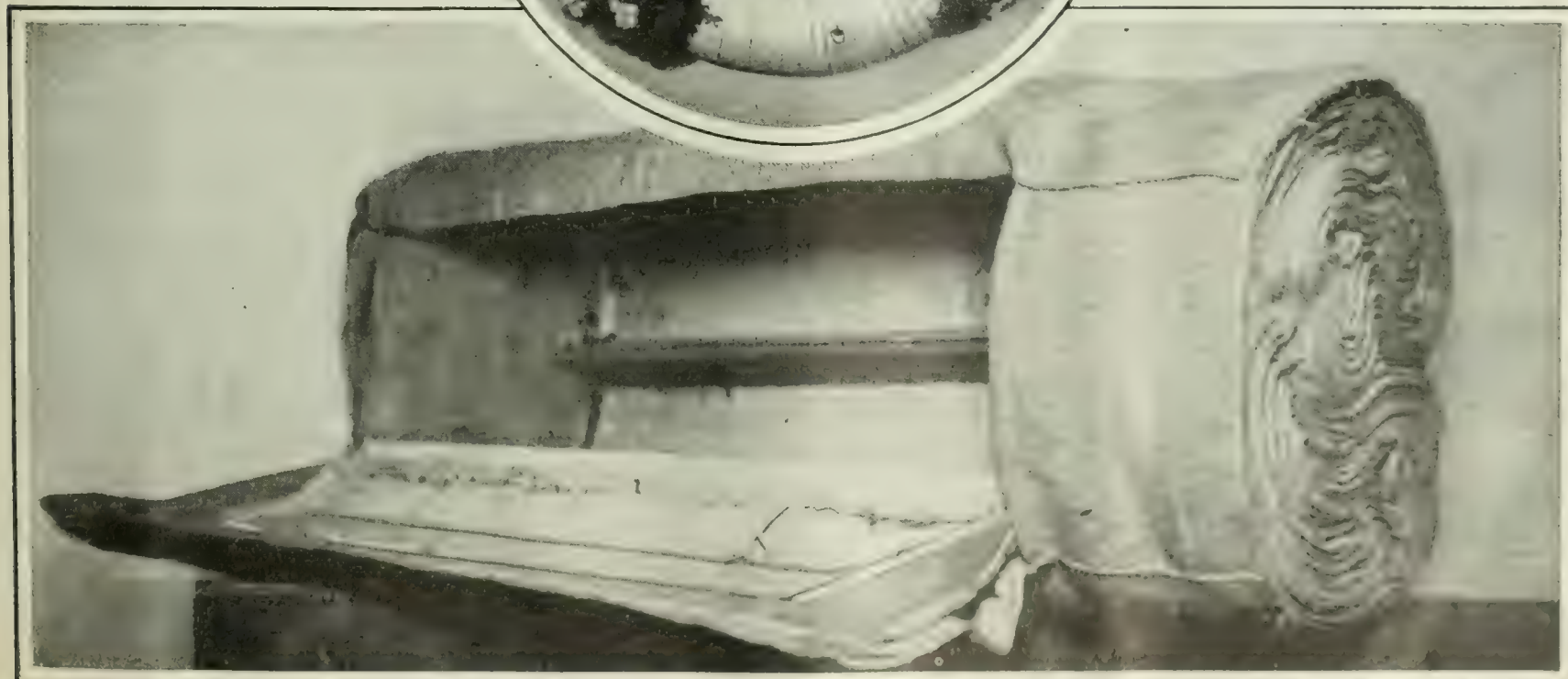
## SMUGGLING INTO GERMANY

From France thru Switzerland an elaborate system of smuggling has been steadily bringing into Germany supplies and information necessary to her military achievement. The French Government has established a minute inspection of all goods passing the frontier—the photographs on this page show some of the instances that have proved its value. The hay load is an obvious vehicle for smuggling. The inspector probes each one



## FRENCH VIGILANCE CAUGHT THESE

Wine casks going to Germany now are likely to contain liquids of far greater military importance than "vin ordinaire." It is necessary to examine the contents of each one at the Swiss frontier. Even the funeral wreath is not above suspicion. Investigation of a large consignment made in France and marked for shipment into Switzerland discovered in each wreath a circular tin can containing several gallons of alcohol



## RUBBER IN A ROLL OF CLOTH, ALCOHOL IN FLOWERS

This bale of cloth for Germany looked harmless enough till a French inspector cut it open and found it filled with rubber





Paul Thompson

ON PARADE

*It's a popular theory that any one with a new hat wants to wear it on Fifth Avenue. At any rate the men of the National Army made the most of this chance to show theirs—storm-proof, cold-proof caps that turn down to make close hoods if the weather requires it*



© International Film

FOR OUR FIRST WAR AND OUR LAST

*The armored artillery section in New York's big Washington's Birthday parade as it came thru the Washington Memorial Arch*



© International Film

SHOWING OFF TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

*"New York's Own," the 308th Infantry from Camp Upton, painted the town red, white and blue as they marched down Fifth Avenue*





#### TAKING IT EASY

*The Y. M. C. A. library is the most home-like place in camp—and the soldiers' demand for books always exceeds the supply. If you have good fiction, histories or song-books—don't hoard them!*



© Underwood & Underwood

#### "I'LL SEND HER THIS"

*The recently enlisted man likes to keep the home mails busy with post-cards and camp views. The home folks like it, too!*



#### THE YANKS ARE COMING

*The American army is a singing army—and the songs our soldiers sing express American fighting characteristics, vigor and endurance and lots of pep*



#### AMATEUR NIGHT AT CAMP

*The Commission on Training Camp Activities sees to it that our soldiers get plenty of good recreation, movies and plays and concerts*



# CREATIVE CHEMISTRY

A Popular Explanation of Recent Progress in Chemical Industries

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

## WHAT COMES FROM CORN

**T**HE discovery of America dowered mankind with a world of new flora. The early explorers in their haste to gather up gold paid little attention to the more valuable products of field and forest,

but in the course of centuries their usefulness has become universally recognized. The potato and tomato, which Europe at first considered as unfit for food or even as poisonous, have now become indispensable among all classes. New World drugs like quinine and cocaine have been adopted into every pharmacopeia. Cocoa is proving a rival of tea and coffee, and even the banana has made its appearance in European markets. Tobacco and chicle occupy the nostrils and jaws of a large part of the human race. Maize and rubber are become the common property of mankind but still may be called American. The United States alone raises four-fifths of the corn and uses over half the caoutchouc of the world.

All flesh is grass. This may be taken in a dietary as well as a metaphorical sense. The graminaceae provide the greater part of the sustenance of man and beast; hay and cereals, wheat, oats, rye, barley, rice, sugar cane, sorghum and corn. From an American viewpoint the greatest of these, physically and financially, is corn. The corn crop of the United States for 1917, amounting to 3,159,000,000 bushels, brought in more money than the wheat, cotton, potato and rye crops altogether.

When Columbus reached the West Indies he found the savages playing with rubber balls, smoking incense sticks of tobacco and eating cakes made of a new grain that they called *mahiz*. When Pizarro invaded Peru he found this same cereal used by the natives not only for food but also for making alcoholic liquor, in spite of the efforts of the Incas to enforce prohibition. When the Pilgrim Fathers penetrated into the woods back of Plymouth Harbor they discovered a cache of Indian corn. So thruout the three Americas, from Canada to Peru, corn was king and it has proved worthy to rank with the rival cereals of other continents, the wheat of Europe and the rice of Asia.

But food habits are hard to change and for the most part the people of the Old World are still ignorant of the delights of hasty pudding and Indian



*America's chief contribution to the world's dietary*

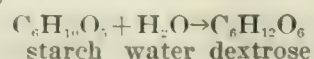
pudding, of hoe-cake and hominy, of sweet corn and popcorn. I remember thirty years ago seeing on a London stand a heap of dejected popcorn balls labeled "Novel American Confection. Please Try One." But nobody responded to this pitiful appeal but me and I was sorry that I did. Americans used to respond with a shipload of corn whenever an appeal came from famine sufferers in Armenia, Russia, Ireland, India or Austria, but their generosity was chilled when they found that their gift was resented as an insult or as an attempt to poison the impoverished population, who declared that they would rather die than eat it—and some of them did. Our Department of Agriculture sent maize missionaries to Europe with farmers and millers as educators and expert cooks to serve free flap-jacks and pones, but the propaganda made little impression and today Americans are urged to eat more of their own corn because the famished families of the war-stricken region will not touch it. Just so the beggars of Munich re-

volted at potato soup when the pioneer of American food chemists, Rumford, attempted to introduce this transatlantic dish.

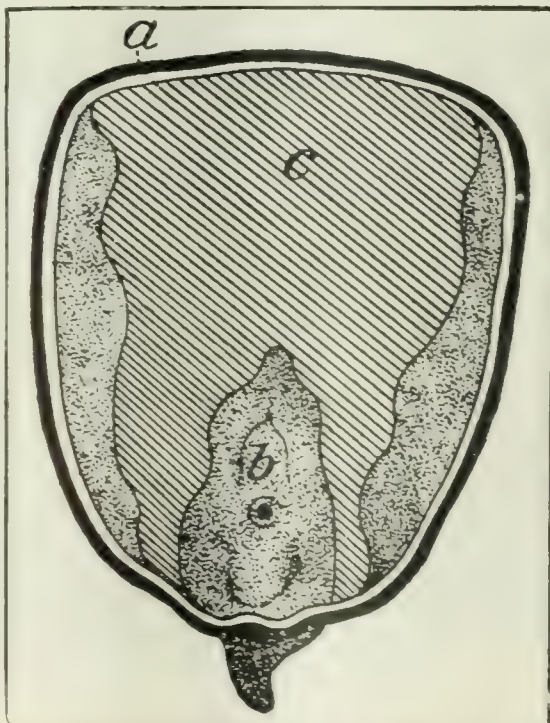
But here we are not so much concerned with corn foods as we are with its manufac-

tured products. If you split a kernel in two you will find that it consists of three parts; a hard and horny hull on the outside, a small oily and nitrogenous germ at the point, and a white body consisting mostly of starch. Each of these is worked up into various products, as may be seen from the accompanying table. The hull forms bran and may be mixt with the gluten as a cattle food. The corn steeped for several days with sulfurous acid is disintegrated and on being ground the germs are floated off, the gluten or nitrogenous portion washed out, the starch grains settled down and the residue prest together as oil cake fodder. The refined oil from the germ is marketed as a table or cooking oil under the name of "Mazola" and comes into competition with olive, peanut and cottonseed oil in the making of vegetable substitutes for lard and butter. Inferior grades may be used for soaps or for glycerin and perhaps nitroglycerin. A bushel of corn yields a pound or more of oil. From the corn germ also is extracted a gum called "paragol" that forms an acceptable substitute for rubber in certain uses. The "red rubber" sponges and the eraser tips to pencils may be made of it and it can contribute some twenty per cent to the synthetic soles of shoes.

Starch, which constitutes fifty-five per cent of the corn kernel, can be converted into a variety of products for dietary and industrial uses. As found in corn, potatoes or any other vegetables starch consists of small, round, white, hard grains, tasteless, and insoluble in cold water. But hot water converts it into a soluble, sticky form which may serve for starching clothes or making cornstarch pudding. Carrying the process further with the aid of a little acid or other catalyst it takes up water and goes over into a sugar, dextrose, commonly called "glucose." Express in chemical shorthand this reaction is



This reaction is carried out on forty



*Diagrammatic section of a grain of corn. a, the horny hull; b, the oleaginous and nitrogenous germ; c, the starchy endosperm*



million bushels of corn a year in the United States. The "starch milk," that is, the starch grains washed out from the disintegrated corn kernel by water, is digested in large pressure tanks under fifty pounds of steam with a few tenths of one per cent of hydrochloric acid until the required degree of conversion is reached. Then the remaining acid is neutralized by caustic soda and thereby converted into common salt, which in this small amount does not interfere but rather enhances the taste. The product is the commercial glucose or corn syrup, which may if desired be evaporated to a white powder. It is a mixture of three derivatives of starch in about this proportion:

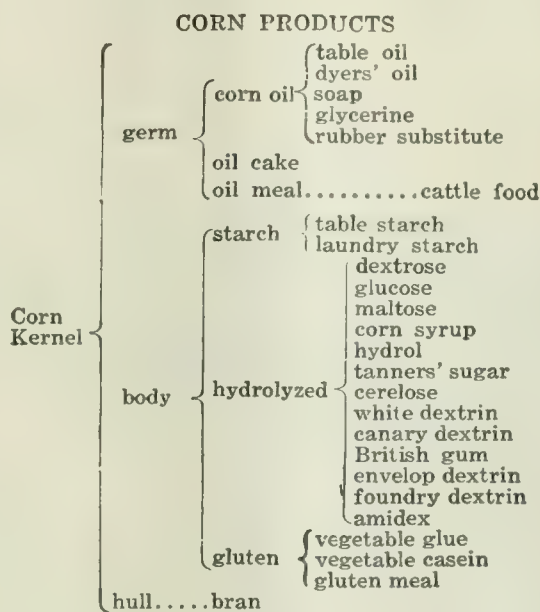
Maltose .....45 per cent  
Dextrose .....20 per cent  
Dextrin .....35 per cent

There are also present three or four tenths of one per cent salt and as much of the corn protein and a variable amount of water. It will be noticed that the glucose (dextrose), which gives name to the whole, is the least of the three ingredients.

Maltose, or malt sugar, has the same composition as cane sugar ( $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ ), but is not nearly so sweet. Dextrin, or starch paste, is not sweet at all. Dextrose or glucose is otherwise known as grape sugar, for it is commonly found in grapes and other ripe fruits. It forms half of honey and it is one of the two products into which cane sugar splits up when we take it into the mouth. It is not so sweet as cane sugar and cannot be so readily crystallized, which, however, is not altogether a disadvantage.

The process of changing starch into dextrose that takes place in the great steam kettles of the glucose factory is essentially the same as that which takes place in the ripening of fruit and in the digestion of starch. A large part of our nutriment, therefore, consists of glucose either eaten as such in ripe fruits or produced in the mouth or stomach by the decomposition of the starch of unripe fruit, vegetables and cereals. Glucose may be regarded as a predigested food. In spite of this well known fact we still sometimes read "poor food" articles in which glucose is denounced as a dangerous adulterant and even classed as a poison.

The other ingredients of commercial glucose, the maltose and dextrin, have of course the same food value as the dextrose, since they are made over into dextrose in the process of digestion. Whether the glucose is fit to eat depends, like anything else, on how it is made. If, as was formerly sometimes the case, sulfuric acid was used to effect the conversion of the starch or sulfurous acid to bleach the glucose and these



acids were not altogether eliminated the product might be unwholesome or worse. Some years ago in England there was a mysterious epidemic of arsenical poisoning among beer drinkers. On tracing it back it was found that the beer had been made from glucose which had been made from sulfuric acid which had been made from sulfur which had been made from a batch of iron pyrites which contained a little arsenic. The replacement of sulfuric acid by hydrochloric has done away with that danger and the glucose now produced is pure.

The old recipe for home-made candy called for the addition of a little vinegar to the sugar syrup to prevent "graining." The purpose of the acid was of course to invert part of the cane sugar to glucose so as to keep it from crystallizing out again. The professional candy-maker now uses the corn glucose for that purpose, so if we accuse him of "adulteration" on that ground we must levy the same accusation against our grandmothers. The introduction of glucose into candy manufacture has not injured but greatly increased the sale of sugar for the same purpose. This is not an uncommon effect of scientific progress, for as we have observed, the introduction of synthetic perfumes has stimulated the production of odoriferous flowers and the price of butter has gone up with the introduction of margarin. So, too, there are more weavers employed and they get higher wages than in the days when

they smashed up the first weaving machines, and the same is true of printers and typesetting machines. The popular animosity displayed toward any new achievement of applied science is never justified, for it benefits not only the world as a whole but usually even those interests with which it seems at first to conflict.

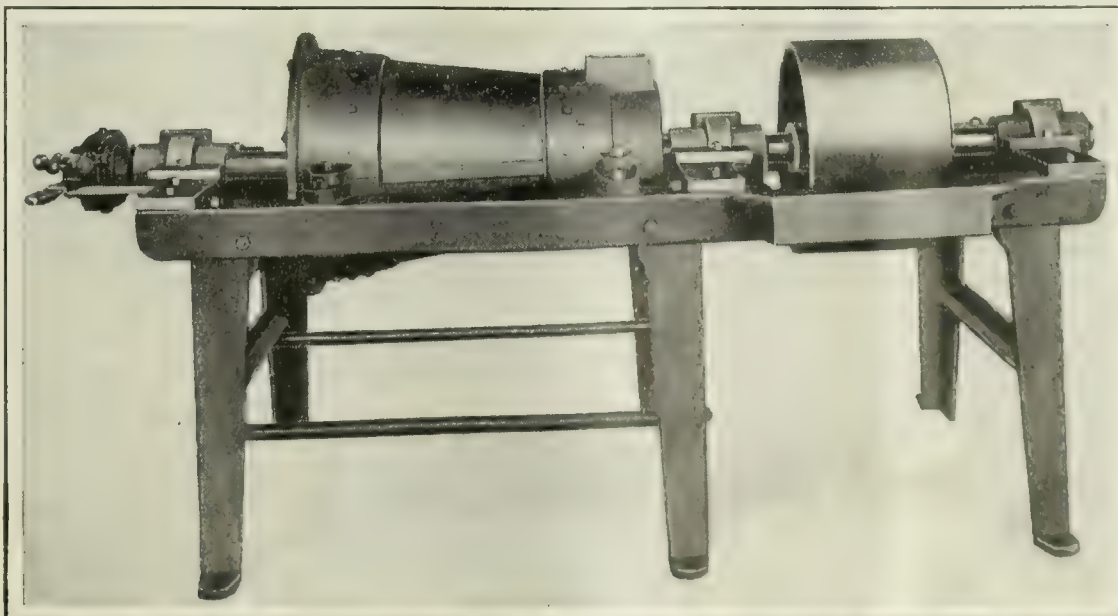
The chemist is an economizer. It is his special business to hunt up waste products and make them useful. He was, for instance, worried over the waste of the cores and skins and scraps that were being thrown away where apples were put up. Apple pulp contains pectin, which is what makes jelly jell, and berries and fruits that are short of it will refuse to "jell." But using these for their flavor he adds apple pulp for pectin and glucose for smoothness and sugar for sweetness and, if necessary, synthetic dyes for color, he is able to put on the market a variety of jellies, jams and marmalades at very low price. The same principle applies here as in the case of all compounded food products. If they are made in cleanly fashion, contain no harmful ingredients and are truthfully labeled there is no reason for objecting to them. But if the manufacturer goes so far as to put strawberry seeds—or hayseed—into his artificial "strawberry jam" I think that might properly be called adulteration, for it is imitating the imperfections of nature, and man ought to be too proud to do that.

The old-fashioned open kettle molasses consisted mostly of glucose and other invert sugars together with such cane sugar as could not be crystallized out. But when the vacuum pan was introduced the molasses was impoverished of its sweetness and beet sugar does not yield any molasses. So we now have in its place the corn syrups consisting of about 85 per cent of glucose and 15 per cent of sugar flavored with maple or vanillin or whatever we like. It is encouraging to see the bill boards proclaiming the virtues of "Karo" syrup and "Mazola" oil when only a few years ago the products of our national cereal were without honor in their own country.

Many other products besides foods are made from corn starch. Dextrin serves in place of the old "gum arabic"

for the mucilage of our envelopes and stamps. Another form of dextrin sold as "Kordex" is used to hold together the sand of the cores of castings. After the casting has been made the scorched core can be shaken out. Glucose is used in place of sugar as a filler for cheap soaps and for leather.

Altogether more than a hundred different [Continued on page 426]



Degerminator used in extracting the germ from the corn kernel by the dry process



# EIGHT STORIES OF GOOD CHEER

With Introductions by Frederick Houk Law

## THE CHEERYBLE BROTHERS' BANQUET

BY CHARLES DICKENS

WHERE is the place for Good Cheer? Is it only in the home? Is it left for special people, special times, and special places? If we are busy must we be solemnly serious, nervously fretful, upsetting ourselves and every one else? Surely there is a place and a time for Good Cheer—The Place is Everywhere, and the Time is Always.

There was never a kinder hearted man than Charles Dickens, whose books echo so much Good Cheer that we all feel we should like to be part of the crowd to wait where he might come, and to hurrah for "Boz" as he turns the corner. If Dickens had been of different nature he might have been grumpy enough. His father had been put into prison for debt; he himself had had to work in miserable surroundings pasting labels on blacking boxes; he had had to make his way as a reporter, and to struggle into life without the advantages of continued school and college education.

Then, out of his experience, he wrote "Pickwick Papers," a book of rollicking fun and caricature, founded on Good Cheer. The world loves Good Cheer, and it gave the then unknown author a hearty welcome. Dickens wrote

THE City square has no enclosure, save the lamp-post in the middle, and has no grass but the weeds which spring up round its base. It is a quiet, little-frequented, retired spot, favourable to melancholy and contemplation, and appointments of long-waiting. It is so quiet that you can almost hear the ticking of your own watch when you stop to cool in its refreshing atmosphere. There is a distant hum but no other sound disturbs the stillness of the square.

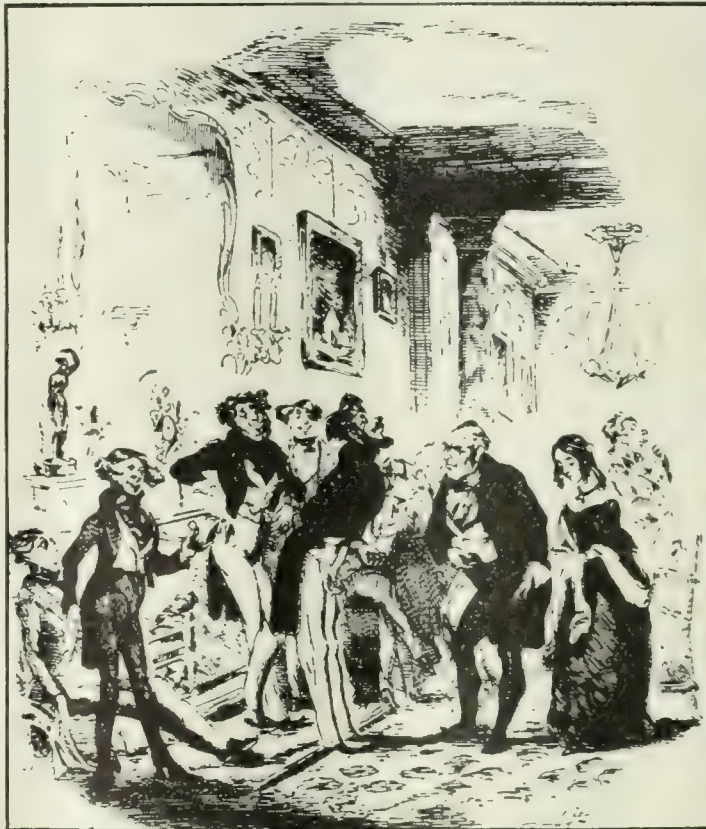
But if there were not many matters immediately without the doors of Cheeryble Brothers, to engage the attention, there were not a few within to interest and amuse. There was scarcely an object in the place, animate or inanimate, which did not partake in some degree of the scrupulous method and punctuality of Mr. Timothy Linkinwater. Paper, pens, ink, ruler, sealing-wax, wafers, pounce-box, string-box, fire-box, Tim's hat, Tim's scrupulously folded gloves, Tim's other coat—looking precisely like a back view of himself as it hung against the wall—all had their accustomed inches of space.

Nor was this all. Everything gave back, besides, some reflection of the kindly spirit of the brothers. The warehousemen and porters were such sturdy jolly fellows that it was a treat to see them. Among the shipping-announcements and steam packet lists which decorated the counting-house wall, were designs for almshouses, statements of charities, and plans for new hospitals.

It was a sight to behold Tim Linkinwater slowly bring out a massive ledger and day book, and, after turning them over and over and affectionately dusting their backs and sides, open the leaves here and there, and cast his eyes half-mournfully, half-

book after book, with such exuberance of character drawing, such hearty zest in life, such sympathy for the poor, down-trodden, and friendless, the queer, and the lonely, such a demand that every one should be kind to children, and thoughtful of the happiness of others—in fact, such hearty Good Cheer—that he became loved in his own day and forever afterward.

In "Nicholas Nickleby," written when Dickens was twenty-six, and published in 1838 in serial form, a delightful passage tells of Good Cheer in the business world. Nicholas Nickleby, the hero of the story, after various hard experiences, comes into the employ of two old gentlemen, twin brothers, who are the very souls of kindness and cheer, always doing something to make the world happier. In fact, they employ Nicholas, not because they need him, but because they wish to help him. They have an aged clerk, Tim Linkinwater, in whom they are deeply interested. It is at the occasion of Nicholas' introduction to work for the Cheeryble Brothers, and of his attendance at the dinner the two good men give in honor of Tim's birthday, that this selection treats.



*The company consisted of the Brothers Cheeryble, Tim Linkinwater, a ruddy-faced, white-headed friend of Tim's, and Nicholas, who was presented to Tim Linkinwater's sister with much gravity and solemnity*

proudly, upon the fair and unblotted entries.

"Four-and-forty year, next May!" said Tim. "Many new ledgers since then. Four-and-forty year!" Tim closed the book again.

"Come, come," said Nicholas. "I am all impatience to begin."

Tim Linkinwater shook his head with an air of mild reproof. Mr. Nickleby was not sufficiently impressed with the deep and awful nature of his undertaking. Suppose there should be any mistake—any scratching out—

Young men are adventurous. It is extraordinary what they will rush upon sometimes. Without even taking the precaution of sitting himself down upon his stool, but standing leisurely at the desk, and with a smile upon his face—actually a smile (there was no mistake about it; Mr. Linkinwater often mentioned it afterward) Nicholas dipped his pen into the inkstand before him, and plunged into the books of Cheeryble Brothers!

Tim Linkinwater turned pale and tilting up his stool on the two legs nearest Nicholas, looked over his shoulder in breathless anxiety. Brother Charles and brother Ned entered the counting-house together; but Tim Linkinwater, without looking round, impatiently waved his hand as a caution that profound silence must be observed, and followed the nib of the inexperienced pen with strained and eager eyes.

The brothers looked on with smiling faces, but Tim Linkinwater smiled not, nor moved for some minutes. At length he drew a long slow breath, and still maintaining his position on the tilted stool, glanced at brother Charles, secretly pointed with the feather of his pen toward Nicholas, and nodded his head in a grave and resolute manner, plainly signifying "He'll do."

Brother Charles nodded again, and exchanged a laughing look with brother Ned; but just then Nicholas stopped to refer to some other page, and Tim Linkinwater, unable to contain his satisfaction any longer, descended from his stool and caught him rapturously by the hand.

"He has done it," said Tim, looking round at his employers and shaking his head triumphantly. "His capital B's and D's are exactly like mine; he dots all his small i's and crosses every t as he writes



it. There ain't such a young man as this in all London," said Tim, clapping Nicholas on the back; "not one. Don't tell me. The City can't produce his equal. I challenge the City to do it!"

"Well said, Tim—well said, Tim Linkinwater!" cried brother Charles, scarcely less pleased than Tim himself, and clapping his hands gently as he spoke, "I knew our young friend would take great pains, and I was quite certain he would succeed, in no time. Didn't I say so, brother Ned?"

"You did, my dear brother—certainly, my dear brother, you said so, and you were quite right," replied Ned. "Quite right. Tim Linkinwater is excited, but he is justly excited, properly excited. Tim is a fine fellow. Tim Linkinwater, Sir—you're a fine fellow."

"Here's a pleasant thing to think of," said Tim, wholly regardless of this address to himself, and raising his spectacles from the ledger to the brothers. "Here's a pleasant thing. Do you suppose I haven't often thought what would become of these books when I was gone? Do you suppose I haven't thought that things might go on irregular and untidy here, after I was taken away? But now," said Tim, extending his forefinger toward Nicholas, "now, when I've shown him a little more, I'm satisfied. The business will go on when I am dead as well as it did when I was alive—just the same; and I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that there never were such books—never were such books! No, nor never will be such books—as the books of Cheeryble Brothers."

"Tim Linkinwater, Sir," said brother Charles; "give me your hand, Sir. This is your birth-day. How dare you talk about anything else till you have been wished many happy returns of the day, Tim Linkinwater? God bless you, Tim! God bless you!"

"My dear brother," said the other, seizing Tim's disengaged fist, "Tim Linkinwater looks ten years younger than he did on his last birth-day."

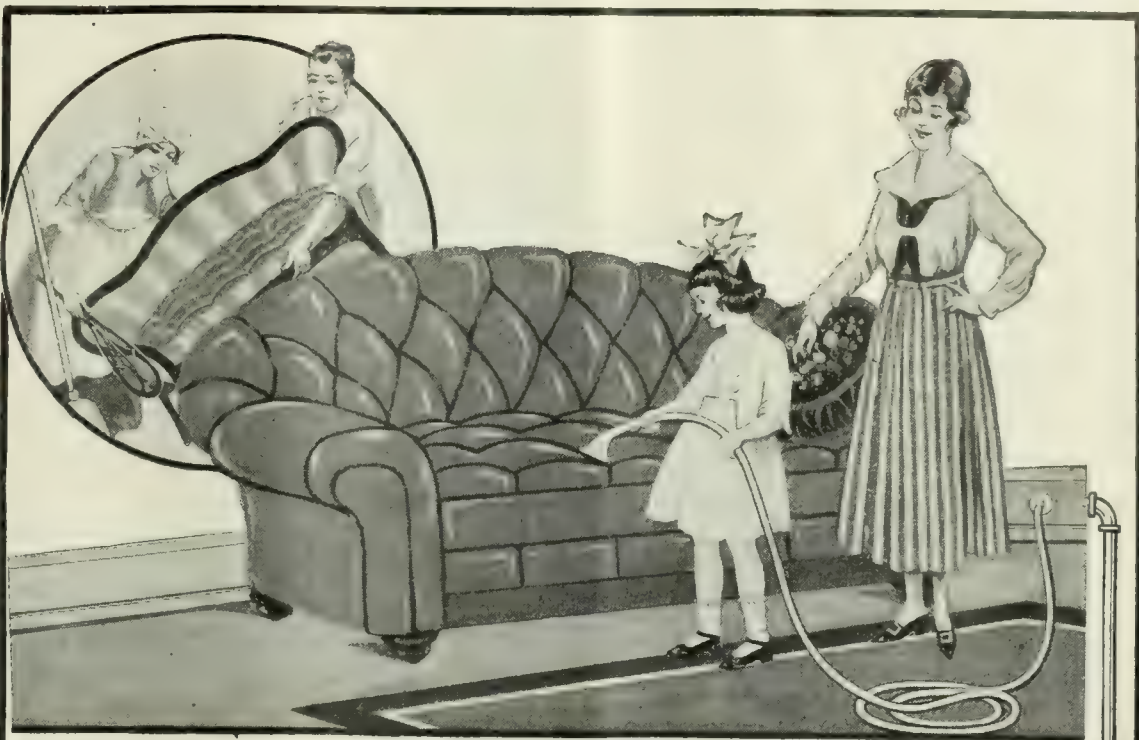
"Brother Ned, my dear boy," returned the other old fellow, "I believe that Tim Linkinwater was born a hundred-and-fifty years old, and is gradually coming down to five-and-twenty; for he's younger every birth-day than he was the year before."

"So he is, brother Charles, so he is," replied brother Ned. "There's not a doubt about it."

"Remember, Tim," said brother Charles, "that we dine at half-past five today instead of two o'clock; we always depart from our usual custom on this anniversary, as you very well know, Tim Linkinwater. Mr. Nickleby, my dear sir, you will make one. Tim Linkinwater, give me your snuff-box as a remembrance to brother Charles and myself of an attached and faithful rascal, and take that in exchange as a feeble mark of our respect and esteem, and don't open it until you go to bed, and never say another word upon the subject. Now, brother Ned, my dear fellow, I'm ready. At half-past five, remember, Mr. Nickleby. Tim Linkinwater, Sir, take care of Mr. Nickleby at half-past five. Now, brother Ned."

Chattering away thus, according to custom, to prevent the possibility of any thanks or acknowledgment being expressed on the other side, the twins trotted off arm in arm, having endowed Tim Linkinwater with a costly gold snuff-box, inclosing a banknote worth more than its value ten times told.

At a quarter past five o'clock, punctual to the minute, arrived, according to annual usage, Tim Linkinwater's sister; and a great to-do there was between Tim Linkin-



## Labor saving cleaning

Look upon the purchase of an ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner for your home as a business-like investment. It is genuinely built and will last for years. It will give steady daily service. It will do the house cleaning in the shortest time. It can be operated by a child. It solves the servant question. The cleaning is thorough. It pipes the dust and dirt away and cleans without dust.

### ARCO WAND VACUUM CLEANER

Can be installed in old or new buildings of any kind, uses electricity or gasoline engine power. Once installed the ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner becomes one of the most valued features to the household. The housewife is no longer dependent upon servants or outside help to do her cleaning.

#### Buy now on easy payment plan

Dealers will be glad to figure with you for installing an ARCO WAND in your home on easy payments. Get estimate for your home

#### Arco Wand Catalog sent free

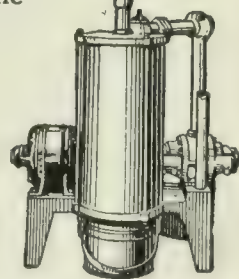
Write for copy of catalog—full of illustrations and information about the ARCO WAND machine and how it will solve the problem of the present scarcity of servants.

Write to  
Department  
C-9

**AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY**

816-822  
S. Michigan Av.  
Chicago

Makers of the world-famous IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators



Machine is set in basement or side-room. A suction pipe runs to each floor. ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaners, hose and tools, are sold by all Heating and Plumbing Trade.

## Did You Order Your Copy?

It has taken three years to prepare this picture history of the Great War. Not only is this a book of fascinating reading and vivid and inspiring pictures, but a volume of permanent historic value for the library of every American home.



224 pages. Highest grade coated paper. 437 pictures. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 12 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Richly bound—full cloth.

Read full page announcement in the March 2 issue of The Independent. Send coupon today. Just off the press.

#### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

119 West Fortieth St., New York

I want a copy of your Great War History called "From the First Shot," and enclose Three Dollars. If not fully satisfied, I am to receive my money back and return book at your expense.

Name .....

Address .....



water's sister and the old housekeeper respecting Tim Linkinwater's sister's cap, which had been despatched, per boy, from the house of the family where Tim Linkinwater's sister boarded, and had not yet come to hand: notwithstanding that it had been packed up in a bandbox, and the bandbox in a handkerchief, and the handkerchief tied on to the boy's arm; and notwithstanding, too, that the place of its consignment had been duly set forth at full length on the back of an old letter, and the boy enjoined, under pain of divers horrible penalties, the full extent of which the eye of man could not foresee, to deliver the same with all possible speed and not to loiter by the way. Tim Linkinwater's sister lamented; the housekeeper condoled; and both kept thrusting their heads out of the second-floor window to see if the boy was "coming"—which would have been highly satisfactory, and, upon the whole, tantamount to his being come, as the distance to the corner was not quite five yards—when all of a sudden, and when he was least expected, the messenger, carrying the bandbox with elaborate caution, appeared in an exactly opposite direction, puffing and panting for breath, and flushed with recent exercise, as well he might be: for he had taken the air, in the first instance, behind a hackney-coach that went to Camberwell, and had followed two Punches afterwards, and had seen the Stilts home to their own door. The cap was all safe, however—that was one comfort—and it was no use scolding him—that was another; so the boy went upon his way rejoicing; and Tim Linkinwater's sister presented herself to the company below stairs just five minutes after the half-hour had struck by Tim Linkinwater's own infallible clock.

The company consisted of the Brothers Cheeryble, Tim Linkinwater, a ruddy-faced white-headed friend of Tim's (who was a superannuated bank clerk), and Nicholas, who was presented to Tim Linkinwater's sister with much gravity and solemnity. The party being now complete, brother Ned rang for dinner, and, dinner being shortly afterwards announced, led Tim Linkinwater's sister into the next room where it was set forth with great preparation. Then brother Ned took the head of the table, and brother Charles the foot; and Tim Linkinwater's sister sat on the left-hand of brother Ned, and Tim Linkinwater himself on his right; and an ancient butler of apoplectic appearance, and with very short legs, took up his position at the back of brother Ned's arm-chair, and, waving his right arm preparatory to taking off the covers with a flourish, stood bolt upright and motionless.

"For these and all other blessings, brother Charles," said Ned.

"Lord, make us truly thankful, brother Ned," said Charles.

Whereupon the apoplectic butler whisked off the top of the soup-tureen, and shot all at once into a state of violent activity.

There was abundance of conversation, and little fear of its ever flagging, for the good-humor of the glorious old twins drew everybody out, and Tim Linkinwater's sister went off into a long and circumstantial account of Tim Linkinwater's infancy. This history concluded, brother Ned related how that, exactly thirty-five years ago, Tim Linkinwater was suspected to have received a love-letter, and how that vague information had been brought to the counting-house of his having been seen walking down Cheapside with an uncommonly handsome spinster; at which there was a roar of laughter, and Tim Linkinwater being charged with blushing, and called upon to explain, denied that the accusation was

true: and further, that there would have been any harm in it if it had been.

The cloth having been removed and the decanters sent round for the first time, a profound silence succeeded, and in the cheerful faces of the brothers there appeared an expression, not of absolute melancholy, but of quiet thoughtfulness very unusual at a festive table. The brothers rose together, and the one at the top of the table leaning forward toward the other, and speaking in a low voice as if he were addressing him individually, said—

"Brother Charles, my dear fellow, there is another association connected with this day which must never be forgotten, and never can be forgotten, by you and me. This day, which brought into the world a most faithful and excellent and exemplary fellow, took from it the kindest and very best of parents—the very best of parents to us both. I wish that she could have seen us in our prosperity, and shared it, and had the happiness of knowing how dearly we loved her in it, as we did when we were two poor boys—but that was not to be. My dear brother—The Memory of our Mother."

But there was no time to moralize, for the joviality again became very brisk, and the decanter of port being nearly out, brother Ned pulled the bell, which was instantly answered by the apoplectic butler.

"David," said brother Ned.

"Sir," replied the butler.

"A magnum of the double-diamond, David, to drink the health of Mr. Linkinwater." Instantly, by a feat of dexterity, which was the admiration of all the company, and had been annually for some years past, the apoplectic butler bringing his left hand from behind the small of his back, produced the bottle with the cork-screw already inserted: uncorked it at a jerk, and placed the magnum and the cork before his master with the dignity of conscious cleverness.

"Ha!" said brother Ned, first examining the cork and afterwards filling his glass, while the old butler looked complacently and amiably on, as if it were all his own property but the company were quite welcome to make free with it, "this looks well, David."

"It ought to, Sir," replied David. "You'd be troubled to find such a glass of wine as is our double-diamond, and that Mr. Linkinwater knows very well. That was laid down when Mr. Linkinwater first come, that wine was, gentlemen."

"Are the people here, David?"

"Outside the door, Sir," replied the butler.

"Show 'em in, David, show 'em in."

AT this bidding, the old butler placed before his master a small tray of clean glasses, and opening the door admitted the jolly porters and warehousemen whom Nicholas had seen below. There were four in all, and as they came in, bowing, and grinning, and blushing, the housekeeper and cook and housemaid brought up the rear.

"Seven," said brother Ned, filling a corresponding number of glasses with the double-diamond, "and David, eight—There! Now, you're all of you to drink the health of your best friend Mr. Timothy Linkinwater, and wish him health and long life and many happy returns of this day, both for his own sake and that of your old masters, who consider him an inestimable treasure. Tim Linkinwater, Sir, your health. Devil take you, Tim Linkinwater, Sir. God bless you."

With this singular contradiction of terms, brother Ned gave Tim Linkinwater a slap on the back which made him look for the moment almost as apoplectic as the butler:

and tossed off the contents of his glass in a twinkling.

The toast was scarcely drunk with all honour to Tim Linkinwater, when the sturdiest and jolliest subordinate elbowed himself a little in advance of his fellows, and exhibiting a very hot and flushed countenance, pulled a single lock of grey hair in the middle of his forehead as a respectful salute to the company, and delivered himself as follows—rubbing the palms of his hands very hard on a blue cotton handkerchief as he did so:

"We're allowed to take a liberty once a year, gen'llemen, and if you please we'll take it now; there being no time like the present, and no two birds in the hand worth one in the bush, as is well known—leastways in a contrary sense, which the meaning is the same. (A pause—the butler unconvinced.) What we mean to say is, that there never was (looking at the butler)—such—(looking at the cook) noble—excellent—(looking everywhere and seeing nobody) free, generous, spirited masters as them as has treated us so handsome this day. And here's thanking 'em for all their goodness as is so constancy a diffusing of itself over everywhere, and wishing they may live long and die happy!"

When the foregoing speech was over, and it might have been much more elegant and much less to the purpose, the whole body of subordinates under command of the apoplectic butler gave three soft cheers; which, to that gentleman's great indignation, were not very regular, inasmuch as the women persisted in giving an immense number of little shrill hurrahs among themselves, in utter disregard of the time. This done, they withdrew; shortly afterwards, Tim Linkinwater's sister withdrew; and in reasonable time after that, the sitting was broken up for tea and coffee and a round game of cards.

At half-past ten—late hours for the square—there appeared a little tray of sandwiches and a bowl of bishop, which bishop coming on the top of the double-diamond, and other excitements, had such an effect upon Tim Linkinwater, that he drew Nicholas aside, and gave him to understand confidentially that it was quite true about the uncommonly handsome spinster, and that she was to the full as good-looking as she had been described—more so, indeed—but that she was in too much of a hurry to change her condition, and consequently, while Tim was courting her and thinking of changing his, got married to somebody else. "After all, I dare say it was my fault," said Tim. "I'll show you a print I have got up-stairs, one of these days. It cost me five-and-twenty shillings. I bought it soon after we were cool to each other. Don't mention it, but it's the most extraordinary accidental likeness you ever saw—her very portrait, Sir!"

By this time it was past eleven o'clock, and Tim Linkinwater's sister declaring that she ought to have been at home a full hour ago, a coach was procured, into which she was handed with great ceremony by brother Ned, while brother Charles imparted the fullest directions to the coachman, and, besides paying the man a shilling over and above his fare in order that he might take the utmost care of the lady, all but choked him with a glass of spirits of uncommon strength, and then nearly knocked all the breath out of his body in his energetic endeavours to knock it in again.

At length the coach rumbled off, and Tim Linkinwater's sister being now fairly on her way home, Nicholas and Tim Linkinwater's friend took their leaves together, and left old Tim and the worthy brothers to their repose.



### Women in Farm Service

THE Department of Agriculture, the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense and the Women's Division of the United States Employment Service will coöperate in a program to supply women for farm work during the war emergency. Camps for the training of women farm helpers are being considered in the plans.

As a result of a conference held by representatives of the three departments named, the Department of Agriculture will immediately ascertain thru its 2000 agents in what states the farmers want women, and the kind of farm work for which there is a demand for woman labor, and to furnish, thru its extension service, the lists of trained women who might be available as leaders if training camps for women farm helpers were established.

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense will take up the question of training camps and will have charge of whatever recruiting, educational and welfare work is done.

"It is quite evident," says the report of the conference, "that it is impossible to take a woman from the city who has never worked on a farm and send her to such work without giving her an idea or any test of her capacity for agricultural work."

"There should be some sort of try-out system," the report continues, "financed either by the states or state councils of the Council of National Defense, for the purpose of sifting women who applied for farm work and selecting those who were physically fit."

It was suggested that some of the women's colleges such as Vassar, which has 750 acres of land, might assist in training and the selective work.

It was decided at the conference that it was "unwise to stimulate interest in placing women on farms" until it is known whether there is to be a shortage of farm labor.

"In this country," says the report of the meeting, "we have not yet reached the point where farmers desire women workers in large numbers and where we recognize the great need for women on the farms. While farmers can secure men and boys, the opinion seems to be that they should be called upon, but where they are not available, women will have to be used for certain branches of farm work."

### The New Plays

Margaret Anglin is too sound an actress to be wasted on the banal English comedy *Billeted*. She does her best but the odds are against her. (Fulton Theater.)

*The Off Chance*, thoroly artificial comedy of British "high life," well acted and entertaining. Good company revolves around Ethel Barrymore's delightful personality. (Empire Theater.)

Arnold Daly revives *The Master*. Interesting, worth-while comedy, dealing with double standard of morals. Mr. Daly acts with power and discrimination, supported by excellent cast. (Hudson Theater.)

Lionel Barrymore's presentation of *The Copperhead*, by Augustus Thomas, is a masterly piece of acting, unfortunately hampered by a weak supporting cast. The Civil War theme has a martial appeal to present-day patriots. (Shubert Theater.)

This is the open season for the young idea; even the Washington Square Players have abandoned satire in favor of *Youth*. The comedy is entertaining and the presentation, bringing actors and audience together behind the footlights, is a novel one.



## Which Do Boys Like Better?

### Puffed Rice or Flour Foods?—Ask Them

You know the need for whole-grain foods, with their minerals and vitamins. But do you daily practice the ideal way to serve them?

Graham muffins and rice croquettes are nearly whole-grain foods. But note how they differ from Puffed Grains.

In Puffed Rice and Wheat every food cell is exploded. Every granule is fitted to digest. So the body gets from Puffed Grains all that Nature stored there.

Puffed Grains are like bubbles—airy, thin and flaky. Their flimsy crispness makes them most enticing. They taste like nut confections. You can serve them morning, noon and night. Children never get enough. And they never tax the stomach.

Puffed Grains supply whole-grain food all day long, and in many forms. At breakfast one eats them with sugar and cream, or mixed with any fruit. For luncheon or supper they are floated in bowls of milk. Between meals children eat them dry like peanuts. They are used in candy making, as wafers in soups, as garnish for ice cream.

So users of Puffed Grains may get whole-grain food in plenty. And in a form where every atom feeds.

Puffed  
Rice

Corn  
Puffs

Puffed  
Wheat

Each 15c Except in Far West

These are not mere tidbits. They are Prof. Anderson's scientific grain foods. The grains get an hour of fearful heat, then they are shot from guns. A hundred million steam explosions occur in every ker-

nel. Every food cell is blasted, so digestion can instantly act. No other form of wheat, rice or corn compares with Puffed Grains as hygienic food. Serve all of them in plenty.





# SHOULD INSURANCE BE TAXED?

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE SERVICE



**E**XPRESSING the matter in a strictly comparative sense, there are many people engaged in the business of life insurance who know little about it. Beyond the material rewards it yields them, their interest in it is purely perfunctory. I am impressed with this occasionally when, at some life insurance gathering, I sit and listen to the platitudes which are exhaled from the platform by some official dignitary who waxes eloquent in the exposition of the obvious; or who, with more courage than discretion, commits an absurdity. I am not at a loss to account for the presence of these men in the ranks. The explanation consists of two facts: the ease with which a life insurance company may be organized and the apparent mystery with which, in the minds of the public, the business is invested.

I have in mind now several companies that were put on the market by men who had failed in other lines. Life insurance seems to be a favorite enterprize with lawyers who would have achieved no distinction whatever in their profession. I know of a company which, starting on the assessment plan, was the product of a bankrupt dry goods merchant. How is it possible? one might ask. Well, the laws take care of that.

Altho it is easy to organize a company if the organizer can find enough people to furnish the necessary minimum capital, the states thru their insurance departments generally keep them under close scrutiny after they begin to issue policies. Even this protection, however, is not sufficient in some cases against the wiles of operators, as we saw last year in the case of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, which was supposed to be strictly supervised by the departments of New York and Pennsylvania.

**Y**OUR lawyer, we will say, makes up his mind he will have a life insurance company. He knows all the legal requirements; secures his charter; gets the proper amount of money together; employs the services of a consulting actuary in drawing up the policy forms and the tables of rates; engages a man with organizing ability to get agents—and the company is on its way. Your lawyer is its president and perhaps his brother is counsel. Some other relative or friend who is practising medicine is medical director.

And the chances are that not one of these persons has ever had anything to do with a life insurance company—the actuary being a mathematician, perhaps a non-resident, on his own account. In the course of time all of them learn something about life insurance, but in most cases the something is of a very superficial character. Also in the course of time they appear at life insurance conventions as expounders of doctrine, and then I recognize their arrival. They act as if they had been used to it all their lives. They are the real thing in camouflage.

Having come to the conclusion years ago that life insurance is one of the things which ought not be taxed, I am always astonished when I find a man who pretends to know the nature of the thing either calmly consenting to the principle or approving it.

I understand why the legislator thinks it ought to be taxed. It is because he does not know what it is. He thinks, very naturally, that an accumula-

tion of several hundred millions in the custody of a life insurance company is wealth. An accumulation of that size in any other hands looks like wealth. And in most cases it is. But that is not true of life insurance funds. I will prove this statement in a few minutes. Before doing so, by way of illustrating the underwriting poverty of some life insurance presidents, I wish to quote what one of them said on the subject of taxation at a convention held this winter. It was significant that he introduced his subsequent remarks with the statement that the chairman had taken some chances in turning him loose on the gathering. He then proceeded with his oration, and when he concluded I agreed with what he had said in his opening. In the course of his remarks he touched on taxation.

"I know that tax burdens have been devised and imposed and yet no steps taken," he observed, "and none seem likely to be taken, to see that the insurance companies' side of the case is intelligently presented. Understand me, I am not opposed to the payment of taxes. I believe that insurance companies should pay and pay just as long as they can pay, but, as we all know, there is a limit, and it is up to us to advise the officials when that limit is reached."

**I** don't believe—I know—that life insurance should be free of taxation. A few minutes ago I asserted that the life insurance funds do not represent wealth. That is as true as any other truth that exists in this world. But they do represent loss. That money was got together for the purpose of being paid out on dead men and women. The thing behind an insurable life—a body that is in good physical condition according to an examining physician—is its productive power. When that body dies the productive power of its owner perishes with it. The world has lost that much. A part of that was insured for the benefit, in most cases, of dependents who were to be supported by the producer.

Life insurance funds are aggregations of premiums, all but a small portion of which, used for expenses, is dedicated to the payment of death losses. If you read that a certain company's paid death claims last year amounted to \$100,000,000, you may conclude that several times that sum has been lost to the commonwealth in the deaths thus represented.

When a life insurance company pays \$1000 to the widow of one of its dead policyholders, from whence does that money come? It did not grow as the result of that death. No: it was collected in small amounts from thousands of persons scattered over a continent. They lost it.

While that money was in the hands of the insurance company, every state in which that company does business took a small amount of it in the shape of taxes, and the thousands of people who furnished it had to pay that tax.

*The Insurance Department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the director of The Independent Insurance Service*

Turn the proposition around and look at it from another angle. Each insured person pays what is called a premium on his policy. What is a premium? How constituted? Roughly, it may be divided into three elements: the mortality portion, which is the amount to be paid out that year; the reserve element, which is to be held at interest to meet the increasing mortality due to advancing age; and the expense element, which is used to defray the cost of transacting the business. The mortality portion is disbursed during the first year; the reserve is used for death losses during some subsequent year; and the expense is a constant outgo. In a well managed company the expense runs between ten and fifteen per cent of the premium.

Since eighty-five per cent of the income of a life company is for death claims and the amount spent for service in doing the business is inevitable, why, I should like to ask, does the state tax it? The process is simply one of loss-distribution. It is not a piling-up of wealth.

In an unconscious sort of way legislators seem to recognize this truth in their treatment of fraternal orders and assessment associations. If you were to ask them why, they would tell you it is because the latter do not transact the business of life insurance for profit.

But they can't seem to see that an old line mutual company does not do business for profit. There are no stockholders. Nobody has any money, except premiums on policies, invested in a mutual life insurance company. But those premiums are taxed, while the money paid in by fraternal and assessment associations is not.

I can discover but one taxable value anywhere in the life insurance business, and that is the capital stock and dividends of the proprietary companies.

The principle I have enunciated applies with equal force thruout the whole domain of insurance. It is incontrovertible that all that portion of the aggregated insurance fund which is utilized in paying losses and expenses, that is to say, in carrying to completion the processes of distributing the misfortunes of the few over the entire insured mass, not only is not a value but the subtraction from the common stock of what was formerly a taxable value.

**T**HE injustice of this species of taxation is more obvious when applied to life insurance, for the burden is there laid directly on helpless women and children who have been bereft of their breadwinners; but it is none the less wrong as applied to any form of insurance. To illustrate: the insurance paid on a house destroyed by fire is made up of taxed premiums collected from the policyholders of the paying company and the money thus paid represents a piece of property which has been annihilated.

The term insurance aids in defeating a proper conception and comprehension of the functions which the system performs—that of simply distributing losses. If we are honest in our reasoning, we must admit, since insurance possesses no values of a taxable nature, that the tribute taken in this country every year, approximating \$20,000,000, is nothing better than a price exacted for the privilege of operating a system of loss distribution—a work which is plainly a public beneficence.



A TALK WITH TROTZKY

(Continued from page 407)

a dividend of five or six per cent on his capital the obligation to reinvest in some industry—a part, say twenty-five per cent—of what he receives.”

“If in Russia you hold the capitalists down to five or six per cent while in other countries they can hope for twice or thrice as much return, won't Russia be stripped of capital?”

“They won't be allowed to remove their capital from Russia at will,” said Trotsky significantly.

“Besides, he went on, do you imagine that capitalist control is going to survive everywhere save in Russia? In all the European belligerent countries I expect to see social revolution after the war. So long as they remain in the trenches the soldiers think of little but their immediate problem—to kill your opponent before he kills you. But when they go home and find their family scattered, perhaps their home desolate, their industry ruined and their taxes five times as high as before, they will begin to consider how this appalling calamity was brought upon them. They will be open to the demonstration that the scramble of capitalists and groups of capitalists for foreign markets and exploitable ‘colonial’ areas, imperialism, secret diplomacy and armament rivalry promoted by munition makers, brought on the war. Once they perceive that the capitalist class is responsible for this terrible disaster to humanity they will arise and wrest the control from its hands. To be sure, a proletarian Russia cannot get very far in realizing its aims, if all the rest of the world remains under the capitalist régime. But that will not happen.”

“Everywhere in Russia I go I find a slump of forty or fifty per cent in the productivity of the workmen in the factories. Is there not danger of an insufficiency of manufactured goods if the workmen of each factory follow pretty much their own gait?”

“The current low productivity is a natural reaction from the labor-driving characteristic of the old régime. In time that will be overcome by standards of efficiency being adopted by each craft union and the denial of the advantages of membership to such workmen as will not or cannot come up to these standards. Besides, collectivist production will make great use of the Taylor system of scientific management. It has not been popular among the proletariat because as now applied it chiefly swells the profits of the capitalist with little benefit to the working man or the consuming public. When all the economy of effort it achieves accrues to society as a whole, it will be cheerfully and generally adopted, and premature labor, prolonged labor and overwork will be abandoned because needless.”

Such are the ideas of the leader. I submitted them to various Russian economists and all agreed that the Russian workmen are too ignorant and short-sighted to submit themselves to the sound economic principles which may be held by their leaders. Conscious of being masters of the industrial properties, they will not submit themselves to indispensable discipline, they will not follow the counsel of technical men and they will “eat up the capital,” so that before the factories have been long in their hands it will be impossible to keep them going.

“Foh de life o' me,” said Uncle Eben. “I can't see no hardship in food regulations dat puts it up to folks to eat mostly corn bread an' chicken.”—*Washington Star*.



The Miracle of the Marne

The battle of the Marne halted the rush of the Germans towards Paris. It aroused the French to superhuman bravery. They fought as if led by the spirit of the Maid of Orleans herself.

The Marne was a demonstration of the power of patriotism with its back against the wall. The same sacrifice of self, the same love of country and unity of purpose that inspired the French people must inspire us, and we must win the war.

We are sending our best manhood to fight for us. They must be armed, fed and clothed, cared for through sickness and wounds. This is the work of every individual as well as the Government.

It is the proud duty of the Bell System to coordinate its purpose and equipment to the other factors in our national industrial fabric, so that the manufacture and movement of supplies to our boys abroad be given right of way.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

What 15c Will Bring You from the Nation's Capital

Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

The little matter of 15c in stamps or coin will bring you the Pathfinder 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center, for the Nation; a paper that prints all the news of the world and tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 25th year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but \$1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on a 13 weeks trial. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. The Pathfinder, Box 39, Washington, D. C.

WEBSTER'S NEW  
INTERNATIONAL  
DICTIONARY

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Whatever your question:—be it the pronunciation of a new term; the spelling of a puzzling word; the location of Nigeria, the meaning of tractor, white coal etc.—this New Creation contains a clear, accurate, final answer

Please send me specimen pages and FREE POCKET MAPS per INDEPENDENT

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_







# Cash for your Real Estate

no matter where it is, may be obtained by using *The Simplex Plan* that has sold thousands of properties in every State. No commission to pay. Valuable information FREE.

## SIMPLEX

DEPT. 63 1123 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK CITY



## Don't Wear a Truss

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.



MR. C. E. BROOKS

## Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today. C. E. BROOKS, 490D State St., Marshall, Mich.



## THE ORIGINAL CHEMICAL Indoor Closet

30,000 SOLD—FIFTH YEAR  
More Comfortable,

## Healthful, Convenient

Eliminates the out-house, open vault and cess-pool, which are breeding places for germs. Have a warm, sanitary, odorless toilet right in your house. No going out in cold weather. A boon to invalids. Endorsed by State Boards of Health.

## ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS

Put It Anywhere In The House  
The germs are killed by a chemical process in water in the container. Empty once a month. No more trouble to empty than ashes. Closet absolutely guaranteed. Guarantee on file in the office of this publication. Ask for catalog and price. ROWE SANITARY MFG. CO. 6403 6th ST., DETROIT, MICH.  
Ask about the Ro-San Washstand—Hot and Cold Running Water Without Plumbing

## College and the Boy

DEAN FREDERICK P. KEPPEL, of Columbia College, has bottled up years of experience and shrewd observation of *The Undergraduate and His College* for the benefit of the general reader who wishes an unprejudiced view of the contemporary college and perhaps for the edification of the student who may here see how he looks to the eye of Authority. Authority in the person of the author is rather disconcertingly clear-sighted. For instance, Dean Keppel appears to be aware that the possession of a Doctor's degree by a young instructor "furnishes a tip as to the specialty of the teacher, to be played up judiciously as opportunity offers" and he remembers "the party of Harvard sophomores joyously playing poker in the middle of a room, while four Freshmen, commandeered for the purpose, were placed at its corners, simultaneously reading aloud the four books which constituted the prescribed reading in some course of which the poker-players were members."

The most marked characteristic of the book, however, is its kindliness. The author can sympathize with the athlete and the society butterfly, but he can also say a good word for the "grind" and he very chivalrously champions the boys who by reason of race, upbringing or personal temperament find no welcome place in campus life. He upholds academic freedom in the faculty but he justly concedes to the much-criticized trustees that recent cases of conflict reflect "the overstrained nerves of war times rather than any permanent change for the worse in their relations."

Those who receive their impressions of college life from the newspapers or their memories of a generation ago, will learn much from this book. The college boy is no longer a uniform type:

In the undergraduate body at Columbia, for example, it is easier to make a list of the nations which are not represented than of those who are. The two most extraordinary cases in my experience were a young Zulu nobleman, one of a group of four who went for training to France, Germany, England and America respectively, as a preparation for serving their own people; and a member of the Hova tribe in Madagascar who proposed to become a professor of Scandinavian languages! Of the foreign students the most able just now are the Chinese. . . . Today any Columbia graduation list would contain from one hundred and fifty to two hundred Italian names. The Portuguese, Bohemians and Greeks are beginning to make their mark. There are enough of the latter, by the way, to organize their own intercollegiate Helicon.

An analysis of a recent Freshman class at Princeton showed that the fathers of the students represent fifty-six different occupations. . . . Of the total of four hundred and thirty, two hundred and thirty-eight come from families in which neither parent is a college graduate.

The faculty is no longer the grave body of elderly clergymen and secluded scholars that many remember it:

As science and modern literature forced their way into the college curriculum, men from government bureaus, journalists, and men of letters were drawn into the calling. . . . Today instead of isolation, it is really becoming hard to secure from the successful professor enough of his time to make sure of efficient teaching. Even in a supposedly theoretical subject like the dismal science, our economists are spending more and more time upon state and federal commissions of various kinds.

On the whole Dean Keppel considers the American college the most successful ex-

periment in training for leadership that our democracy has ever evolved, and we believe that he has proved his case. Yet he is conscious of every defect and is prepared for the most drastic reforms which the future may conceivably have in store:

There are five or six hundred different American colleges, and the majority of them do not deserve to be permanent. Perhaps half of this group might profitably become junior colleges. Of the stronger institutions there is not a single one which could not consider to advantage how its vigor and usefulness might not be strengthened by pruning here and developing there—by constant watchfulness against waste of time and effort, and by a clearer realization of the difference between its aims and those of the university and the vocational school. . . . The public must be educated to regard the support of a bad college in money or in sons as an antisocial act, and the public at large must prepare its sons more thoroly than is the case today to recognize the seriousness of the investment which is involved in giving over these priceless years of youth.

*The Undergraduate and His College*, by Frederick P. Keppel. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$1.60.

## When England Fought for Turkey

IN *Marmaduke*, Flora Annie Steel goes back to a long-ago campaign in Gallipoli, not the one whose tragedy is too fresh. The author paints the Crimea in 1854, the assembling of the British troops at Varna, the battle of Alma and the siege of Sebastopol, when England fought Russia in favor of the Turk. There has been a shifting of alliances since the Crimean War, but the effect of the struggle upon the individual soldier has not changed essentially. The story begins in Scotland and except for the character of a very ogreish baron, the father of the hero, the people win our interest and affection, altho their terror of the tyrant seems overdrawn he is so "gey ill to live wi'" that even a man brave enough to face the cannon may be pardoned for fearing his redoubtable father. The old social standards seem so futile as we read, it may well be that the world has grown a little wiser, and a union between a Scotch Baron and an Edinbro' dressmaker is not quite so unthinkable as it was in the fifties. *Marmaduke* has not the power of Mrs. Steel's stories of India, but it is an engaging romance.

*Marmaduke*, by Flora A. Steel. Frederick A. Stokes. \$1.40.

## National Prosperity

PROFESSOR RICHARD ELY discovered that four excellent papers on conservation prepared for the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress in 1915 so supplemented each other that, as editor, he has put them into book form. The authors have expanded their materials considerably and the result is a comprehensive, authentic treatment of the subject.

In the preface of *The Foundations of National Prosperity*, Professor Ely writes:

The title page of this work emphasizes the thought that conservation is to be regarded as a treatment of the foundations of national prosperity. It deals with the permanent causes of the wealth of nations. The titanic war struggle in which we are engaged makes it important to emphasize the fact that in the treatment of conservation we are dealing with national preparedness both for war and peace. There is danger that in dealing with measures of preparedness we may direct our attention so exclusively to the needs of today and tomorrow, whereas nothing stands out more clearly as a result of



our world war than the fact that preparedness must be a permanent all-around condition; for otherwise our preparedness may be in vain. While it is true that this book deals mainly with permanent conditions of prosperity and preparedness, it also has lessons for the immediate present.

The four parts are: I. Conservation and Economic Theory, by Richard T. Ely, professor of political economy in the University of Wisconsin; II. Conservation and Economic Evolution, by Ralph H. Hess, associate professor of political economy in the University of Wisconsin; III, Conservation of Certain Mineral Resources, by Charles K. Leith, professor of geology in the University of Wisconsin; IV, Conservation of Human Resources, by Thomas Nixon Carver, David A. Wells's professor of political economy in Harvard University.

*The Foundations of National Prosperity.* The Macmillan Company. \$2.

## A Novel of Liberia

IN these times a volume bearing the title *An American Cavalryman* would lead one to anticipate something professional regarding the training and tactics of the mounted branch of the American service. At the outset, therefore, one confesses to a trifle of bewilderment when the author, Henry F. Downing, proceeds straightway to drop his American cavalryman into Monrovia, the capital of Liberia.

A few pages reading, however, suffice to forecast that one is not in for a treatise on cavalry tactics, but a Liberian novel of love and adventure. Having made a mental realignment accordingly, Liberia as the setting for a novel entices interest, since Liberian books of any kind are infrequent, and the author proves himself to be on the sure ground of experience.

Of the story itself, winding a devious path thru Monrovia politics and jungle fighting, the American cavalryman, Captain Paul Dale, acquits himself to the reader's entire satisfaction, in the last chapter putting the villain out of business and marrying—but to disclose that would be unfair to the author. But upon this plan the author presents a strong, realistic picture of conditions in Liberia. If his vein is frequently satirical, there would appear to be warrant for it in the total lack of official rectitude, the prevalence of witchcraft, and the almost unbelievable backwardness of the whole Liberian state. Lest any one might suggest there is an element of race prejudice in this decidedly unfavorable view of the negro republic, the author is of the African race, having previously produced work of literary distinction.

*An American Cavalryman*, by Henry F. Downing. The Neale Publishing Company. \$1.50.

## A War Picture

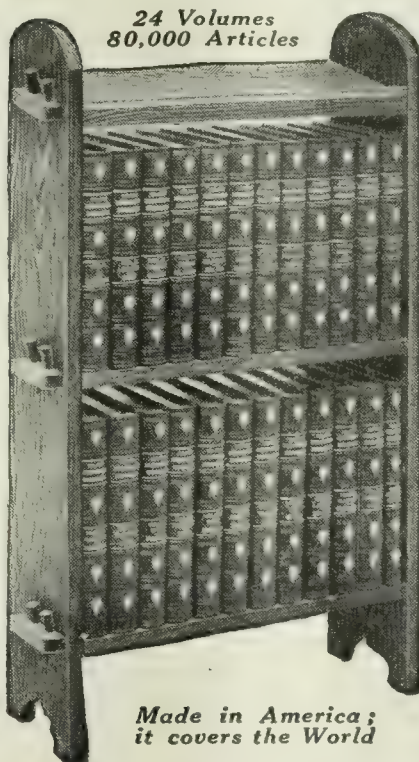
MY HOME IN THE FIELD OF MERCY is Frances Wilson Houard's continuation of her vigorous and not-to-be-forgotten narrative of personal experiences which were begun in her previous book, "My Home in the Field of Honour," and in which she told of the retreat of the civil population at the battle of the Marne.

In the present account, which is no less picturesque and which shows the writer no less the considerate friend of all in need, with no thought of self, we learn of the return to her chateau of its owner and her few attendants, with the rapid preparation from seemingly no resources of a hospital ultimately caring for from three to four score wounded French soldiers at a time.

*My Home in the Field of Mercy*, by Frances W. Houard. Geo. H. Doran Company. \$1.35.

# "Touches the Highest Level"

That's what Editor Snowden of the PRESBYTERIAN BANNER says about the



24 Volumes  
80,000 Articles

Made in America;  
it covers the World

## The New International Encyclopædia

LYMAN ABBOTT, the distinguished editor of *The Outlook*, in a thoughtful criticism of the work, says that it is "carefully edited by competent scholars."

E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, the well-known educator, after a careful examination, says, among other things, that it is "prepared by the ablest scholars in the world."

These are the words of "men who know"—only a few of very many carefully considered statements in praise of THE NEW INTERNATIONAL.

The New Second Edition of the work is just completed and is superior in every respect to the First Edition. It is revised, re-written and reset from A to Z; it is printed throughout

from new plates; the number of volumes is increased and the size of the page is enlarged. The New Second Edition, shown above, is in 24 volumes, contains 80,000 articles, and is edited by FRANK MOORE COLBY, A. M., and TALCOTT WILLIAMS, LL. D., L. H. D., Litt. D., with more than 500 contributors and office-editors. It has been truly called

### "The Great Question-Answerer"

It was because of its all-embracing scope; its practical value for business and professional men and women; for the student, the editor and others, that the critical NEW YORK SUN declared it to be

### "The Most Useful Encyclopaedia"

When once you own and use the work, you will be impressed with its excellence. And permit us to suggest that THE NEW INTERNATIONAL WAS

### Never so necessary as NOW

In conversation, reading, study and in daily activities, new questions are coming up. They are the outgrowth of the NEW knowledge of which the present day is so prolific, and in order to keep abreast of the times it is necessary to keep well posted, which is easy with THE NEW INTERNATIONAL at your elbow.

In order to get an adequate idea of the work, it is only necessary to Send in the Coupon.

**DODD, MEAD & CO., Inc., New York City**

Ind. 3-18

**DODD, MEAD & CO., Inc.**  
Publishers  
449 Fourth Ave.  
New York City

Send me full information regarding the Second Edition of The New International Encyclopaedia, with details of the present Special Price and Monthly List of Prize Questions.

Name.....  
Occupation.....  
Bus. Address.....  
Residence.....  
Town..... State.....

**FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON NOW**


**HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY**

Scientific methods with practical training for the ministry. Large faculty and library.

Graduate fellowships, both foreign and resident. Open to college graduates of all churches. Associated with Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy Training Sunday School and other lay workers. Kennedy School of Missions, fitting for foreign service. Address M. W. JACOBUS, Dean of Seminary Hartford, Conn.

**The University of Chicago HOME STUDY**

in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence. For detailed information address 26th Year U. of C. (Div. M) Chicago, Ill.



## HARTFORD W. Douglas Mackenzie President

**Theological Seminary**  
Scholarly and practical training for the ministry. Faculty of thirteen resident professors besides special lecturers. Notable library of 105,000 volumes. Liberal scholarships to students of high rank and graduate fellowships. Open to college graduates of all Christian denominations. Address Dean M. W. JACOBUS.

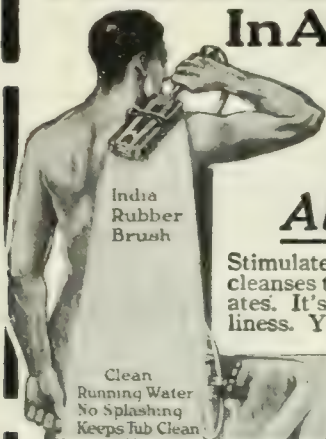
**School of Religious Pedagogy**  
Degree Course for graduates of colleges and theological seminaries. Diploma Course prepares lay workers for salaried positions in all kinds of Christian service, church, Sunday-school, mission and settlement work. Correspondence Courses for teacher training. Demand for trained workers greater than supply. Address Dean E. H. KNIGHT.

**The Kennedy School of Missions**  
A Graduate School for Special Preparation. Interdenominational. For candidates, appointees and missionaries. Large faculty and library. Courses in phonetics, certain vernaculars, history and religions of mission fields, sociology, Bible, business methods, etc. Address The Secretary, E. W. CAPEN.



## Fits Any Faucet

### A Shower Bath In Any Tub



Shampoo  
Massage  
Rub Down  
All in One

Stimulates circulation, cleanses the pores, invigorates. It's fun, health, cleanliness. You bathe in clean, running water — the only sanitary way. It's quick. No waiting for tub to fill. Lasts for years.

### Knickerbocker

#### Bath Spray-Brush

Unexcelled for shampooing. Massages the scalp and flowing water washes away all dirt and dandruff.

\$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 —  
De Luxe Set \$6

Get a Spray-Brush today — at your Dealer's or order direct. At all good drug, department and hardware stores.

KNICKERBOCKER MFG. CO.  
220 West Schiller Street, Chicago  
Send for Free Booklet, "A Knickerbocker Bath." It tells how and when to bathe.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

WATER FLOWS  
THROUGH 595  
HOLLOW  
RUBBER TEETH



## DUNLAP HATS

### Spring and Summer 1918

Now on Sale

180 Fifth Avenue  
181 Broadway  
New York

22 So. Michigan Ave.  
Chicago

Agencies  
in all  
Principal  
Cities

**YOUR WAR GARDEN** in 1918 one grand success if you follow the expert planting directions and the two practical garden diagrams in this our brand new booklet. Send 10c for it to the DE LA MARE CO., 442 W. 37th Street, New York. Catalog "Countryside Books" free.

## FREE 10 Lessons In Public Speaking

Write for particulars of this extraordinary offer. 10 lessons in public speaking absolutely free. Remarkable opportunity. Become a powerful speaker in spare time by mail. Overcome "stage fright." Enlarge your vocabulary, train your memory, gain self-confidence. Increase your earning power, popularity. We have trained hundreds.

**Offer Limited** This offer is made strictly for advertising purposes and may be withdrawn at any time. Write at once, while this free lesson offer lasts. Big saving if you act now. No comparison.

North American Institute, 2483 Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.

## WHAT COMES FROM CORN

(Continued from page 417)

commercial products are now made from corn, not counting cob pipes. Every year the factories of the United States work up over 50,000,000 bushels of corn into 800,000,000 pounds of corn syrup, 600,000,000 pounds of starch, 230,000,000 pounds of corn sugar, 625,000,000 pounds of gluten feed, 90,000,000 pounds of oil and 90,000,000 pounds of oil cake.

In the last article we saw how dextrose or glucose could be converted by fermentation into alcohol. Since corn starch, as we have here seen, can be converted into dextrose, it can serve as a source of alcohol. This was, in fact, one of the earliest misuses to which corn was put, and before the war put a stop to it 34,000,000 bushels went to the making of whisky in the United States every year, not counting the moonshiners' output. But even if we should all leave off drinking whisky the distillers might still thrive. Mars is more thirsty than Bacchus. The output of alcohol, denatured for industrial purposes, is more than three times what it was before the war, and the price has risen from 30 cents a gallon to 67 cents. This may make it profitable to utilize sugars, starches and cellulose that formerly were out of the question. According to the calculations of the Forest Products Laboratory of Madison it costs from 37 to 44 cents a gallon to make alcohol from corn, but it may be made from sawdust at a cost of from 14 to 20 cents. This is not "wood alcohol" (that is, methyl alcohol,  $\text{CH}_3\text{O}$ ) such as is made by the destructive distillation of wood, but genuine "grain alcohol" (ethyl alcohol,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}$ ), such as is made by the fermentation of glucose or other sugar. The first step in the process is to digest the sawdust or chips with dilute sulfuric acid under heat and pressure. This converts the cellulose (wood fiber) in large part into glucose ("corn sugar") which may be extracted by hot water in a diffusion battery as in extracting the sugar from beet chips. This glucose solution may then be fermented by yeast and the resulting alcohol distilled off. The process is perfectly practicable but has yet to be proved profitable.

The rapidly approaching exhaustion of our oil fields which the war has accelerated leads us to look around to see what we can get to take the place of gasoline. One of the most promising of the suggested substitutes is alcohol. The United States is exceptionally rich in mineral oil, but some countries, for instance England, Germany, France and Australia, have little or none. The Australian Advisory Council of Science, called to consider the problem, recommends alcohol for stationary engines and motor cars. Alcohol has the disadvantage of being less volatile than gasoline so it is hard to start up the engine from the cold. But the lower volatility and ignition point of alcohol has the advantage in that it can be put under a pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch. A pound of gasoline contains fifty per cent more potential energy than a pound of alcohol, but since the alcohol vapor can be put under twice the compression of the gasoline and requires only one-third the amount of air the thermal efficiency of an alcohol engine may be fifty per cent higher than that of a gasoline engine. Alcohol also has several other conveniences that can count in its favor. In the case of incomplete combustion the cylinders are less likely to be clogged with carbon and the escaping gases do not have the offensive odor of the gasoline smoke. Alcohol does not ignite so easily as gasoline and the fire is more readily put out, for water thrown upon blazing alco-

hol dilutes it and puts out the flame while gasoline floats on water and the fire is spread by it. It is possible to increase the inflammability of alcohol by mixing with it some hydrocarbon such as gasoline, benzene or acetylene. In the Taylor-White process the vapor from low grade alcohol containing 17 per cent water is past over calcium carbide. This takes out the water and adds acetylene gas, making a suitable mixture for an internal combustion engine.

Alcohol can be made, as we have seen, from anything of a starchy, sugary or woody nature, that is from the main substance of all vegetation. If we start with wood (cellulose) we convert it first into sugar (glucose) and, of course, we could stop here and use it for food instead of carrying it on into alcohol. This provides one, carbohydrate, factor of our food, but by growing the yeast plants on glucose and feeding them with nitrates made from the air we can get the protein and fat. So it is quite possible to live on sawdust altho it would be too expensive a diet for anybody but a millionaire, and he would not enjoy it. Glucose has been made from formaldehyde and this in turn made from carbon, hydrogen and oxygen so the synthetic production of food from the elements is not such an absurdity as it was thought when Berthelot suggested it half a century ago.

Food serves substantially the same purpose in the body as fuel in the engine. It provides the energy for work. The carbohydrates, that is the sugars, starches and celluloses, can all be used as fuels and can all — even as we have seen the cellulose — be used as foods. The final products, water and carbon dioxide, are in both cases the same and necessarily therefore the amount of energy produced is the same in the body as in the engine. Corn is a good example of the equivalence of the two sources of energy. There are few better foods and no better fuels. I can remember the good old days in Kansas when we had corn to burn. It was both an economy and a luxury, for — at ten cents a bushel — it was cheaper than coal or wood and preferable to either at any price. The long yellow ears, each wrapt in its own kindling, could be handled without crocking the fingers. Each kernel as it crackled sent out a blazing jet of oil and the cobs left a fine bed of coals for the corn popper to be shaken over. Drift-wood and the pyrotechnic fuel they make now by soaking sticks in strontium and copper salts cannot compare with the old-fashioned corn-fed fire in beauty and the power of evoking visions. Doubtless such luxury would be condemned as wicked nowadays, but those who have known the calorific value of corn would find it hard to abandon it altogether and I fancy that the Western farmer's wife, when she has an extra batch of baking to do, will still steal a few ears from the crib.

### QUESTIONS AND READING REFERENCES

What is the meaning of the words "glucose," "dextrose" and "levulose"?

For what foods and other vegetable products besides those mentioned is the world indebted to America? What domestic animals and birds are of American origin?

"Maize," by Edward Alber (Bulletin of the Pan-American Union, January, 1915).

"Glucose," by Geo. W. Rolfe (Scientific American Supplement, May 15 or November 6, 1915, and in Roger's Industrial Chemistry).

On making ethyl alcohol from wood, see Bulletin No. 110, Special Agents Series, Department of Commerce (10 cents), and an article by F. W. Kressmann in *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering*, July 15, 1916. On the manufacture and uses of industrial alcohol the Department of Agriculture has issued for free distribution Farmer's Bulletin 269 and 424, and Department Bulletin 182.



# SOME OF OUR FOLKS AND WAR

(Continued from page 412)

things men fight for are the only ones that really last after all, the others are all transient."

The sound of the drums came nearer. The head of the column came up, and several of the young men waved their hats as they passed the house. Aunt Matilda and I waved back at them until they were out of sight around the bend in the dusty road. "I envy every one of them," said Aunt Matilda. "It isn't facing death that matters, it's harder to face life after you're fifty years old, and it's harder still to stay home sometimes. The only men who really are lost are the ones who can't feel the stir inside them and the call for the great sacrifice when it comes clear and straight to them."

The soldiers going away and Aunt Matilda's words dominated my thoughts, and the pictures in the old album puzzled me somehow, so when Grandma Sykes came into the store I chatted with her.

Just before the war broke out, back in the spring of 1859, Aunt Matilda, who in those days was "purtier than a picture," was driving out with two young men, and the whole village was interested in the outcome. Amos Johnson, son of Squire Johnson of Johnson's Hill, seemed to have the inside track and Grandma Sykes thinks to this day Matilda always loved him better, but young Josh Perkins' suit was urged by all Matilda's folks. The Perkins, you see, had lived in the big mansion since the Indians used to come down from the mountains on raids, and Josh's grandfather had founded the Methodist church. Then, too, Josh seemed to be a steadier, more placid kind of a boy, who sang bass in the choir, always helped arrange the Methodist strawberry festivals, and had money in the bank. Aunt Matilda finally capitulated to village opinion and married him, and folks came from all the villages near to the wedding. Grandma Sykes remembers it well. Then the war came. Amos Johnson left among the first, but Josh Perkins' father hired a substitute for his precious son. Amos was killed at Gettysburg in the big charge, as everybody knows. Joshua stayed home and let his substitute die of fever at Libby Prison, but had always been a good husband to Matilda until he died, full of honors and in the esteem of the village, eighteen years ago.

All this Grandma Sykes told me in no time at all, as we walked back from the store, and I listened carefully and thought again of the album and its pictures.

I had always been told that folks got over all their youthful ideas and ideals as the deadening years crept on, but Aunt Matilda's words came back to me and I wondered, as later on in the day I sat on the big gray crag which overlooks the valley a mile to the north of my little camp.

And all these thoughts come back to me today because last night Aunt Matilda Perkins died in the white house on the hill. The doctor was already there when I arrived, and all the household spoke in low, hushed tones.

It was quiet and still there among the trees; the end of God's great mystery of Life had come peacefully. Aunt Matilda died in the old rocker in the front parlor as a tired child turns quietly to sleep, and on the floor beside her there lay a faded old daguerreotype of a tall, square-jawed young man in uniform, with a sword at his side.



OUT of her life forever—disillusioned.

One more home wrecked! And all because he and she missed the true meaning of the marriage relation.

Could she have held him? What *is* the real *secret* of married happiness?

No nobler, more enlightening answer to that question—no surer clew to happiness—no loftier discussion of the sex relationship was ever published than

## PERSONAL HELP FOR THE MARRIED

By PROF. THOS. W. SHANNON, A. M.  
and other eminent specialists

The ethics of marriage, the rules of conduct (often learned too late) and the laws of sex are discussed in a frank, straight-forward manner that will be of inestimable value to every married or marriageable man and woman.

Personal Help for the Married has meant the turning point to happiness—the fulfillment of wedded life—for hundreds of thousands of wives—and husbands. It has cheated the divorce courts innumerable times and brought complete harmony out of unbearable misery—it is the book *you* should

have. There is no other book like it in the world. *Special Price*—as long as the present edition lasts, "Personal Help for the Married" will be furnished—cloth bound, \$1.35 net—Morocco grain, \$1.90 net. Ten cents additional for postage.

Write for Table of Contents—free on request. If you have a husband, brother, son, relation or friend in the army or navy, send him "Personal Help For Men"—the same price. It will help to keep him well and happy.

Any of these books are returnable within five days at full price if not satisfactory to you

THE S. A. MULLIKIN CO., Dept. 502, Marietta, Ohio

PERSONAL HELP SERIES  
By PROF. T. W. SHANNON  
and other eminent authors

Personal Help for the Married  
Personal Help for Parents  
Personal Help for Men  
Single volumes—cloth bound, \$1.35 net. Morocco grain, \$1.90 net. Ten cents additional for postage.

Personal Help for Young Women  
Personal Help for Boys  
Personal Help for Girls

### SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE

ILLUSTRATED  
By WINFIELD SCOTT HALL, M.D., Ph.D.  
SEX FACTS MADE PLAIN  
What every young man and  
Every young woman should know  
What every young husband and  
Every young wife should know  
What every parent should know  
Cloth binding—320 pages—many illustrations  
Table of contents & commentaries on request

**\$1.00**  
Postpaid  
Mailed in plain wrapper

AMERICAN PUB. CO., 358 Winston Bldg Philadelphia

HIGH CLASS ASSISTANCE for writers, speakers, club-women, debaters, Outlines, briefs, research. Reasonable rates. BUREAU OF RESEARCH, 318 East 5th Street, New Albany, Ind.

## Learn Shorthand and Typewriting AT HOME!

### The New Way

Become an expert stenographer. Save half the time and two thirds the expense. Earn the big salary! We guarantee \$6 to 100 words per minute typewriting speed and 125 to 150 words per minute shorthand speed. Not a penny if we fail.

**ENTIRE COURSE ON TRIAL**

Backed by 17 years successful teaching by mail. The New Way takes the mystery out of shorthand and makes rapid, accurate typewriting amazingly easy. Complete business training included free.

**WRITE FOR PARTICULARS**

Send in your name now on a postal for free book and special offer. The New Way in Shorthand and Typewriting is enabling so many others to earn \$75 to \$10 a week that you will do yourself a big mistake if you do not write at once for the book. Write NOW to:

THE TULLOSS SCHOOL, 3863 College Hill Springfield, Ohio

## SAVE COAL

Maintain an even temperature with a Tycos Thermometer

### Tycos THERMOMETERS

Taylor Instrument Companies  
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

There's a Tycos or Taylor Thermometer for Every Purpose



"A New Plan by Old Interests."

## Thousands of millions of feet of lumber are DEMANDED NOW

—for barracks, for ships, for wagons and equipment, for industrial use. Add to this the normal demand and the enormous extra demand which will come with the close of the war and you can see that the lumber industry is in a position more favorable than for many years.

### LACEY Profit-Sharing Bonds

(1st Mortgage) are based on growing timber. The name of Lacey has been standard in the timber field for many years. Timber values are constantly rising and now will rise faster than ever. Lacey Bonds will carry large profits.

Experienced investors wisely see in the present world-situation reasons for conserving their principal by SAFE as well as profitable investments. Lacey Profit-Sharing Bonds (1st Mortgage) are ideal for this purpose on account of their profit feature in addition to 6% and absolute safety. Convenient denominations of

**\$100, \$500, \$1,000**

You are invited to read the highly interesting Booklet T-203, which explains the exceptional conditions on which the bonds are based. We suggest prompt application.

JAMES D. **LACEY TIMBER CO.**

332 South Michigan Ave., Chicago

For 33 years the name of Lacey has been synonymous with conservative success in timber investment.

### DIVIDENDS

#### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

#### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

#### FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

February 26, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1 3/4%) on the Common Stock of this Company was declared this date, payable March 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 5th, 1918.

PIERRE J. SMITH, Treasurer.

### MEETING

#### LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.

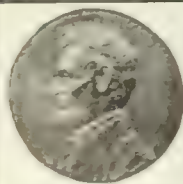
##### NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, March 11, 1918.

No share of stock can be voted at this meeting which has been transferred within twenty days preceding the meeting.

The transfer books of the company will not be closed. L. H. THURSTON, Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo., February 18, 1918.



### Memorial Tablets

JNO. WILLIAMS, INC.

Established 1875

### Bronze Foundry

550 West 27th St., New York

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET FREE

LINC LN MEDALLION, 5 1/4 INCHES DIAMETER  
IN CAST BRONZE, \$1.00 POSTPAID

# THE DESK DRAWER

BY ETHEL OWEN

**H**OUSED with a cold, I might have been alone today upon a desert island. I had the house quite to myself, my bed piled high with drawers from out my desk, a spacious basket by my side. Long years I have waited to weed out these drawers instead of leaving them to burden some less lenient, less understanding heart. As soon as the mad rush of another day was past, as soon as the last wild patter of little feet and slamming of the doors had ceased, I started on my task.

I had not realized it would take me hour upon hour to count the milestones of my life! Today I have reviewed the roadway but to find the dreaded, painful parts each held a certain, blest beauty. Tenderly along the way an unseen hand has guided me!

First come the pin-pricked "Perforation Cards"! That tiny schoolroom chair! That little much scratched desk! Plainly I see myself, a sturdy, fat-faced, freckled girl of seven, pricking those dreadful ducks, those pussy cats and dogs; designs which seemed to have no end! Pricking, too, my untrained, clumsy fingers! My father asked, "What lessons have you done this week?" I hear the sigh 'way down the line of years, from out my honest, childish breast. I told him, "I'm up, 'way up to perforations!" Today that duck upon his prickly pond looks singularly simple! Almost I wish I had to prick him once again, fingers and all.

A letter from Betty, my best friend! One she wrote after an operation asking for me. None of us dared hope that she would live. Our minister had come into my house, had taken my twitching hand in his, so kind and calm. My voice defiantly had threatened, "If my Betty does not get well, if my Betty—dies—then I will never pray to God again!" Oh, wise and understanding man! He did not preach. He patted my hand.

At last, quite dumb, I stood before my own Betty. I longed to rush to her, to hug her close! Yet now that God had heard my threat, I found no speech!

After that came letters, in my own handwriting, written to my mother. Dates tell me that I was just eighteen and visiting in a far-away Legation. The keen, young joys in them, the happy thrills, the uniforms, the buttons and the Sailor Boys! Partial confessions of love's first surprizes. Partial because of their mystery to me.

Letters written after my engagement, letters to congratulate my future, "Fortunate Husband." How the writers of those letters hoped thus to inspire my ardent, pliable young soul into making my husband, "Fortunate." I find I do the same myself, now, as I write to fresh young things just starting with Life's problems; feeling so sure that life is mastered, conquered for all Time.

A letter from my mother. One of encouragement and cheer. A letter hard for a mother to write! *Knowing*, as

Mansfield says his mother knew, "The months of wretched days, ere Birth's releasing Hell is reached," *knowing* what bended dignity a mother hath and how the glad wild ways would soon be things of long ago! With it I found an envelope in boldly flourishing capitals (the way my father always does on occasions of importance. 'Tis to him like the waving of our nation's flag, thus to enlarge his capitals. Such an envelope, tho it contains no letter, would gladden tired eyes—always. This letter was written when our little one was half of one day old. 'Twas written to my husband)—"You have passed today thru the greatest anguish which ever enters the life of man"—My father said and felt all that! Is this the reason why his words are few, because he understands so much?

A pitifully shaky scrawl, "I am happy. Oh, so happy, Mother. Safe in my arms at last! My Baby Girl! And four days old!"

The next comes from my maid of honor; from it dropt a bit of Scottish heather. She said, "You fancied I'd forget my Bride on her tenth wedding day. I haven't! It does my old heart good way off in chilly Scotland, to think about you two. Keep on! I need it and the world does, too."

I saved her letter, that in the press of life I shall not be found wanting. She'd be quite sure to find me out!

**A**LMOST the end. Just two more envelopes. A fat and softish one; inside thick chunks (they would not curl) of tiny daughter's golden hair. Almost I see the cherub, aproned like a choir boy, sitting in that barber's chair! That oily, black-haired barber, briskly snapping, clinking shears too near my baby's eyes! I hated so to have it done! Yet summer's heat had come. My baby would be cooler.

As the first bit fell upon his—floor—I called out, "Stop!" In my unfolded handkerchief I caught each falling lock. Her hair has turned quite dark. I kiss the shining softness! Time cannot dim my golden treasury!

I've reached the last, in sprawling ups and downs—

"Dear Santa Clause—I want to see which of these thins you would have if you was a child an auto that you dud ride up an down the stret in or a thin you sit in an push forwould an bake-would in. Wich of these thins would you have if you was a child an wich of these thins do you think is wise. Pleze will you anser me tonight."

The evening light is fading from my room. The basket is but poorly filled, the desk drawer strangely full! Softly I'll close away my treasures until more milestones are passed by. I may press down my drawer until it overflows!

Then in some twenty years, when hairs have whitened and when eyes have dimmed, I'll take again to weeding out my garden.



# How I Improved My Memory In One Evening

The Amazing Experience of Victor Jones

"Of course I place you! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle.

"If I remember correctly—and I do remember correctly—Mr. Burroughs, the lumberman, introduced me to you at the luncheon of the Seattle Rotary Club three years ago in May. This is a pleasure indeed! I haven't laid eyes on you since that day. How is the grain business? And how did that amalgamation work out?"

The assurance of this speaker—in the crowded corridor of the Hotel McAlpin—compelled me to turn and look at him, though I must say it is not my usual habit to "listen in" even in a hotel lobby.

"He is David M. Roth, the most famous memory expert in the United States," said my friend Kennedy, answering my question before I could get it out. "He will show you a lot more wonderful things than that, before the evening is over."

And he did.

As we went into the banquet room the toastmaster was introducing a long line of the guests to Mr. Roth. I got in line and when it came my turn, Mr. Roth asked, "What are your initials, Mr. Jones, and your business connection and telephone number?" Why he asked this, I learned later, when he picked out from the crowd the 60 men he had met two hours before and called each by name without a mistake. What is more, he named each man's business and telephone number, for good measure.

I won't tell you all the other amazing things this man did except to tell how he called back, without a minute's hesitation, long lists of numbers, bank clearings, prices, lot numbers, parcel post rates and anything else the guests gave him in rapid order.

\*\*\*\*\*

When I met Mr. Roth again—which you may be sure I did the first chance I got—he rather bowled me over by saying, in his quiet, modest way:

"There is nothing miraculous about my remembering anything I want to remember, whether it be names, faces, figures, facts or something I have read in a magazine.

"You can do this just as easily as I do. Anyone with an average mind can learn quickly to do exactly the same things which seem so miraculous when I do them.

"My own memory," continued Mr. Roth "was originally very faulty. Yes it was—

a really poor memory. On meeting a man I would lose his name in thirty seconds, while now there are probably 10,000 men and women in the United States, many of whom I have met but once, whose names I can call instantly on meeting them.

"That is all right for you, Mr. Roth," I interrupted, "you have given years to it. But how about me?"

"Mr. Jones," he replied, "I can teach you the secret of a good memory in one evening. This is not a guess, because I have done it with thousands of pupils. In the first of seven simple lessons which I have prepared for home study, I show you the basic principle of my whole system and you will find it—not hard work as you might fear—but just like playing a fascinating game. I will prove it to you."

He didn't have to prove it. His Course did; I got it the very next day from his publishers the Independent Corporation.

When I tackled the first lesson, I suppose I was the most surprised man in forty-eight states to find that I had learned in about one hour—how to remember a list of one hundred words so that I could call them off forward and back without a single mistake.

That first lesson stuck. And so did the other six.

Read this letter from C. Louis Allen, who at 32 years is president of a million dollar corporation, the Pyrene Manufacturing Company of New York, makers of the famous fire extinguisher:

"Now that the Roth Memory Course is finished, I want to tell you how much I have enjoyed the study of this most fascinating subject. Usually these courses involve a great deal of drudgery, but this has been nothing but pure pleasure all the way through. I have derived much benefit from taking the course of instruction and feel that I shall continue to strengthen my memory. That is the best part of it. I shall be glad of an opportunity to recommend your work to my friends."

Mr. Allen didn't put it a bit too strong.

The Roth Course is priceless! I can absolutely count on my memory now. I can call the name of most any man I have met before—and I am getting better all the time. I can remember any figures I wish to remember. Telephone numbers come to mind instantly, once I have filed them by Mr. Roth's easy method. Street addresses are just as easy.

The old fear of forgetting (you know what that is) has vanished. I used to be "scared stiff" on my feet—because I wasn't sure. I couldn't remember what I wanted to say.

Now I am sure of myself, and confident, and "easy as an old shoe" when I get on my feet at the club, or at a banquet, or in a business meeting, or in any social gathering.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of it all is that I have become a good conversationalist—and I used to be as silent as a sphinx when I got into a crowd of people who knew things.

Now I can call up like a flash of lightning most any fact I want right at the instant I need it most. I used to think a "hair trigger" memory belonged only to the prodigy and genius. Now I see that every

man of us has that kind of a memory if he only knows how to make it work right.

I tell you it is a wonderful thing, after groping around in the dark for so many years to be able to switch the big searchlight on your mind and see instantly everything you want to remember.

This Roth Course will do wonders in your office.

Since we took it up you never hear anyone in our office say "I guess" or "I think it was about so much" or "I forget that right now" or "I can't remember" or "I must look up his name." Now they are right there with the answer—like a shot.

Have you ever heard of "Multigraph" Smith? Real name H. Q. Smith, Division Manager of the Multigraph Sales Company, Ltd., in Montreal. Here is just a bit from a letter of his that I saw last week:

"Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice, anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his Memory 100% in a week and 1,000% in six months."

My advice to you is don't wait another minute. Send to Independent Corporation for Mr. Roth's amazing course and see what a wonderful memory you have got. Your dividends in increased earning power will be enormous.

VICTOR JONES

## Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publisher of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to double, yes, triple your memory power in a few short hours, that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course send only \$5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

### FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

## Independent Corporation

Division of Business Education, 119 West 40th St., New York  
Publishers of The Independent (and Harper's Weekly)

Please send me the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either remail the course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$5.

Name .....

Address .....





## This Concrete Road

Makes possible efficient, economical operation of motor trucks between Dundee, Illinois, and Chicago. And continuous, successful motor truck operation requires concrete roads—that will stand up under heavily loaded trucks traveling at high speed.

There would be less likelihood of food or fuel shortages if concrete roads were everywhere, so that motor trucks could operate uninterruptedly between farm and town, town and city, transporting promptly as wanted the things needed by homes and industries.

Hard roads vitally affect the wage earner, the business man, the farmer—YOU. They are a prime factor in fighting the high cost of living. They are essential to an early winning of the war.

*Let us tell you where concrete roads are standing up under the heaviest traffic, how little the burden of their cost, how insignificant their maintenance.*

### PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Offices at

ATLANTA  
CHICAGO  
DALLAS  
DENVER

HELENA  
INDIANAPOLIS  
KANSAS CITY  
MILWAUKEE

MINNEAPOLIS  
NEW YORK  
PARKERSBURG  
PITTSBURGH

SALT LAKE CITY  
SAN FRANCISCO  
SEATTLE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

## Words of the Week

*In this column we are trying to explain as briefly and clearly as possible the meaning of the unfamiliar names, words and phrases which creep into the news from time to time to perplex the American public. Should you come across any puzzling phrase or obscure reference in reading "The Story of the Week," or any other department of The Independent, you will do us a service by calling our attention to the matter and asking the "Words of the Week" editor to explain things in his column.*

**FUSELAGE** (Fū' si läge)—The body of an aeroplane.

**PILL BOXES**—A nickname applied to the concrete shelters or dugouts constructed by the Germans in the rear of their trenches on the Western Front.

**RED GUARD**—The revolutionary militia organized by the Bolsheviks for the purpose of suppressing counter revolutions in Russia, in Ukraina and in Finland.

**SHOCK TROOPS**—Specially selected detachments which are held in readiness for attack during a bombardment and are sent into battle, when the barrage is lifted, for the purpose of capturing the enemy's positions.

**PROFITEERS**—Those who thru the necessities of the Government and the needs of the people are enabled to charge excessive profits on goods. They are also frequently spoken of as men who are "making 100 per cent."

**NON-ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES**—All industries which do not directly or indirectly contribute toward "winning the war." The non-essentials have not, as yet, been defined; but the Government is discriminating against them indirectly by giving preference in its freight regulations and its fuel orders to essential industries.

**NATIONAL NON-PARTIZAN LEAGUE**—A political organization composed largely of farmers organized in North Dakota in 1916. The League controls the legislature of North Dakota and has elected Linn Frazier, Governor of the state. A. C. Townley, of North Dakota, is president of the League, which is extending its influence into the agricultural states of the West and Northwest.

**RADA**—A contraction of a Russian word meaning table; hence, a council table, a council. The Rada is the Ukrainian National Council made up of representatives of the various social and political elements in the newly created republic. If the republic continues to be a separate, independent state, the Rada will ultimately give way to a Constituent Assembly which will draw up a constitution for Ukraina.

**KIEV, "MOTHER OF CITIES"**—A city in southern Russia, on the Dnieper River, capital of the new Ukrainian Republic. It is said to be the oldest city in Russia. In the early Middle Ages it was the chief religious center of Russia. It was captured successively by Mongols, Lithuanians and Poles and reannexed to Russia in 1668. It was recently "liberated" by the Germans in their "pacific" invasion of Ukraina.

**BALTIC PROVINCES** (Courland, Livonia, Esthonia)—The three provinces on the shores of the Baltic recently overrun by the Germans. In these provinces the land-owning class and the tradesmen are of German descent, but these classes form a very small percentage of the population. The provinces were Christianized by the Teutonic Knights in the Middle Ages. They were held by Sweden during the seventeenth century and were annexed to Russia by Peter the Great.



# How J.D. Hooper disproved the age-old theory of success

*He found the road to success lies thru preparation for bigger responsibilities—not thru merely doing one's best in a present position*

For nine years this man was bookkeeper and cashier for the American Writing Machine Company in their Atlanta branch.

Shortly after entering their employ he made this resolution: "I want to give these people a better day's work as bookkeeper than any man they ever had."

He worked faithfully, day in and day out until late at night, and often on Sundays and holidays. He was living up to his resolution, by giving his employers his very best in his job—but that was all.

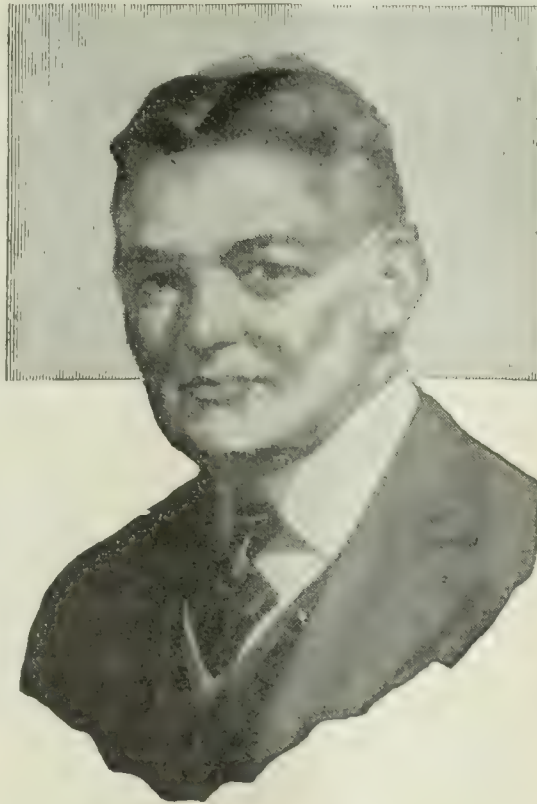
He was making the mistake that thousands of other men have made and are making now—he had not looked beyond his own work.

Mr. Hooper says: "The fault was with me. But it took me a long time to find it out. I began to analyze the situation. I talked to other bookkeepers. I talked to civil engineers. I talked to men in every line of trade. I woke up. I found that all these different lines of work were simply a means to an end, and that was not financial independence itself, but merely the stepping-stone to positions where one could expect to make more than a living wage.

## ***He looked beyond his job***

"I then set out to be more than a good bookkeeper. I saw the importance of creating something—having a hand in the building of the business, rather than taking care of the records only.

"When I came across the Modern Business Course and Service of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, I knew that I had at last found the information I wanted



and that would help me along the route I had started."

## ***The first move toward success***

That was a little over two years ago.

Soon after, he was sent to Pittsburgh, where he opened a new branch and put it on a paying basis in shorter time than had ever been done with a new branch in the history of the company.

He is now Auditor in New York, where he is constantly consulted as to modern methods and practices in the general conduct of this business.

Mr. Hooper says:

"All I have, all I am and all I hope to be, I owe to the Alexander Hamilton Institute."

## ***A logical step for business growth***

You men who are looking for the opportunity that will lift you out of your present position to one of greater responsibility and bigger returns—do what Mr. Hooper did.

Make the opportunity by educating yourselves along business

lines that will equip you with a broader grasp of business.

The Modern Business Course and Service prepares you with a thoro, sound knowledge of the fundamental principles underlying all departments of business.

Today, more than ever before in the history of business, opportunities abound for the man who is prepared. In every field of commercial endeavor there is a great and growing demand for trained men.

Stories of success are not a thing of the past. Success stories of today appear in the pages of magazines and newspapers—stories of men who make good because they know business fundamentals.

## ***The kind of men enrolled***

Among the 70,000 subscribers are such men as George M. Verity, President of the American Rolling Mills; E. R. Behrend, President of the Hammermill Paper Co.; N. A. Hawkins, Manager of Sales, Ford Motor Co.; William C. D'Arcy, President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World; Melville W. Mix, President of the Dodge Mfg. Co.—and scores of others equally prominent.

In the Standard Oil Co., 291 men are enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute; in the U. S. Steel Corporation, 450; in the National Cash Register Co., 194; in the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 122; in the General Electric Co., 399—and so on down the list of the biggest concerns in America.

## ***Get further information***

70,000 live-wire business men are preparing their success stories—some adding to success already won.

If you, like Mr. Hooper, are determined to forge ahead, take the first step in your success story by sending today for a copy of our interesting 112-page book, "Forging Ahead In Business," which we will be glad to send you free. Just fill out and send the coupon below.

**Alexander Hamilton Institute**  
53 Astor Place New York City

Send me "FORGING AHEAD  
IN BUSINESS"—Free



Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Business Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Business Position \_\_\_\_\_

Print here



The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter. Copyright, 1918, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, incorporated with The Independent.

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Sisson Literary Editor  
Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building, Chicago

# The Independent

FOUNDED 1892

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Treasurer

## NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month.

## THE COUNTRYSIDE

Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month.

## JUST A WORD

THE ARMY and the navy—that's no doubt the way you place the emphasis in your consideration of the two sides of America's fighting force. For when we think of war we usually think of soldiers; aside from their superiority in numbers the men in olive drab can frequently remind us of their work by marching past. The navy hasn't that advantage—instead of parading, it is camouflaged; and yet the work our sailor boys are doing is just as important, just as vital to winning the war as that of the men in the trenches. Incidentally, don't forget that without our navy our men in the trenches couldn't be there!

In a Navy Number of The Independent, to be published shortly, we shall present a graphic story of the power that lies in our battleships and cruisers, a story based on a voyage with the United States fleet in wartime. The author of it is Burnell Poole, artist and photographer. He has illustrated his observations while "Shanghaied with the Fleet" with some remarkable pictures of our ships in action and with a painting of a battleship full speed ahead which will be reproduced on the cover of The Independent.

\* \*

Spring has come! And spring in the ante-bellum days used to mean fashions to most women folks. In fact the habit of thinking about new clothes along this time of year is still with us, but reordered by the omnipresent thought of war. Fashions in clothes may help to win this war. Do you realize that? Charlotte Perkins Gilman will wake you up to the fact if you don't in her article "Concerning Clothes," soon to be published in The Independent. Mrs. Gilman is the editor of *The Forerunner* and the author of "Women and Economics," "The Crux" and "What Diantha Did."

\* \*

The popularity of Edward Earl Purinton's articles in The Independent was established years ago. But we are glad to be reminded all the same that our readers like them and keep coming back for more. Here is a particularly pleasant bit of evidence:

MY DEAR MR. PURINTON:

For years I have been reading your articles in The Independent with deep interest. They have helped me in my busy life and work.

Two Sunday p. m. I read the best in the February sixteenth issue—"Winning the War." I would like to say my "Thank You" face to face for it, but instead will take one minute of your time while you read my thanks. Of all the strong, fine things you have given the public, it seems to me this is the spiciest and finest.

I am glad I knew the boy who was "the father of the man" who could write (and think) that.

God bless you alive to say much more.

Very sincerely,

STENOGRAPHIC MARSHALL D. BARKER.

Public Culture, Marshall, Texas.

February 1918.

499

## CONTENTS FOR MARCH 16, 1918

Volume 98, Number 3615

Words of the Week..... 430

### EDITORIALS

The President's Next Statement of War Aims—as it might well be ..... 436

The Prospects of the Opening Campaign ..... 436

A Woman at the Senate's Door 437

The Drift Away from Drink.. 437

A Sad Spectacle ..... 437

Half the German Program Accomplished ..... 437

A Broken-hearted Man ..... 439

Back to the Barbarians..... 439

Cartoon Comment ..... 438

### THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Trying Out the Line ..... 440

On the American Front..... 440

The Occupation of Russia.... 440

The Russian Peace Treaty... 441

Finland Makes Peace ..... 441

Rumania Makes Peace..... 442

Proposed Japanese Intervention in Siberia ..... 442

The Great War (Chronology). 442

The Japanese Decision..... 443

Preparing the Jewish State... 443

Third Liberty Loan..... 444

A Sugar Prediction..... 444

Letters of the Packers..... 445

The New York Election..... 445

Academic Freedom Upheld.... 445

The Neutral Steamships..... 445

Aid and Comfort to the Enemy.. 446  
By George Creel

Why Russia's Army Fell to Pieces 448  
By Edward Alsworth Ross

The Independent-Harper's Weekly News-Pictorial ..... 449

The Hostess Houses ..... 453  
By Mary Alden Hopkins

E Pluribus Unum ..... 454  
By Albert Bushnell Hart

### NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

The Food Fight ..... 455  
By Edward E. Purinton

The Handy Man About the House ..... 456

Service in "Cits" ..... 457

Personal Efficiency, a Question Box ..... 458  
By Edward E. Purinton

The Trucks Are Coming..... 459

The Party at the Red House.... 460  
By George Eliot

Pebbles ..... 463

### THE NEW BOOKS

Pound Poetry ..... 469

Artist and American ..... 469

Man's Inheritance ..... 470

The Independent Lesson Plans... 472

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

SENATOR HARDING—I am no respecter of admirals.

RABBI JUDAH MAGNES—I claim to be a real Bolshevik.

ARTHUR HENDERSON—Don't organize revolutions or coup d'etats.

ALEXANDER BUBLIKOFF—There is not a healthy fiber left in Russia as a nation.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—Men here and there are asking "Is there a God?"

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE—There is nothing so fatal to character as half-finished tasks.

JAMES P. SINNOTT—Rock and rye will cure a cold, but what will cure rock and rye.

PRIMA DONNA GALLI-CURCI—My most painstaking teacher was the talking-machine.

G. K. CHESTERTON—We must learn to let things "shake the world" without being rattled ourselves.

SIR EDWARD CARSON—The real issue is: Can a democracy, when attacked, defend itself successfully.

HERR SCHEIDEMANN—Suppose our army should capture Calais and Paris, would that mean peace? I say "No."

WOODROW WILSON—The farmers of this country are as efficient as those of any other nation in the world.

LEON TROTZKY—Either we shall be destroyed or the power of the bourgeoisie thruout Europe will be destroyed.

ROBERT LYND—The problem for the pacifist, as for the Socialist, is to construct some other than a glass-case Utopia.

GENERAL PERSHING—There has never been a similar body of men to lead as clean lives as our American soldiers in France.

PROF. GEORGE W. CARVER—The humble peanut can easily be prepared in one hundred and five ways for human consumption.

WILHELM HUPPE-SCHLEIGEN—It is the duty of every one who loves languages to see that the future language spoken in America shall be German.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER HUGHES—I bid you strip the veil from those hypocrites who would sacrifice Australia to their implacable hate of Britain.

SENATOR REED—It is getting to be too much of a habit of men to increase their line of argument by saying their opponents are friends of the Kaiser.

REV. CHARLES M. AKED—Lloyd George's voice combines the crooning of the mother, the wail of the winds, the storm of the tempests and the march of armed men.

COLONEL REPINGTON—The truth is not popular in Downing Street, and a whiff of breezy American public opinion brought to bear would do our War Council a world of good.

RUDYARD KIPLING—Under Hun dispensation man will once more become the natural prey, body and soul, of his better armed neighbor, women will be mere instruments for continuing the breed, and labor will be a thing to be knocked on the head if it dares to give trouble and worked to death if it does not.





*What town will be next?*

JUST think back. How often has your newspaper, fresh from the press, cried out the news of another fire and for days after, fed you piecemeal the whole tragic story of death, loss, privation and distress? Fate seems to time these shocks by some weird schedule so that ere one horror dulls in memory, it strikes again.

What town will be next? Who knows? It may be a quiet hamlet, or a busy factory town helping to build America. It may be a great city.

But the day is coming when we shall not consider what town will be the next, because roofs will be fire-safe. Buildings will no longer be topped with tinder, and when that day comes, fire's path will be blocked. You can see this working out in your town.

Up the street there's a cottage shingled with Johns-Manville Asbestos. Through the trees you see a stately mansion, with its beautiful roof of these same shingles in specially blended colors. Here's a garage — over there a great factory with a roof of the same material. All Johns-Manville Asbestos — all roofed for safety.

The demand for the fire-safe roof is growing fast, and with your own interest at heart you can help it by using any of the roofings listed below.

Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofings: Asbestos Built-Up Roofing; Asbestos Ready Roofing; Corrugated Asbestos Roofing; Colorblende Shingles; Transite Asbestos Shingles.

**H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.**  
NEW YORK CITY  
10 Factories—Branches in 61 Large Cities



# JOHNS-MANVILLE

## Service in Fire Prevention



## CARS *of* CHARACTER *In War Time*

¶ In war time our output of motor cars is reduced, because the Government relies upon the Packard factory for motors and other important war material.

¶ *But the need for dependable transportation was never so great.*

¶ Whatever the number of Twin Six cars we can produce, they reflect unswerving devotion to an ideal—to build the best we know and always better than before.

¶ Their quality is guarded and upheld by the same organization which for 19 years has never lost sight of those essential elements which are the foundation stones of Packard character.

¶ This season enclosed carriages are all strikingly new designs. The lines, finish and appointments set a higher standard for motor vehicles. The verdict of competent critics is that these latest Twin Six carriages mark an important step in that advancement and leadership which have been and will continue to be consistently Packard.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT

*Ask the Man who Owns One*



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



© Harris & Ewing

## THE EYE OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIES

"To act as the general eye of all supply departments in the field of production" is President Wilson's recommendation in appointing Bernard N. Baruch chairman of the War Industries Board, which is to supervise the production and transportation of war supplies.



# THE PRESIDENT'S NEXT STATEMENT OF WAR AIMS— AS IT MIGHT WELL BE

*The President of the United States speaks:*

"The Imperial German Chancellor has expressed qualified approval—in principle—of the four bases of any possible peace discussion set forth in my recent address to the Congress. The Chancellor uses fair words. But deeds are a surer index of spirit and purpose than words. There is, unfortunately, to be found in the present activities of the Imperial German Government in relation to the disturbed and distressed peoples on the eastern border of its domains no indication of any change in the spirit and the purpose with which it forced its neighbors into the Great War. It is evident that there is nothing to be gained, and much to be jeopardized, by further discussion of abstract principles with the present rulers of Germany. We cannot bandy phrases or chop logic with the imperialistic master of the

German nation. We shall decline further discussion with them of possible terms of peace, even at long range, except on a basis of concrete proposals of restitution and guarantees for the future.

"When the Imperial German Government will say, without qualification or equivocation, on behalf of itself and its allies, We will get out of Belgium; we will get out of France; we will get out of Serbia; we will get out of Rumania; we will get out of Russia; we will get out of Italy; then the United States will meet the representatives of the German nation at the council table to discuss the further terms of peace.

"Until that time we shall not talk, but fight. We shall seek a peace thru victory. We shall attain it, or perish in the attempt."

## THE PROSPECTS OF THE OPENING CAMPAIGN

FOR five years in succession the question has been asked. "Where will the Germans strike?" That is to say, in all five campaigns Germany, altho outnumbered, has somehow managed to keep the initiative in her own hands and to choose her own battlefield, so compelling her opponents to scatter their forces along all the fronts to meet a possible attack at any point.

The initiative does not necessarily mean the offensive. Germany kept mainly on the defensive all last year. She began the spring campaign by a spontaneous and unexpected retreat. The German forces in France fell back to the Hindenburg line. The Hindenburg line still holds. We have read many times that the line had been "penetrated," "broken," "crushed," "smashed" and "demolished," but when we compare the map of this spring with the map of last spring it is difficult to see any difference. Even Lens, which is outside the line and which the Germans expected to evacuate a year ago, is yet in their possession.

The Allies agreed at a general council held at the French army headquarters in November, 1916, to make a joint and simultaneous attack on all fronts in the following spring. But this carefully considered program could not be carried out. The Russian and Italian offensives failed to materialize. The German withdrawal to the Hindenburg line disconcerted the French and British plan of campaign. Haig did not receive the recruits he expected and had to attack twice his number of Germans. Consequently he made little headway and the French were still less successful. It was not until November that Haig was ready to try it again. This time he made a drive at Cambrai that really did get thru the line. The British here gained more than four miles, but thru some mismanagement—the responsibility for which is now being investigated—no adequate preparations were made for the counter-attack, so a few days later the German advance guard penetrated the old British front and surprised the soldiers bathing and shaving, three miles in the rear. The net gain of the British at Cambrai was therefore slight. The French spring offensive was recognized as a failure an hour and a half after it started.

But altho the campaign of 1917 in the west did not make much change in the geographical situation it was terribly costly to both sides. Colonel Repington estimates that the Germans suffered from 1,800,000 to 2,200,000 casualties altogether in 1917 and the British 700,000 to 800,000 and the French about the same. But there are various other figures afloat. It was recently charged in Parliament that the British losses thru fault of the higher command were half a million more than the French.

Will the Germans this year remain on the defensive as they did in 1917 or take the offensive as they did at Verdun

in 1916? All signs point to the latter. We have heard much of the concentration of troops on the western front, so much in fact has been allowed to leak out from Germany that we inevitably suspect that it may be all a bluff and that the real objectives of the Germans lies elsewhere. Colonel Repington puts the possibilities succinctly:

An over-sea attack upon England: a renewal of the German Flanders offensive: an attack on the British front in France: an attack upon the French or Belgians, or upon the Americans when they come into the line: an operation thru Switzerland: a decisive campaign in Italy: a thrust at Salonika: or, finally, the recovery of the Turkish losses farther east.

Colonel Repington's opinions are of special interest because he recently threw up the position of military correspondent of the *London Times*, where he complained of being muzzled, and went over to the *Morning Post* in order to be able to say what he thought. But his first experience of the new freedom was discouraging, for he and the editor of the *Post* were speedily arrested for violating the censorship and fined five hundred dollars apiece. His conclusion was that a series of great attacks were soon to be delivered on the western front and that the British were not sufficiently prepared for them. According to his figures the Germans have now about 2,600,000 troops available for an offensive in France and Belgium and may raise this during the spring to over 3,000,000 by drawing on the Russian front, where the Germans have had some 1,200,000 men.

How many of these will be necessary for the expeditions to Petrograd and Kiev or for policing the border provinces remains to be seen. Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Minister of National Service, stated in Parliament that "the secession of Russia from the Allies has added to the potential enemy strength on the western front, including Italy, possibly as many as 1,600,000 men without taking into consideration the reserves which would otherwise have been required for service on the Russian front." Premier Lloyd George, on his return from the Versailles War Council, said that "Up to the present the Allies have had an overwhelming majority of troops on the western front." Probably that will continue true, for France, according to official statements, had 4,725,000 men under arms at the beginning of this year and Great Britain, which has raised from all her dominions 7,500,000 men, ought to be able to match the French at the front.

We will have in America a new army of 1,500,000, but it will obviously be difficult to find enough ships to transport them across the Atlantic as rapidly as the German and Austrian troops can be brought by rail from Russia.

Besides the enemy troops released by the defection of Russia there are some 1,500,000 prisoners in Russia who will now be allowed to return. But many of them will not



want to. Some will naturally prefer to remain in safety rather than to serve again in the trenches. Some have been so infected with the revolutionary spirit as to be dangerous. Some will not be in a condition for further fighting. Some, like the Czech and Croat regiments that surrendered by preference, would be certainly shot if they returned.

On the other hand some of the Esthonians, Ukrainians, Poles and Finns who formerly fought against the Germans are now fighting with them since they hope thereby to secure their national independence. We must also recognize the possibility that some of the Russians proper may be induced or forced to enter the German service in the interior if not at the front. But worse than any possible accretion of man power to the Germans is their gain of munitions, food and rolling stock. In the first years of the war guns were taken from the hands of British and French soldiers to send to Russia. This is why the Allied offensive in the spring of 1915 was so weak. Japan and America have been pouring arms and engines into Russia for three years. Much of this material has fallen into the hands of the Germans, altho the seizure of Archangel by the British and of Vladivostok by the Japanese may save such as has not yet left these ports.

But, on the other hand, the Allies on the western front are much more abundantly supplied with arms and ammunition than ever before. Their positions are stronger and they still have the advantage in numbers and should be able at least to stand off any attack the Germans can deliver. What is most important, the Allies have the advantage in spirit, for they are determined to drive the invader from France and Belgium while the Germans, having renounced annexations in this direction and having gained more than they hoped on the Russian side, have no interest in further fighting in the west unless they can thereby force an immediate peace.

## A WOMAN AT THE SENATE'S DOORS

THE statement with which Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada, announces her candidacy for the United States Senate is a strong one. She says:

I believe that the time has come when the nation should attest its faith in democracy and the power of self-government of all its people by the election of a woman to its highest legislative body.

I believe that the crucial problems which this nation now faces are problems which women can help solve and which justice demands they should have a voice in solving. The war we are waging is one in which social and industrial readjustment is the first essential to success.

The peace which will follow this war will bring with it the social and industrial reorganization of the world. This readjustment for war, this reorganization for peace cannot be made successfully without the constructive coöperation of women. The welfare of women demands their presence in both houses of Congress and the welfare of the nation demands it.

Miss Martin is right. The time has come for women to be represented in both Houses of Congress.

We shall look forward with eager interest to what Miss Martin will do to the inflexible and case-hardened Senate—for we have a premonition that she will be elected. We hope she will wake it up. It will do the Senate good.

## THE DRIFT AWAY FROM DRINK

THE prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution is making good progress thru the state legislatures. It has already been ratified by seven: Mississippi, Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Dakota, Maryland and Montana. This is slightly less than one-fifth of the number necessary to make the amendment part of the Constitution. Twenty-nine ratifications remain to be secured. No state legislature has yet refused to approve the amendment, but the struggle in New York and New Jersey to prevent ratification is being carried on bitterly.

Five of the seven states which have ratified the amend-

ment already have state prohibition; two have not. As there are twenty-seven prohibition states in the Union, it will need, if all of them fall into line behind the amendment, nine "wet" states to make up the three-fourths necessary for adoption. Kentucky and Maryland are the first of the nine to arrive in the "dry" camp. Five new states are to vote on state prohibition this year. If they vote affirmatively it is fair to presume that they will also approve the Federal amendment. There would be required, then, the ratifications of only two other "wet" states to carry the amendment.

Not the least significant thing about the ratifications already accomplished is the vote in the various legislatures. In the first seven states 754 legislators voted for ratification, and 145 against—a preponderance of more than five to one on the prohibition side. The drift toward the complete elimination of alcoholic liquors gathers momentum every day.

## A SAD SPECTACLE

THE Legislature of Wisconsin has administered a stern rebuke to Senator Robert M. La Follette for his attitude toward America's participation in the Great War. The words of the resolution adopted in the Senate by a vote of 26 to 3, and in the Assembly by a vote of 53 to 32, are scathing:

We condemn Senator La Follette and all others who have failed to see the righteousness of our nation's cause, who have failed to support our Government in matters vital to the winning of the war. We denounce any utterance of theirs which has tended to incite sedition among the people of our country and to injure Wisconsin's fair name before the free peoples of the world.

It is a deserved rebuke. But the necessity for its administering must be a source of regret to every one who realizes, and is grateful for, the splendid fight on behalf of enlightenment and progress made by Mr. La Follette in Wisconsin in the early years of the twentieth century. The La Follette of today is not the La Follette of that earlier time. He has taken the wrong turning somewhere.

It is a sad spectacle to see the man who fought so courageously and effectively for democracy in his own state and nation now taking a course which puts him on the side of those who are fighting for autocracy and imperialism in the world.

## HALF THE GERMAN PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHED

BY the occupation or alienation of the frontier provinces of Russia Germany has virtually accomplished what she set out to do in this direction. There has never been any doubt of her intentions, tho probably the outcome—the complete collapse of Russia—has exceeded her expectations.

It is a curious characteristic of the Germans that they combine underhand methods with aboveboard ambitions. Their diplomacy is secret, but their aims are overt. The chief error of their enemies has been in refusing to believe them when they told what they were going to do. The agitation for the "recovery" of Alsace-Lorraine began sixty-five years before it was accomplished in 1871. Thirty years ago they began a systematic search for colonial possessions in all parts of the world. Innumerable books and a special serial (*Deutsche Erde*) were devoted to the extension of *Kultur* in all countries. The plans of campaign for the conquest of Belgium, France, Russia, Balkans, England—and the United States—were openly discussed long before the war. The plans for ruthless submarine warfare were publicly proclaimed and even advertised in advance in the American papers. The Pan-German program and the Central Europe scheme have produced a voluminous literature. The surprising thing about all this is that such announced

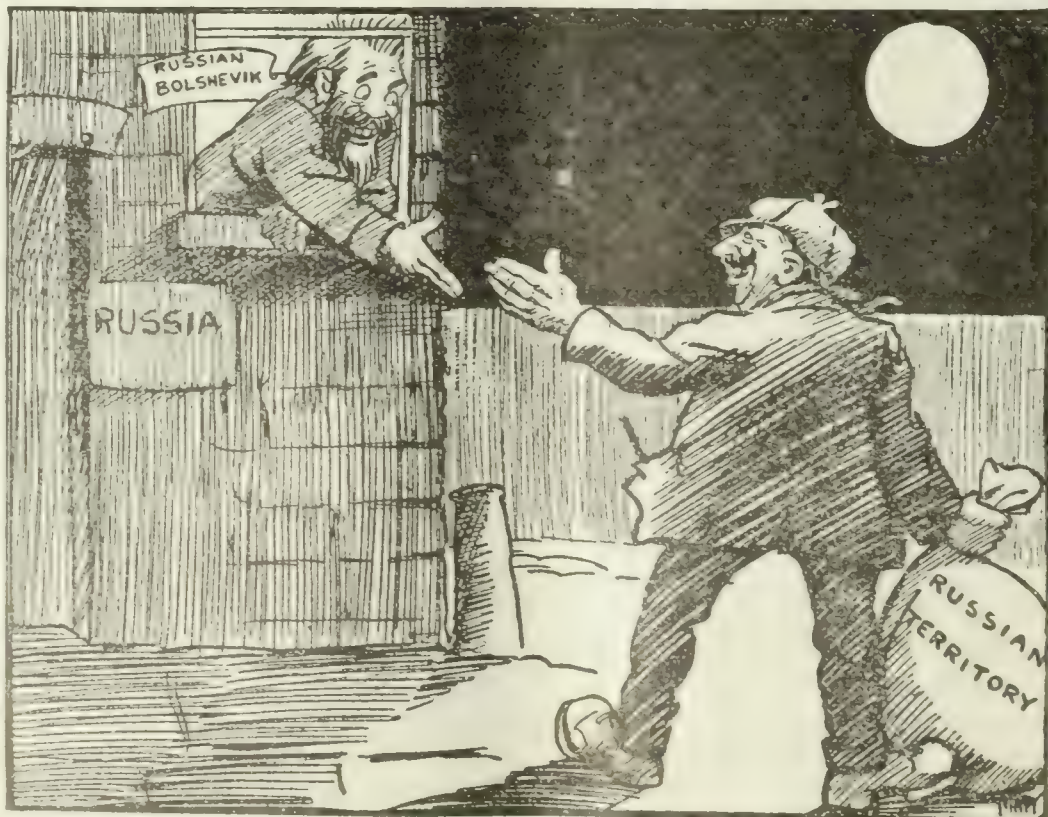


# CARTOON COMMENT

WHAT THE ALLIES THINK OF RUSSIA



**THE GERMAN-BOLSHEVIK DUEL**  
*"L'Asino," Rome, pities and scorns the poor little Bolsheviki instead of rebuking them for turning Russia over to the Teutons and failing miserably to defend the government they had seized. This cartoon presents the situation graphically. What chance has Trotsky, the theorist, fencing with a button on his foil, against the brute force of fighting Germany, rushing ruthlessly ahead, tempted by the chance of seizing Russian territory and her supplies. The big stick of armed invasion is Germany's main argument and treaties carry no weight in resistance to it*



## RESULTS

*"They Make a Solitude and Call It Peace," is Rollin Kirby's caption in the New York "Evening World" of his sketch of desolate Russia, her resources laid waste and German militarism in possession of her soil*

## HOLDING THE SWAG

*The "Manchester Dispatch," England, satirizes the Russo-German peace in the cartoon at the left. "Hi, Mr. Burglar, let's shake and be friends," says the Cheerful Idiot at the window. "Certainly," answers Burglar Bill. "Excuse my left hand please, the right one's engaged"*



designs have been in many cases carried out with great literalness.

At the beginning of the war we asked Professor Wilhelm Ostwald of Leipzig University to write on "What the War Will Bring Forth," and from this article, appearing in *The Independent* of February 22, 1915, we quote the passage relating to Russia:

As regards the Russian question, its solution can already be foreseen. With incomprehensible lack of vision and self-deception, the Russian Government has made bitter enemies of all the nations that inhabit the western portion of her vast empire by suppressing their national character, by persecutions, and by the disregard of their civic rights. Take a glance at the map. From Finland on the north down thru the Russian east provinces and Poland to Little Russia stretching south to the Black Sea, you find one continuous chain of nations all embittered against Russia. In establishing peace, it shall be our aim to free all these oppressed nations, to secure political independence for them, and to do all we can to unite them into a confederation similar to that of the German Empire, so that, while each state in the confederation will enjoy greater independence, it will constitute a united power strong enough to guarantee its military security against further Russian attacks.

To secure our eastern frontiers in this manner seems to us Germans so great a political advantage that we shall consider ourselves well repaid for the sacrifice we are making in the eastern field of war. As the liberated nations will owe their freedom to Germany, and as their developing culture can find encouragement and fertilization only in the west and not in the east, we feel assured against any possibility of their ever making common cause against Europe with the barbarous eastern state.

What was there foretold the war has brought forth. Doubtless Professor Ostwald was specially interested in the Baltic Provinces since he was born there, but these paragraphs simply sum up the essence of the propaganda that has been carried on with increasing fervor for the last forty years. This movement for the independence of the Finns, Poles, Letts, Lithuanians, Ukrainians and Rumanians has received in the past a great deal of sympathy and aid from America, for we have been horrified at the ruthless process of Russification to which the border provinces have been subjected. But the process of Germanization, as exemplified in Poland, Bohemia and Alsace-Lorraine, is quite as severe and much more systematic, so it is likely to be out of the frying pan into the fire for these nationalities. It would be wrong for the Allies to force them to return to Russia against their will, but it is to be hoped that the Allies will be able to insure that the chain of border states gain a real liberation and do not fall under German tyranny.

## A BROKEN-HEARTED MAN

JOHN REDMOND died of a broken heart. So says the physician who treated him. So says the priest who received his last confession. If he had died in 1914 he might have died happy, for he would have believed that the cause to which he had devoted his life for more than thirty years had triumphed. Home Rule had been taken up by the dominant party in Great Britain. The opposition of the Lords had been overpowered. The Home Rule bill had been thrice passed by Parliament and had been signed by the King.

But Redmond was not destined to die happy. He had to live thru three of the most terrible years of history. He had to live to see Home Rule set aside by those who had obtained it and flouted by those who had asked for it. The Irish question has been for the first time put into the hands of Irishmen to settle for themselves—and they have failed to settle it. In 1914 Ulster was boasting of the support of the Kaiser and drilling with arms made in Germany to oppose Parliament. In 1918 the rest of Ireland is boasting of the support of the Kaiser and drilling with arms made in Germany to oppose Parliament.

But tho John Redmond dies at the moment when the prospect seems blackest, yet we cannot call his life a failure. He did not win his cause, but he won the respect of his

bitterest opponents. His courage was equal to any obstacle. His tact was unfailing in any crisis. It may be that his death may do more to bring liberty and union to his unhappy land than his longer life could have done. If he could have foreseen this he would have died happy.

## BACK TO THE BARBARIANS

EASTERN Armenia, including the ceded provinces of Kars, Batum and Erivan, has been for thousands of years the borderline of civilization. To the west the mighty civilizations of Rome and of Byzantium flourished and decayed while the Armenians held the gate against the Turanian nomads of central Asia, the Parthians, the Tartars and the Turks. At length the Desert conquered. The Turks poured over the decadent and war-worn Armenian states, overthrew the relics of the Byzantine empire and flung themselves upon Europe to devour the nations as a locust swarm might settle on a farmer's field. The barbarians were turned aside from the walls of Vienna by the Polish sword, but from the Caspian to the Adriatic they kept unbroken sway.

In the early dawn of the nineteenth century the Russian bear began to paw cautiously around to the south of the Caucasus. Thrice he grasped the fortress of Kars, but twice he was compelled to return it to the Turk. In 1878 he was allowed to keep his hold. He was allowed Batum also as a free commercial port, which soon became a naval base at the cost of a broken treaty. Europe and civilization were reconquering Armenia from Asia and barbarism. By a curious reversal of history civilization was now advancing from the east and barbarism slowly retreating to the west. For Russian rule, however oppressive, was not a mere blast of death and stench of decay like the blighting power of the Ottoman.

In the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighteen two of the worst events in human history took place. The new-born Russian republic surrendered its liberating mission to a Christian and Protestant Power in Central Europe, and that most civilized of nations, accepting the legacy of dying Russia, immediately gave back the Armenian borderland to the Turk. Once again the Desert is victorious; once again Armenia is trampled by the hordes that destroy but cannot build; Timur the Lame, Attila and Genghis Khan enter triumphantly the gate flung open by Germany, traitor to humanity, Christianity and civilization.

We wonder how the Kaiser is going to explain Armenia to his faithful ally, the good old German Gott.

Whenever you feel tempted to find fault with the President remember that you, too, may be President some day.

Russia is in the position of the imperfect master of English grammar who cried, while struggling in the water: "I *will* drown! Nobody *shall* help me!"

Has it occurred to the Swedes that when the Germans have completed their occupation of the Russian Baltic provinces, Finland and the Aland Islands their commendable sense of thoroughness may lead them to take an interest in the only unconquered shore of the Baltic?

France begins her daylight saving for the third year this week; England and Germany and most of the other countries of Europe will come along soon. When will the United States get around to save that hour of daylight thruout the summer? Congress will please answer—and promptly.

A most monstrous, terrible tragedy awaiting this continent. Never in history will the memory of this February be effaced.

So said the *Vossische Zeitung* last month to prepare our minds for the great German offensive in France. But February passed and nothing unusual happened. In fact the western front was as quiet as it has been in any month of the last forty-two. What was the matter? Was there a lull somewhere? Don't keep us in suspense, Mr. Kaiser. Punctuality is the politeness of princes.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Trying Out the Line

In 1916 the Germans began their attack at Verdun on February 19, and it seems to have been expected on both sides that they would start their long-heralded drive this year at least as early. On that date the Associated Press correspondent at the British Headquarters wrote:

The German attack cannot be delayed. All information points to the fact that both German civilians and soldiers are keyed up to such a high pitch of expectancy that the strain cannot endure for long. The coming battles will perhaps be the most sanguinary of the war and the most intense yet seen.

On the German side the same thing was heard. Major von Olberg, of the General Staff, said in a public lecture: "Today our back is free and we have the resources which we lacked in 1914 when we had to defend East Prussia against the Russians. The great offensive can now start, and then God help Albion."

But the German offensive still hangs fire and the only indications of it so far are the increased activity of the artillery and airplanes and the raids on the trenches at various points along the line between the sea and Switzerland. During the first few days of March the sectors held by the French, Belgians, English, Austrians, Portuguese and Americans were subjected to such attacks. The raids were carefully planned and repeatedly rehearsed for weeks in advance, but the Germans were in all cases repelled with considerable losses and very few prisoners. The Portuguese, who now hold the famous Neuve Chapelle sector, suffered most, but they, too, counterattacked with success.

Rheims, which the Germans have been trying to regain ever since the fall of 1914, seems likely to become the center of the operations of 1918. The Germans hold Fort Brimont, north of the city, and Fort Nogent l'Abbesse, to the east of it, but the French hold Fort Pompelle, to the southeast. Against this last fort the Germans directed five attacks last week and took some entrenchments, but they were later expelled.

In the air the Allies seem to have the supremacy. The British War Office reports that during January the Germans dropt 1482 bombs on the area held by British troops in France, while the British dropt 7653 on the German side of the line.

## On the American Front

The American line north of Toul was one of the points chosen by the Germans for their raids of Friday, March 1, and this date may therefore be taken as the beginning of the actual participation of the Americans in the European war. The attack, like the others, was thoroly worked out in advance and four re-

hearsals had been held. On the body of the German captain leading the attack a map was found which showed every trench and depression and every machine gun emplacement in the ground within the American lines. The attacking troops were placed in four "nests" in the German front trenches, each party consisting of forty infantrymen under a lieutenant, with five pioneers to clear away the wire in advance and five to follow carrying explosives for clearing out the dugouts. The latter were not needed, for the enemy no more than got into the first line of American trenches before they were driven back and had to pass thru the American barrage fire. One group of Germans looked down into a dugout containing four Americans and shouted in good English, "Come out, you Americans," but instead of coming out they opened fire with their automatics and killed their assailants.

The enemy left nineteen dead in the American trenches and on the barbed wire entanglements, and it is supposed that many more were lost. Three wounded prisoners were taken. The German bombardment preceding the attack was brief, but heavy. They trained 19-centimeter naval guns upon the village back of the American line. The American artillery replied without waiting for orders within forty

seconds after the German guns began and 8000 shells were thrown into the German lines within the first hour.

The official German report states that their storm troops "gained a complete success against the Americans," penetrating to a depth of 600 yards and returning with twelve prisoners and two machine guns.

It is given out from Washington that the Americans are now holding a frontage of about four and a half miles in the sector north of Toul, but on account of the irregularities of the line the trenches extend eight miles. It is understood to be occupied by three divisions of 28,000 men each. The American sector is expected to be extended as more troops arrive to hold it.

The Americans who are getting their training along with the French on the Chemin des Dames or Ladies' Road just north of the Aisne River also had to meet the Friday night attack. The German shock troops brought from Laon in motor cars for the purpose advanced behind a heavy barrage, but soon retired, leaving four prisoners. The Germans are making use of a new and more deadly form of gas bomb. Up to the end of February six of the Americans had died and more than eighty had suffered from the effects of gas.

## The Occupation of Russia

The Germans are penetrating with astonishing speed into the heart of Russia. At some points they covered a distance of two or three hundred miles east of the old line within a week or ten days. A Berlin dispatch of March 1 announced that "Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, has been liberated by Ukrainian and Saxon troops." It will be remembered that the Rada or National Council of the Ukrainian Republic tried to set up their government here, but they were expelled by the local Bolsheviks aided by reinforcements from Petrograd. Such support from the Bolsheviks of the north will henceforth be impossible, since another German army under General von Linsengen has cut the railroad leading to Petrograd at Gomel, 150 miles north of Kiev.

In Podolia, the province of the new Ukrainian republic bordering on Austrian Galicia, the Austrian Government has felt impelled to intervene, tho, as Premier von Seydler explained, this was not to be regarded as an act of war but friendly assistance in administration sent at the urgent request of the Rada. The Austrian troops under General von Boehm-Ermolli have taken possession of the railroads of Podolia and incidentally gathered in considerable booty, including more than 770 guns and 1100 machine guns.

The German expeditions have also



© Committee on Public Information, from Central News

### THE FLAPPER IN THE TRENCHES

Another answer to German gas attacks, designed to clear the trenches of the poison vapors, is this "flapper" fan, an American invention. The handle is two feet long and the fan part two feet square, made of stiff canvas reinforced with braces. By rhythmic beating of the bottom of the trench, throwing the fan well up after each blow, air currents soon displace the gas.





© Underwood &amp; Underwood

### "THAT'S THE WAY TO DO IT"

"The Tiger" of France, Premier Clemenceau, visiting the front line trenches, praised the American soldiers' fighting with the phrase "That's the way to do it!" as he decorated six Americans for bravery under fire. The six are: Lieut. Joseph Canby, of Brooklyn; Lieut. William Coleman, of Charleston, South Carolina; Sergt. Patrick Walsh, formerly of Chicago, Illinois; Sergt. William Norton, Arkansas; Private "Buddy" Pittman, of Brooklyn; Private Alvin Smiley, of St. Louis. Lieutenants Canby and Coleman went out into No Man's Land in daylight and each took a German prisoner. Sergeant Norton killed a German lieutenant and two soldiers. He was challenged by the lieutenant to leave his dugout and led out his men fighting. Sergeant Walsh took command of a detachment in front of the wire when the captain was killed, and continued the fight.

reaped a rich reward. By March 2 they reported:

The booty taken from the enemy cannot as yet be even approximately estimated. According to reports at hand there are in our possession 6800 officers and 57,000 men. In booty we have taken 2400 guns, more than 5000 machine guns, thousands of vehicles, including 5000 motor cars, eleven armored automobiles, 200,000 boxes of artillery ammunition, 12,800 rifles, 800 locomotives and 8000 railway trucks. The booty taken at Reval included 220 guns, twenty-two airplanes and a lot of rolling stock.

The German expeditions into Russia are receiving voluntary reinforcements. The Esthonian troops have joined them as well as the Ukrainians and some of the Poles. It is rumored that the ancient state of Lithuania will be reestablished with a Saxon prince on the throne. In 1697 Lithuania as well as Poland was under the rule of a Saxon king, Augustus the Strong.

The foreign embassies left Petrograd the last of February, for the immediate occupation of the capital by the Germans was expected. The British, French and Italian went home by way of Finland. The British embassy building was promptly plundered by Russian soldiers in command of a colonel. Some of the official documents were burned, others confiscated. The American, Chinese, Japanese and Siamese representatives went in the opposite direction and were last reported at Vologda, 300 miles east of Petrograd.

The Russian Peace Treaty The second of the peace treaties was signed at Brest-Litovsk, March 3, thus eliminating all Russia, the largest of the European belligerents. When the Bolsheviki delegation from Petrograd reached Brest-Litovsk, Minister von Rosenberg, assistant to the German Foreign Secretary, presented to them a document containing the terms of peace imposed by the four Central Powers. These terms were much more onerous than those which the Russians had refused at the former conference and even than those laid down in the German ultimatum of February 21, which Lenine had tried to accept by wireless. But the Bolsheviki could see no other way than to comply, so they telegraphed to Petrograd:

As we anticipated, deliberations on a treaty of peace are absolutely useless and could only make things worse in comparison with the ultimatum of February 21. In view of this fact and in consequence of the Germans' refusal to cease military action until peace is signed we have resolved to sign the treaty without discussing its contents and leave after we have attached our signatures.

In this treaty the Bolsheviki even renounced the most cherished of their rights, their own reason for existence and their hope of the future, for they agreed to refrain from all agitation or provocation against the governments and among the population of the regions occupied by the Central Powers. All regions west of a certain line, approximately the boundary of Great Russia, are to be evacuated by Russian troops and left to Austria and Germany to determine their fate in agreement with the population. The Russian army is to be demobilized and all Russian and Allied warships interned until a general peace.

The most serious of the new provisions is one in favor of Turkey, by which Russia agrees to evacuate not

only the Turkish territory she had occupied during the war, but also the Transcaucasian provinces of Kars, Batum and Erivan, which Russia had annexed thru the wars of 1828 and 1878. The clause reads:

Russia will do everything in her power to complete as soon as possible the evacuation of the Anatolian provinces and their orderly return to Turkey. The districts of Erivan, Kars and Batum will likewise, without delay, be evacuated by the Russian troops. Russia will not interfere in the reorganization of the constitutional or international conditions of these districts, but leave it to the populations of the districts to carry out the reorganization, in agreement with the neighboring states, particularly Turkey.

This virtually restores to Turkey all the region between Mount Ararat and the Black Sea. Batum is the chief Russian port on the eastern end of the Black Sea and the outlet for the petroleum of the Baku fields on the Caspian. Into these border provinces have fled such Armenians as were able to escape the Turkish massacres of 1915, and it is to be feared that their fate will be hard. Already it is reported that all the Armenians of the territory about Erzerum and Trebizond are being slaughtered by the Turks as they reoccupy this region.

The treaty also obligates the Russian troops and the Red Guards to evacuate Livonia, Esthonia, Ukrainia and Finland. No indemnities for military expenses or damages are to be claimed on either side.

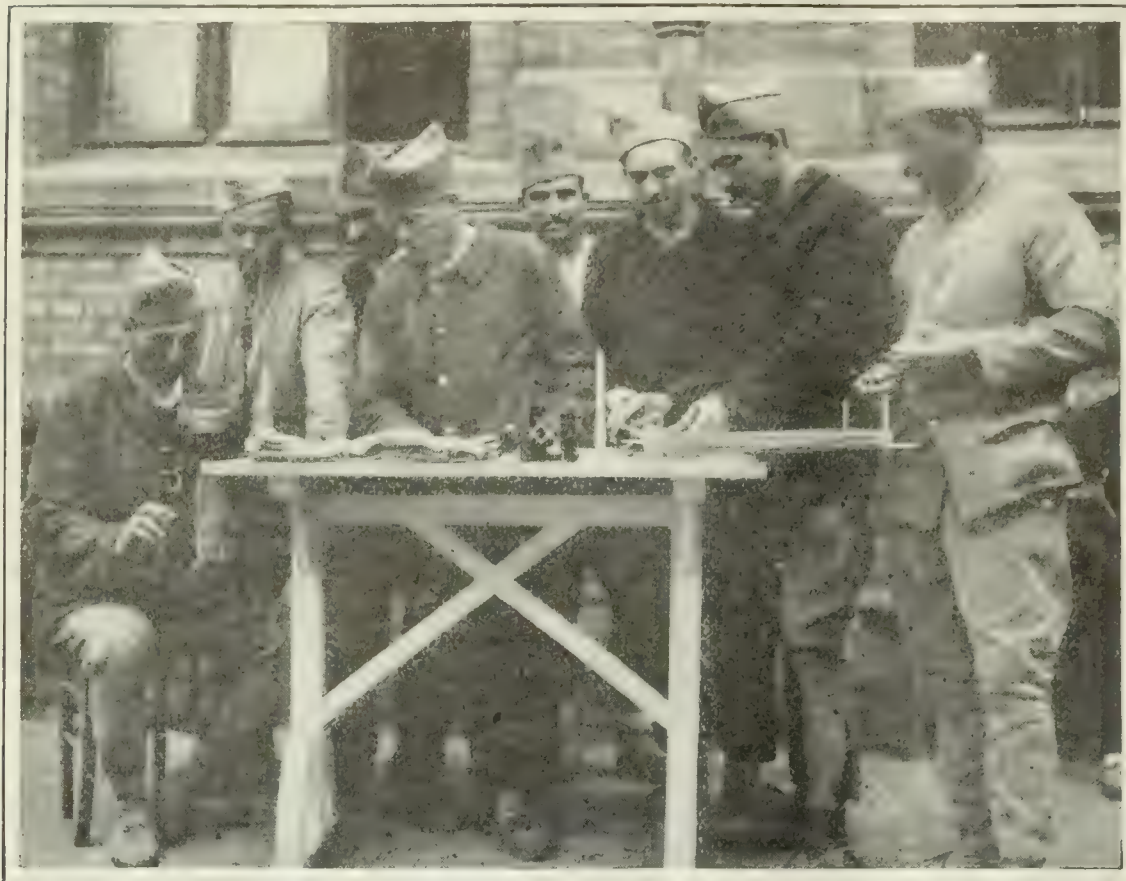
Finland A treaty of peace between Russia and Finland was signed on March 1 at the Smolny Institute, the Bolshevik headquarters at Petrograd. According to this Russia renounces all claims to railroads, telegraphs, fortresses and all other property in the territory bordering on the Arctic Ocean. Finland renounces all claims



### ARMENIA GIVEN TO THE TURKS

By the treaty of peace which the Quadruple Alliance has imposed upon Russia the Russian Government has consented to withdraw its troops not merely from the territory within the line marked "Limit of Russian Advance" but also from the provinces of Kars, Batum and Erivan, shaded in the above map, where Russia has held for forty and in part for ninety years. At Baku are the oil fields which for years produced half the world's output of petroleum. Since the Caspian is a closed sea the oil has been piped to Batum, but Russia now loses this outlet. Most of the Armenians in Turkish territory were massacred or deported as the Russians advanced, and those living in the ceded provinces may now suffer the same fate.





THE WOUNDED POILUS ARE KNITTING, TOO

Under the direction of the American Fund for French Wounded knitting machines have been installed in many of the hospitals for convalescent soldiers. The men who face the tedious, sometimes hopeless, task of getting well find something like happiness in this chance at work that is well worth doing and within their powers

to the railroad from the frontier to Petrograd. The treaty carries the novel stipulation that in case of dispute the question shall be referred to a court of arbitration, the president of which shall be chosen from the Swedish Social Democratic Left part.

The Russian troops are to be withdrawn from Finland and the Aland Islands, and no revolutionary disturbances are to be encouraged by the Russians. This doubtless means the collapse of the Bolshevik rebellion in Finland, since the government forces have received military and naval support from Germany. The German expedition has been disembarked on the Aland Islands, which will be used as a base of operations. This conflicts with the intentions and ambitions of Sweden, which last week occupied the islands with a view to keeping them out of the war, if not of ultimately annexing them, on the ground that they formerly belonged to Sweden and are chiefly inhabited by Swedes. But the Germans disclaim any territorial interest in the islands, so Sweden has acquiesced, under protest, to their occupation.

**Makes Peace Rumania** By the secession of Ukrainia and its occupation by German and Austrian troops the unconquered half of Rumania was left without hope of aid from the Entente Allies. She was therefore obliged to accept the terms dictated by the Quadruple Alliance, which threatened, if she did not comply, to divide the country between Austria and Bulgaria. Accordingly a preliminary treaty of peace was signed on March 5 at Bucharest, the former capital of Rumania, now in the possession of the Central Powers.

By this treaty Rumania cedes the

Dobrudja as far as the Danube to the Central Allies. This means, doubtless, that it will go ultimately to Bulgaria, which has always claimed the region both because there were more Bulgars than Rumanians living in it and because it forms a continuation of Bulgarian territory while it is separated from Rumania by the Danube. The northern part of the Dobrudja was given by Russia to Rumania in 1878 as a sort of compensation for the Rumanian territory in Bessarabia which Russia had seized. The southern part of the Dobrudja was seized by Rumania in 1912, when Bulgaria was engaged in fighting Serbia and Greece. It is about the size of Connecticut and Rhode Island together. It is a fertile region, but it is of even more importance from its position, since it shuts off Rumania from the Black Sea except by the Danube. The cession of the Dobrudja to Bulgaria will bring Bulgaria adjacent to Russia, or rather to the newly formed state of Ukrainia on the other side of the Danube. It is possible, however, that the Ukraine may be willing to cede to Rumania those sections of Bessarabia that are inhabited by Rumanians and have recently been occupied by Rumanian troops.

By the cession of Dobrudja Rumania loses Constanza, her chief port on the Black Sea, but the second clause of the treaty aims to rectify this by stipulating that "the powers of the Quadruple Alliance will provide and maintain a trade route for Rumania" to Constanza.

In the third clause "Rumania accepts in principle the frontier rectifications demanded by Austria-Hungary on the frontier between Austria-Hungary and Rumania." What this may mean can only be surmised.

The treaty provides for the gradual demobilization of the Rumanian army under the control of Field Marshal von Mackensen and the Rumanian commanders. The Central Powers not only gain by the elimination of the Rumanian army and the release of their own troops on this frontier, but they get direct access to the Black Sea and southern Russia by the following clause:

VII. The Rumanian Government undertakes to support with all its strength the transport of troops of the Central Powers thru Moldavia and Bessarabia to Odessa.

**Proposed Japanese Intervention in Siberia** About a year ago, when it was first feared that Russia might make a separate peace, it was rumored that plans had been made in such a contingency for Japan to take over control of the Siberian railroad as far west as Lake Baikal. As the danger of the defection of Russia became more imminent the intimations of Japan's policy became more explicit. On January 22, Premier Terauchi in his opening address to the House of Peers said:

The situation in Russia causes me the greatest measure of anxiety. As the true friend of Russia, Japan earnestly hopes that that country may successfully settle its difficulties without much further loss of time and establish a stable government. Unfortunately, however, I am deeply concerned to observe that, according to the latest information, the internal disorder in Russia is gradually spreading to her possessions in Eastern Asia, to the possible menace of the peace of the Far East, the preservation of which is the leading feature of our national policy. Japan holds herself responsible for the maintenance of peace in this part of the world; consequently, in the event of that peace being endangered, to the inestimable detriment of our interests, the Government of Japan would not hesitate a moment to take the proper measures.

Again on February 24 the Japanese Foreign Minister, Viscount Motono, said: "Should peace be actually concluded it goes without saying that Japan will take steps of the most de-

#### THE GREAT WAR

March 1—Finland establishes independence by treaty with Russia. British mercantile cruiser "Calgarian" torpedoed off Ireland with loss of forty-eight. Germans raid American line.

March 2—Germans occupy Aland Islands. Germans attack Fort Pompelle near Rheims.

March 3—Treaty of peace between Russia and Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk. German and Ukrainian force take Kiev.

March 4—French raid fourth German line at Verdun. Turks massacre Armenians in reoccupied territory.

March 5—England, France and Italy approve of Japan's proposed occupation of eastern Siberia.

March 6—Rumania signs preliminary treaty of peace. John Redmond, Irish leader, dies.

March 7—Russian Government moves from Petrograd to Moscow. British Admiralty reports twelve vessels over 1600 tons and six under sunk during week; total losses in January, 70,000 tons; in February, 80,000.



cided, the most adequate character, to meet the occasion. . . . Regarding the question of Russia's separate peace, the fullest understanding exists with Great Britain, America and the other Allies."

It was therefore no surprise to the public when, immediately upon the announcement of the signing of the peace treaty between Russia and the Quadruple Alliance, the news came that Japan was preparing to send an expedition into Siberia from Vladivostok to protect the munitions and stores at that port and along the line from seizure by the Bolsheviks and perhaps by the Germans. Japan consulted with her ally, England, and England brought the matter to the attention of France and the United States. It is understood that France heartily approved of the proposed action and that England, with some reluctance, gave her consent. The American Government, on the other hand, expressed the fear lest intervention by Japan at this time might be misunderstood by the Russian people and shake their confidence in the unselfishness of the motives of the Allies.

It has been suggested in the public discussion that if the proposed expedition should be composed of contingents from several of the powers it might remove Russia's apprehensions. Such a joint expedition was sent to Peking to rescue the foreign residents from the Boxers. But Japan has not asked for such assistance, and none of the belligerents has troops to spare for such a purpose except, perhaps, the United States and China. There are some 20,000 American troops in the Philippines and two battalions in China which could be promptly despatched to Siberia if American participation were decided upon.

Irkutsk and other Siberian cities are in the hands of the Bolsheviks, who would doubtless blow up the bridges and destroy the railroad if Japan attempt to enter Siberia. On the other hand, the Cossack General Semenov has gathered a force of Russians, Chinese and Japanese in Manchuria for the purpose of opposing the Bolsheviks and protecting the railroad. The stores at Vladivostok include 4,000,000 pounds of TNT and 4,000,000 pounds of picric acid, besides many American locomotives. The whole is valued at \$150,000,000.

**The Japanese Decision** After a long Cabinet meeting on March 5 the Administration let it be known that it had given no assent to a Japanese armed occupation of Siberia and no assent would be forthcoming for such a move. No formal statement was given out in the matter, but the Washington correspondents reported that the principles heretofore expressed by President Wilson as to our war aims were not in accord with the presence of uninvited foreign forces within Russian possessions under the conditions of necessity that Japan advanced as reasons for her venture further into the continent of Asia.

In Administration circles there is said to be a feeling that if Japanese troops enter Siberia the impression will be created among the Russians that Japan's purpose has to do with material advantage, even ultimate retention of Russian territory. Such an impression, however unjustified, might prove most unfortunate to the Allies. There is a fear that in the minds of the Russian people an invasion by Japan would be looked upon as analogous to the German invasion of Belgium, and it would give the German Government the opportunity for plausible propaganda among the restive people of the Central powers to the effect that the pretensions of the Allies about the rights of weak nations were insincere.

The proposed invasion had roused bitter opposition among all liberal and radical elements in the United States. They point out that it is asserted that Japanese armies are to enter Siberia "to preserve order," and that was precisely the excuse the Germans gave for their annexationist invasion. They profess the fear that Japan's entrance into Russia will eventually result in the partitioning of Russia, or a movement in favor of the old régime, or both. They protest that while the Allied Governments have been consulted about the proposed step by the Imperial Japanese Government, no attempt has been made to consult the Russian Government or the Russian people. According to the liberal and radical interpretation, an invasion by Japan would imperil President Wilson's whole scheme of making the war a war for democracy.

Representative Meyer London, Socialist, of New York, introduced in Congress on March 4 a resolution protesting against the proposed move by Japan. "Such a step," declares the

resolution, "would be looked upon by all liberal and liberty-loving elements throughout the world as an invasion of the rights of the Russian people; it would be on a par with the infamous attacks on Belgium and Serbia and the supposed peace inflicted on the Russian people by brutal physical force."

**Preparing the Jewish State** Announcement was made during the week that a commission composed of representative American, British and Russian Jews will leave for Palestine in a short time to plan the foundations of the new Jewish state in the old homeland of the race, in accordance with the promise of the British Government, backed by its allies. Jewish reestablishment in Palestine, after a lapse of 2000 years, is perhaps the most dramatic event of the world war.

For the past few months the Jews of the United States have been raising a great fund for the restoration of the forty-eight Jewish agricultural colonies in Palestine, which have been blighted by the war, and for the groundwork necessary for the inauguration of a Jewish administration. The first million dollars of the fund, for immediate needs in Palestine, is now about completed. Contributions have been received from nearly 300 cities in forty-two states. They represent over 150,000 individual donations.

The new Jewish state will be situated in a strategic position at the junction of three continents, Europe, Asia and Africa. It is expected to be a great factor for peace and stability in the Near East. The Zionist leaders purpose to make it not only a center for the development of Hebrew religion and culture, and a refuge from oppression, but a model state devel-



©, Committee on Public Information. Photographed & Underwood

#### AN AMERICAN SENTRY ON THE FIRING LINE

This is one of the first photographs to come over here of the soldiers who have been in active fighting on the American front.



oped on the most practical coöperative lines, a home for freedom, democracy and social justice. The new Zion, according to the deliberately laid plans, will be essentially a country for the people.

Third Secretary McAdoo has announced that the Liberty Loan campaign for the third Liberty Loan will begin on April 6, the anniversary of our declaration of war against Germany. No details as to the exact amount of the loan or the interest it will bear were stated. The Secretary said that these features were dependent on further legislation by Congress which he would ask for at an early date.

In some financial circles there has been considerable agitation to make the issue free from all taxation. Proponents of this plan declare that to place successfully a third bond issue in such large volume some such inducement should be made. On the other hand it is argued that a tax-free issue would be of particular value to the rich, and such a loan would lose its popular character. Mr. McAdoo has stated merely that he would endeavor to make the forthcoming issue, like the preceding ones, acceptable to the people generally, avoiding any appeal to a special class of investors.

In his statement on the new loan Mr. McAdoo says:

April 6 will forever be a consecrated day in American history, and it seems peculiarly appropriate that the opening of the second year of our participation in this war for the honor and rights of America and the freedom of the world should be cele-



THE NEW PREMIER OF CHINA  
Chin Nun-hsun, former Minister of the Interior, has been appointed acting Premier in place of Wang Chin-chen, who has been granted an indefinite leave of absence. The Cabinet under Premier Nun-hsun voted on March 5 to send an army of 20,000 Manchuli simultaneously with the Japanese expedition to Siberia

brated with a nation-wide drive for another Liberty Loan.

The campaign should begin with great demonstrations of patriotism in every city, town and hamlet in the country that will truly express the spirit of aroused America. On this date every American should pledge anew to his Government the full measure of his resources and resolve to make every required sacrifice in the same fervent spirit that impels our gallant sons in the trenches of France and on the waters of the Atlantic to shed their blood in America's sacred cause.

A Sugar Prediction Facts About Sugar, the official organ of the American sugar producers, has issued an estimate of the world's sugar crop for the year 1917-18. The total sugar production is placed at 18,637,700 tons, a decrease of 763,800 tons from last year. Despite this falling off the figure is slightly higher than that for 1913-14, the year before the war. Indications are for a bumper crop of 3,775,000 tons in Cuba, about 400,000 tons over last year's great output, while our domestic and colonial beet and cane are expected to show a decrease of about 200,000 tons, due to adverse weather conditions. The big break in the sugar output is indicated in the Central Powers, which are expected to turn out a million tons less than last year. Before the war these countries were producing 4,500,000 tons; this year they will probably show a yield of less than 2,000,000 tons. Russia has also fallen off tremendously. Outside of Europe there has been a remarkable increase in production.

The figures indicate an abundant supply of sugar for the Allied nations this year. In addition to the new production a million and a half tons from last year's crop have been held over in the Far East because of lack of transportation to Occidental markets. How much of this stored-up product, or of the great new Far Eastern crop of 6,500,000 tons will be available for general use this year is problematical. The answer lies in ship production. In any event, there should be no lack of sugar in this country. Only the most flagrant



READING THE KAISER'S THOUGHTS

Two dark spots show the face of the Kaiser are presented in these Italian cartoons. On the left War is reminding him that he has passed his chance of peace and the end has not to travel before it comes around again. At the right a grim portrayal of Germany's selfish domination of Austria



disorganization could bring about a repetition of the famine conditions of last fall and winter.

**Letters of the Packers** Some curious and startling facts linking officers of the Food Administration with the big packing house firms are being brought out in the investigation of the packing industry being conducted by the Federal Trade Commission at Chicago. Letters from the confidential files of the packers, read into the record by Francis J. Heney, special counsel for the commission, show that one paid agent of the packers secured a place in the food administration at a dollar a year and his "best friend" secured another.

Four days before the appointment of A. J. Cotton as head of the meat and livestock division of the Food Administration, an agent of Swift & Co., according to the correspondence, was instructed by Louis F. Swift to bring Mr. Cotton to the directors' room of the company for a private conference. A later letter, dated December 11 last, from the Omaha files of the Cudahy Company, stated that Mr. Cotton, then in his official position, told the packers "in confidence" that industrial conditions were upset in Argentina and "that freight handlers and packing house workers were on strike, and that the Allies would buy large amounts in the United States." "This," said Attorney Heney, "enabled the big packers to buy beef in open market and hold it for a higher price."

Another letter, written by G. C. Shepard, vice-president of the Cudahy Company, told of a conference between the packers and E. Dana Durand, of the Food Administration, at which the Food Administration representative requested the packers not to let the price of hogs go below 15½ cents a pound when hogs declined last December, "as it would be very embarrassing to them in view of all they have put out in the papers." "The conference Mr. Durand requested be considered as secret," wrote Mr. Shepard, "as they did not want anything to get into the papers in regard to it."

While these interesting epistles were being brought to light in Chicago, Food Controller Hoover issued a statement in Washington reducing the meatless days to one a week and abolishing the meatless meals on other days, because of improved conditions in the food supply. On the previous week a bulletin of the Food Administration described the food conditions as "critical" and a sixty-day famine period was predicted for the eastern half of the country.

**The New York Election** A special election to fill four vacant seats in Congress was held in New York City on March 5 and resulted in substantial pluralities for all the Democratic candidates, who polled a total of nearly 43,000 votes as against less than 27,000 for their Republican opponents. The Republicans had been confident of winning in at least one district, where a recent gerrymander was supposed to have

given them the advantage. The general vote was light.

Democratic leaders point to the result as a victory for President Wilson, and apparently there is some ground for that claim. The falling off in the Socialist vote from the big showing made last fall indicates that the President's system of open diplomacy met with a sympathetic response from the radical element generally. In the municipal election last fall the Socialist candidate for mayor polled nearly a quarter of the vote cast. On March 5 the Socialists mustered less than an eighth of the votes, tho in one district the Socialist candidate ran ahead of the Republican.

As a result of the election the Democrats regain their control in the lower house in Washington. With six vacancies in the House and six independent members equally divided between Democratic and Republican leanings, the Republicans had a nominal control by one vote. There are still two vacancies, one from Illinois and one from Ohio.



THE FIRST WOMAN CANDIDATE FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada, vice-chairman of the National Woman's Party, has announced her candidacy for the United States Senate to complete the unexpired term of the late Senator Newlands. Miss Martin has been for several years a leader in the fight for woman suffrage. She was graduated from the University of Nevada and Leland Stanford, Junior, studied in Cambridge and London and Leipzig, was professor of history in the University of Nevada and, incidentally, state tennis champion. Miss Martin in announcing her campaign for Senator said: "I believe that the crucial problems which this nation now faces are problems which women can help to solve and which justice demands they should have a voice in solving. The peace which will follow this war will bring with it the social and industrial reorganization of the world. This readjustment too, this reorganization for peace, cannot be made successfully without the constructive cooperation of woman. The welfare of women and their presence in both houses of Congress and the welfare of the nation demand it."

At the New York election women voted for the first time in that state, and made an excellent showing. They cast about 32,000 ballots in a total of 78,000, in spite of the fact that they were compelled to register while the men were not. Over 90 per cent of the women who registered went to the polls, a remarkably high proportion.

**Academic Freedom Upheld** The American Association of University Professors has made public a report on academic freedom in war time which adopts the liberal view of President Lowell of Harvard. The report states explicitly that professors who violate the letter or the spirit of the law should be suspended or dismissed without waiting for the Government to act. On the other hand the report upholds the right of free discussion of the objects of a war and the methods of conducting it, and maintains that the salutary effect of such discussion outweighs any disadvantages attendant on it. Repression of opinion, the report points out, "has been repeatedly urged in all the countries at war as a reason for taking away from minorities virtually all freedom of speech. Nowhere has this argument been more persistently put forward than in Germany."

The report condemns the dismissal of Professor Cattell of Columbia, tho it does not mention him by name. About the time it was issued Dr. Ellery C. Stowell, associate professor of international law at Columbia, announced his resignation from that institution. He stated as his reason interference on the part of the university authorities with his liberty of action, especially with regard to the expression of his views on international affairs. Professor Stowell had been one of the leaders in war activities at the university. He was one of the organizers of the Patriotic Service League.

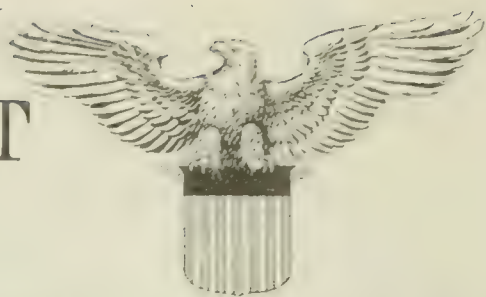
Professor Stowell is the third prominent member of the faculty to resign from Columbia, because of alleged repression of academic freedom, within the present college year.

**The Neutral Steamships** An agreement was recently reached between the United States and Holland concerning the Dutch steamships which have long been held in port here because of the unwillingness of our Government to let them continue in trade which would be helpful to Germany. A charter is to be given to eighty-two vessels for one round trip each. They will not enter the war zone, but five of them will carry cargoes bound for Switzerland, via a French port, two will carry cargoes of grain to Holland, others will carry relief supplies to Belgium, and yet others will make trips to Argentina and Australia for wheat and to Java for sugar. Of the other two of the eighty-four vessels which were held here, one went some time ago to South America, while the other is now at Rotterdam, detained because Germany demands a pledge from the Dutch Government that she will return to Holland.





# AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY



**A**N article by Clarence True Wilson, upon "Drunkenness Among American Troops Abroad," has been circulating in the religious press. "Drink and the devil of syphilis," he writes, "are whipping American soldiers who have reached France, into the guard house and hospitals by the thousands." For that reason, he says, "thruout this country a feeling of bitterness dangerous in the extreme is arising and gazing with menacing eyes toward France. The mothers who have reared sons strong and clean, and who have given them with glad, aching hearts—women who have loved France and glorified her—are now muttering that our boys are wanted for the profits of their debauchery and not to take their deaths in strength and cleanliness. And this feeling (against France) is not justified. France is not to

blame. The conditions now prevailing must be blamed upon the agents of the American Government who have made themselves the catspaws of the pro-German brewers, who are intent only upon protecting their prestige and debauching the influence of America's future leadership."

This is a shocking charge. It would seem impossible that Clarence True Wilson could make it without some proof to support him. Yet here are the facts:

Last September, when the recruits for the National Army were being assembled in the cantonments, as many as 400 out of every thousand men were admitted to the hospitals with venereal diseases. The admission rate for the men in those camps is now, not 400 per thousand, but 69.8. And the admission rate for the men in our expeditionary forces is not even 69.8, but as low as 51.7. In other words, instead of debauching our youth, military service is improving the very condition among them which Clarence True Wilson denounces. And the men in France, instead of being "whipped into the hospitals" by drink and the devil have a lower admission rate than the American soldiers at home.

The admission rate for the United States regulars in 1909 was 196.99 per thousand for venereal diseases. In 1910 it was 174. It had fallen by 1916 to 91.23. It is now as low as 69.2. The rate for the National Guard is 67.4.

That improvement is the result of a campaign of education and of strict

## The Sixth Message from the United States Government to the American People

Presented every week in  
The Independent by George Creel  
Chairman of Committee  
on Public Information appointed by  
President Wilson

medical supervision. It is the result of such orders as this from General Pershing: "Impress strongly upon commanders of our troops coming thru England the utmost importance of moral and disciplinary training at home, and particularly the constant vigilance needed on their arrival in England and France." And the policy of General Pershing and the War Department is the very opposite of that which Clarence True Wilson charges against "the agents of the American Government."

In the course of his article he accuses Mr. Raymond D. Fosdick of having said "that hard liquors should be kept from soldiers, but that anything up to twenty-three per cent is harmless." He protests that "twenty-three per cent wine is just about as harmless as rough on rats." No doubt it is. But he might have had sense enough to know that Mr. Fosdick could never have made such a statement. He might have investigated. He would have learned that Mr. Fosdick never said that or anything like it. It is the invention of some pro-German slanderer who desired to gull just such credulous critics of the Government as Mr. Clarence True Wilson has proved himself to be.

He concludes: "The present attitude of the Government toward drinking abroad flouts the exprest opinion of the American Medical Association, flouts the medical section of the Council of National Defense, flouts," etc., etc., "and spits contumely upon the fierce mother-love of millions of watching women."

And here again he is wholly misinformed and wholly ridiculous. There is no liquor ration served to our soldiers either at home or abroad, despite all the persistent rumors to the contrary. No intoxicants can be bought in the canteens connected with the American forces anywhere. By General Pershing's orders soldiers in France "are forbidden either to buy or accept as gifts from the inhabitants whisky, brandy, champagne, liquor or alcoholic beverages other than light wine or beer." As there is little beer sold in France, General Pershing reports, "men who drink are thus limited to the light native wine used by all French people. Even this is discouraged among our troops in every possible way. I hope to secure the coöperation of the French Government to prevent the sale of all liquors and wines to our troops. The question

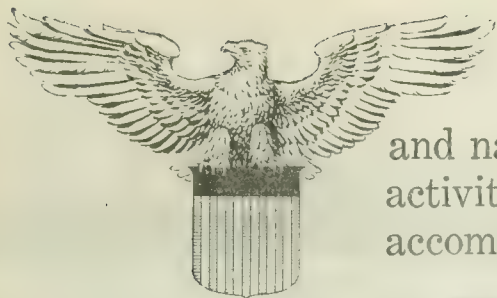
is under discussion. Personally I favor prohibition in the army, but it is impracticable and inadvisable to issue orders that cannot be enforced without the coöperation of the French Government." (Cable from General Pershing to Washington, December 26, 1917.)

General Pershing's policy is the policy of the American Government. Clarence True Wilson's attack is without the faintest justification in fact. His appeal to ministers "to write a letter to President Wilson, asking him to protect our soldiers from alcoholic drink in England and France" is unnecessary. The person who needs protection is Clarence True Wilson. He needs to be protected from intoxicating slanders poured into him by the pro-German moonshiners who are illicitly distilling these lies.

After Clarence True Wilson, the editor of *Collier's Weekly*.

Under the heading "Mr. Baker's Humanity," *Collier's* says of the sinking of the "Tuscania": "After many days and nights nobody, least of all Mr. Baker's department, knew which were saved and which were lost. In the first place, nobody knew who sailed on the 'Tuscania.' Our soldiers are not permitted to tell their friends and relatives when they are sailing, or on what ship, or from what port. The War Department apparently made no record of the fact; indeed the War Department publicly announced that it did not precisely know what units had sailed aboard the 'Tuscania,' to say nothing of what individuals. The ship carried





"The public is now as much part of the Government as are the army and navy themselves; the whole people in all their activities are now mobilized and in service for the accomplishment of the nation's task in this war"



a roster of those aboard, but the roster sank with the ship," etc.

Now it is not true that "nobody knew who sailed on the 'Tuscania.'" There was a complete passenger list on file in the War Department. That list gave the name and designation of every one on board, soldier or civilian, excepting the crew, whose names were on file in the Cunard offices.

The War Department did not publicly announce that "it did not know precisely what units had sailed aboard the 'Tuscania.'" The War Department knew and told the press what units were aboard.

It is true that the ship carried a roster and, so far as is known, the roster sank with the ship; but duplicates of this roster were on file in the War Department.

It is not true that "after many days and nights nobody, least of all Mr. Baker's department, knew which were saved and which were lost." The survivors were landed at many points on the coasts of Ireland and Scotland. As fast as they could be gathered together, their names were cabled to the War Department. In giving their names to the newspapers there was no more delay than was necessary to insure that the information should be accurate.

It is not true, as the editor of *Collier's Weekly* writes further: "Each man wore a metal tag on his wrist, but by a dispensation of Mr. Baker's humanitarianism, the tag was blank." The regulations of the War Department require the captain of each company to see that his men wear metal identification disks on a cord around the neck—not on the wrist. If these disks were missing or blank it was by no "dispensation of Mr. Baker's humanitarianism." It was in contravention of his orders. In brief, the editor of *Collier's Weekly* has written a series of unmitigated misstatements about the sinking of the "Tuscania" and the work of the War Department. The Government has no power of censorship to suppress such falsehoods. It has no power to punish the editor who writes them or the publisher who issues them. It can only, by making known the truth, attempt to counteract the work which *Collier's* apparently desires to do toward weakening the faith of the American people in the Government and its war measures. Why *Collier's* should wish to do this, the editor and publisher know best. Why they should use such bald false-



hoods in order to attain their end, is also their secret. But the readers of *Collier's* should understand that the periodical is abusing their confidence as grossly as if it were a paid German organ circulating pro-German slanders.

On February 16, Heywood Broun, correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, published an account of how the War Department had assigned eighteen major-generals to one ship sailing for France. A readjustment was made, he said, so that only five went on the boat. He continued: "'But,' said the man who told the story, 'that wasn't the funniest part of it. Code messages were sent to each of the major-generals ordering him to be ready to start for overseas service on a specified date, and twelve of the eighteen replied over the open wire, in unadorned English, 'I will be ready to sail for France on—' and added the date mentioned in the code message.'"

This was not a very serious slander. It merely convicted the War Department of ridiculous inefficiency and made twelve major-generals look like anonymous idiots. But the fact is that the War Department does not transport its forces overseas. That is done by the Navy. The War Department does not assign officers to the ships on which they sail. That is done by the commander of the port from which the ship leaves. The War Department merely notifies the officer to report for duty at the port; he may not sail for weeks after arriving there. Consequently, the department would not wire him in code and he would not need to answer in

code. In fact, Heywood Broun's story was a complete falsehood.

After he had printed it, he was notified that it was impossible. He now replies, in the *Tribune*: "I am sorry to have written an anecdote which was untrue, but the condition which it was meant to attack exists. There is not enough secrecy about important matters of military information, and too much about things which would be tremendously useful in America and of no use in Germany."

How does an accusation that the War Department assigned eighteen major-generals to one ship prove that there is "not enough secrecy about important matters of military information" or too much about other things? How is the lack of secrecy or the superabundance of it proved against the War Department either by the code

wire to the major-generals or by their answers? Would it be unnecessary caution for the department to wire a sailing date in code? Or do the uncoded replies prove the War Department guilty of a lack of secrecy? Not at all. Heywood Broun's explanation is merely as false as the story for which he apologizes.

He and the *Tribune* have been busy for some time with a campaign to make the War Department ridiculous in the eyes of the American people, and to that end he and the *Tribune* have not hesitated to publish any story that came to hand, whether it was true or not. This is a patriotic contribution toward winning the war for which America should be grateful.

It is not within the province of the Committee on Public Information to reply to criticisms of the administration. It is within the province of the committee to reply to and expose falsehoods about the Government and its war measures, whether these falsehoods are circulated by paid German propagandists or by those whose aims are other than German tho their weapons are not. Such publicists in Germany would probably be quickly called before a firing squad. Here they must be left to face the reproof of popular indignation. The committee, accordingly, has cited the editors and publishers and writers named above, before the moral firing squad of patriotic reprobation, for the purpose of discouraging an abuse of public confidence which has become a work in aid and comfort of the enemy.





© Underwood & Underwood

Revolutionary soldiers with red flag bearing the inscription "Down with monarchy and long live democracy; long live the republic"

# WHY RUSSIA'S ARMY FELL TO PIECES

BY EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS

This article is the second of the series that Professor Ross is writing for The Independent on the Russian revolution and its consequences. In "A Talk with Trotzky," published last week he reported verbatim the economic and administrative program of the leader of the Bolsheviki. "I have traveled 15,000 miles since I set out from Petrograd," writes Professor Ross, "I bring back amazing stories. I consider my half year in Russia, in 1917, the richest experience possible to a sociologist since the summer of 1793 in France"

**A** long autumn afternoon in Kakhetia of the Caucasus, our train lay alongside a troop train from the Armenian front and we could observe the results of the breakdown of Russian military discipline. The floor of the box cars the soldiers lived in was thick with dirt and their clothing was in an indescribably filthy condition. Often their uniforms were torn and ragged and some went barefoot, having traded off their boots for liquor.

Most of them seemed to have become mere "bums" without standards of self-respect. They whiled away the hours dancing and stamping about their cars to the music of a harmonica. At the last station back a wine shop had been raided and not a few showed marked exhilaration. According to the mood of the moment they embraced one another or quarreled. One soldier pursued another up the station terrace with drawn sword, but a crowd of his comrades caught him and he was escorted back to his car, reeling and singing. When the first rush occurred an officer ran out of the station buffet and disappeared into the railway administration building. Nobody blamed him, for when trouble occurs the officers are quite impotent and would be the first victims did they interfere.

The smooth-faced lads were not so bestial as the older soldiers. The ring-leaders in demoralization were men in the thirties. Those who made the most noise and took the initiative in misconduct were the less prepossessing—low-browed, snub-nosed, heavy-jowled and big-mouthed. The decent looking seemed to be without influence on the behavior of the troop. The dignified Georgian peasants on our train stared in silent amazement at the looks and behavior of these flushed, tousled, un-

shaven defenders of the flag. The language of the maudlin merrymakers was so filthy that the ladies in the cars opposite theirs were hastily conducted elsewhere. Some of them took to bel-lowing that the Georgian soldiers on our train were runaways, but took great umbrage when Prince T., an old Revolutionist, replied that probably many of them were deserters. It looked for a while as if the uniformed men of the two trains might come to blows, but a tactful allusion to the Prince's half century of exile saved the situation.

At this time the Georgians were shuddering at what might occur when the demoralized soldiers of the Caucasian front should be demobilized and returned to Russia thru Georgia. Only three days before a regiment passing thru Kutais had looted shops, got drunk and terrorized the town until they were taken in hand by two battalions of Cossacks and two of cadet officers from Tiflis. About the same time at the Tiflis railway station two hundred of these soldiers took it into their heads they wanted to go to Yelizavetpol "where the fruit comes from," and demanded a car for their use from the commandant of the station. On his refusal they beat him to death.

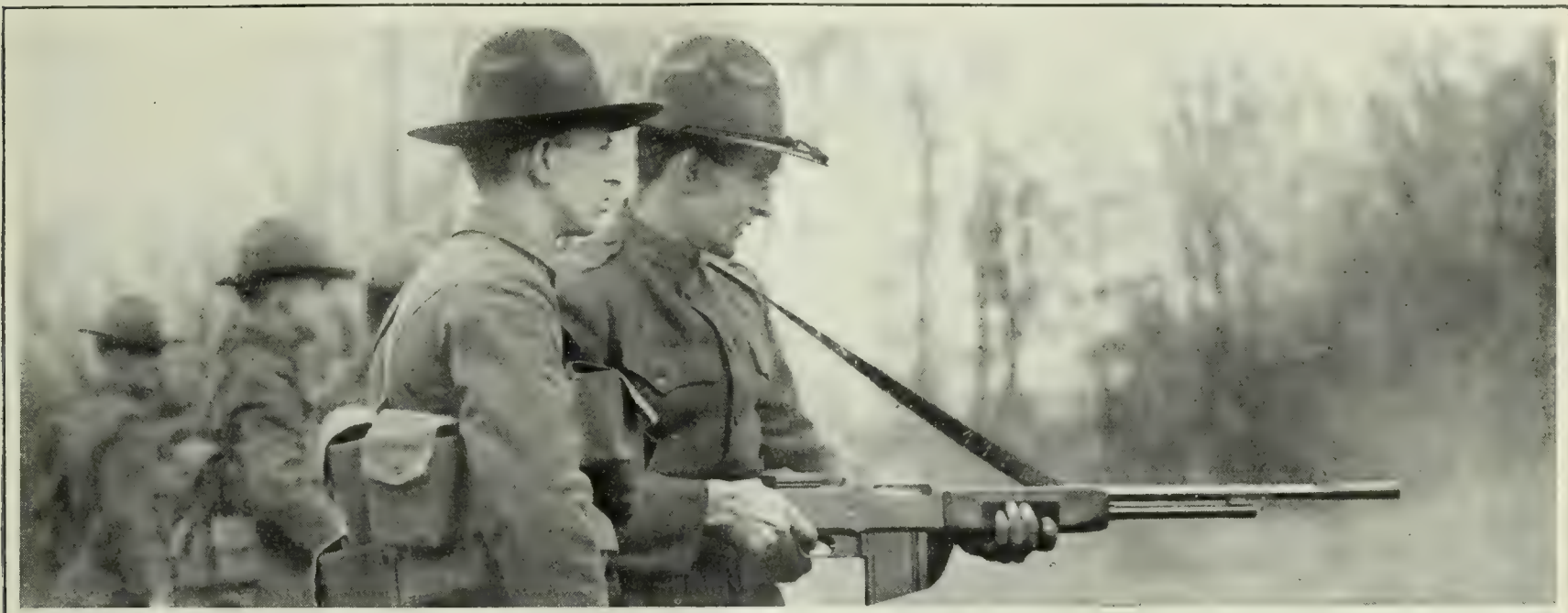
Under the old régime there was a truly Prussian distance between officers and men. The latter were punished in guard house for failure to salute or remaining seated in the former's presence. Common soldiers were not allowed inside tram cars, in the better restaurants, or in a theater save in the gallery. If a superior officer entered a playhouse all other officers stood and remained standing so long as the lights were on. But in Vladivostok in July I never saw a military salute. Off-duty officers and privates called one another "Comrade" and mingled on a footing

of equality. Following the order of Gutzkow, first Revolutionary Minister of War, the superior was no longer addressed as "Your this" or "Your that" but as "Mr. Colonel" or "Mr. General." Petrograd had ordered that the handsome residence of the Admiral be made a naval officers' club, but the sailors thought it unfair, so it was opened for naval men, whether officers or sailors. I was assured that the election of officers by men was common and that those thus singled out sometimes declined the honor, deeming officering too difficult under the existing conditions. The men assumed that an officer set over them without their consent must be a tyrant. Russian sailors visiting the "Buffalo" during her stay in Vladivostok were astonished to hear the American sailors speak well of their officers.

It is quite unjust to lay all the blame for the growth of insubordination in the Russian army on certain errors of Gutzkow. Under the old régime, discipline in the sense of obedience prompted by respect for the worth and rank of one's officer, did not exist. Things were so bad that the Grand Duke Nicholas authorized an officer to shoot down at once a man who failed to obey his first order. The terroristic system employed against the men is illustrated by an incident told me by an army surgeon who witnessed it. A man of the sanitary squad while getting his pay remarked to the company secretary that it was queer that sanitaries and orderlies had not been included in the Easter distribution of presents among the soldiers. The secretary tattled the remark to the commandant, who thereupon beat the sanitary with his fists and when the prostrate man protested, threatened to shoot him if he uttered another word. [Continued on page 465]



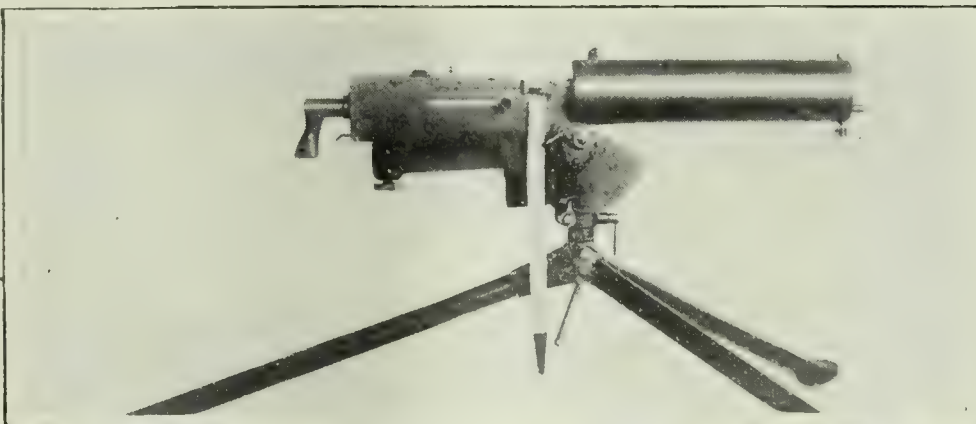
# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



© International Film

## NEW MACHINE GUNS

The men above are testing the fifteen-pound Browning machine rifle which, together with the heavier tripod-mounted gun, has been adopted by the War Department for our army



© Committee on Public Information

## AN OFFICIAL TEST

The rifle above fired twenty shots in two and a half seconds at its recent showing in Washington. The machine gun at the left fired 20,000 shots in forty-eight minutes and a half

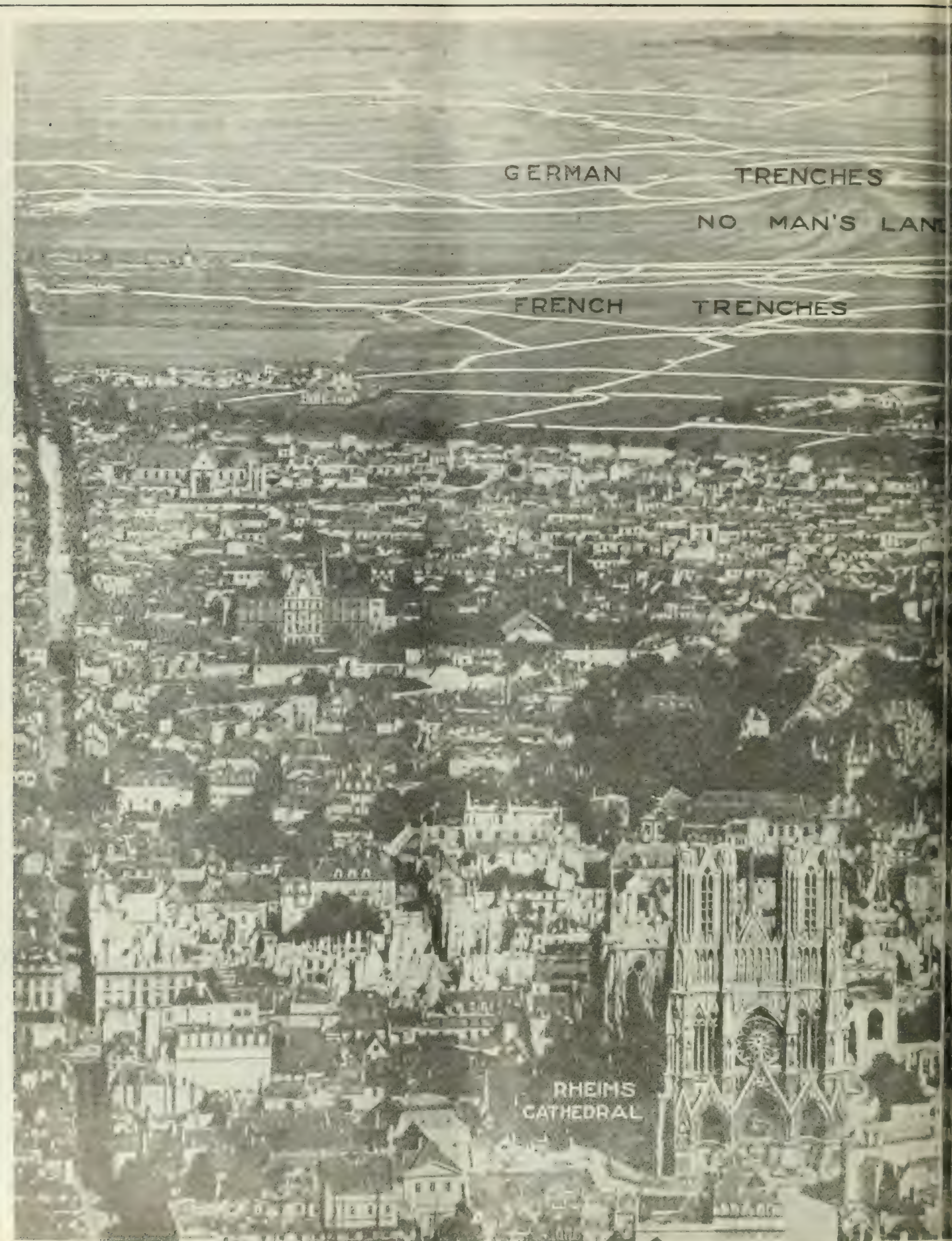


© International Film

## THE BROWNING GUNS MAKE GOOD

Army officers of the United States and of the Allies and several Congressmen watched the first public test of the Browning gun





## THE TARGET OF GERMAN

*French military experts have been inclined to agree lately that the long-announced German offensive, if it comes off, will be directed at Rheims.*  
*This photograph from an aeroplane shows the lay of the land, the city, the*



FORT DE WITRY  
HELD BY GERMANS

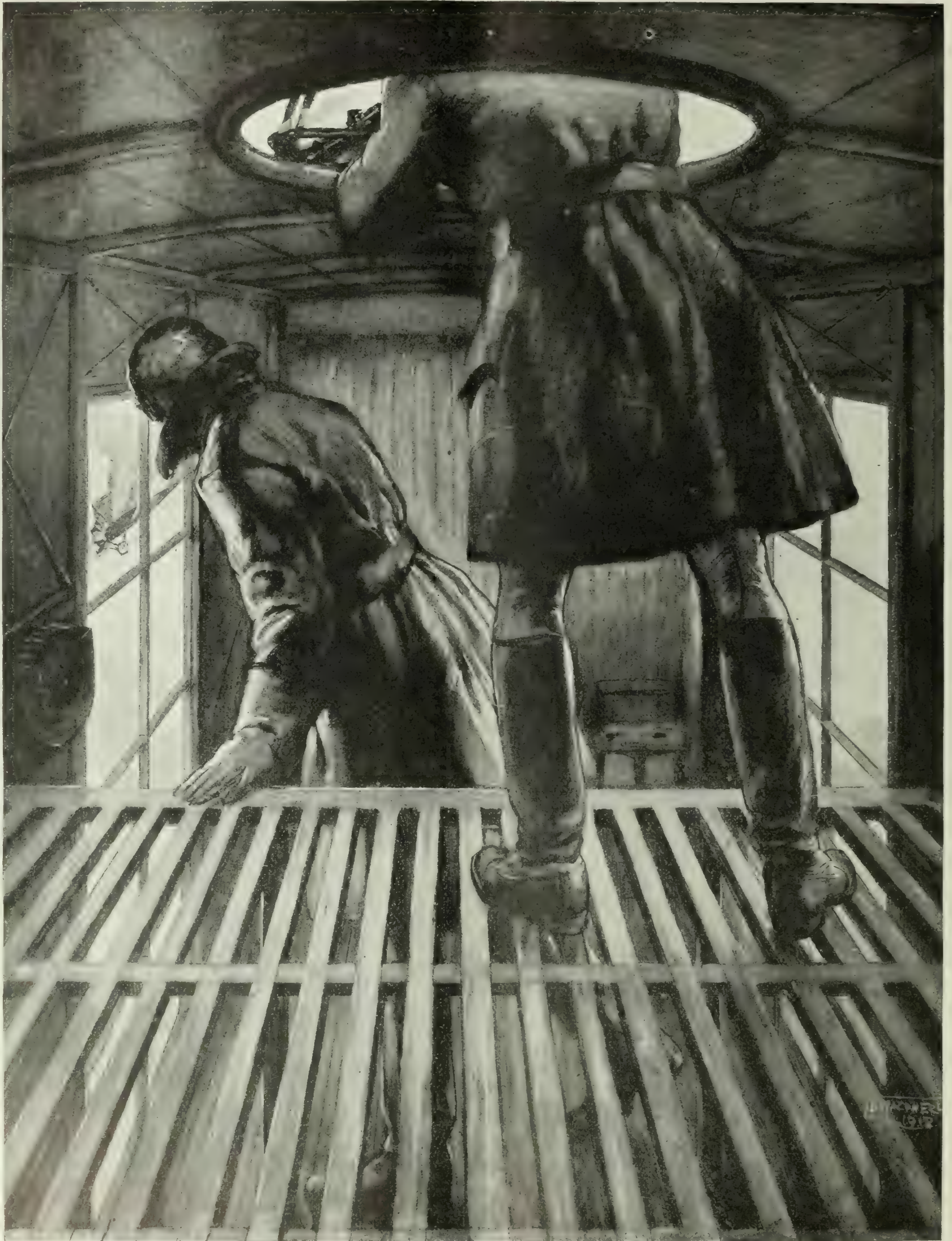
VILLAGE OF CERNAY LES RHEIMS  
WHICH THE GERMANS OCCUPIED



ANY'S SPRING DRIVE ?

all, will very probably make its immediate objective Rheims. Since 1914 there has been intermittent fighting here between the trenches of both armies and the fort and village which the Germans hold





*Courtesy of the London Sphere, Copyright New York Herald*

#### INSIDE A BATTLEPLANE

*The British now are using the biggest fighting aeroplane at the front. This sketch of the interior of one, drawn by an English artist, D. Macpherson, shows the aviators standing upright in the fuselage (or body) watching the fall of an enemy plane they have fired*



# THE HOSTESS HOUSES

## Oases in the Desert of Army Discipline

BY MARY ALDEN HOPKINS

**W**HAT shall I do with this wet umbrella?"

"How long is the war going to last?"

"Do I need heavy underwear?"

"Can I get a marriage license here?"

These are some of the casual questions which an emergency worker must be prepared to meet if she is put on duty in one of the Hostess Houses erected in our camps and cantonments by the War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association.

"Can you tell me my husband's name?" inquires a foreign woman, who has forgotten the American name chosen by her husband for enlistment purposes to replace the sneeze-like one he inherited.

Being the director of a Hostess House is an all-round job. The worker is much like a housewife with a very large family and constant unexpected company. She feels unofficially responsible for the welfare of the soldiers in their concerns which are not strictly military, and she feels very responsible indeed for the comfort of their visiting women folk.

No Hostess House worker knows in the morning for what she may be called upon before night. A timid old lady is put on a bus. A visiting baby is rescued



A home-like room to read and talk in at Camp Devens, Ayer, Massachusetts

from sour milk. A mother is told of her son's death. A girl is held back from suicide. Big and little events, important and significant matters, absurd and tragic happenings—all the varied aspects of life go hurrying thru the Hostess House.

In order to protect America so far as possible from the ghastly by-products of war, the War Work Council was formed last June as a department of the National Board. Mrs. James Stewart Cushman is the chairman. Mrs. John R. Mott is one of the vice-chairmen. Some of the hundred members have long been association members, while others are called in by this special emergency. The direct object of the council is to safeguard women whose lives are altered by the war. Thousands of them already need this assistance.

The Hostess Houses are one feature of this policy. They are houses near the entrances of the huge camps where a wife or mother or friend can meet her soldier and talk to him in quiet and comfort.

The Government sanctions the erection of these houses. They come under

the supervision of the Commission on Training Camp Activities and they work in harmony with the Young Men's Christian Association. None is erected except at the direct request of the commanding officer of the camp, and there are already forty-six either in operation or in process of construction. Houses for colored people are being erected wherever colored troops are stationed.

The first idea of keeping women out of cantonments might have been possible if the men themselves hadn't wanted them there. But they do. A woman doesn't wait to be invited by the commanding officer when her man says come. A mother who has never been ten miles from home will tie on her old-fashioned hood and push her trembling way thru the confusion of strange cities and the weariness of slow trains to the great camp where her boy is stationed. The Hostess House is built for her.

**P**RETTY little war brides with very pink cheeks and very bright eyes hang about a camp for hours every day waiting for "Him" to get time off. The Hostess House is their unsuspected chaperon. Worried wives with protesting babies in their arms and fretful toddlers hanging to their skirts come for domestic consultations with their husbands. The reception rooms, the rest rooms, the cafeteria and the nursery are at their disposal. Naughty little school girls go whooping across the parade ground right under the angry noses of helpless commandants. The Hostess House acts as a wise policeman toward them.

In the bitter, piercing cold, in the blinding heat, in rainstorms and in blizzards, the women come to the cantonments. One stormy day when telephone poles were crashing down and the rain was a sheet of wind-swept water, the hostess at Camp Upton, Yaphank, New York, struggled to the railroad station to meet the train on the chance that some women might have come.

Sure enough, there on the platform was a woman, umbrella gone, hat like a wet mop, and skirts dripping water. Safely clutched in her handbag she had her husband's exemption papers. She stood alone in the storm, figuring how she could find her man in all



Tea time on the Hostess House veranda at Camp Upton, Yaphank, Long Island

that great strange crowded camp.

Every kind of women comes to these houses, from the weary, frightened wife who faints on hearing that her husband has been transferred the day before, to the plucky one who shuts her trembling lips so tight that not a word can squeeze thru. Many of the passing guests are the gentle, helpless type that is so appealing in a short story which ends at the altar. We've taught them that clinging dependence is a virtue. Well, if we take the husband away from the wife, we must assume his responsibilities toward her and her children.

Of this variety was the tubercular wife arriving at Camp Lewis, Wash-



The Hostess House runs a gift shop at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia

ington State, the day after her husband was sent to another camp; and the thinly-clad, dazed girl, turning up before daybreak at Camp Pike, Arkansas, to find her husband quarantined. In another camp a wife who couldn't speak two English words arrived at nightfall.

These women had one trait in common—each had spent her last dollar on train fare, thinking her troubles would be over as soon as she reached her husband's protection. When such cases occur the commandant has learned to turn to the Hostess House for help. Somehow the workers scratched up money to send the sick wife to her father, warmed and fed the dazed child-wife and found work for the foreign-tongued woman.

**W**HEN a job's at hand, the Hostess House worker sets to it. The county authorities are likely to think a case is the town's responsibility, while the town officials promptly hand it back to the county. As the two divisions argue, the Young Women's Christian Association attends to the matter and goes on to the next case.

The work of the Hostess Houses is effective because it is one activity among many conducted by a long established, highly developed organization. These Hostess Houses cooperate with all other phases of the Young Women's Christian Association. They work in close cooperation with the girls' club work, the Patriotic League, the Bureau of Social Morality, the American Foreign Language Service Bureau, special work in negro communities, and the industrial activities of the association. Moreover, they have as their background the experience and accomplishments of the association's fifty years of peace work.





# THE BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM

A nation-wide campaign conducted weekly by The Independent as the official publication of the Committee on Patriotism Through Education of the National Security League. To teach American ideals in the schools, colleges, homes, offices and workshops of the nation

## E PLURIBUS UNUM

BY ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

PROFESSOR OF GOVERNMENT AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

**W**HEN the fathers of the Constitution had carried into effect their splendid principles of personal liberty and free representative government, suddenly they discovered that there was still something lacking. Freedom and popular government could only be carried out under some kind of formal organization. That was an easy matter in the former colonies, which transformed themselves into self-governing states so quickly as to suggest that they had enjoyed a remarkable degree of self-government before the Revolution. These state governments, however, had their troubles—landgrabbers, unwilling taxpayers, rioters. Good old Massachusetts had to practise preparedness to prevent being thrown into chaos by the Shays' rebellion of 1786. Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, other states, were disturbed and uncomfortable.

The lesson was plain enough that thirteen small neighboring communities could not live comfortably or safely each for itself, and ought to unite in some kind of union. Four New England colonies thought of that as far back as 1643, when they formed the New England Confederation of 1643, "for mutual help and strength in all our future concerns: That, as in nation and religion, so in other respects, we be and continue one." There were slants at the same idea in the Albany Congress of 1754, and the Stamp Act Congress of 1765, and the First Continental Congress of 1774. Benjamin Franklin drew up a federal constitution in 1775 which was too good for that crisis, and was afterward worked over into the Articles of Confederation, which despite its many defects was the best-knit and most sensible federal constitution that the world had ever seen. Indeed, when the new Federal Convention assembled in 1787 there was three federal constitutions at work in Europe—Switzerland, the Dutch Confederation, and the Holy Roman Empire. Nevertheless, the machinery was fast running down in all of them, and the main lesson that the fathers of the Constitution learned was to steer clear of their weaknesses.

Everybody knows the dramatic tale of the Federal Convention, sitting in secret state in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, presided over by that tried soldier and statesman, that undisputed First Citizen of the United States, George Washington. His virtues affected even that hardened imperial sinner, Napoleon, who later in life recorded that "Had I been in America, I

would willingly have been a Washington and I should have had little merit in so being; for I do not see how I could reasonably have acted otherwise." We can see the benign Franklin, nodding in his delegate's chair, but rousing from time to time to drop one of the droll illustrations for which he was famous, and ending his participation with the famous prophecy, "Now I know that it is a rising and not a setting sun." Madison bustles about, crystallizing the wisdom and eloquence of his colleagues into those immortal "Notes" which have so much contributed to his own immortality. Who would not have liked to have seen in session these finely-drest, powdered gentlemen who metaphorically took off their coats to build "the New Roof of the Constitution?"

**E**VEN these men, whose membership was a patent of American untitled nobility, saw only dimly the splendid result of their five months' work. They doubtless felt a sense of relief at the close of debates which sometimes rose to a threat of what would happen to the Union if certain states withdrew from it; they did not realize that nations yet unborn, Canada, Australia, South Africa, Switzerland, Germany, would adopt or imitate the federal principles which they embodied in a formal constitution. They little guessed the vast expanse which the constitution tree was to overshadow, the multitudes who would find refuge beneath its branches.

There were some critics then as now: Samuel Adams of Massachusetts at once took alarm. "I confess, that as I enter the Building, I stumble at the Threshold, I meet with a National Government, instead of a Federal Union of Sovereign States." A farmer member foresaw that "lawyers, and men of learning, and moneyed men—will swallow up all us little folks, like the great Leviathan."

Others, and fortunately a majority of the others in the state conventions, realized what the Constitution was—a means of reconciling the power of a nation with the local sentiment of a town meeting or a county court. They correctly judged the hearts of their countrymen and believed that the free man with his people's government would have taxes and loyalty and support and public service to give both for the nation and for his state. They were

entering on the momentous experiment, never tried before in the history of mankind, of a vast republic. Patrick Henry at the

outbreak of the Revolution had caught this magnificent idea in his bold assertion that "The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers and New Englanders, are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American."

We are accustomed to speak of the Federal Constitution and the thirteen state constitutions of that period; it would be more correct to speak of a national constitution, woven into a network in which the new Federal Constitution became an indispensable part of every state institution; thus the ratification convention of Massachusetts helped to shape the convention of Virginia, and the Virginians took part in the molding of the Massachusetts constitution: thus all the people of all the states had a share in remolding the whole system of government; assigning certain authority to the central organism such as foreign relations for example, and leaving other fields of government, such as the descent of property and the keeping of local order, to state organizations. Neither national governments nor state governments were sovereign in themselves, both of them are the expressions of the sole sovereign, and that is the people at large, who agreed by these solemn acts to restrain themselves from pushing the possible powers of government beyond the bounds drawn by this network of constitutions, except in so far as that whole system might be changed by federal constitutional amendments.

This majestic conception had been tried before in Greece and Etruria and Italy and Germany, Switzerland, Scotland and the Low Countries, in New England and during the Revolution; but this was the first time that a national machine had been devised that would stand the shocks of long usage.

The Constitution pointed out the means of performing the great national task which the Constitution imposed. For instance—and it is an especially apt example in this year 1918—to the federal government was entrusted the sole defense of every state and every individual against external enemies. As a means to that end, Congress had authority to raise armies and navies, to declare war, to govern the land and naval forces, to organize the militia and call it forth when needed. To make those armies available they must be moved: Congress had [Continued on page 471]



# NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO BUSINESS, PERSONAL AND NATIONAL EFFICIENCY, CONDUCTED IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EFFICIENCY AND THE EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

## THE FOOD FIGHT

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

**Y**OU don't need a gun to be a fighter in this war. A knife and fork are weapons enough.

Every meal that an American eats from now till the close of the war is a victory, or a defeat, for Germany. The keenest weapons at hand with which to fight the Kaiser are the knife and fork we use three times a day. Yet the great majority of us do not seem to have grasped this fact, or these weapons. We use the weapons with sufficient regularity and zeal—but against our Allies, against our soldiers, against ourselves.

The food pledge-card campaign recently conducted in American households by the Food Administration has brought to light an astonishing and appalling state of things. I have before me a typical war food report on the household canvass, from which I will quote.

This community stands among the first twenty of its size in America for intellectuality and prosperity. It has a famous university, a group of flourishing factories, dozens of women's clubs, the most and best-rated banks of any city of equal size in the state. You would expect people here to be of a high patriotic order, of superior conscience and intelligence. Read the facts.

The pledge cards required nothing difficult, only asked that each family do its best in avoiding waste, and conserving meat and wheat, during the war. Out of 2500 families in this highly favored community, the heads of only 800 families responded to the Government appeal, the other 1700 positively refused, or conveniently forgot, to sign and return cards. Only 32 per cent of the families of this representative American city are patriotic as far down as their palate.

When the official agents of the Government called with pledge cards at the homes of these 1700 householders, they were met with answers like these:

"Our food is our own and we don't want anybody to meddle."

"We work hard. Why shouldn't we eat what we want?"

"I tried to send a chicken to my son in France and the Government wouldn't take it. I'll never do anything for the Government again."

"My husband doesn't like corn bread."

The human beings who made the assortment of remarks quoted above are not the poor, illiterate foreigners you would naturally consider them. No, they are the choice inhabitants of a place that proudly calls itself the intellectual Athens of the state.

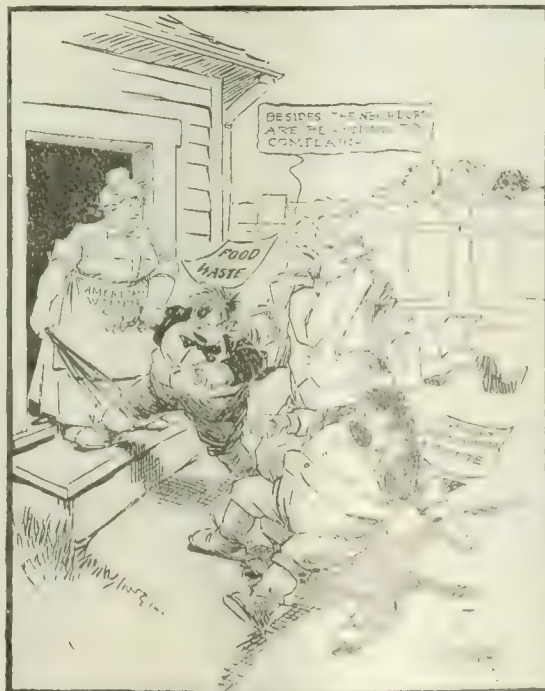
Among those who refused to consider meatless, wheatless or sugarless meals, the largest number stated positively they saw no reason for such a war measure, and they would not subscribe to it unless they were shown the necessity for it.

Meat, wheat and sugar are the food staples of war. They are absolutely necessary

to the soldier. He has no substitutes, no equivalents for them, while the civilian has many. Our substitutes for meat are eggs, fish, fowl, game, sea food, nuts, milk and cheese. Our substitutes for wheat are oats, corn, barley, rye, hominy. Our substitutes for sugar are honey, maple syrup, corn syrup, molasses, preserves and jellies and the sweet fruits like raisins, dates, figs, prunes. There is not a single one of these substitutes that can be produced here, then shipped abroad, in sufficient quantities to provide the Allies and our soldiers at the front; or if they could be so produced and shipped, they would spoil in transit, or would be unadapted to wartime use abroad. Hence the imperative need for national conservation of meat, wheat and sugar.

Another reason, perhaps more insistent, for rushing meat, wheat and sugar to our soldiers—Americans or Allies, is the fact that the soldier needs physiologically the exact forms of nutrition furnished by the meat, wheat and sugar.

**O**THER nations at war have met food shortages by governmental apportionment of supplies, and a rationing system, allowing each family and individual a certain amount of certain foodstuffs, and no more. How should we like to be forbidden to buy a single article of food unless we could show first a food card properly signed and punched? Would it not be better to limit ourselves by voluntary agreement than to allow personal extravagance and indifference to make Federal food restrictions a war necessity? We are the only great civilized country that has lagged behind in this matter. *We shall have to regulate our in-*



*Darling in New York Tribune*

*It's up to mother to tend to 'em*

*dividual food supply, or let the Government do it, or lose the war.*

The people of France and England, tho exhausted and impoverished by three years of war sacrifices that we know nothing about, have agreed to voluntary rationing, and will go hungry many days this year of their own accord, that their soldiers and our soldiers may be fed. Yet millions of Americans, fat and smug and prosperous, ask why we should eat occasionally a generous and wholesome equivalent for meat, wheat or sugar!

What are we asked to do as individuals? Merely to save one ounce of meat a day, one pound of wheat flour a week, one pound of sugar every two weeks; to use only vegetable fats in cooking; and to prevent food waste of all kinds. We are not asked to eat less; tho every one of the other Allied nations is forced by famine to do so. We are not asked to substitute inadequate or unwholesome articles of diet, tho a majority of the other nations at war have been forced to do this. We are asked only to eat with moderation, consideration, regularity, sobriety and decency.

A notable experiment and conclusion of scientists like Chittenden, Miles, Fletcher, Dewey, Kellogg, Fisher and others go to prove that if we would lessen our food supply a fourth to a third, we should be better physically, mentally and morally.

I have made a long and careful study of the relation of American food to American efficiency. The relation is very close, but very little understood and very feebly applied. Most men shorten their lives ten years, lose twenty per cent or more of their working capacity, and cruelly rob their amiability and their bank book, all because they have never learned how to feed themselves.

The advice on efficient eating offered by the Government would be worth at least \$100 to us if we had received it from a group of private specialists. From the standpoint of personal efficiency, we may well note the wisdom of the rules made for Americans by the Food Administration. Some of these rules, condensed, we print below in italics; our efficiency explanation follows each.

*Use less refined sugar.* The natural sweets, such as maple sugar and syrup, dark molasses, corn syrup and honey are much more wholesome than cane sugar, the excessive use of which tends to upset the stomach, derange digestion, vitiate the blood. Of all the sweetening substances in popular use, cane sugar is about the least desirable—and this alone we are asked to diminish.

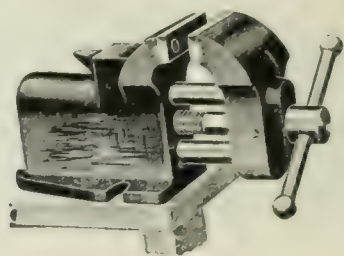
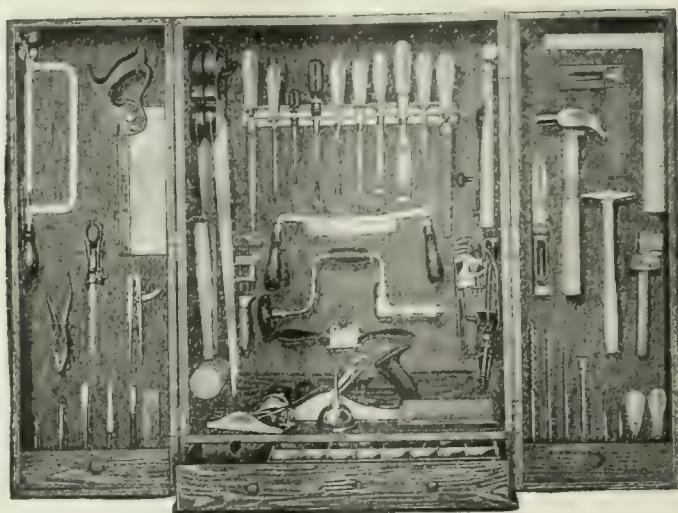
*Eat more soup.* A large plate of soup, rightly prepared, furnishes about the same nutriment as a portion of meat, but is digested in half the time, therefore saves the nervous energy of the brain worker and permits the blood after the meal to flow back sooner from the stomach to the head.

*Double the use of vegetables and fruit.* We Americans. [Continued on page 457]

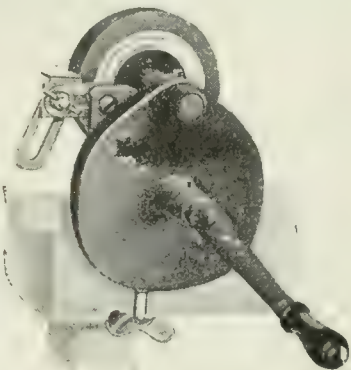


# The Handy Man about the House

A well-stocked tool cabinet like this one on the right is a source of genuine content to the handy man about the house. It will save many a bill for repairing



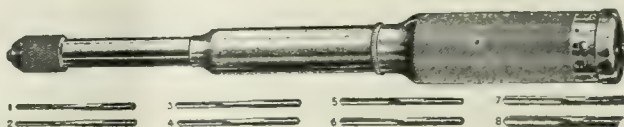
Have you a good dependable vise on which you can really pound? This one fastens on your bench



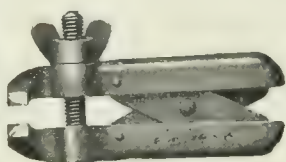
A handy practical grinder like this is a household blessing. With it you can always have sharp knives and scissors and keep an efficient cutting edge on your own tools



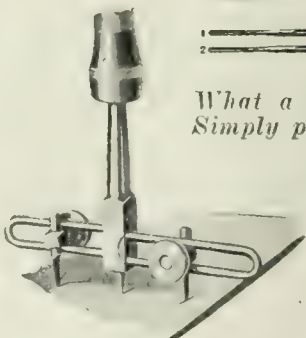
The high speed drill is new. It makes seven revolutions to each turn of the crank



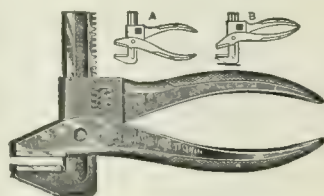
What a boon is the automatic drill! Simply push it—and the hole is made



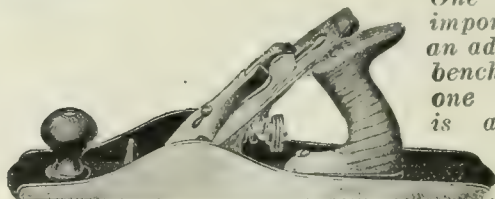
You can't always hold things you are working on in your fingers. This hand-vise will save the situation often in a fussy job



When a leak needs first aid this washer cutter is indispensable



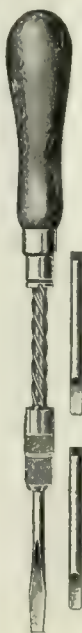
It's hard to hold big things in ordinary pincers. The extension pliers on the left are especially devised to enable you to get a firm grip on large work



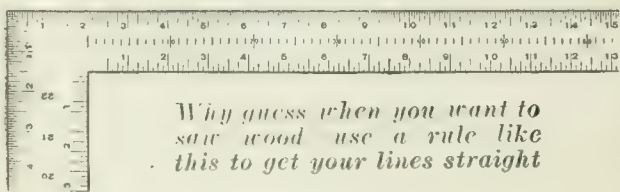
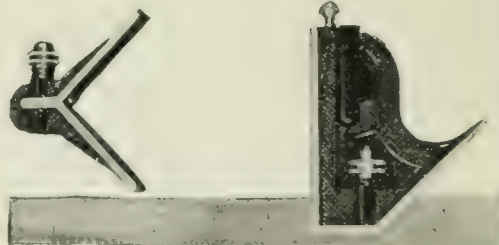
One of the most important tools is an adjustable iron bench plane. The one at the left is a good one



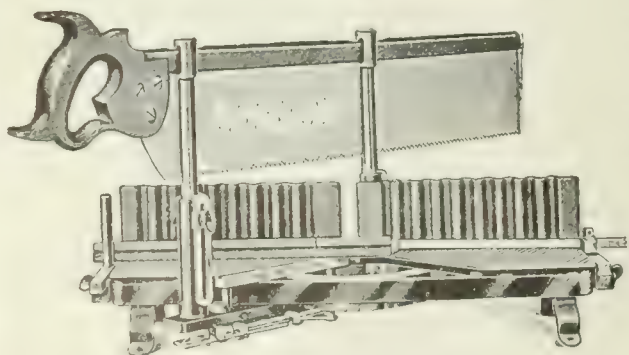
Three screw drivers in one—by a quick change of one part



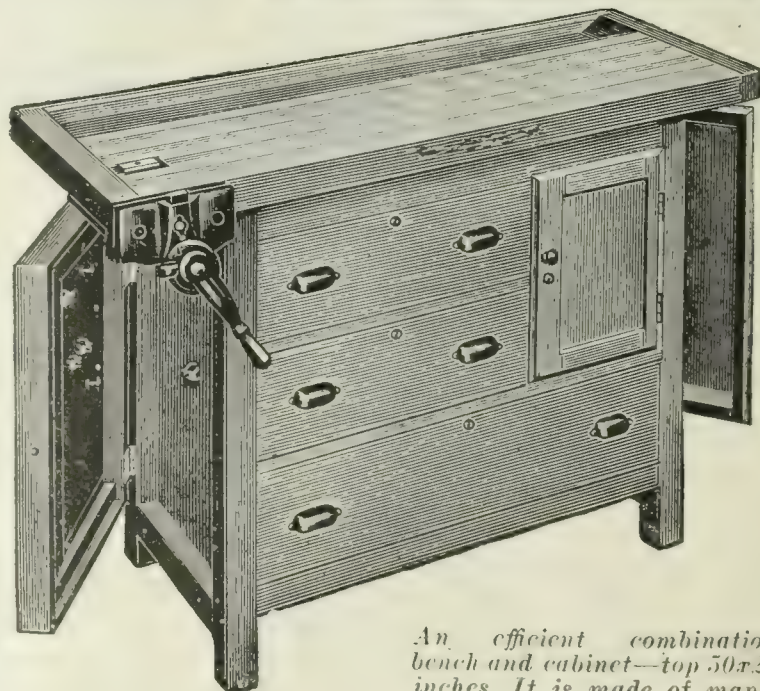
If you do a bit of machine or carpenter work you know the value of a combination square like this one at the right



Why guess when you want to saw wood use a rule like this to get your lines straight



Here is an automatic screw driver which has three interchangeable steel blades



An efficient combination bench and cabinet—top 50x22 inches. It is made of maple

An all-steel mitre-bar with fitted back saw is "mighty handy" to have in your workroom





# SERVICE IN "CITS"

With the purpose of helping to extend knowledge of what the Administration is doing to enable the civilian population—both men and women—to enroll for war service, the Efficiency Society lists here the principal sources of information for those who are asking, "What can I do?" Those wishing to know the names and addresses of official representatives in various cities are invited to write to the Plan and Purchase Department of The Independent, official organ of the Efficiency Society



**United States Employment Service** By order of Secretary of Labor Wilson the United States Employment Service has been organized recently as the nation's war-labor mobilizing and distributing machine. It is estimated that by August between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 workers will be needed in agriculture, shipbuilding, munitions making, motor mechanical work and other essential industries. Official representatives have been appointed in leading cities. Further information may be had from them. This controlling body will work thru the three reserves named below, and thru other committees and agencies.

**Public Service Reserve** This branch of the Employment Service is the recruiting station for the volunteer army of industrial workers. It has already enrolled 30,000 skilled workers. The main office is at 1712 Eye Street, Washington, D. C. Official representatives have been appointed in each state. Application blanks are provided on request. On these a long list of occupations is printed, that all applicants may indicate easily the special training which fits them for war service. The list includes ammunition, weapons, aviation, chemicals, iron and steel, light and power, machinery and tools, nonferrous metals, alloys, etc., production and manufacture, railroads, roads and structures, shipbuilding, tele-communication, administrative, and works department, with many subdivisions under each of these heads. Opportunity is given for listing special abilities not included in the lists. All departments of the Government call upon the Public Service Reserve for the names of those fitted for the particular field in which workers are needed. All applications are analyzed, classified, and indexed, so that at once upon receiving a call for registered workers, every application from men having the qualifications then needed, is at once located; such demands are constant; for certain types of men the demand is for an indefinite number, for an indefinite time, which means that there is no limit to the demand for some lines of experienced workers. There is need of technical men, engineers and specialists: this need is likely to continue to the end of the war; very careful consideration is given to such applicants: such service is usually commissioned. Clerks familiar with various lines of work are wanted; the Civil Service Commission furnishes very large numbers of these, but the demand often exceeds their supply; clerks supplied by the Reserve are later placed in the classified service if they wish it. Mechanics are much wanted, and of certain kinds it is not easy to find all that could be used. There is practically no limit to this demand. Mechanical draftsmen are also much wanted. While the Reserve is not an employment agency, it finds places for qualified men in various departments of government service. This point is made by Secretary Wilson; it is necessary to register a very large reserve, that the men of requisite skill may be obtained without

placing an unfair burden on any employer or industry; qualifications must be considered carefully, and those who register may not be called at once, but they should be content to register and await the call: whether it will come early or late cannot be predetermined.

**Farm Service Division** It is estimated that 1,000,000 workers will be required to produce and harvest the bumper crops that are expected. Farm Service Sections are being organized in the chief agricultural districts; there will be about thirty such offices. In the lighter forms of field work and in fruit picking, the work of women and girls will be accepted, as the demand comes. They are urged to form Farm Help Clubs or to join already existing organizations in all farming communities.

**United States Boys' Working Reserve** Last year this important branch of the service made a splendid record. Enrollment and placement of 2,000,000 boys in non-military war service is the goal set by those in charge of the work this year. The famous "Red Triangle" of the Y. M. C. A. now in every military camp in this country and France, is to be carried this year to the farms on which members of the Boys' Working Reserve are "doing their utmost."

**Woman's Division** The chief of this division is Mrs. Hilda Mulhauser Richards, of Cleveland and New York. Branch offices have been established in thirteen cities. More will follow. When it is remembered that in 1910 over 8,000,000 women were listed in this country as breadwinners, it will be seen that this division can be relied upon to furnish a great working force when the call comes. Working with this division will be the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense, of which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is chairman, the Committee of Women in Industry, of which Mrs. Borden Harriman is chairman, and the Woman's National Trades Union League, represented by Miss Alice Nestor. The Department of Agriculture, the Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense and the Women's Division are to investigate the need of women's work on farms, the possibility of training camps and the proper placement of such workers for effective results.

**War Emergency Section of the Department of Labor** This office in Washington, D. C., under the charge of Miss Marie Obenauer, is active in placing women who desire to enter war service and who can meet the requirements of the positions open to them.

**American Red Cross** To carry on efficiently the many and varied activities of this great national organization the whole country has been districted and managers appointed for each district. There is work for both men and women in the manifold services the Red Cross performs. A Junior Membership has been or-

ganized with well-considered plans outlining suitable work for both boys and girls.

**War Department Committee on Training Camp Activities** This hard working committee under the leadership of Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, is doing a service of incalculable value to the young men who constitute our armies. The man who is fitted for any of the various phases of effort this committee controls, may be assured of the satisfaction of knowing that he has contributed to a lasting effect for good, which the country will be benefited by for years to come. Offices are in Washington, D. C.

\* \* In addition to the above distinctly governmental activities, we wish to mention the work of a few other organizations whose work is sanctioned by the Government; this list is necessarily small owing to our limited space.

**Y. M. C. A. International Committee** In this work there are opportunities for both men and women, in this country and abroad. The Y. M. C. A. tent or hut represents home and a respite from hard experiences for thousands of young men, who, separated from the home ways, the home people and the home things, are heartily glad of the services given by this organization. For the present, women applicants are limited to those who, among other necessary qualifications, are able to support themselves at an estimated cost of \$2000 a year during their time of service in canteen work abroad. Applicants must be between the ages of twenty-eight and forty-five, must be able to endure hardships smilingly, to keep up a good courage under hard conditions and difficulties, and must have an exhaustless fund of good cheer, as well as good judgment, that their ministrations may always be up to standard. Offices are at 124 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City.

**War Nurse Training Camp** On June 24, 1918, Vassar College will open its great training school for Red Cross nurses. An attendance of 5000 is expected, a rush of applications having been received already. All college women who have graduated within the last ten years from approved colleges and universities of standard grade, are eligible. This enterprise is under the auspices of the Red Cross and the Council for National Defense. Prof. Herbert E. Mills, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, will give full details of the course, upon application. The New York offices of the Vassar Alumnae Recruiting Committee are at 106 East Fifty-second Street.

**Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations** This bureau, located at 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City, is giving good service to college trained women who wish to enter some of the various branches of Government service.



# PERSONAL

A Confidential Question Box  
Conducted by Edward Earle  
Purinton, Director of The  
Independent Efficiency Service, 119  
West Fortieth Street, New York



# EFFICIENCY

For Men, Women and the Young  
Folks, Who Are Invited to Consult  
Mr. Purinton Personally by Mail on  
Their Problems of Health, Work,  
Self Culture and Personal Efficiency

Miss M. M., Wisconsin. "I am interested in advertising, but am at a loss to find a school which offers a good course. Can you recommend one? I am interested in both residence and correspondence work."

Write for prospectus of their course in advertising to the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pennsylvania; also to Bryant & Stratton Business College, 80 Randolph street, Chicago; also to American Correspondence Schools, Chicago; also to La Salle Extension University, Chicago. A few of the state universities teach advertising by residence courses; obtain particulars from your own, also from others in states near yours. We suggest that you purchase two or three modern books on advertising, which would be a wise expenditure of money, and the careful study of them a wise expenditure of time. For names of books write Editor *Advertising and Selling Magazine*, 95 Madison avenue, New York; also Editor *System*, Wabash avenue and Madison street, Chicago.

Mr. L. S. G., Pennsylvania. "I am proprietor and mahager of a business yielding a good living, but uncongenial to me personally, and lacking a future in this place. Unsettled war time conditions force me to make a change. I would rather take up a new line of work. Is it possible for a man of thirty-five to do that successfully when he has a family to support? Can you advise me?"

We do not believe you could take up a new work entirely different from that in which you have gained your experience. But the knowledge and training you possess can doubtless be utilized in some related business or profession that allows you to express your tastes and employ your talents without losing the benefit of your previous training. What do you know, and what can you do, in a general business way, outside the purely technical limits of your work? Put the answer on paper, itemized. Then procure Holmes W. Merton's "How to Choose a Vocation," published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, Fourth avenue, New York.

A number of metropolitan dailies run special columns advertising positions for high-grade men. Thus in New York the *Mail* features a department of this kind, also the *Globe*; in Pittsburgh the *Sunday Press* has such a column. Investigate these. You might find an opening thru the "Employment Department" of *System Magazine*, or thru the advertising pages of your own trade journals. There are a few concerns that specialize in placing first-class business and professional men; write for particulars to National Employment Exchange, 30 Church street, New York; also to Business Service Company, Park Building, Pittsburgh; also to R. W. Bixby, South Niagara Square, Buffalo, New York.

Mr. A. H., Wyoming. "I always read with great interest your Independent articles and Question Box. They seem helpful toward greater efficiency in both individual and national life. But in your answer to number 422 you say: 'Away inquire first of your local dealers—encourage home trade and solve your own problem at the same time.' I am unable to see why one should do this. Why encourage this most inefficient and wasteful system of goods distribution, as in this town for instance, where the needs of five or six thousand people are supplied by two or more retail stores? Possibly I have overlooked some phase of the problem, but expect you to advise a greater concentration of goods in one place, as is accomplished by the retail stores of the big city. Is my point well taken?"

Yes—and no. We were advising a housekeeper who wanted to know where to buy most cheaply and satisfactorily. It is better to buy at home when you can, for these reasons; your purchasing money is kept in your home town where it was earned and should be spent if possible; you can examine goods before buying, thus avoid error and dissatisfaction liable to occur in mail orders; you can buy more

cheaply on cash-and-carry basis, now recommended by the Council of National Defense; and home products usually need a short haul, with transportation and fuel saved.

But you are right in condemning the wasteful distribution system that allows three stores in every town for every one that ought to be there. If a storekeeper and not a customer had written us, we should have dwelt on the folly of the system, and the need and method of cure.

A Reader from Iowa. "A young girl who frequently comes to me for advice is ambitious to become a fine conversationalist, just as a friend of hers wants to become a fine pianist. The girl has ability and I want to help her develop it. Is there any book on the art of conversation?"

G. P. Putnam's Sons, 2 West Forty-fifth street, New York, publish a Word Book; the Egerton Press, North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, publish a book entitled "Good English"; Sturgis-Walton Company, 31 East Twenty-seventh street, New York, publish "Good English in Good Form," by Dora K. Ranous; Funk & Wagnalls Company, Fourth avenue, New York, publish a number of books on Business English and Polite Conversation—get a catalog. Your friend should find good suggestions in a periodical such as *Correct English*, edited by Josephine Turek Baker at Evanston, Illinois.

Your friend must remember, however, that the purpose of language is to express thought and feeling—not to sound pretty.

Prof. E. C. W., Texas. "Many of the young people of our city, from primary grade children to college students, have become interested in War Savings Stamps, Liberty Bonds, and other forms of patriotic investment. As a teacher who realizes the value of education in money matters, I should like to use the interest now prevailing and teach our boys and girls how to handle money properly all thru life. There has never been so good an opportunity as now. Can you suggest a few books that our pupils may read, later writing compositions on them, or conducting debates?"

Your plan is a mighty good one. The beginning of solid self-respect is a bank book filled with the records of your own labor and sacrifice. Every boy and girl twelve years or over should possess one.

Books for your purpose: MacGregor's "Book of Thrift," published by Funk & Wagnalls, Fourth avenue, New York; Kirkpatrick's "Use of Money," published by Bobbs Merrill, Indianapolis. A special thrift campaign for use in the public schools of America is under way, engineered by the American Society for Thrift, aided by the National Education Association. For particulars write Henry R. Daniel, secretary American Society for Thrift, 6 North Clark street, Chicago. Ask Milton W. Harrison, War Savings Association Department, National War Savings Committee, Washington, D. C., for directions on founding a War Savings Association in your school or city.

A Mother from Virginia. "How can we prevent the marriage of our daughter to a young man whom we think unsuited to her and unworthy of her? Both are of age. Our daughter is young for her years, never was engaged before, she is romantic but headstrong. We do not want to make a mistake ourselves, in trying to prevent her mistake. What can we do?"

Don't antagonize her. Make your daughter feel your desire to cooperate with her in every way possible. Try to get her to wait a year; show her exactly how a little postponement will be to the advantage of both young people; offer inducements for delay, without seeming to be anxious for it. Then fill the girl's life with other interests. Arrange to have her meet as many young men as possible, without making the endeavor apparent. Have her read with her young man books on music, poetry, or on other topics that

will show how far he is lacking in appreciation of the things she loves. Let her see him at his worst. But don't overdo all this—maybe you are wrong and the young people right.

Miss A. B. W., California. "Am between thirty-five and forty years old, Y. W. C. A. secretary, formerly high school teacher. My ultimate purpose is to be a director or supervisor of religious education in the church. Don't know how or where to begin. Want to be more thoroly efficient, to earn more and manage better so as to give more to mother and sister dependent on me. Can you help me?"

One of the noted specialists in religious education is Prof. Walter S. Athearn, Malden, Mass.; obtain his advice. You need special training. Possibilities may develop thru correspondence with these institutions: Religious Education Association, 332 South Michigan avenue, Chicago; Community School of Religious Education, Des Moines, Iowa; School of Religious Education, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts; Dwight L. Moody School, Northfield, Massachusetts; Religious Training School, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin; Missionary Training Institute, Nyack, New York; Missionary Education Movement, 156 Fifth avenue, New York; Church and School Social Service Bureau, 80 Fifth avenue, New York; Social Service Commission, Federal Council of Churches in America, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York.

Prof. H. E. S., Pennsylvania. "Am high school principal forty-seven years old, free from regular duties from July 1 to September 1. Want to serve my country during the summer in mechanical, clerical or other capacity. Like wood-work, have had mechanical training. Could I be useful in helping to build wooden ships?"

During the next year the United States must raise a shipbuilding army of nearly 500,000 men. From Philadelphia to the sea, quite near you, more than a score of shipbuilding yards now are located. You might well plan to serve in one of these. Application service blanks should be obtainable from your county chairman of the Council of National Defense. Or, apply to Secretary Wilson of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., or to Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board, Washington, D. C. A broad view of the different kinds of patriotic civilian service, with application blank, may be had from the director of the United States Public Service Reserve, Washington, D. C.

Miss A. F., Connecticut. "Please tell me where I may secure information in regard to position as secretary to a writer, a publisher, or a manufacturer. What course of procedure should I undertake to secure the desired position?"

You say nothing about your training or experience; but as your short letter discloses three mistakes in punctuation, we assume that you need knowledge and skill more than you need a position.

Go over the back files of *The Independent*, and particularly note lists of secretarial schools in New York, whose literature you should obtain. Find where the private secretaries in your home town procured their training.

Your technical library and personal equipment should be based on books like the following: "Modern Filing Systems," from Yawman & Erbe, Rochester, New York; "Cutting Stenographic Costs," from Remington Typewriter Company, 327 Broadway, New York; "The Ambitious Woman in Business," from Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth avenue, New York; books on secretarial work and office management from A. W. Shaw Company, Wabash avenue and Madison street, Chicago; "The Secret of Typewriting Speed," by Margaret C. Owen, world's champion typist, from Forbes & Company, 527 Fifth avenue, New York.



# THE TRUCKS ARE COMING

## What the Motor Industry Has Done and Is Doing to Meet the Need for Efficient Transportation

**T**HE year 1917 has been the greatest in the history of the motor truck industry," says *The Commercial Vehicle* in its issue of January 1, 1918, from which we reprint the data given on this page.

"Approximately 190,000 trucks, exclusive of converted passenger car attachments, were manufactured during the twelve months of 1917. This tremendous production is an increase of almost 100 per cent as compared with the production of 1916. In actual figures it is an increase of 94 per cent.

"During the eight-year period between 1910 and 1917, the motor truck production has increased from 9,500 to 190,000, a net gain of 180,500. Thus in one short eight-year period, the production of trucks in the United States has increased exactly twenty times.

"The great growth of the motor truck industry as expressed by the 1917 production indicates that the industry is a most virile one, with an extremely rosy future for the years to come.

"It is no longer a baby among industries, but has grown into one which may be likened to a full-grown man.

"The present war has been a blessing in disguise to the motor truck industry. The war has been the cause of the rapid growth during 1916 and 1917, which under normal conditions would have required from five to ten years. The work of our trucks abroad opened the eyes of the world in general to the great value and advantages of motor truck transportation. While our own Government was slow to heed the lessons taught abroad, it is now committed to the most auspicious program of motor truck construction and standardization of any of the nations of the world. It is a fact that the United States Army in one short year has laid plans which will turn it from the least-motorized army into the best-motorized army in the world.

"Of the 1917 production of trucks approximately 12,000 were exported; 25,000 put into Government service of all kinds and 153,000 into commercial service. The concise figures on motor truck exports during the first ten months of 1917 show that 11,696 commercial vehicles, valued at \$30,488,315, were shipped abroad. This was a loss of 4224 trucks valued at \$10,554,570, as compared with the corresponding period of 1916. The approximate number of 25,000 trucks taken by our various Government departments during 1917 is a clear gain, as very few trucks were put into Government service during 1916.

"The 153,000 of our trucks which went into service in this country in 1917 marked the greatest stride which has ever been made in the history of vehicular transportation in America. In 1916 the domestic consumption of trucks was 78,000 so that the 1917 consumption was 75,000 greater or an increase of almost 100 per cent.

"These trucks were put into a great many businesses, some of which had never used trucks before. They included contractors, coal merchants, ice dealers, the public utilities corporations, oil refiners and wholesalers and retailers in almost every conceivable line of trade.

"It is this great diversified distribution of trucks which has made possible last year's greatly increased production. It is also a good indication that the estimated produc-

THE RECORD OF 1917	
Total production .....	190,000
Sale value of trucks produced .....	\$382,916,500
Total exports .....	11,696
Export valuation .....	\$30,488,315
1917 domestic consumption .....	153,000
1916 domestic consumption .....	78,000
Increase of 1917 in domestic consumption .....	75,000
Trucks in domestic use...	351,000
Planned production for 1918 .....	310,000

tion of 310,000 trucks for this year will be reached and with perhaps some to spare.

### THE TRUCK'S FUTURE

"The future of the motor truck industry is assured. Notwithstanding the tremendous increase in the production of commercial vehicles during 1917, the year 1918 promises even a greater production. Of the 190,000 trucks manufactured in 1917, approximately 153,000 went into commercial service in this country. The purchasers of these trucks have been firmly convinced and sold on the idea of motor vehicle transportation. They are bound to buy more trucks in 1918.

"One of the most pleasing features of the sale of the 153,000 trucks in the United States during 1917 is the fact that they have gone into almost every conceivable line of business. No one particular industry stands out above all the others. Contractors, handlers of the necessities of life, including all kinds of food products, and coal, wood and ice, have been large buyers of trucks during the past year. All kinds of retail merchants have been forced, more or less, to motorize on account of the high price and great scarcity of the horseflesh upon which they formerly depended for the delivery of their goods.

"The greater demand for animals of all kinds by our Government, notwithstanding its great purchases of motor vehicles, will make it still more difficult to buy horses for commercial uses in 1918. Taking all in all, the year 1918 holds forth the greatest promises for expansion of any year in the entire annals in the motor truck industry.

### OVERLAND HAULS WILL INCREASE

"Overland haulage in the United States is bound to increase during 1918 as compared with 1917. Overland haulage really came into its own for the first time during the past year. The establishment of lines between Akron, Ohio, and Boston, Massachusetts, and between New York and Philadelphia, will be the stepping stones upon which the great overland haulage organizations of the future will be built.

"Of perhaps the greatest importance in this work is the decision of several states to keep the country roads open all the year round. The work of the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense to obtain priority rulings for road-building material to keep the main routes in needed repair will also be of great value to the commercial truck user during 1918. Motor trucks without suitable roads are of little avail as economical handlers of goods, altho this does not mean they cannot be used except where the roads are above par. It does mean that the better the roads the cheaper the cost of hauling one ton one mile. We must have better roads. The vital overland routes must be kept up.

### FARMERS MUST MOTORIZE

"Farmers must motorize. The great shortage of labor, the great railroad congestion and the great necessity of producing more food than ever before will force the farmers of the United States to buy more trucks than in any previous year.

"So far, the market for farming motor trucks has only been scratched. While the motor truck transportation idea has been sold permanently in the great industrial centers of our country, it has not been so sold to the farmers.

"Many farmers still hesitate to buy trucks. This undoubtedly has been due to their great familiarity with horse haulage of all kinds in farming pursuits and a lack of knowledge as to how and in what manner trucks may be successfully employed in farm work. The great scarcity of horses at the present time is forcing the farmer to motorize for all of his work.

"There are about 34,000 farm tractor users in the United States. With the present unusual demand for food, it is estimated that the total number of farm tractors in use by 1928 will be close to 700,000. This seems a marvelous growth, yet it is but a drop in the bucket as compared with the potential market for motor trucks. Government statistics tell us that there are approximately 6,500,000 farms, on 4,500,000 of which motor trucks should be performing work which is now being done less economically and more laboriously by horses. The positive necessity of increasing our food production during 1918 makes this year the entering wedge of the motor truck manufacturer into this great farm market.

"The sales of trucks in this field will be augmented by reason of the railroad congestion which is bound to increase as our war preparation goes forward. The farmer in 1918 will have no time to spend days at a time on one or two trips to market with horses when motor trucks can haul the same amount of goods in hours instead of days. The motor farm tractor offers the only means for increased production and the motor truck the only means for increased and wider distribution of that greater production.

### WAR TRUCK STANDARDIZATION

"The standardization of the United States war trucks promises to have the greatest effect on the commercial vehicle industry of any development during the year 1917. While admittedly designed for conditions more strenuous than usually encountered in commercial service, many of the ideas incorporated into our war trucks undoubtedly will be seen in our 1918 commercial trucks. The getting together of the best brains of the motor truck industry to design war trucks for a special purpose has been one of the leading high lights of the year, especially when it is considered that these same men have been heretofore in the most severe competition with one another.

"Perhaps the biggest thing done in our war truck standardization has been the design of the Class AA truck, since that vehicle is adapted not only to the uses of the Quartermaster Corps, by which it was designed but also to the work of the Navy, Marine Corps, Bureau of Docks, Signal Corps, Medical Corps, Post Office, and even as an army officers' car with a passenger car body."



## EIGHT STORIES OF GOOD CHEER

With Introductions by Frederick Houk Law

## THE PARTY AT THE RED HOUSE

HOW altogether delightful it is when friends and neighbors join in a happy, care-free social evening, with Good Cheer on every side, with smiling faces, laughter, music, happy talk, and joyful dancing! A great reception where most are strangers, where individuals feel lost, and look eagerly for friendly faces—however grand the place, however lavish the cost, however beautiful the costumes—is insignificant in contributing to happiness, as compared with an old-fashioned country “party,” where neighbors greet and are happy, drawing on the friendship of the years.

George Eliot, the pen name of Mary Ann Evans (1819-1880), the greatest woman novelist England has produced, was born on a farm, and spent much of her life in country surroundings. Altho she is a psychological novelist, closely analyzing the minds of her characters, she is also a country novelist, for in “*Silas Marner*,” “*Adam Bede*,” “*The Mill on the Floss*,” “*Middlemarch*” and other works, she tells intimately of country life.

THERE was a buzz of voices through the house, as Miss Nancy entered, mingled with the scrape of a fiddle preluding in the kitchen.

There was hardly a bedroom where feminine compliments were not passing and feminine toilets going forward, in various stages, in space made scanty by extra beds spread upon the floor; and Miss Nancy, as she entered the Blue Room, had to make her little formal courtesy to a group of six. On the one hand, there were ladies no less important than the two Miss Gunns, the wine-merchant's daughters from Lytherly, dressed in the height of fashion, with the tightest skirts and the shortest waists, and gazed at by Miss Ladbrook (of the Old Pastures) with a shyness not unsustained by inward criticism. On the other hand, Mrs. Ladbrook was standing in skull-cap and front, with her turban in her hand, courtesying and smiling blandly and saying, “After you, ma'am,” to another lady in similar circumstances, who had politely offered the precedence at the looking-glass.

Nancy was formally introduced to her aunt's visitors, the Miss Gunns, as being the daughters of a mother known to their mother, though now for the first time induced to make a journey into these parts; and these ladies were so taken by surprise at finding such a lovely face and figure in an out-of-the-way country place, that they began to feel some curiosity about the dress she would put on when she took off her joseph.

Three of the ladies quickly retired, but the Miss Gunns were quite content that Mrs. Osgood's inclination to remain with her niece gave them also a reason for staying to see the rustic beauty's toilet. And it was really a pleasure from the first opening of the handbox, where everything smelt of lavender and rose-leaves, to the clasping of the small coral necklace that fitted closely round her little white

neck. Everything belonging to Miss Nancy was of delicate purity and nattiness: not a crease was where it had no business to be, not a bit of her linen professed whiteness without fulfilling its profession; the very pins on her pincushion were stuck in after a pattern from which she was careful to allow no aberration; and as for her own person, it gave the same idea of perfect unvarying neatness as the body of a little bird. It is true that her light-brown hair was cropped behind like a boy's, and was dressed in front in a number of flat rings, that lay quite away from her face; but there was no sort of coiffure that could make Miss Nancy's cheek and neck look otherwise than pretty; and when at last she stood complete in her silvery twilled silk, her lace tucker, her coral necklace, and coral ear-drops, the Miss Gunns could see nothing to criticise except her hands, which bore the traces of butter-making, cheese-crushing, and even still coarser work.

The anxiety about sister Priscilla, which had grown rather active by the time the coral necklace was clasped, was happily ended by the entrance of that cheerful-looking lady herself, with a face made blowsy by cold and damp. After the first

In “*Silas Marner*” George Eliot tells so vividly of a country party that we know her work is based on reality. Squire Cass, “the greatest man in Raveloe,” opens “*The Red House*” to all his friends. The New Year party brings together a group of neighbors of long standing.

In the wainscoted parlor hung with holly and yew and laurel, we see the hospitable, noisily-jovial Squire, the merry-eyed Rector, blinking Mrs. Crackenthorp, the agile busybody, Dr. Kimble, and the Squire's son, Godfrey, who is in love with one of the guests, beautiful Nancy Lam-meter, daughter of a prosperous landowner. We see stately curtsies, coral necklaces and coral ear-drops. We catch the odor of rose-leaves and lavender. We hear old Solomon Macey, the white-haired fiddler, play long-forgotten tunes—“*The Flaxen-haired Cowboy*” and “*Over the Hills and Far Away*.” The dance begins, and the old vie with the young. Happiness reigns supreme in this evening long ago in Merry England.

questions and greetings, she turned to Nancy, and surveyed her from head to foot—then wheeled her round, to ascertain that the back view was equally faultless.

“What do you think o' these gowns, aunt Osgood?” said Priscilla, while Nancy helped her to unrobe.

“Very handsome indeed, niece,” said Mrs. Osgood, with a slight increase of formality. She always thought niece Priscilla too rough.

“I'm obliged to have the same as Nancy, you know, for all I'm five years older, and it makes me look yellow; for she never *will* have anything without I have mine just like it, because she wants us to look like sisters. And I tell her, folks 'ull think it's my weakness makes me fancy as I shall look pretty in what she looks pretty in. For I *am* ugly—there's no denying that. But, law! I don't mind, do you?” Priscilla here turned to the Miss Gunns, rattling on in too much preoccupation with the delight of talking, to notice that her candor was not appreciated. “The pretty uns do for fly-catchers—they keep the men off us. I've no opinion o' the men. Miss Gunn—I don't know what you have. And as for fretting and stewing about what *they'll* think of you from morning till night, and making your life uneasy about what they're doing when they're out o' your sight—as I tell Nancy, it's a folly no woman need be guilty of, if she's got a good father and a good home: let her leave it to them as have got no fortin, and can't help themselves. As I say, Mr. Have-your-own-way is the best husband, and the only one I'd ever promise to obey.”

The delicate process of getting her narrow gown over her head without injury to her smooth curls, obliged Miss Priscilla to pause in this rapid survey of life, and Mrs. Osgood seized the opportunity of rising and saying:—

“Well, niece, you'll follow



It was in the little village Raveloe where Squire Cass, its “greatest man,” opened “*The Red House*” on New Year's Eve to all his friends





*"How did we do it—before we had the Mimeograph?"* queries her boss. "It has cut down our operating staff and our office expense. But better still, it has saved great chunks of *precious time*—and that's what counts now." The Mimeograph prints *better* letters, forms, blanks, etc.—with diagrams and illustrations if you wish—*quicker* than ever before. Let us show you. *A word of caution:* The Edison-Dick Mimeograph and the supplies which we manufacture for it are made *to work together*. Upset this relationship, the work suffers, and our responsibility for its quality and output ceases. Substitute inferior supplies and the result is the sure waste of both valuable time and materials. You do not know what splendid work the Mimeograph can do unless you have seen the new Mimeograph operating under proper conditions. Write for booklet "E"—today. A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.





us. The Miss Gunns will like to go down."

As the two Miss Lammeters walked into the large parlor together, any one who did not know the character of both, might certainly have supposed that the reason why the square-shouldered, clumsy, high-featured Priscilla wore a dress the fac-simile of her pretty sister's, was either the mistaken vanity of the one, or the malicious contrivance of the other in order to set off her own rare beauty. But the good-natured self-forgotten cheeriness and common-sense of Priscilla would soon have dissipated the one suspicion; and the modest calm of Nancy's speech and manners told clearly of a mind free from all disavowed devices.

Places of honor had been kept for the Miss Lammeters near the head of the principal tea-table in the wainscoted parlor, now looking fresh and pleasant with handsome branches of holly, yew, and laurel, from the abundant growths of the old garden; and Nancy felt an inward flutter, when she saw Mr. Godfrey Cass advancing to lead her to a seat between himself and Mr. Crackenthorp, while Priscilla was called to the opposite side between her father and the Squire. Nothing but a becoming blush betrayed the moving thoughts that urged themselves upon her as she accepted the seat next to Mr. Crackenthorp; for she was so instinctively neat and adroit in all her actions, and her pretty lips met each other with such quiet firmness, that it would have been difficult for her to appear agitated.

It was not the Rector's practice to let a charming blush pass without an appropriate compliment. He was not in the least lofty or aristocratic, but simply a merry-eyed, small-featured, grey-haired man, with his chin propped by an ample many-creased white neckcloth which seemed to predominate over every other point in his person, and somehow to impress its peculiar character on his remarks; so that to have considered his amenities apart from his cravat would have been a severe, and perhaps a dangerous, effort of abstraction.

"Ha, Miss Nancy," he said, turning his head within his cravat, and smiling down pleasantly upon her, "when anybody pretends this has been a severe winter, I shall tell them I saw the roses blooming on New Year's Eve—eh, Godfrey, what do you say?"

Godfrey made no reply, and avoided looking at Nancy very markedly; for though these complimentary personalities were held to be in excellent taste in old-fashioned Raveloe society, reverent love has a politeness of its own which it teaches to men otherwise of small schooling. But the Squire was rather impatient at Godfrey's showing himself a dull spark in this way. By this advanced hour of the day, the Squire was always in higher spirits than we have seen him in at the breakfast-table, and felt it quite pleasant to fulfil the hereditary duty of being noisily jovial and patronizing: the large silver snuff-box was in active service, and was offered without fail to all neighbors from time to time, however often they might have declined the favor. At present the Squire had only given an express welcome to the heads of families as they appeared; but always as the evening deepened, his hospitality rayed out more widely, till he had tapped the youngest guests on the back, and shown a peculiar fondness for their presence, in the full belief that they must feel their lives made happy by their belonging to a parish where there was such a hearty man as Squire Cass to invite them and wish them well. Even in this early stage of the jovial mood, it was natural that he should wish to supply his son's

deficiencies by looking and speaking for him.

"Ay, ay," he began, offering his snuff-box to Mr. Lammeter, who for the second time bowed his head and waved his hand in stiff rejection of the offer. "us old fellows may wish ourselves young to-night, when we see the mistletoe-bough in the White Parlor. It's true, most things are gone back'ard in these last thirty years—the country's going down since the old king fell ill. But when I look at Miss Nancy here, I begin to think the lasses keep up their quality;—ding me if I remember a sample to match her, not when I was a fine young fellow, and thought a deal about my pigtail. No offence to you, madam," he added, bending to Mrs. Crackenthorp, who sat by him, "I didn't know you when you were as young as Miss Nancy here."

Mrs. Crackenthorp—a small blinking woman, who fidgeted incessantly with her lace, ribbons, and gold chain, turning her head about and making subdued noises, very much like a guinea-pig that twitches its nose and soliloquizes in all company indiscriminately—now blinked and fidgeted towards the Squire, and said, "Oh, no—no offence."

THIS emphatic compliment of the Squire's to Nancy was felt by others beside Godfrey to have a diplomatic significance; and her father gave a slight additional erectness to his back, as he looked across the table at her with complacent gravity. That grave and orderly senior was not going to bate a jot of his dignity by seeming elated at the notion of a match between his family and the Squire's: he was gratified by any honour paid to his daughter. His spare but healthy person, and high-featured firm face, that looked as if it had never been flushed by excess, was in strong contrast, not only with the Squire's, but with the appearance of the Raveloe farmers generally—in accordance with a favorite saying of his own, that "breed was stronger than pasture."

"Miss Nancy's wonderful like what her mother was, though; isn't she, Kimble?" said the stout lady of that name, looking round for her husband.

But Dr. Kimble (country apothecaries in old days enjoyed that title without authority of diploma), being a thin and agile man, was flitting about the room with his hands in his pockets, making himself agreeable to his feminine patients, with medical impartiality, and being welcomed everywhere as a doctor by hereditary right. Time out of mind the Raveloe doctor had been a Kimble; Kimble was inherently a doctor's name; and it was difficult to contemplate firmly the melancholy fact that the actual Kimble had no son, so that his practice might one day be handed over to a successor with the incongruous name of Taylor or Johnson.

"Did you speak to me, my dear?" said the authentic doctor, coming quickly to his wife's side; but, as if foreseeing that she would be too much out of breath to repeat her remark, he went on immediately—"Ha, Miss Priscilla, the sight of you revives the taste of that super-excellent pork-pie. I hope the batch isn't near an end."

"Yes, indeed, it is, doctor," said Priscilla; "but I'll answer for it the next shall be as good. My pork-pies don't turn out well by chance."

"Not as your doctoring does, eh, Kimble?—because folks forget to take your physic, eh?" said the Squire, who regarded physic and doctors as many loyal churchmen regard the church and the clergy—tasting a joke against them when he was in health, but impatiently eager for their aid when

anything was the matter with him. He tapped his box, and looked round with a triumphant laugh.

"Ah, she has a quick wit, my friend Priscilla has," said the doctor, choosing to attribute the epigram to a lady rather than allow a brother-in-law that advantage over him. "She saves a little pepper to sprinkle over her talk—that's the reason why she never puts too much into her pies. There's my wife, now, she never has an answer at her tongue's end; but if I offend her, she's sure to scarify my throat with black pepper the next day, or else give me the colic with watery greens. That's an awful tit-for-tat." Here the vivacious doctor made a pathetic grimace.

"Did you ever hear the like?" said Mrs. Kimble, laughing above her double chin with much good-humour, aside to Mrs. Crackenthorp, who blinked and nodded, and amiably intended to smile, but the intention lost itself in small twitchings and noises.

"I suppose that's the sort of tit-for-tat adopted in your profession, Kimble, if you've a grudge against a patient," said the Rector.

"Never do have a grudge against our patients," said Mr. Kimble, "except when they leave us; and then, you see, we haven't the chance of prescribing for 'em. Ha, Miss Nancy," he continued, suddenly skipping to Nancy's side, "You won't forget our promise? You're to save a dance for me, you know."

"Come, come, Kimble, don't you be too for'ard," said the Squire. "Give the young uns fair-play. There's my son Godfrey 'll be wanting to have a round with you if you run off with Miss Nancy. He's bespoke her for the first dance. I'll be bound. Er, sir! what do you say?" he continued, throwing himself backward, and looking at Godfrey. "Haven't you asked Miss Nancy to open the dance with you?"

"No; I've not asked her yet, but I hope she'll consent—if somebody else hasn't been before me."

"No, I've not engaged myself," said Nancy, quietly, though blushing.

"Ah, well, you're a lucky fellow, Godfrey," said uncle Kimble; "but you're my godson, so I won't stand in your way. Else I'm not so very old, eh, my dear?" he went on, skipping to his wife's side again. "You wouldn't mind my having a second after you were gone—not if I cried a good deal first."

"Come, come, take a cup o' tea and stop your tongue, do," said good-humored Mrs. Kimble, feeling some pride in a husband who must be regarded as so clever and amusing by the company generally.

WHILE safe, well-tested personalities were enlivening the tea in this way, the sound of the fiddle approaching within a distance at which it could be heard distinctly, made the young people look at each other with sympathetic impatience for the end of the meal.

"Why, there's Solomon in the hall," said the Squire, "and playing my fa'vrite tune. I believe—'The flaxen-headed ploughboy'—he's for giving us a hint as we aren't enough in a hurry to hear him play. Bob," he called out to his third long-legged son, who was at the other end of the room, "open the door and tell Solomon to come in. He shall give us a tune here."

Bob obeyed, and Solomon walked in, fiddling as he walked, for he would on no account break off in the middle of a tune.

"Here, Solomon," said the Squire with loud patronage, "Round here, my man. Ah, I knew it was 'The flaxen-headed ploughboy': there's no finer tune."

Solomon Macey. [Continued on page 467]



## Pebbles

"Ask the waiter what's good today."  
"You're living in the past. Ask him what's allowed."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Traveler—How much is my bill?  
Clerk—What room?  
Traveler—I slept on the billiard-table.  
Clerk—Fifty cents an hour. *Purple Cow*.

Tim—Are you going to Alice's birthday party?  
Tom—What birthday is it?  
Tim—Her twentieth.  
Tom—No, I went last year —*Froth*.

In a hamlet near Ashford, boasting only nine inhabitants, the following notice has been posted up by the authorities: "In the event of an air-raid do not collect in a crowd."—*New York Sun*.

Norah—The lady next door wants to borrow a scuttle of coal, mum.  
Mistress—Tell her, Norah, that we are already borrowing our coal from the people on the other side of us.—*Boston Transcript*.

One of the girl ushers in a Flatbush theater had a problem offered her the other evening. She was showing two women to their seats.  
"Is the show this evening fit for church women to see?" asked one of the pillaresses of a Flatbush congregation.  
"I—I don't know," responded the girl. Then she brightened. "You see," she said. "I don't have no time to go to church."—*New York Mail*.

Mr. Younghusband reached home late for dinner.  
"I got caught for speeding on the way home," he explained rather sheepishly. "Have to appear tomorrow morning and get 'ten dollars or fifteen days.'"  
Mrs. Younghusband fervently clapped two blistered little hands.  
"What a providence!" she cried devoutly. "Take the fifteen days, John! The cook has just left!"—*Harper's Magazine*.

The Pessimistic Half (to hubby at breakfast)—. . . and it looks as tho it's going to rain for a week (*breath*). There's no letter from France again, dear; only a few bills (*breath*). I'm so sorry but I couldn't get any bacon for breakfast, or sugar, or even margarine (*breath*). The war news looks frightfully black. Would you like to see the paper? (*breath*). Ellen gave notice this morning. Fido was sick in the kitchen last night and . . . Haven't you had a good night, dear? You don't look very bright this morning!—*Passing Show*.

The librarian at a certain museum was engaged in cataloging and arranging some ancient books that had just arrived from Egypt, when he noticed a perplexed look on the face of his assistant.  
"What's the matter, Brown?" he asked. "Is there anything that you don't understand?"  
"Yes," answered Brown. "Here is a small papyrus on which the characters are not decipherable. How shall I class it?"  
"Nm," thoughtfully returned the librarian, examining the papyrus. "Suppose you call it doctor's prescription in time of Pharaoh!"—*Arguan*.

A New York lawyer tells of a conversation that occurred in his presence between a bank president and his son who was about to leave for the West, there to engage in business on his own account.  
"Son," said the father, "on this, the threshold of your business life, I desire to impress one thought upon your mind: Honesty, ever and always, is the policy that is best."  
"Yes, father," said the young man.  
"And, by the way," added the gray-beard, "I would advise you to read up a little on corporation law. It will amaze you to discover how many things you can do in a business way and still be honest."—*Harper's Magazine*.



# Quaker Oats Paid for the Gown

Quaker Oats this year will save housewives, we figure, some \$25,000,000. And this is how it happens:

Pound for pound Quaker Oats yields twice the nutrition of round steak. And it is ideal nutrition, with every needed element in just the right proportion.

Other foods, for the same food units, cost about as follows:

**Eggs Cost 10 Times as Much**  
**Meat—on the Average—Costs 8 Times as Much**  
**Average Mixed Diet Costs 4 Times as Much**

A whole week's breakfasts on Quaker Oats cost the same as one bacon-and-egg breakfast. Yet the oat, with its wealth of flavor, is Nature's most delightful grain.

Make Quaker Oats your basic food. Make it the entire breakfast. Mix it with your flour foods—for added flavor and to save the wheat. Every package of Quaker Oats saves many times its cost.

# Quaker Oats

## The Superlative Flakes

In Quaker Oats you get the extra flavor without any extra cost. All this exquisite bran flakes are made from just the choicest, lusci-  
ous oats. All the husks and grain

are discarded. A bushel of choice oats yields ten pounds of Quaker Oats. When such oats are sold at the Quaker Oats price, you should make sure to get them.

12c and 30c per package in the United States, except in Far West and South where high freights may prohibit.



## THE FOOD FIGHT

(Continued from page 455)

are inclined to nervous weakness and disorder. Fruits and vegetables contain most largely the two classes of food elements that are life-giving and nerve-restoring: namely, vitamins and mineral salts. Moreover, the mild and refreshing acids of fruits and vegetables are a powerful aid in neutralizing the excess of meat and starch that most of us consume. As a form of preventive medicine, the fruit or vegetable is valuable.

**Cook with vegetable fats.** These are always purer than animal fats, more nutritious and more digestible. Lard, cooking butter and pork drippings can be digested and are needed by the soldier, living a tremendously active life. But they retard digestion, lower vitality, tend to cause or aggravate disease, in brain workers. The regular home use of approved cooking oils, olive oil, cottonseed oil, coconut butter, vegetable butter and lard for cooking, is to be highly commended, both now and after the war.

**Use more fowl, fish, game and sea food in place of beef, mutton and pork; do not use either beef, mutton or pork more than once daily.** A large proportion of industrial fatigue is directly caused by surplus meat in the diet.

**Eliminate sweet drinks.** The ice cream soda habit has grown to be a curse to young Americans. If you don't believe it, ask your dentist or physician. Carbonated drinks are mostly bad.

We are not only patriotic in heeding and helping Mr. Hoover. We are sensible, economical, shrewd, far-seeing, capable, resourceful and alert, for ourselves.

Patriotic eating is the one thing every family in the United States can do, should resolve to do, learn to do, remember to do, every day of the week until the war is won. How can your family work out, then carry out, a system of patriotic, beneficial and enjoyable food conservation? To enable you to do this at a minimum of labor and expense, we have prepared a few simple rules, given below. We suggest that you call your family together some evening soon, have this whole article read, with opinion asked from each member of the family. Then go over with a pencil the list of items below, have them all assigned, by lot or choice, to one or more members of the family, check off each item as apportioned: set another evening, perhaps a week ahead, for another conference and report of committees, varying or improving these suggestions according to your environment and judgment.

### FAMILY WAR FOOD PLAN

1. Write the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., requesting all available literature on food conservation. Read carefully, follow instructions closely as possible.

2. Write your State College of Agriculture, or Domestic Science or Agricultural Extension Department of your State University, requesting literature and other helps prepared for local distribution throughout your state, in line with war food campaign of the Government. Each state has food problems and conditions peculiar to itself, and the highest nutrition experts of your state should be consulted, in addition to national authorities.

3. Write the Independent War Service Bureau, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York City, requesting sources of information on War Foods.

4. Stop at your grocer's and obtain all the free conservation literature, especially

war food recipe books, that he has for distribution to customers. The wholesale dealers in package cereals, meat substitutes, vegetable fats, household syrups, and other war foods now furnish a number of recipe books to buyers of the foods.

5. Examine the home periodicals and women's journals for special departments of food conservation and war cookery.

6. Hunt thru local newspapers, daily or weekly, for advertisements of grocers, bakers, butchers, confectioners and other food purveyors, who are somehow co-operating with the Government, in featuring war substitutes, or lessening number of deliveries and reducing prices accordingly, or giving other special war service to customers. Buy some of your provisions from these patriotic dealers. If your dealer is not a member of the Food Administration, find one who is.

7. Coöperate with your County Food Committee. If you don't know any of the members, or who the chairman is, ask your mayor, banker, physician, agricultural agent, or newspaper editor.

8. Use the calendar to help you remember to observe wheatless and meatless days.

9. See that your family apportionment of wheat flour is measured and recorded every day of every week or month, and that your baking and cooking amount does not exceed this. The allotment for the individual is four pounds of wheat flour a week. Multiply this by the number in your family, then provide a receptacle for keeping the flour after it is weighed, then have the weighing done for the week or the month on the first day of the week or month. If you buy baker's bread, buns or cakes, or wheat food in cereal packages, or use cooked wheat in any other form, estimate the amount consumed thus, and for each member of the family, pro rata, deduct this amount from the specified allotment of four pounds of wheat flour per capita each week.

10. Weigh out your family sugar likewise, on the first day of the week or month. Every loyal American is asked to confine his sugar allowance in the home to three pounds a month during the war. This does not include candy, or the sugar used in preserved fruits bought from the grocer. But for table and kitchen use, three pounds of sugar a month is ample, even for a large man, doing ordinary work.

11. Systematize your candy money. During the war everybody should keep himself down to a penny a day for candy. A small portion to complete a good dinner twice a week or so is enough candy for a grown person, and thirty cents a month will buy this.

12. Prevent food waste by thoro mastication. Food half chewed is half digested. The remainder, besides being lost, frequently changes to poison in the body, thus producing actual injury. You will need twenty per cent less food when you learn to masticate properly, and do it regularly.

13. Remember that the adoption of the American war diet will produce a gain for you and your family, in health, economy, productivity, mentality, solidarity. Each class of war food substitutes yields a pronounced benefit.

14. Start the fashion of being kind to the stomachs of your visitors. Serve nothing to callers between meals, excepting a hot drink in winter, and in summer a sherbet or an ice, or a glass of lemonade, orange juice or grape juice.

New York City



### Sticks Best When Spread Thin

CICO\* Liquid Paste is a real saving in these days of needed economy even in little things. CICO is the saving paste for every pasting job. This new liquid paste never gets hard or lumpy. Take as little on the brush as possible. That's the way it does the best work. Try it.

You see, CICO is one of the

## Carter Inx

### Quality Products

and it must do good pasting.

It's always ready for instant use without filling a mussy water well or working dried paste out of the brush; no fuss or bother. It will do your pasting better than ever before.

At your Stationer's

THE CARTER'S INK COMPANY  
Boston New York Chicago Montreal

Also manufacturers of Carter's Typewriter  
Ribbons and Carbons. Send for  
free Carbon Sample.

\* Pronounced "Sy-ko"

## H. Burns Adjustable Telephone Bracket

Doubles the work day efficiency. Adjustable in every direction including up and down. Lowest in price and best in service. Black or Nickel finish.



AMERICAN ELECTRIC COMPANY

6402-6505 S. State Street  
Chicago

At all dealers  
or lettered.

\$4.50  
28-IN.

DEALERS:

A spring-soldered joint, protected by patents. Write for Dealer's Discount



## WHY RUSSIA'S ARMY FELL TO PIECES

(Continued from page 448)

The man was then stood up for two hours in front of the trench for the Germans to shoot at and a squad of fifty men were ordered to defile him. When they refused they were punished by being made to stand at attention for two hours under enemy fire.

Among the officers themselves there was little discipline. They drank heavily, gambled with cards, had loose women in their quarters and disregarded many general orders aiming to regulate their conduct in the interest of the service. Sometimes the men were sent into an unauthorized and utterly hopeless attack by their drunken officers. Scandalous, too, was the neglect of the sick and wounded by those in places of authority. As a result the men hated their officers.

What the soldiers had been thru tended to break down their morale. The lack of weapons was chronic. Before Riga in 1915 there were but half as many rifles as men. In the trenches were a multitude of utterly unarmed men who gained a weapon only when a comrade fell. They were fed well enough and had plenty of cartridges but lacked rifles. On the other hand they had artillery in abundance but lacked ammunition for it. Besides these maddening conditions the soldiers had no idea what they were fighting for. Prussia, Serbia, the Dardanelles were as much beyond their ken as the geography of Mars. Little meaning could the war have for those west-bound Siberian troops who on reaching Omsk supposed they were at the front and at every big town from there on poured out of their box cars ready to repel Germans!

It is clear, then, that the Revolution did not destroy discipline, but made apparent the absence of it.

The makers of the March Revolution knowing that the older and higher officers, while they might despise Nicholas, had no love for a truly democratic social order, hastened to forestall any attempt at an army counter-revolution by telling the soldiers that they were now free citizens and that they must scrutinize every order carefully and obey none which seemed to betray them to the Romanoffs or the Germans. But thus was raised up a Frankenstein. Free citizens! How could the soldiers take this but as meaning they were free of the most oppressive thing in their lives—their military service and obedience? If not that what could the Revolution mean to them?

Gutzkow's famous Order No. 1 to the effect that the rights of the soldiers and those of the officer are the same wiped out all those obligatory distinctions and attentions by which the private was made to feel the superiority of his officer. Then the soldiers were ordered to hold meetings and elect a committee, the chairman of which should be *ex-officio* the commanding officer. To these committees Gutzkow assigned specific functions relating to food, furlough and discipline. All complaints by officers of insubordination on the part of a soldier were referred to this committee and it fixed the punishment. Unfortunately the officers were not democratic in their feelings and manners and in these committees failed to work harmoniously with the men. They lacked skill in carrying their men with them, so that the men formed the habit of outvoting them—which was bad.

The soldiers wanted the higher command purged of certain evil or unworthy officers who had belonged to the secret police or been notorious for brutality to their men

# The History of The Internal Bath

By Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D.

INASMUCH as I have the best of reasons for the statement that Internal Bathing is at the present time being regularly practiced by upward of at least half a million Americans, it may be of somewhat general interest to examine into what is known of its origin, its reason and the recent stages by which it arrived at its present popularity and resultfulness.

Though popularly supposed to be a comparatively modern practice, its usage, in a crude form, is traceable many centuries back, for Pliny in his *Naturalis Historia*, A. D. 79, mentions it as being prescribed by the Ancient Egyptian Physicians to whom its investigation was suggested by the health habits of the Ibis, a bird of the Nile.

These Egyptian Physicians, by the way, were the first medical practitioners known to history, not excepting the Chinese.

And the ancient Egyptians, measured by their accomplishments, seem to have been a pretty healthy, husky people.

Although history does not give much light on the subject in more recent periods, it does mention a widespread use of this treatment throughout Europe in the early part of the Eighteenth Century, especially in France.

The recent resuscitation of this ancient remedial practice dates back to the early forties, when Dr. A. Wilford Hall of New York, after years of public speaking and the authorship of many religious and scientific works, failed in health, rapidly declined and was given by his physicians but a few months to live.

Dr. Hall was not a Doctor of Medicine, but of Philosophy and Laws, and a man of the highest knowledge and attainments. I knew him very well in later years, and he frequently said: "Having had considerable trouble in that way, the idea came to me like an inspiration that if I could keep the colon cleansed of waste matter, I would have at least a better chance of recovery."

Dr. Hall persisted in this treatment, using the crude and laborious method of a bulb syringe, and from that time until his death at the generous age of eighty-two, forty odd years after he had been given up, did his utmost to give the world the benefit of his personal experience.

I arrived in New York City in 1887 after an extended trip through India, China and Japan, and unwisely invested my entire capital in a commercial venture which failed.

More or less indifferent attention to my physical condition and the shock of this experience brought on a second stroke of paralysis in the left side (the first having occurred previously in Hong Kong).

Being helpless I became an inmate of a hospital for a time; was then refused admission to another and fortunately knowing of some of the results of Internal Bathing I resorted to it regularly with such success that in 90 days I was walking about the city.

Impressed by the fact, however, that the method of taking these baths was then crude and imperfect I decided to study, practice and improve on it.

To do this properly and legally I quickly found that I would have to become a Doctor of Medicine.

Entering immediately a medical college, I took a four years' course and graduated with honors.

Not at all a bad commentary on the results of Internal Bathing, considering my condition before entering.

After graduating, I found my experience exactly akin to all those who must educate the public, especially in a matter where most of us are so notoriously careless—Irrregularity.

But I knew from the experience of myself and others that the foundation of a great and revolutionary, though perfectly natural remedy was there.

And that once its results were generally known no power could stop its rapid and universal appreciation.

And so I persevered.

From the smallest of beginnings I found that every "J. B. L. Cascade" which I distributed brought me demand for others—that once the proper administering of the Internal Bath accomplished its result with one patient, he was generously eager to pass his experience along.

And so it grew, and has grown so astoundingly in the past twenty years that I heartily agree with Physicians generally when they claim that "the vast majority of human illnesses are directly or indirectly caused by accumulated waste in the colon."

That also is the direct cause of our frequent loss of spirits and lack of confidence; in other words, our fifty per cent of efficiency.

You will never appreciate this properly except in the clear, eager, confident way you will always feel the morning after an Internal Bath.

In the twenty-five years of my specializing on this Nature's remedy there have developed, as you may imagine, many informing and interesting phases of this treatment. The result of these years of research and practical experience has been summed up in a little book, "The What, The Why, The Way of Internal Bathing," which I will gladly send to any interested person free on request.

Just address Chas. A. Tyrrell, M.D., 134 West 65th St., New York, mentioning that you read this in *The Independent*, and the book will go forward by return mail.

Of course we all want to be well and efficient and stay so without calling upon Drugs to help, if that be possible. There are, as I have said, hundreds of thousands who are already doing this by this purely natural preventive, and the numbers are steadily growing. So it may be that in your own interest it would be well to send for this little book to-day while it is still on your mind.

—Adv.



# Victor WASTE BASKET



ALL VICTOR waste baskets are made of steel, attractively finished in either oak, mahogany or olive green. They have molded rubber cushion corners at the top and all seams are welded together by a patented process.

## A Victor Basket for Every Desk

The Victor basket eliminates all danger of fire if a lighted match, cigarette or cigar, is accidentally thrown into the basket. It will withstand the knocks and hard usage a waste basket usually receives at the hands of a janitor. It is practically indestructible and its long life makes it the cheapest in the long run.

## Ask for the Victor

When you buy a waste basket from your dealer, insist upon getting a "Victor". It is your guarantee that you are getting a basket that cannot be surpassed.

We manufacture a complete line of metal office furniture and suggest that you write for our complete catalog.

**Metal Office Furniture Co.**  
Grand Rapids, Michigan



## TYPEWRITERS

\$10 and Up. All Makes. Save \$25 to \$50 on rental at the factory in the new "Young Process." Good for new cash—replacement or rental. Rental service to purchase price. Write for full details. **YOUNG TYPEWRITER CO. Dept. 665 Chicago**

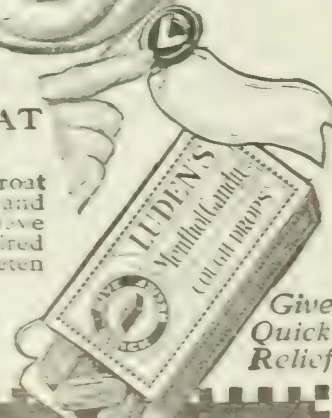
## BOOKKEEPER Get Out of the Rut!



## LUDEN'S HELP TO AVOID THROAT TROUBLE

Luden's keep the throat free from dryness and irritation, and relieve soreness and kindred ailments. Also sweeten the breath.

Luden's Yellow  
Santalary Package  
5c as usual



Give  
Quick  
Relief

## LUDEN'S MENTHALL CANDY COUGH DROPS

of hostility to the Revolution. But the generals hung together, as they always had under the Tsar, and the anxious officers remained. The war ministry meant well, but high cabals made its decisions of no effect.

Then the soldiers themselves undertook to delete the bad officers. For example, the Tver garrison demanded that the action of the men in the meeting or by committee should have the effect of suspending an officer until the truth or falsity of the charges had been established in an open trial. The war ministry never recognized such a right in the men, but the Petrograd Soviet did so and even created a committee to consider charges brought by soldiers against their officers. On the other hand, not even the Soviet countenanced the demand voiced from some quarters that the soldiers be given the right to dismiss and elect their officers.

It was the Bolshevist propaganda beginning among the soldiers early in May which gave the finishing blow to the discipline of the army. The Socialist leaders thought it clever policy to take Russia out of the war by softening the soldiers rather than changing the nation's will to fight. They did indeed defeat the intention of their political opponents to carry on the war, but in so doing they fostered the spirit of insubordination until the army was utterly worthless as a fighting force and Russia was left defenseless before the advance of the Germans. By their unscrupulous short-cut to the realization of their pacifist aims, they ruined their country and with it the working class they thought to advance. Not while that horrible instance of misapplied democracy survives in the memory of men will a nation tolerate such a propaganda of disobedience and anarchy among the troops as went on unhindered among the Russian soldiers in the summer and autumn of 1917.

## Capital Copy

Schools, colleges and universities not conducted by the United States or by some state or political subdivision and which are not charitable institutions will be granted baking licenses if they use as much as three barrels of flour and meal a month.

The Fuel Administrators for Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Massachusetts have decided to suspend the operation of "heatless Mondays" under the United States Fuel Administration order of January 17.

The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America has raised \$50,000 for the purpose of equipping the operating rooms of the two hospital ships, "Comfort" and "Mercy," now being fitted out for the use of the navy. The fund was presented thru the Red Cross.

All city, county, state and municipal institutions must make their purchases according to the wheat substitute regulations, the United States Food Administration announces. Purchases of flour for baking bread or rolls must be in the ratio of 4 to 1; for other purposes 50-50.

More than 20,000 binoculars, spy glasses, telescopes, sextants and chronometers have been received by the navy as a result of the appeal sent out by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt for these necessary articles as "needs" for the watch officers serving on vessels in the war zone. Many more are needed.

The United States Food Administration announces that for the present manufacturers and distributors of salted peanuts, roasted or blanched peanuts, and all confections containing peanuts will not be required to obtain licenses. With this exception the handling of peanuts is now subject to license.



## Do not let your garden

be a failure this year by lack of knowledge of what to plant, how to plant and when to plant.

## Dreer's Garden Book for 1918

is an authoritative guide to all garden work for both vegetables and flowers. Contains directions by experts. 27 pages, four full page color plates and four full page diagrams. A complete and practical guide to the garden. Price 10c. Write for it.

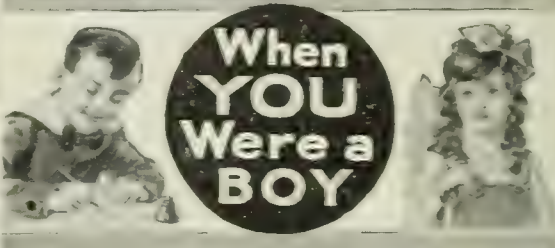
**DREER'S ORCHID FLOWERING SWEET PEAS**  
A complete and authoritative guide to the cultivation of orchids. Contains directions by experts. 27 pages, four full page color plates and four full page diagrams. A complete and practical guide to the orchid. Price 10c. Write for it.

**HENRY A. DREER**  
714-716 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

## YOUR WAR GARDEN

in 1918 one grand success if you follow the expert planting directions and the two practical garden diagrams in this our brand new booklet. Send for it to the DE LA MARE CO., 442 W. 57th Street, New York. Catalog "Countryside Books" free.

## Remember SANFORD'S INK?



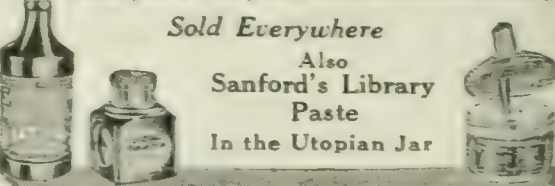
When  
**YOU**  
Were a  
**BOY**

—You wrote your first love letters with Sanford's Ink.

## Remember

## SANFORD'S INK

when you write your business letters today



Sold Everywhere

Also  
Sanford's Library  
Paste  
In the Utopian Jar

## "I Would Not Part with it for \$10,000"

writes an enthusiastic, grateful customer. "Worth more than a farm," says another. So testify over 100,000 Men and Women who have worn it.

## The Natural Body Brace

Develops erect, graceful figure. Brings comfort, health, strength and pep.

## Conserve Your Life. Keep Yourself Fit.

Replaces and supports misplaced internal organs; reduces enlarged abdomen; straightens shoulders; relieves backache, curvatures, nervousness, rashes, etc., in both sexes. Write today for illustrated booklet, measurement blank and our very liberal free trial proposition. **HOWARD C. RASH, Pres. Natural Body Brace Co. 321 Rash Bldg., Salina, Kan.**





THE PARTY AT THE RED HOUSE

(Continued from page 462)

a small, hale old man with an abundant crop of long white hair reaching nearly to his shoulders, advanced to the indicated spot, bowing reverently while he fiddled, as much as to say that he respected the company though he respected the keynote more. As soon as he had repeated the tune and lowered his fiddle, he bowed again to the Squire and the Rector, and said, "I hope I see your honour and your reverence well, and wishing you health and long life and a happy New Year. And wishing the same to you, Mr. Lammeter, sir; and to the other gentlemen, and the madams, and the young lasses."

As Solomon uttered the last words, he bowed in all directions solicitously, lest he should be wanting in due respect. But thereupon he immediately began to prelude, and fell into the tune which he knew would be taken as a special compliment by Mr. Lammeter.

"Thank ye, Solomon, thank ye," said Mr. Lammeter when the fiddle paused again. "That's 'Over the hills and far away,' that is. My father used to say to me, whenever we heard that tune, 'Ah, lad, I come from over the hills and far away.' There's a many tunes I don't made head or tail of; but that speaks to me like the blackbird's whistle. I suppose it's the name: there's a deal in the name of a tune."

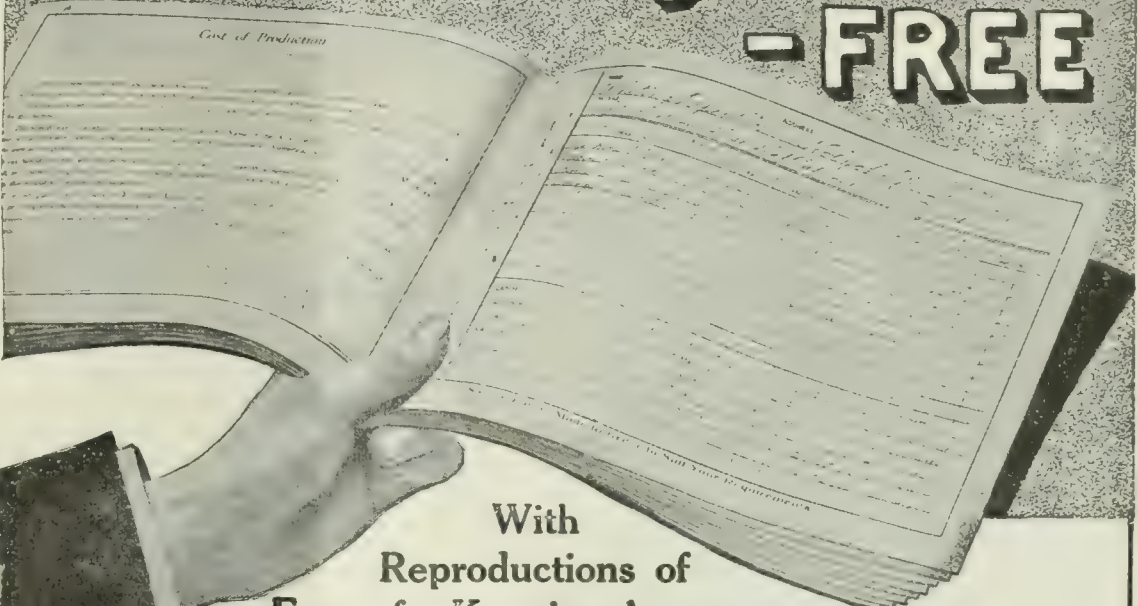
But Solomon was already impatient to prelude again, and presently broke with much spirit into "Sir Roger de Coverley," at which there was a sound of chairs pushed back, and laughing voices.

"Ay, ay, Solomon, we know what that means," said the Squire, rising. "It's time to begin the dance, eh? Lead the way, then, and we'll all follow you."

So Solomon, holding his white head on one side, and playing vigorously, marched forward at the head of the gay procession into the White Parlour, where the mistle-toe-bough was hung, and multitudinous tallow candles made rather a brilliant effect, gleaming from among the berried holly-boughs, and reflected in the old-fashioned oval mirrors fastened in the panels of the white wainscot. A quaint procession! Old Solomon, in his seedy clothes and long white locks, seemed to be luring that decent company by the magic scream of his fiddle—luring the discreet matrons in turban-shaped caps, nay, Mrs. Crackenthorp herself, the summit of whose perpendicular feather was on a level with the Squire's shoulder—luring fair lasses complacently conscious of very short waists and skirts blameless of front folds—luring burly fathers in large variegated waistcoats, and ruddy sons, for the most part shy and sheepish, in short nether garments and very long coat-tails.

Already Mr. Macey and a few other privileged villagers, who were allowed to be spectators on these great occasions, were seated on benches placed for them near the door: and great was the admiration and satisfaction in that quarter when the couples had formed themselves for the dance, and the Squire led off with Mrs. Crackenthorp, joining hands with the rector and Mrs. Osgood. That was as it should be—that was what everybody had been used to—and the charter of Raveloe seemed to be renewed by the ceremony. It was not thought of as an unbecoming levity for the old and middle-aged people to dance a little before sitting down to cards, but rather as part of their social duties. For what were these if not to be merry at appropriate times, interchanging visits and poultry with

# This 160-Page Book - FREE



With Reproductions of Forms for Keeping Accounts and Records for Every Kind of Business

IF YOU keep accounts or written records of any kind, you need this book. It will show you how you can simply and facilitate the handling of business records—how you can save time—duplication—drudgery and brain-fag—make your records instantly available and save 50 per cent of the cost of keeping them.

WRITE NOW FOR YOUR FREE COPY OF MOORE'S MODERN METHODS

It May be Worth Hundreds of Dollars to You

JOHN C. MOORE CORPORATION - 1014 Stone Street, Rochester, N. Y.

# Burpee's Seeds Grow



Food Will Win the War Produce It!

## BURPEE'S DOLLAR BOX of Vegetable Seeds

Last year we offered for the first time Burpee's Dollar Box of Vegetable Seeds. The Sales exceeded by many thousands our fondest expectations.

For 1918 it has been improved by the addition of a complete garden plan and leaflet on Seed Sowing.

It contains the following seeds, mailed to your address for \$1.00.

Bean—Stringless Green Pod	Carrot—Chantenay	Parsley—Moss Curled
Bean—Fordhook Bush Lima	Chard—Large Ribbed White	Radish—Scarlet Turnip
Bean—Brittle Wax	Lettuce—Iceberg	Salsify—Sandwich Island
Beet—Crosby's	Lettuce—Waysidehead	Tomato—Chalk's Jewel
Beet—Improved Blood	Onion—White Portugal	Turnip—Purple Top Strap-Leaf
Cabbage—Allhead Early		

Burpee's Annual for 1918 The Leading American Seed Catalog 218 pages, 103 colored illustrations of Vegetables and Flowers, is mailed free upon request. Write for your copy today.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Seed Growers, Philadelphia

# What 15c Will Bring You from the Nation's Capital

Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

The little matter of 15c in stamps or coin will bring you the Pathfinder 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center, for the Nation; a paper that prints all the news of the world and tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 25th year. This paper tells the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but \$1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what's going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, when once the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. The Pathfinder, Box 39, Washington, D. C.

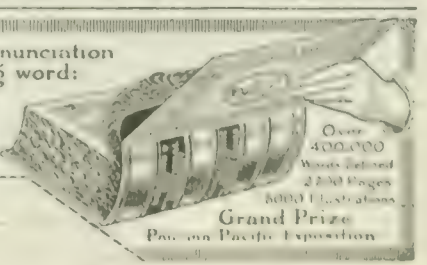
## WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Whatever your question;—be it the pronunciation of a new term; the spelling of a puzzling word; the location of Nigeria, the meaning of tractor, white coal etc.—this New Creation contains a clear, accurate, final answer

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS. REGULAR AND INDIA-PAPER EDITIONS

Please send me specimen pages and FREE POCKET MAPS per INDEPENDENT

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_



Over 400,000 Words Defined and 2,000 Illustrations

Grand Prize Pacific Exposition



## No Political Axes to Grind

The Christian Science Monitor—the international daily newspaper—has no political axes to grind. Its concept of its responsibility is not limited by partisan affiliations. Its endeavor is to support and protect every righteous activity expressed individually or nationally. It is also ready to risk the displeasure of even the most humanly powerful interests and systems, in order that the light of publicity shall penetrate their motives and actions.

The Christian Science Monitor is on general sale throughout the world at news stands, hotels and Christian Science reading-rooms at 3c a copy. A monthly trial subscription by mail anywhere in the world for 75c, a sample copy on request.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON U. S. A.

## MANUSCRIPT

Fiction, narratives, travel; historical and scientific matter in prepared MSS., 25,000 words minimum, receives our careful consideration for BOOK issue. Readings absolutely necessary, no charge.

Roxburgh Pub. Co. (Inc.), 61 Court Street, Boston

## Uncle Sam's Boys Love to Sing

And Other Amusements Are Few

Why not send one or a dozen or more copies of this NEW song book to the soldiers and sailors?

## The Khaki Song Book

For our Soldier and our Sailor Boys. Contains Seventy-five Numbers. Striking Three-color Cover Design, Poster Style. Price 30 cents. \$20.00 per hundred, carriage not prepaid.

"The contents are of a character that will appeal universally to our boys at the front."—Musical Courier.

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY  
BOSTON Room 10 MASS.

due frequency, paying each other old-established compliments in sound traditional phrases, passing well-trying personal jokes, urging your guests to eat and drink too much out of hospitality, and eating and drinking too much in your neighbor's house to show that you liked your cheer? And the parson naturally set an example in these social duties.

"The Squire's pretty springe, considering his weight," said Mr. Macey, "and he stamps uncommon well. But Mr. Lammeter beats 'em all for shapes: you see he holds his head like a sodger, and he isn't so cushiony as most o' the oldish gentlefolks—they run fat in general; and he's got a fine leg. The parson's nimble enough, but he hasn't got much of a leg: it's a bit too thick down'ard, and his knees might be a bit nearer wi'out damage; but he might do worse, he might do worse. Though he hasn't that grand way o' waving his hand as the Squire has."

"Talk o' nimbleness, look at Mrs. Osgood," said Ben Winthrop, who was holding his son Aaron between his knees. "She trips along with her little steps, so as nobody can see how she goes—it's like as if she had little wheels to her feet. She doesn't look a day older nor last year: she's the finest-made woman as is, let the next be where she will."

"I don't heed how the women are made," said Mr. Macey, with some contempt. "They wear nayther coat nor breeches: you can't make much out o' their shapes."

"Fayder," said Aaron, whose feet were busy beating out the tune, "how does that big cock's feather stick in Mrs. Crackenthorp's head? Is there a little hole for it, like in my shuttlecock?"

"Hush, lad, hush; that's the way the ladies dress theirselves, that is," said the father, adding, however, in an undertone to Mr. Macey, "It does make her look funny, though—partly like a short-necked bottle wi' a long quill in it. Hey, by jingo, there's the young Squire leading off now, wi' Miss Nancy for partners! There's a lass for you!—like a pink-and-white posy—there's nobody 'ud think as anybody could be so pritty. I shouldn't wonder if she's Madam Cass some day, arter all—and nobody more rightfuller, for they'd make a fine match. You can find nothing against Master Godfrey's shapes, Macey, I'll bet a penny. I should like you to pick me out a finer-limbed young fellow nor Master Godfrey—one as 'ud knock you down easier, or's more pleasanter looksed when he's piert and merry."

"Tchuh!" said Mr. Macey. "One while he was allays after Miss Nancy, and then it all went off again, like a smell o' hot porridge, as I may say. That wasn't my way when I went a-coorting."

"Ah, but mayhap Miss Nancy hung off like, and your lass didn't," said Ben.

"I should say she didn't," said Mr. Macey, significantly. "Before I said 'sniff', I took care to know as she'd say 'snaff', and pretty quick too. I wasn't agoin' to open my mouth like a dog at a fly, and snap it to again, wi' nothing to swaller."

"Well, I think Miss Nancy's a-coming round again," said Ben, "for Master Godfrey doesn't look so downhearted to-night. And I see he's for taking her away to sit down, now they're at the end o' the dance: that looks like sweethearting, that does."

A new story of Mark Twain connects him with golf. He was being shown round the links by a friend who was rather an expert at digging up the turf. Sometimes he would get a mouthful. During the course of the game, the friend inquired, "What do you think of our golf links?" "The finest I ever tasted," replied Mark Twain.



**DUNLAP  
HATS**  
*Spring  
and  
Summer  
1918*  
Now on Sale  
180 Fifth Avenue  
181 Broadway  
New York  
22 So. Michigan Ave.  
Chicago  
Agencies  
in all  
Principal  
Cities



**Stewart's**  
IRON FENCE  
STANDARD  
OF THE WORLD

Residence of C. D. MacDougall, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.

**IRON FENCE AND ENTRANCE  
GATES OF ALL DESIGNS AND  
FOR ALL PURPOSES.**

WE INVITE CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED.

**The Stewart Iron Works Co., Inc.**  
The World's Greatest Iron Fence Builders  
685 Stewart Block Cincinnati, Ohio

WRITE FOR BOOK OF DESIGNS

USE the wonderful  
**OK** Paper Fasteners  
Erasers and  
Letter Openers  
ALL STATIONERS  
LIBERAL TRADE DISCOUNT  
THE O-K MFG CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A Complete Adding Machine for \$25

Try It Free for 20 Days  
**RAY Adding and Checking Machine**

Adds with speed and accuracy of highest priced machines. Also directly subtracts. Eliminates errors. Is portable and handy for use on desk, ledger, etc. Used by U. S. Govt., B. & O. Ry., International Harvester Co., and thousands of business and professional men. Sent anywhere by mail upon request for 20-day free trial. Send no money, but write today.



The Ray Co.  
Room 2112  
220 W. 42 St  
N. Y. City



## THE NEW BOOKS

### Pound Poetry

Will people accept them?  
(i. e., these songs).  
As a timorous wench from a centaur  
(or a centurion).  
Already they flee, howling in terror.

THAT is the question Ezra Pound asks at the opening of *Lustra*, the only book of poems this London-dwelling American has published in this country since 1912. We answer that people will treat his songs as they treat the work of every author, i. e., they will pick out what is good and reject what is bad. And what is good in Pound's work is quite unusually good and what is bad is very bad indeed. We do not "flee, howling in terror," but we do hold our nose as we pick over the muck to find the jewels.

The author shows himself a somewhat stern critic of his own work:

Come, my songs, let us express our baser passions,  
Let us express our envy of the man with a steady job and no worry about the future.  
You are very idle, my songs.  
I fear you will come to a bad end. . . .

And I?  
I have gone half cracked.

We confess to some sympathy when he says:

Come, my friend, and remember  
That the rich have butlers and no friends,  
And we have friends and no butlers.

But we are puzzled when he asks the poetic question:

Why does the horse-faced lady of just the unmentionable age  
Walk down Longacre reciting Swinburne to herself, inaudibly?

But the author could be a much finer poet if he tried. We wonder that one who writes so much that is banal should also write such a vigorous poem as this on spring:

Cydonian Spring with her attendant train,  
Meliads and water-girls,  
Stepping beneath a boisterous wind from Thrace,  
Thruout this sylvan place  
Spreads the bright tips,  
And every vine-stock is  
Clad in new brilliancies.

And wild desire  
Falls like black lightning.  
O bewildered heart,  
Tho every branch have back what last year lost,  
She, who moved here amid the cyclamen,  
Moves only now a clinging tenuous ghost.

And there is real and passionate charm in the richly oriental "Dance Figure for the Marriage in Cana of Galilee":

Dark eyed,  
O woman of my dreams,  
Ivory sandaled,  
There is none like thee among the dancers,  
None with swift feet.

I have not found thee in the tents,  
In the broken darkness.  
I have not found thee at the well-head  
Among the women with pitchers.

Thine arms are as a young sapling under the bark;  
Thy face as a river with lights.

White as an almond are thy shoulders;  
As new almonds stripped from the husk.

They guard thee not with eunuchs;  
Not with bars of copper.

Gilt turquoise and silver are in the place of thy rest.

A brown robe, with threads of gold woven in patterns.

Hast thou gathered about thee,  
O Nathat-Ikanaie, "Tree-at-the-river,"

As a rillet among the sedge are thy hands upon me;

Thy maidens are white like pebbles;

Thy fingers a frosted stream.  
Their music about thee!

There is none like thee among the dancers;  
None with swift feet.

The book contains a number of so-called translations "from the famous Fenollosa Chinese manuscripts." Whatever the source of these poems, some of them have exquisite color, as, for example, "The River Song" "by Rihaku, 8th century, A. D.," one section of which reads as follows:

The eastern wind brings the green color into  
the island grasses at Yei-shu,  
The purple house and the crimson are full of  
spring softness.  
South of the pond the willow-tips are half-blue  
and bluer,  
Their cords tangle in mist, against the brocade-  
like palace.

Vine-strings a hundred feet long hang down  
from carved railings,  
And high over the willows, the fine birds sing  
to each other, and listen,  
Crying—"Kwan, Kuan," for the early wind, and  
the feel of it.  
The wind bundles itself into a bluish cloud and  
wanders off. . . .

Over a thousand gates, over a thousand doors  
are the sounds of spring singing,  
And the Emperor is at Ko.

It is a real pity that one who can feel so keenly, and write so beautifully—as can Ezra Pound at his best—should much of the time produce material that is unworthy his pen, and once, at least, say:

O Mercury, patron of thieves,  
Lend me a little tobacco-shop,  
or install me in any profession  
Save this damm'd profession of writing,  
where one needs one's brains all the time.  
*Lustra of Ezra Pound with Earlier Poems.*  
Alfred A. Knopf, New York, \$1.50.

### Artist and American

IN these troublous days, to live and see and think for a time with William Merritt Chase, sound and sane workman, honest and direct, yet subtle artist, generous teacher and very fine and simple American gentleman, is like being set down in the sun and air and space of one of his own Shinnecock landscapes.

He found American art in what the New York *Tribune*, in its appreciation of him at the time of his death last year, called "the dry bones . . . of that transitional period." He saw it pass thru dreadful prettiness to futurism and yet kept his faith in his teacher Piloty's prophecy that the next great art development would take place in America.

The book is as much the layman's as the artist's. Perhaps the layman will get more from its humanity than the artist from its portrayal of technic and the secrets of style—and that is well, for the layman's need is the greater as his number is the larger.

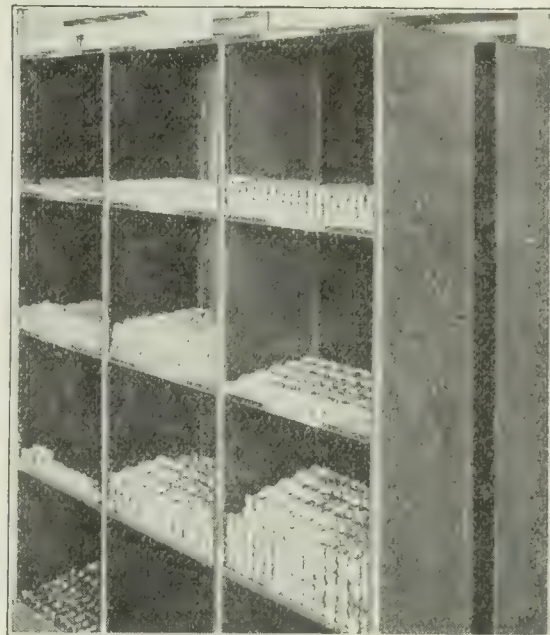
Miss Roof tells us that "Chase had the painter's belief that only people who paint are qualified to write about it." In the introduction Mrs. Chase says that her husband wished Miss Roof might write his biography because he "felt that she had the real and right appreciation of art . . . and an equally sympathetic understanding of his own work"; so that in her two chapters on "Chase the Artist," one feels on sure ground.

In "Chase the Man," the author says:

Chase was perhaps more individualized as an artist than as a man. On the human side he was a simple person.

That, she makes us receive, but thru anecdote and quotation we get, too, the

## DURAND Steel Racks



IN building a new factory or an addition to your plant, consider the many advantages of a complete equipment of Durand Steel Racks.

Durand Steel Racks are very strong, neat in appearance, fireproof, convenient, durable, will increase your storage capacity and reduce losses, waste and delays.

Write today for catalogue.

We are also manufacturers of Durand Steel Lockers, designed to meet the most exacting locker requirements.

### DURAND STEEL LOCKER CO.

1572 Ft. Dearborn Bk. Bldg.  
Chicago

972 Vanderbilt Bldg.  
New York

Vaudeville Sketches, Monologs, Dialogs, Recitations, Musical Pieces, Minstrel Material, Make-up Goods, Large Catalog Free. T. S. DENISON & CO., Dept. 3 Chicago

### PLAYS

Entertainments, Pantomimes, Tableaux, Drills





## Faces Made Young

The secret of a youthful face will be sent to any woman whose appearance shows that time or illness or any other cause is stealing from her the charm of girlhood beauty. It will show how

without cosmetics, creams, massage, masks, plasters, straps, vibrators, "beauty" treatments or other artificial means, she can remove the traces of age from her countenance. Every woman, young or middle aged, who has a single facial defect should know about the remarkable

### Beauty Exercises

which remove lines and "crow's feet" and wrinkles; fill up hollows; give roundness to scrawny necks; lift up sagging corners of the mouth; and clear up muddy or sallow skins. It will show how five minutes daily with Kathryn Murray's simple facial exercises will work wonders. This information is free to all who ask for it.

### Results Guaranteed

Write for this Free Book which tells just what to do to bring back the firmness to the facial muscles and tissues and smoothness and beauty to the skin. Write today.

KATHRYN MURRAY, Inc.

Suite 377 Garland Bldg. Chicago Illinois

### Own Your Own

## SUMMER HOME IN VERMONT

The moderate cost of owning your own summer home among the Green Mountains of Vermont will be a revelation to you.

In Vermont there are thousands of beauty spots, obtainable at very reasonable cost—just waiting for you to mold them into your ideal summer home. Over one hundred Green Mountain peaks more than 2000 feet high; hundreds of lakes and ponds in beautiful mountain settings.

Let this State Bureau help you find yours. Free booklets, "Summer Homes in Vermont and Cottage Sites and Farms for Sale," by writing

FREDERICK G. FLEETWOOD, Sec. of State  
Publicity Department D  
MORRISVILLE, VERMONT

### The University of Chicago

## HOME STUDY

In addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence. For detailed information address

26th Year U. of C. (Div. M) Chicago, Ill.



## Short-Story Writing

A COURSE of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the Short Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for years Lecturer of Lippincott's.

One student writes: "Before completing the lessons, received over \$1,000 for manuscript sold to Woman's Home Companion, Pictorial Review, McCall's and other leading magazines."

Also courses in Photoplay Writing, Verification and Poetics Journalism. In all over One Hundred Courses, under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell, and other leading colleges.



Dr. Esenwein  
150-Page Catalog Free. Please Address  
The Home Correspondence School  
Dept. 305, Springfield, Mass.

spicy tang of the man—the Lorenzo de'Medici-like love of sumptuous beauty in his background of life; his passion for collecting rings; his feeling for his own appearance,—

in careful consideration of hair and beard, immaculate linen, white spats, black-ribboned glasses, rings and garments of the latest fashion, it was primarily, one felt, a part of his concern with the thing of the eye rather than personal vanity.

One day as Chase was walking along Broad street in Philadelphia a little urchin camped in the gutter caught sight of the painter as he passed. The child rose, ran up to him, and after looking earnestly at him a moment, inquired: "Say, mister, ain't you somebody?"—a tribute to his outer man that greatly amused Chase.

His personal life with wife and children is rich and satisfying and wholesome and merry—the artistic temperament asked for no license except for the unconscious demands upon the maternal side of his wife's love, by the eternal child in the artist. His attitude toward his eight children is delightful:

One daughter was the object of particular interest to him from her earliest childhood. Mrs. Chase tells of overhearing him tête-à-tête with the baby, a small dark object too young to voice articulate wants, inquiring with helpless but elaborate courtesy: "Is there anything I can do for you?"

As for the style of the book itself, Low's Chronicle of Friendships spoiled us. Why should we expect a painter to be equally an artist in two mediums, paint and words, because W. H. Low happens to be a favorite of the gods in this respect?

*The Life and Art of William Merritt Chase*, by Katharine Metcalf Roof. Scribner. \$4.

## Man's Inheritance

PROFESSOR JOHN DEWEY writes in the introductory word of *Man's Supreme Inheritance*, by F. Matthias Alexander:

Mr. Alexander has developed a definite procedure, based upon a scientific knowledge of the organism. Popular fear of anything sounding like materialism has put a heavy burden upon humanity. Men are afraid, without even being aware of their fear, to recognize the most wonderful of all structures of the vast universe—the human body. They have been led to think that a serious notice and regard would somehow involve disloyalty to man's higher life. The discussions of Mr. Alexander breathe reverence for this wonderful instrument of our life, life mental and moral as well as that life which somewhat meaninglessly we call bodily. When such a religious attitude toward the body becomes more general, we shall have an atmosphere favorable to securing the conscious control which is urged.

The book is concerned with all the problems of life and of evolution and the fundamentals of a new and advancing civilization—the demands which can be successfully met by the principles of conscious guidance and control of the human organism and of human conduct.

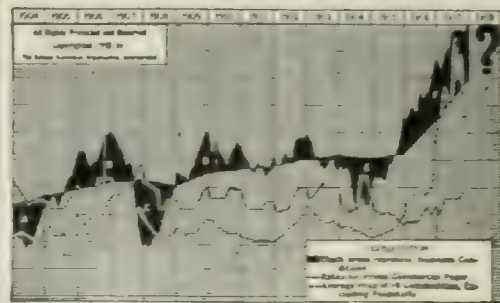
The author makes an interesting observation in the chapter, *Evolutionary Standards and Their Influence on the Crisis of 1914*:

When reason is so far held in check that it loses its power of denial, it must have lost its power of control. The original idea formulated in the conscious mind has sunk so deep into the subconscious that it cannot be changed except under the influence of some stronger outside power. For nearly fifty years Germany, in her schools, her gymnasiums, her universities, her civic and her political life, has been inculcating a rigid and mentally demoralizing system, and she is suffering now—as the monomaniac in private life must suffer—for her particular form of insanity.

Even in the conduct of her great campaign, this weakness of hers has begun to defeat her. She has lost the power of adaptability in military matters.

The chapters, *Evolutionary Standards and Race Culture and The Training of Children* are especially illuminating.

*Man's Supreme Inheritance*, by F. Matthias Alexander. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.



## When the Market Rebounds

Repeated slumps keep investors guessing when there will be a recovery. Babson Service gives you facts so that you can anticipate the upward turn.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

Particulars sent free.  
Write to Dept. I-18 of

**Babson's Statistical Organization**

Service Offices Wellesley Hills, Mass.  
Largest Organization of its Character in the World

### MEETING

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.  
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, March 11, 1918.

No share of stock can be voted at this meeting which has been transferred within twenty days preceding the meeting.

The transfer books of the company will not be closed. E. H. THURSTON, Secretary.  
St. Louis, Mo., February 18, 1918.

### CLOSE OF TRANSFER BOOKS

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.,  
St. Louis, Mo., Febr. 27, 1918.

The transfer books of the 7% bonds of LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 15, 1918, for the payment of interest on said bonds, due April 1, 1918, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2, 1918. T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

### DIVIDENDS

## United Light & Railways Co.

Davenport Chicago Grand Rapids  
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 30  
Common Stock Dividend No. 13

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent on the First Preferred Stock and a dividend of one (1%) per cent on the Common Stock, payable out of the surplus earnings on April 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business, three o'clock in the afternoon, March 15, 1918.

Common Stock transfer books, for purpose of Annual Meeting, to be held at ten o'clock in the morning, March 15, 1918, will be closed as of noon March 2, 1918, and will remain closed until adjournment of meeting.

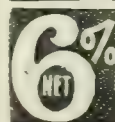
First Preferred and Common Stock transfer books will reopen for transfer of stock certificates at the opening of business March 16, 1918.

March 2, 1918.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY  
Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street,  
Philadelphia, March 6th, 1918.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one Dollar (\$1.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 18th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.



For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 713. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.  
**PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.**



### E PLURIBUS UNUM

(Continued from page 454)

power to establish post roads and to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states, and that involved the right to build roads and vessels and to regulate lines of transit by land or water. To support armies and to carry on war, requires money, and Congress received power to lay taxes and to borrow money. Borrowing money required the creation of agencies thruout the land, and, without any separate authority on that point, Congress created an interlacing system of national banks, self interest bearing bonds, and short time notes, and issues paper money. The authority of the United States may be resisted within our own country, hence its Union has power to protect the laws and treaties of the United States by military force, and the national courts may try for treason any person who shall levy war upon the United States or "adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Well may we bless, in this time of stress and danger, the foresight of those who framed the Constitution, the wisdom of those who have applied it during a century and a quarter to the national needs, and the steadfastness of our President and Congress who are now giving effect to these mighty powers of self-defense and of the maintenance thruout the world of the principles of free government.

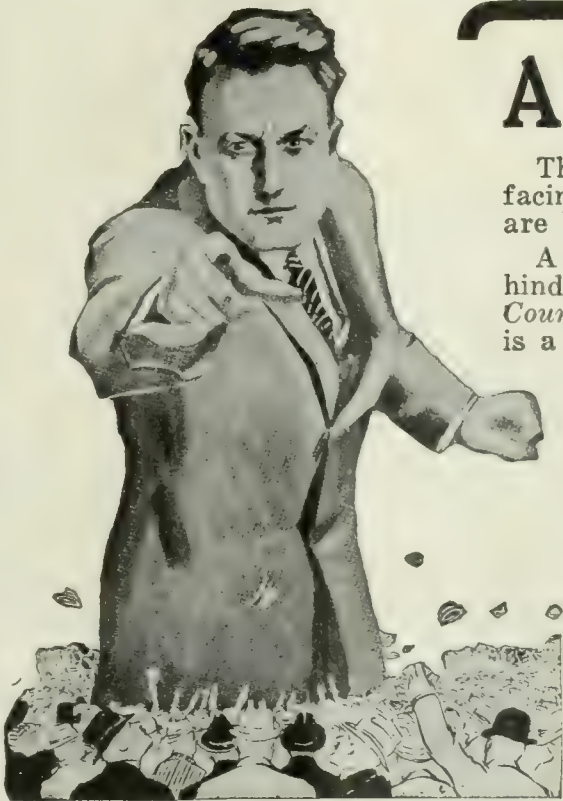
The Fathers of the Constitution invented almost nothing; but they applied what they knew in novel combinations. The courts, for instance, in the colonies and states were the weakest part of the governmental system, being almost without physical force to carry out their just decisions. The convention acted as a skilled clock-maker might do who noticed the advantage of the balance wheel of watches and therefore put a big balance wheel into the town clock. The Supreme Court of the United States has been the balance wheel of both federal and state governments, thru the authority, which is nowhere stated in words in the Constitution, but has been exercised scores of times, the authority to declare statutes invalid which passed by state legislatures or even by Congress. Thus the forty-eight state watches are compelled to keep time with the big federal clock.

For three-quarters of a century some of the states struggled against this supreme national power in national matters: Virginia and Kentucky protested in 1798; Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1814; South Carolina in 1833; the eleven seceding states in 1861. In every case the Federal Government came out of the controversy stronger than it went in. We love our states; we have an intense belief in local self-government; but we have learned now, if we never knew it before, that the safety of the states is to be found only in the safety of the nation. And in this hour of trial, personal rights, the ordinary freedom of business and the usual authority of states, must give way to the national welfare. "E pluribus" begins the nation's motto; it finishes with "Unum"—we are one. We cannot be one without the many; but we shall cease to be anything unless the one outranks the many.

E pluribus unum!

"And now, children, we come to that important country, Germany, that is governed by a man called a Kaiser," said the teacher. "Can any one tell me what a Kaiser is? Yes, Willie!"

"Please, ma'am, a Kaiser is a stream of hot water springin' up in the air and disturbin' the earth."—Life.



**LISTEN!!!** Provided we can lay before you a plan that will increase your salary or your earnings, perhaps to double or treble what you now make, will you pay us 10% only on your increased salary or earnings, after you have received this increase—not before?

You will readily understand that in offering our \$100 year course of training on such terms as stated above, that we have a very large number of applications to select from, so that it is necessary to enroll at once to save disappointment.

Our teaching, advice and guidance in personal and in business affairs is, to a large degree, based upon the student's own particular private needs and business necessities, as told to us by himself, and as expressed in the "SELF-ANALYSIS CHART," which he must completely fill in before we accept him as a student. In every instance a "SELF-ANALYSIS CHART" is mailed free.

The Health and Body-Building Section is most thorough and complete. It is well to keep in mind that, as costly as doctors' bills are, a weakly, sickly body hampers progress and is far more costly even than doctors' fees.

The American Institute of Business Psychology, Inc.  
175 Fifth Avenue  
New York City

If the words "ENROLL ME" are not filled in below we cannot accept this coupon as an enrollment and will treat it simply as an application for our Booklet and Analysis Chart.

As explained above, other than the 10% of your INCREASED EARNINGS which you pay us AFTER you have RECEIVED THAT INCREASE, there is no cost whatever for the year's training. For housewives and women where opportunities arise for increased SAVINGS through economy and creative thought, it is INCREASED SAVINGS instead of EARNINGS.

Name .....

Address .....

**NOTICE** This advertisement tells the FULL STORY how you can rise from the mediocre rut to Wealth, Success, Health and Happiness and you only pay us 10 per cent on your INCREASED EARNINGS for one year for the full Course and service we render you. If you wish to Enroll at Once so as to Save Delay Write the words "ENROLL ME" There, on that line

## ATTENTION!!!

The Business Houses of America are facing a Real Crisis. Their trained men are being drafted.

A man with years' EXPERIENCE behind him, providing he takes up a short Course of Training in Personal Efficiency, is a tremendous asset to his firm, for he then possesses both EXPERIENCE and TRAINING—a very young man naturally can only possess Training.

Are you sluggish in your deportment? Are you old-fashioned in your dress, round-shouldered, commonplace? Is your complexion bad? Are your cheeks sunken? Mind you, ALL these are points that tell against you.

Can you Concentrate, Remember and draw realistic mental pictures?

Are your powers of Imagination quick and creative? Can you Think methodically, and are your Thoughts organized?

We develop the ENERGY, AMBITION and POWER which makes you clever and rich, forceful, helpful and great. This Course starts you right away and occupies little of your time.

Everyone who is ambitious enough to train for a Big and Substantial Increase in their Salary or Earnings, MUST be possessed of three things, that is:—

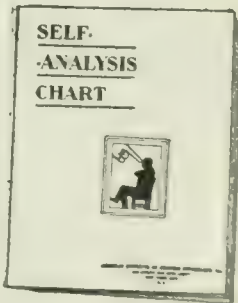
**ENERGY** That uplifting mental and physical Energy that pulsates living-fire through the person's being—Energy Abounding.

**HEALTH** That Reliable Health, Overflowing and Buoyant, that swings life's pendulum pleasantly and successfully 365 days each year.

**BUSINESS POWER** That overwhelming Business Power that brushes aside difficulties and prejudices—the Business Power that is limitless because it operates according to the hidden laws of Mind Science and attracts business people to you.

TO SAVE DELAY—This "Coupon Enrollment" entitles you to IMMEDIATE enrollment (WITHOUT OBLIGATION) The Grass Looks Greener Ahead but when You Get There It's Just the Same. Enroll NOW

Learn what your Character, Abilities, Talents and Powers are. This SELF-ANALYSIS sent FREE.



### Directions for Enrollment

To avoid delay, I wish you to enroll me at once for your one year's Course of Training as sold at \$100 which includes 20 Mental, Business, Health and Energy Lessons—12 Individual Monthly Lecture References—18 Sections of six lessons on Body, Brain and Energy Building—Self-Analysis Chart—Review Letters and Progress Reports. For the full and complete year's training I am to pay you ONLY 10 per cent on my INCREASED SALARY or EARNINGS for one year, and will order my Encyclopedia Text Book direct from the publisher and arrange to pay them \$1 down and \$2 monthly immediately upon receipt of your reply, giving me their address.

This Enrollment Places You Under No Obligation

We reserve the right to refuse any Enrollment

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BUSINESS PSYCHOLOGY, Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue New York City



## DIVIDENDS

**AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY**  
 New York, March 1, 1918.  
**PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK**  
 DIVIDEND No. 76

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ %) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared payable Monday, April 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, March 11, 1918.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.  
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

**AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY**  
 New York, March 1, 1918.  
**COMMON CAPITAL STOCK**  
 DIVIDEND No. 62

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) and an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable Monday, April 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, March 11, 1918.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.  
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

**AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY**

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

**AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY**

Convertible Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

**AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY**

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, April 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 15, 1918.

On account of the annual meeting the transfer books will be closed from Saturday, March 16, to Tuesday, March 26, 1918, both days included.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

**LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.,**  
 St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 25, 1918.

A dividend of one and three quarters per cent. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ %) has been declared on the Preferred stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable April 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

## OFFICE OF

**The Niagara Falls Power Co.**

15 Broad St., New York, Feb. 28, 1918.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 26th day of February, 1918, a dividend of \$2 per share on the capital stock of the Company was declared from the surplus net profits, payable on the 15th day of April, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of March, 1918.

F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

**RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.**

25 Broad St., New York, March 1, 1918.

The Executive Committee of Ray Consolidated Copper Company has declared, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1918, a dividend of one dollar per share, payable March 30th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 9th, 1918.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

**UTAH COPPER COMPANY,**

120 Broadway, New York, March 1st, 1918.

The Board of Directors of Utah Copper Company have declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1918, a dividend of Two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per share, payable March 30th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 9th, 1918.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

**INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY**  
 2 Rector Street.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15, 1918. The stock transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

WILLIAM H. BARNARD, Treasurer.

# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

**ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION**

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

**SECTION I. ORAL AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION.**
**The Story of the Week.**

1. You are at a meeting attended by many people who have relatives living in Russia. Give a clear account of the entire Russian situation as revealed in the news of the week.

2. You are the teacher of a class in current events. Explain to your class the present situation on the Western Front. Use a map in order to make your meaning clear.

3. You are a "Four Minute Speaker" at a moving picture show. Tell your audience about the work of the American soldiers on the battle front, making your account such that it will awaken a spirit of pride and of patriotism.

**Editorial Articles.**

1. Select from the editorial articles all that is said concerning the Teutonic allies, and weave it into a single unified article.

2. Select from the editorial articles all that is said concerning the past and the future of the Great War, and make a new article that will emphasize the prospects for the future.

**The Sixth Message from the United States Government.**

1. Give a spirited speech in which you show that any person may aid and comfort the enemy by spreading falsehoods concerning the United States forces. Add to clearness and emphasis by the use of details.

2. Write a short, emphatic editorial article for your school paper, telling what is the duty of any person who hears malicious statements concerning the United States.

**The Battle Cry of Freedom. By Albert Bushnell Hart.**

1. Write a clear résumé of the entire article.

2. Give a patriotic speech in which you show how "E Pluribus" properly ends with "Unum."

**Why Russia's Army Fell to Pieces. By Edward A. Ross.**

1. You are at a neighborhood meeting. Explain orally the reasons for the decline of Russia's fighting power. Give all the principal points that are given in the article.

2. Write a patriotic composition of contrast, in which you show the difference between Russia's army, past and present, and the army of the United States.

**The Hostess Houses. By Mary Alden Hopkins.**

1. You are an attendant at a Hostess House. Write an imaginary diary, giving the details of a single day's work.

2. Write an argument in which you support the following proposition: The work of the Hostess Houses is a great patriotic service.

**The Food Fight. By Edward Earle Purinton.**

1. Write a short, emphatic circular for distribution in your neighborhood, telling how all may aid in the good fight.

2. Point out the various ways in which the writer made the article interesting, clear and emphatic.

**Service in "Cits."**

1. Some one has written to you saying: "I wish I could do something for my country, but I don't know how." Write a letter explaining what different types of service are open to all people. Urge your friend to select some one of these for which you think he is fitted.

**SECTION II. LITERATURE.**
**The Party at the Red House. By George Eliot.**

1. You are introducing a person who will read the selection. Without using notes, explain the situation.

2. What makes the work of George Eliot so interesting to different types of readers?

3. Make a list of the characters named in the selection, and give a character sketch of every one.

4. Show how the account of the party rises in interest.

5. Show that the selection has the following characteristics: humor, satire, sympathetic description, realism, romance.

**The New Books.**

1. What quality is necessary for permanent success in poetry?

**HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS**

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

**I. A Campaign for Intelligent Patriotism—"E Pluribus Unum."**

1. Quiz your classmates upon their knowledge of the history of the United States summarized in Professor Hart's article: *e. g.*, (a) efforts at federation before the adoption of the Constitution; (b) the story of the Constitutional Convention; (c) attempts at nullification and secession; etc.

2. What is the central thought in this article? Quote a sentence which summarizes this thought.

3. "... they did not realize that nations yet unborn . . . would adopt or imitate the federal principles which they embodied in a formal constitution." What is the significance of this statement?

4. Show how the Constitution was "a means of reconciling the power of a nation with the local scrutiny of a town meeting or a county court."

5. "The Constitution pointed out the means of performing the great national task which the Constitution imposed." What is this task?

6. What does the sentence in the last paragraph beginning, "We love our states," mean to you?

**II. The War "Peters Out" in the East—"Half the German Program Accomplished," "Back to the Barbarians," "Why Russia's Army Fell to Pieces," "The Occupation of Russia," "The Russian Peace Treaty," "Finland Makes Peace," "Rumania Makes Peace."**

1. Summarize the facts given in the above references which prove that half of the German program is accomplished. What is the other half of the program?

2. How far is the disruption of the Russian army a result of its military failures? How far is it a cause?

3. Is the judgment rendered in the last paragraph of Mr. Ross's article justified by the facts?

4. Indicate on a map the provinces which have been separated from Russia (a) by military occupation, (b) by peace negotiations, (c) the regions which the revolutionary government still controls.

5. Give details of one or more of the historical incidents referred to in the second editorial.

**III. On the Western Front—"The Prospects of the Opening Campaign," "Trying Out the Line," "On the American Front."**

1. Draw a map showing the regions in which the western armies are pitted against each other; include the Italian front. Indicate, as far as you can, the territory held by each of the belligerents.

2. Read "The Great War Year by Year" in "From the First Shot," published by the Independent Corporation, or some other similar account of the war. Summarize the military campaigns of the West.

3. What parts of the Line are most likely to be the scene of active fighting this spring?

**IV. Will Japan Occupy Eastern Siberia?—"Proposed Japanese Intervention in Siberia," "The Japanese Decision."**

1. Can you discover in these news items evidence of a Japanese "Monroe Doctrine"?

2. By what right and for what purpose does Japan propose to send an expedition into Siberia?

3. What is the attitude of the European Allies toward the proposed action? The attitude of the people of the United States?

**V. The Problem of Food—"The Food Fight."**

1. "You don't need a gun to be a fighter in this war." Prove that this statement is true.

2. "Meat, wheat and sugar are the food staples of war." Collect all the data you can in support of this statement.

3. "How have the other nations at war met the international food shortage?" Answer the question.

4. What are we asked to do as individuals? Check each of the ways in which your family has helped. Describe in detail some of the things you personally have done.

5. Follow out one or more of the suggestions given under "FAMILY WAR FOOD PLAN" and report the results to the class.



# Saving the Money That Slipped Through Their Fingers

How an Investment of \$2.00 Grew to \$7,000 in Seven Years Without Speculation

BY ARTHUR H. PATTERSON

MR. AND MRS. B. live in Connecticut. He is a clerk in the office of a manufacturing plant. They have been married ten years and for the first three years of their married life they not only failed to save but actually went in debt over \$400. They now have two children, own a comfortable cottage home which is appraised at \$3,500 and is clear and free. They have savings-bank accounts of \$1,800 and \$1,700 invested in 7% preferred securities. And every dollar of this money has been saved from salary during the past seven years, an average of \$1,000 per year.

I am going to tell you their story, or rather let Mr. B. tell it as he related it to me. If you are facing the crisis in your affairs which the B.'s faced in those early days of married life, it may help you to meet it and come off victorious.

Listen to what Mr. B. says:

I am now 37 years of age; married and the Daddy of two children. When I was married I had exactly \$750 on hand in cash, inherited from my father's estate. Up to that time I never saved a nickel and if this money hadn't come as a windfall, we could not have been married. I held a good position and was earning \$2,000 a year. That was in 1907. For the next three years Jane and I just let things run along, living comfortably on my salary. The \$750 which I inherited went for furniture and home needs and we did manage to buy—on the spur of early married ambition, perhaps—\$300 more of furniture which we paid for out of my salary. But all the rest of it went for clothing, rent, food, amusement, books, cigars, etc. We spent it as it came and it was always a race between our cash and our bills to see which would be on top at the end of the month. Usually the cash lost. But the bills didn't press or worry me. I ran accounts with tradesmen who knew me and knew I was good for it. But gradually the bills distanced the cash and at the end of three years I was in a hole just \$400; and then the situation grew serious because we had a baby and in order to pay the emergency bills of the occasion, I had to let my other creditors wait and they became restless.

Jane and I had tried time and time again to live within my salary and save a few dollars, but it wasn't any use. We lacked the backbone somehow and didn't have the necessary system to help us see it through. One day I came across a remark made by James Hill, the railroad builder, and it set me thinking. It burned itself into my brain. It was this:

*"If you want to know whether you are going to be a success or failure in life, you can easily find out. The test is simple and infallible. Are you able to save money? If not, drop out. You will fail as sure as you live. You may not think so, but you will. The seed of success is not in you."*

I went home and that evening Jane and I had a long heart-to-heart talk. We sat up until one o'clock, studying, planning, debating, wondering how we could change our shiftless, easy-going habits so that we could feel that we were going to be classified with the successful ones and not the failures.

We made up our minds that from that night on not a penny would be spent for other than bare necessities until every debt had been paid. We resolved to live on half my salary, reasoning that if other people whom we knew could live respectably on \$1,000, there was no reason why we shouldn't. Then Jane said: "We ought to keep a cash account and put down just where the money goes. We can't go by guesswork any longer. We've been living that way for three years. We'll begin now to keep a record of our money."

What Jane said brought to my mind an advertisement which I had seen only a few days before, about an Expense Book for family accounts. So I got the magazine and found the ad. It told about the Economy Expense Book for personal and household accounting. The description told me that it was exactly the thing we needed and before going to bed I wrote a letter ordering a copy. In a few days it came, and Jane and I had an interesting session studying it and entering the Cash and Expenditure Items which we had been keeping tab of since the midnight resolution.

That book taught us something about the science of home economics. We learned, for instance, that in a properly arranged budget a man earning the salary I did could save, without stinting, at least 30% of his salary. But we were beating that figure. We had raised the ante to 50%, and that without suffering for a single need. Of course, we had cut out the theatre, the cigars, the expensive lunches and we'd begun to get acquainted with some of our discarded clothes all over again. And I learned that rent consumed in the balanced budget 17½% (which was about our cost); food was 25% and we cut it to 21%; clothes 17% we chopped to 5% that first year, and it never rose over 10% the first four years.

We started on the new system in April, 1910. The following April when we balanced the books for the first year we found this result: Every single bill paid and \$653 in the savings bank! Glorious! We were out of the woods and for the first time in my entire business career I had visions of success on which I could actually stand without breaking through into the quicksands of despair. We celebrated that night in good style with a dinner and the theatre and that's become part of the program ever since—the annual dinner of the board of directors, Jane calls it.

The rest is easy. We were on the right track and once started nothing could turn us back.

We stuck right to the original program for three years, living on half my salary and saving the other half. Then I got a raise of \$250 and that made it quite a bit easier. A year ago I got another raise, bringing my salary up to \$2,500, where it now stands.

I've never had the least trouble, since starting on the first page of my first copy of Woolson's Economy Expense Book, in living within my income and saving money.

That book brought us, not only independence, but it changed me from a worried, half-baked existence into a self-respecting, successful man. I am in a position, as the result of our joint efforts, where I need look to no man for favors; and further than that, my success has brought us into a circle of friends, both business and social, who value us because we are looked upon in our town as "worth while" and "the sort who are getting ahead."

\*\*\*\*\*

Woolson's Economy Expense Book is designed to keep track of the income and expenses of the average family in a systematic manner. Each book is made to contain the records of four consecutive years.

No knowledge of bookkeeping or accounting is necessary to properly keep a Woolson Book. The lifetime experience of an expert accountant is in the book. He devised it for his own household and planned it so his wife could keep it.

Two minutes daily is sufficient to keep it written up to date. At the end of each week and month and year you not only know where every penny went, but you will have an analysis and comparative table of all the various expenditures, showing just what it went for. Every detail of money management is provided for by a simple, easy-system that a 12-year-old child could handle.

This book has proved truly a godsend to thousands because it has taught them a sure way to manage their finances. With it you know every minute just where you are money-wise. It automatically shows every penny of income and outgo; just how much for groceries, dress, rent, medicine, amusement, car-fare, etc.—and all this instantly and plainly. It is not complicated or tiresome. In fact, once you have started keeping a Woolson Book you will find it fascinating as a game and a miser for saving money.

The publishers are desirous while the interest of the American public is fastened on the problem of high-cost-of-living, to distribute several hundred thousand copies of the new greatly improved edition and are doing it in this way:

Merely write to them and ask that a copy be sent you without cost for a five days' examination. If at the end of the time you decide to keep it, you send \$2.00 in payment, or if you wish to return it, you can do so without further obligation. Send no cash. Merely fill in the coupon, supply business reference, mail, and the book will be sent you immediately.

GEORGE J. WOOLSON & COMPANY  
118 West 32nd Street  
New York City

George J. Woolson & Company  
118 West 32nd Street  
New York City

Without obligation please send me, all charges prepaid, Woolson's Economy Expense Book. I agree to send \$2.00 in five days or return the book.

Name .....  
Address .....  
.....  
.....



The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter. Copyright, 1918, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building, Chicago

# The Independent

Founded 1880

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Treasurer

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## WORDS OF THE WEEK

**"DRYS" AND "WETS"**—Nicknames applied respectively to the advocates and opponents of prohibition.

**WHITE GUARD**—The revolutionary militia organized in Finland for the purpose of maintaining the republic which has recently been proclaimed by the Finns.

**GROUND SCHOOLS**—Schools which give courses—usually about eight weeks long—in the theory of aerodynamics and kindred subjects of importance to an aviator, map-making, photography, bomb-dropping, gun-sighting, etc. These schools prepare the students for actual flying.

**SMILEAGE BOOKS**—\$1 and \$5 books of five cent coupons published for distribution among the soldiers in training camps. The coupons are to be used by men in uniform as tickets of admission to the temporary theaters which have been erected and are being managed by the Committee on Training Camp Activities.

**NATIONAL PARTY**—A combination of leaders who represent the dissenters of the Socialist party, the remnants of the Progressive party, a rump of the Prohibition party and the National Nonpartisan League. These leaders met recently in Chicago and adopted a platform on which they expect to make a fight in the coming Congressional campaign.

**BRITISH LABOR PARTY**—A combination of trade unions and coöperative societies under the leadership of men like Arthur Henderson, Ramsey McDonald and Philip Snowden, which is formulating plans for political action in the next general election. It was at a conference of leaders of this party that Lloyd George delivered his speech on Britain's war aims on January 5, 1918.

**ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, PRIMATE OF ENGLAND**—The title primate is bestowed upon the archbishops whom the Pope designates as his vicars in each country. In England the honor was divided between the two archbishops, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was known as Primate of All England, and the Archbishop of York, who was known as Primate of England. These titles are still retained, tho. of course, neither archbishop recognizes the authority of the Pope.

**SMOLNY INSTITUTE**—A group of buildings in the eastern section of Petrograd, situated on a hill overlooking the Neva. The buildings were erected in the second half of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth. They were occupied until the outbreak of the revolution by a school for the education of the daughters of military officers and civil servants. Last autumn the Petrograd workingmen's councils held meetings in these buildings and there took the steps which led to the over-

## CONTENTS FOR MARCH 23, 1918

Volume 93, Number 3616

### EDITORIALS

The Resurrection of Lithuania	477
No Compounded Peace	478
Good Counsel	478
The Austrian Paradox	478
A New Route to India	479

### THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Air Raids	480
First American Raid	480
Rumanian-Russian Peace	480
Moscow the Capital of Russia	481
The Protection of Siberia	482
Finland Under German Control	482
President's Message to the Russian People	482
Speeding Up War Work	483
The Great War (Chronology)	483
American Losses in France	483
An Attack Upon the Direct Primary	483
War Risk Insurance	484
National Party Convenes	484
Political Indictments	484
The Second Red Cross Drive	484
In Congress	485
"Dry Zones" at Naval Centers	485
Ships Will Win	486
By Hamilton Holt	
Shanghaied with the Fleet	488
By Burnell Poole	
THE BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM	
Freedom of the Seas	490
By Arthur M. Wolfson	
The Independent-Harper's Weekly News-Pictorial	491
America Remote	494
By Janet Payne Whitney	
The House on the Sand (Verse)	495
By Harry Kemp	
EIGHT STORIES OF GOOD CHEER	
Colonel Newcome's Return	496
By William Thackeray	
Capital Copy	503
The Independent Lesson Plans	504

throw of Kerensky. The buildings are now occupied by the offices of the revolutionary government.

**KARS AND BATUM** (Bah toom')—The provinces at the eastern end of the Black Sea. Batum is the port and terminal of the overland route into central and southern Asia. It is also the port of outlet for the great oil fields at Baku on the Caspian Sea. These provinces were wrested from the Turks in the Russo-Turkish wars of the nineteenth century. They are now returned to Turkey by the terms of the recent peace.

**SINN FEIN** (Shinn Fain)—The party which desires complete independence for Ireland. Some of its leaders inaugurated the insurrection of April, 1916. The founders and leaders attempted a revival of the Gaelic language and literature. The words Sinn Fein are Gaelic and mean "for Ourselves." They sum up the attitude of the party toward all programs for Irish reform.

## J U S T A W O R D

The next issue of The Independent will be a special War Number to commemorate the first anniversary of America's entrance into the Great War and to present a survey of the progress we have made. The Government of the United States will tell the American people what has been accomplished and what is being done to win the war, in a message written by George Creel, chairman of Committee on Public Information, appointed by President Wilson.

A birdseye view of the battlefields and a summary of world events during the past year will be written by Edwin E. Slosson, Literary Editor of The Independent.

The News-Pictorial section will be devoted to photographs of the American troops at the front. Numerous other illustrations will show the various phases of our war work over here. On the cover of this issue will be reproduced a poster by Raleigh of America's answer to Teuton brutality.

\* \*

"What Are We Fighting For?" is the title of a series of articles to be begun in The Independent next week, which will present a broad and authoritative discussion of the motives and ideals that underlie America's participation in this war. President Lowell, of Harvard University; Prof. John Dewey, of the philosophy department in the University of Chicago; Corra Harris, author of "In the Valley," "A Circuit Rider's Wife," "Co-Citizens" and many other stories interpreting the philosophy of common folks, will begin the series. Other authors will be announced later.

## T H E N E W P L A Y S

*Mrs. Warren's Profession*, by George Bernard Shaw, is presented by the Washington Square Players. A remarkably fresh production for a revival, due chiefly to the dominating force of Mary Shaw's interpretation of the title role. Diantha Pattison plays the part of Vivian with clarity and conviction. (Comedy Theater.)

*A Cure for Curables* is a delightful light comedy founded on one of Corra Harris' short stories. What happens in the fashionable Southern sanitarium when a common sense young doctor takes charge and compels the pampered inmates to dig in the garden and eat bread and milk is told with a delicious Southern humor and charm. (39th Street Theater.)

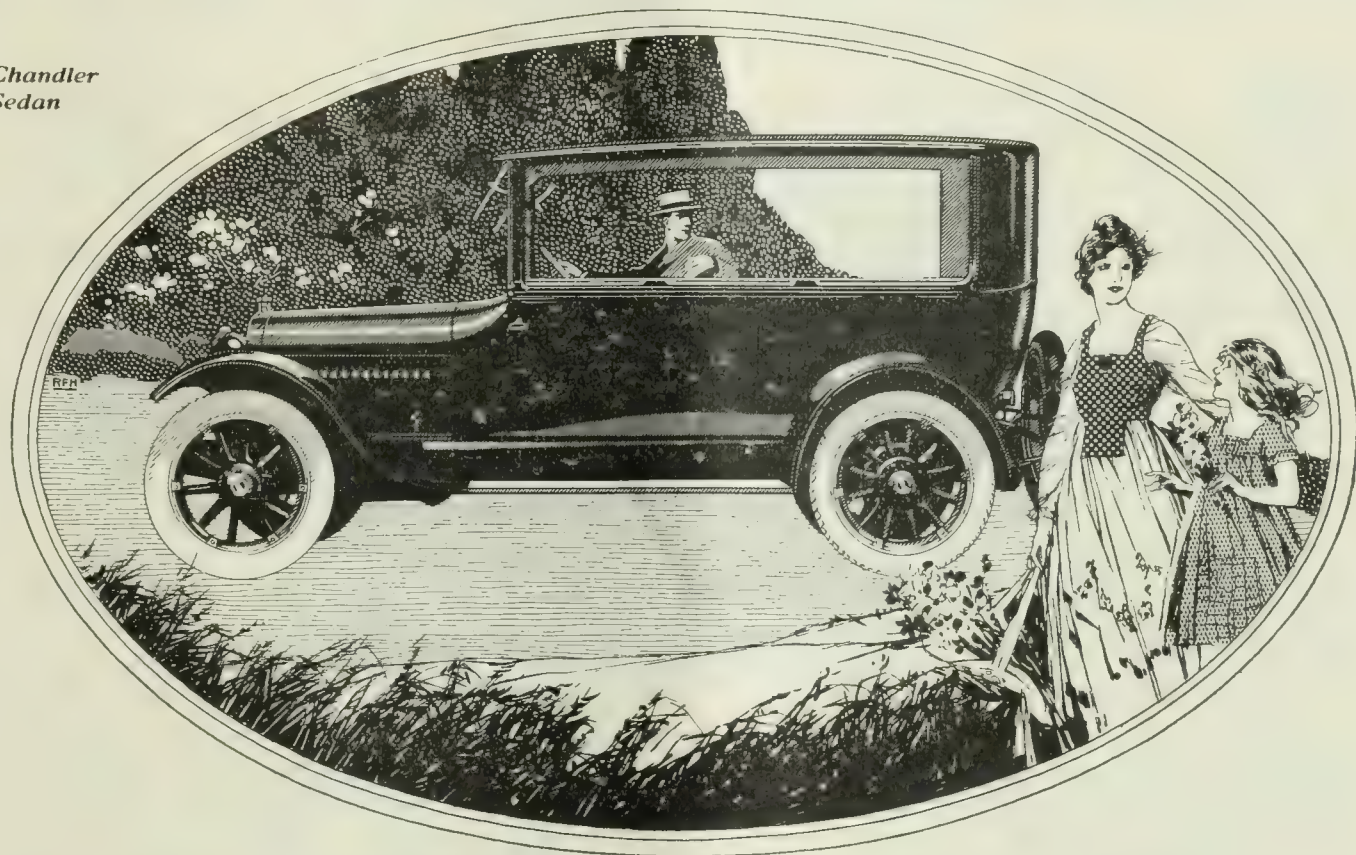
*Success* strikes the happy medium of human appeal between sentiment and tragedy, in its story of a great actor who drinks himself to degradation and finally comes back. Brandon Tynan plays the leading part excellently; Jess Dandy as Mike Lewis, the progressive play producer who sees a chance for Shakespeare in musical comedy yet, provides the laughs. (Harris Theater.)



# CHANDLER SIX

*Famous For Its Marvelous Motor*

*Chandler  
Sedan*



## The Chandler Sedan Affords You Four-Season Service

**H**ANDSOME in design and economical in operation, this Chandler seven-passenger convertible sedan affords full four-season usefulness that is keenly appreciated by those who demand the maximum of efficiency and comfort in their motor cars.

This sedan body is instantly convertible from an entirely enclosed car to one fully as open as a touring car with top up. Windows may be lowered away or entirely removed and the window posts are removable. The body is most substantially constructed—built by Fisher—and stands the stress even of rough country roads. The upholstery is of a serviceable grey cloth material.

Mounted upon the famous Chandler chassis, distinguished particularly for its great motor, this sedan offers motor car value only approached by other cars selling for hundreds of dollars more.

### SIX SPLENDID BODY TYPES

*Seven-Passenger Touring Car, \$1595      Four-Passenger Roadster, \$1595*  
*Four-Passenger Sport Model, \$1675*  
*Convertible Sedan, \$2295      Convertible Coupe, \$2195      Limousine, \$2895*

*(All prices f. o. b. Cleveland)*

Let the Chandler Sedan Be Your Choice Now

**CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO**

Export Department: 1790 Broadway, New York

Cable Address: "Chanmotor"



# The Tooth Destroyer

## Is That Germ-Breeding Film

*All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities*



### Facts That Everyone Should Know

Dental practice in late years has made enormous progress. Many old theories have been abandoned. Many new methods have been adopted, after long clinical tests.

This is one which refers to teeth cleaning. And dental authorities feel that everyone should know it.

An evident fact is that old tooth-brushing methods have failed. Statistics show that tooth decay and pyorrhea have constantly increased. Tartar forms and teeth discolor—all despite the daily brushing. And dentists now know why.

The reason lies in a film—that slimy film. You can feel it. It constantly accumulates. It gets into crevices and hardens and stays. Even on smooth surfaces it accumulates.

That film absorbs stains and discolors. It hardens into tartar. It holds food particles which ferment and form acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth—the cause of decay.

It harbors germs and breeds them—millions of them. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. In various cases they enter the tissues and enter the stomach, causing many serious troubles. Nearly all tooth troubles and many others are now traced to that film on teeth.

Much of that film escapes the tooth brush. The ordinary dentifrice cannot dissolve it. Many kinds make it more difficult to remove. That is why tooth cleaning has been so ineffective.

But now a new-day dentifrice—called Pepsodent—acts directly on that film. It solves the problem of clean, safe teeth as nothing else has done. And now, having been accepted by able authorities, we urge you to prove it by a one-week test.

### A One-Week Test Will Be a Revelation

Pepsodent is based on the fact that the film is albuminous matter. The basis of Pepsodent is pepsin, the digestant of albumin.

The object is to dissolve the film. Then to daily combat the film, preventing its accumulation.

Pepsin long seemed forbidden. It is useless unless activated. And the usual activating agent is an acid, harmful to the teeth.

But science has now solved that problem. It has discovered an activating method which is absolutely harmless. Five governments have already granted patents. That activating method is now used in Pepsodent.

Dental authorities have now submitted this dentifrice to three years of clinical tests. They have applied it in thousands of cases, carefully watching results.

Now that they have accepted it, we offer the product to everyone for home tests. And we urge its universal use.

Send the coupon for a One-Week Tube. Use it like any tooth paste—it is delightful. Then watch the results.

Note how clean your teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. Note how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears. Note how it polishes the teeth.

That 7-day test will be a revelation. You will know what clean teeth mean. You will know that your teeth's chief enemy—film—can be defeated daily. And we do not believe that you will ever again return to old teeth-cleaning methods.

As a reminder, cut out the coupon now.

### One-Week Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT CO.

Dept. 98, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.  
Chicago, Ill.

Mail One-Week Tube of Pepsodent to

Name .....

Address .....

**Pepsodent** PAT. OFF.  
REG. U.S.

*The New-Day Dentifrice*

Sold by Druggists in Large Tubes

THE PEPSODENT CO.

Dept. 98, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



The Government's survey of America's first year in the war—the seventh weekly message to the American people—will be presented in The Independent next week by George Creel, Chairman of Committee on Public Information, appointed by President Wilson

## THE RESURRECTION OF LITHUANIA

**A**NOTHER of the new nations that have sprung into life from the disintegrating body of Russia is Lithuania. As in the case of Finland, Poland and Ukraina, it was largely thru American influence and aid that Lithuania has found its freedom, but unfortunately Germany gets the credit of the act of liberation. There are some 750,000 Lithuanians in America, driven here by the frightful persecutions of the Autocrat of All the Russias. But tho they have here found liberty and prosperity they have not forgotten their motherland in chains. The Pennsylvania coal miner and the New England factory hand have contributed of their earnings to help those who were left behind and to print and smuggle over the Lithuanian literature which was prohibited in Russia. A Scranton physician, John Szlupas, was president of the convention of Lithuanian delegates which, meeting at Stockholm, declared the independence of Lithuania on January 8, 1918. This is but repeating the action taken during the abortive Russian revolution of 1905, when a convention of 2000 Lithuanians declared for a Diet of their own "to be chosen without distinction of sex, race or creed." Let us hope that this time the declaration holds, altho one cannot hope much for a nation inaugurated under Teutonic auspices.

Lithuania has been one of the most unfortunate of the unfortunate class of buffer states. Being neither Teuton nor Slav, but lying between these eternal enemies, the Lithuanians have been harried in turn by the one and the other and oftentimes oppressed by both. All the power of court, church, market and school has been exercised in the germanization of those on one side the boundary and the russification of those on the other. Yet neither Kaiser nor Czar has been able to extinguish the language nor the consciousness of the common race. The Lithuanian language is the most ancient of living languages. It is nearer to the original Indo-European stock than any other European language. Words and even sentences spoken in ancient Sanskrit may be understood by a Lithuanian peasant. The philosopher Kant, who wrote a Lithuanian grammar and was himself of Lithuanian origin, declared that "Lithuania must be preserved, for her tongue possesses the key which opens all enigmas not only of philology but also of history." A kindred language and people, Old Prussian or Bo-russian, were extinguished three hundred years ago, altho the name and somewhat of the blood have passed down to those who now bear the name.

The American reader is apt to have got his knowledge of Lithuanian history from the fiery pages of Sienkiewicz, who was of Lithuanian descent altho his name has been polan-

ized and he wrote from the Polish standpoint. "The Deluge," in which that irresistible hero, Kmita, banneret of Orsha, fights thru a thousand pages for his lady-love, Olenka, is laid mostly in Lithuania. In "The Knights of the Cross" Sienkiewicz tells the story of the defeat of the Teutons by the Lithuanians at the battle of Tannenberg in 1410.

But in 1914 a second battle was fought at Tannenberg, when fortune favored the other side and Hindenburg inflicted such a blow upon the Russians that they were never able to recover from it. This brought the German hordes into the heart of Lithuania and the story of their brutality, as it has been told to American ears by eye-witnesses, is more horrible than anything we have heard from Belgium.

The Prussian power which now dominates Central Europe and endangers the whole world had its origin in these Teutonic Knights of the Cross, who were commissioned by the Pope in 1234 to defend Christendom against the heathen Lithuanians. But the sort of Christianity carried over the border by the Teutonic knights bore little resemblance to the religion of him whose symbol they wore on their breasts, so we need not wonder that the Lithuanians were the last of European peoples to abandon paganism. Roger Bacon in the thirteenth century saw clearly that the Germans were preventing the spread of Christianity while pretending to promote it:

There is no doubt that all the heathen nations beyond Germany would long ago have been converted but for the brutality of the German House, because the Pagan race has again and again been ready to receive the faith in peace thru preaching. But they of the German House will not allow it, because they want to subjugate them and reduce them to slavery, and by subtle persuasions they have for years deceived the Roman Church. This is notorious, otherwise I would not make the charge.

For 1386 years after the birth of Christ the perpetual fire burned on the altar before the wooden image of Perkunas, the Thunder God, in the midst of the sacred oak grove on the hill overlooking Vilna. But on that date the fire was quenched and the grove was cut down, for the Prince of Lithuania accepted the Catholic faith for himself and his people that he might marry the Princess Yadvida of Poland, and the pagan Prince Yagyello became the Christian King Vladislav II, of united Poland and Lithuania. The marriage of the rulers was not a fortunate one and the union of the realms was most unhappy. Never was a people, it seems, so disliked by all its neighbors as the Poles. The Lithuanians of the United States are divided into three groups: the Socialists, who are or have been inclined to look to Germany for help; the Clericals, who favor the Russian connection; and the Nationalists, who declare for complete independence. But



all three agree on one point; that never again will they consent to union with Poland.

They do, however, hope for union with the Letts, lying to the north of Lithuania, and of kindred race altho of another language and religion. They also desire, tho under the circumstances they can hardly hope, that East Prussia, comprizing the Lithuanians under German rule, should be reunited to Lithuania. If so, the new republic would start out in life with a population of some seven million and with Riga and Königsberg as its ports on the Baltic.

## NO COMPOUNDED PEACE

THE dictionary has it that to compound a felony is "to agree, for a consideration, not to prosecute or punish a wrong-doer." The compounding of a felony is itself a crime.

There are some indications—and there is a strong probability—that the "Potsdam gang," to use Dr. van Dyke's vigorous phrase, would be very glad indeed to induce Germany's enemies to compound the felonies it has committed during three years and a half. A vagrant rumor from Switzerland suggests the imminence of another "peace drive" from Berlin. Why not? Germany is busily engaged in raking in and storing away the rich stores of plunder that luck—and the Bolsheviki—have opened up for her in the East. Why should she not be willing to pay a high price for quick relief from that relentless, torturing, menacing pressure in the West? Why should she not make smooth proposals, glittering offers, smilingly treacherous suggestions? We can expect nothing else. We must guard against nothing else with half so much vigilance.

There must be no compounding of the Teutonic felonies. There must be no bargain and compromise peace, which will leave the criminal spirit and the criminal strength of the German felons unbroken. We must seek peace thru victory. Only such a peace will bring security and justice and righteousness back to the earth.

## GOOD COUNSEL

GENERAL PERSHING has issued an order to the members of the American Expeditionary Force which it would be well for every American at home to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest. It reads thus:

Never trust any one who asks questions of a military character or who seems to be much interested in questions of such a nature, even tho such a person appears to be an American officer.

Any man, woman, or child, or even a man wearing the uniform of an American, or in the uniform of a soldier of the allied armies, can be a spy.

In fact, say nothing that you would not wish to reach the ears of the enemy. And for this same reason never enter into any correspondence with an unknown person, for this is one of the chief means used by the enemy to procure information.

In the streets and in public places do not fail to remember that the very walls have ears. Therefore do not express your opinion upon any military question or even on the war in general.

Don't give the impression of a pessimistic view of the situation either by word or action, and always have confidence in the success of our army and of our cause.

The last paragraph in particular should be taken to heart by every loyal citizen. Pessimism accomplishes nothing. Confidence in a righteous cause, exprest in action, will move the earth.

## THE AUSTRIAN PARADOX

WHEN a French politician who had been thru the Great Revolution was asked what he had accomplished during those stirring years he replied: "I lived." Bolder men had made history and been rewarded by the guillotine; for him it was enough to have outwitted the executioner. Such is the Hapsburg monarchy among the states of Europe. Austria has been defeated by all her neighbors, by the Swiss, the Prussians, the French, the Russians and the Italians. Until Russia came to her help

in 1849 she was helpless before her own subjects, the Hungarians; until Germany came to her help in 1915 she was driven back by the Russians and held in check by the Serbians. In an age of intense nationalism Austria alone has attempted to govern without help from the national principle; to rule not alien minorities, as did Germany and the late Russian Empire, but alien majorities. Considering the extent of her realms and the numbers of her people, the greatness of her resources and the high capacity of the races under her rule, the contribution of Austria to political, industrial and intellectual progress has been discreditably small. But the Austrian state can boast, and it is no small boast, "I lived." In spite of every external defeat and endless internal misery and discontent, the Austrian realms have been but little diminished by the centuries and bid fair to stand almost undiminished for years to come.

There were three paths which the Austrian Government might have chosen had it desired more than survival; three solutions to the problem of welding a score of nationalities into a united nation. The Austrian Government chose none of these; it dared not. Any logical course of policy might have been fatal to the state, whose very existence was a defiance of logic. The greatest Prussian statesman was Bismarck, whose ruthless policy was directed toward the re-making of Europe. The greatest Austrian statesman was Metternich, whose policy, equally unscrupulous, was wholly devoted to preventing any political change whatever from taking place in Europe. The contrast between these two men gives the full measure of the contrast between the vigorous aggressiveness of Prussia and the tortuous compromises of Austria.

One logical solution for the Austrian problem would have been the abandonment of the national idea; the erection of the Hapsburg realms into a cosmopolitan commonwealth wherein no national group was favored or repressed. This solution now seems Utopian because Czech and German, Magyar and Croat, Pole and Ruthenian have come to hate each other more than they love their Emperor. But the fires of nationality burned very low in the eighteenth century, and had the Government thenceforth striven to create an "Austria" which could be a common Fatherland to all the peoples of the realm, a new nation might have emerged from the melting pot as strong and prosperous as the United States, which is made up of elements quite as diverse. But this solution did not commend itself to the rulers of the state because it meant the abandonment of cherished historic privileges which placed some provinces in subjection to others and all of them in subjection to the German court. Besides, the creation of a common nationality might mean the creation of a common public opinion which would be fatal to autocratic rule. If the peoples of the empire were not kept fighting each other they might all join to fight the Government.

Another possibility lay in the opposite direction. Instead of welding the many peoples of the empire into one the Government might have recognized their diversity and permitted each national group to enjoy fullest autonomy. Thus Austria-Hungary might have become a stable federal state, a larger Switzerland, in which the lion and the lamb could dwell together in peace because they were not locked into the same cage. This solution, however, demanded a greater stock of insight and good will than Austrian statecraft has ever possessed. Until it was too late, the rulers of the state underestimated the rising passions of national pride and made no consistent attempt to placate them. Also the love of bullying, repression and interference in local affairs was too deeply rooted in the heart of officialdom to be so easily abandoned.

A third possibility was German nationalism. Austria, whose ruling court and capital city were almost as purely German as Munich or Berlin, might have regarded the empire as the Prussians have regarded their dominions, as German land from which all alien elements were to be expunged.



This solution, tho morally indefensible, might have had the practical advantage of turning a chaos of peoples into another Germany. But it was a far harder task to convert an overwhelming majority of Slavs, Latins and Magyars into patriotic Germans than to repress a few Poles, Danes and Alsatians; the Austrian Government wisely declined the task. Moreover, while the Hapsburgs hated all nationalism they dread German nationalism most of all, since the movement for German unity involved the expulsion of polyglot Austria from the new empire. When Bismarck united all the other German states into one nation he had to leave out Austria because of the mass of "indigestible" non-Germans she would have brought in with her. This meant that German destinies were thenceforth directed not by Hapsburgs, as in the days of Metternich, but by Hohenzollerns.

The Austrian Government has thrice made "the great refusal" to become a strong, prosperous and united nation. It declined to create a new cosmopolitan nation like our own. It declined to create a federal nation of many tongues like Switzerland. It declined to become a German state like the empire of the north. But it is still the Austrian Government; pursuing the motto of "divide and rule," fomenting national spirit here and repressing it there, rousing Croatia against Hungary and Ruthenian peasants against Polish nobles in 1848, subjecting Croatia to Hungary and Ruthenians to Poles in 1866, alternately persecuting Italian and Slovene, sometimes an obedient servant of German policy, sometimes a diplomatic counterweight to Germany, supporting Serbia against Bulgaria in 1886 and Bulgaria against Serbia in 1913, everywhere a mischief maker and marplot, but still in existence. If dancing on the tightrope be greater than plodding forward on the highway of progress, Austria's statesmen deserve the admiration of the world.

## THE NEW ROUTE TO INDIA

SOME thirty years ago the British were aroused by the cry "Russians at the gate of Herat!" Now a similar but more serious danger confronts the British Empire, for the Germans are at the gate of Herat, and the way to India opens before them. By the collapse of Russia and the surrender of Rumania the Black Sea becomes a German lake, and the railroad system which was constructed by Russia, largely with French funds, for the purpose of penetrating Persia and reaching India, now comes under the control of Germany.

The missing links in the chain of communication between the West and the East were supplied by two clauses in the recent treaties with Russia and Rumania. In the first Russia agrees to surrender the port of Batum on the Black Sea. By the second Rumania agrees to facilitate the transportation of troops across her territory to the port of Odessa. Now the news comes that Odessa has been occupied by the Germans. This means that troops from Berlin and Vienna may be sent directly overland to Odessa. From here they may be shipped across to the eastern end of the Black Sea and land at Batum. From Batum the railroad leads straight across to the petroleum port of Baku on the Caspian. Ferrying troops across the Caspian from Baku, one hundred and fifty miles, puts them upon the railroad leading to Merv. Here the Russian strategic railroad branches, one branch running south to Kushk, which is less than one hundred miles from Herat, and the other leading to Andijan in the heart of the Pamir.

Between these rail heads and India lies the buffer state of Afghanistan. The Emir of Afghanistan is in the pay of the British, but the Afghans, being Mohammedans, were formerly fierce enemies of the British, and it might be possible to rouse their former fanaticism by an appeal or a proclamation of a Jihad, or Holy War.

This is the appalling prospect which the German political and military maneuvers have opened up. It is, of course,

not in the least probable that the Germans, exhausted as they are and hard prest in the West, will attempt at the present time any such gigantic enterprize as an invasion of India, but such a possibility will remain for the future unless the German domination of southern Russia is overthrown.

Besides the route outlined, involving two transshipments, an overland route to India is opened now, for the Russian railroad runs down on both sides of the Caspian Sea, leading in the one case thru over the Caucasus and in the other leading thru to Samarkand. These railroads in their present state of demoralization would doubtless be of little value for the transportation of troops and munitions, but eventually they could be put in shape for this purpose, since for this purpose they were originally laid out. The recent rumors of German and Mohammedan agitation in Turkestan show clearly that the Germans have designs in this quarter. From Samarkand to Peshawer, the terminal of the British and Indian railroad, is only five hundred miles, and this is then the only gap in the way of an all-rail route from Berlin to Calcutta.

The German plan for the Berlin-Bagdad railroad extending to the Persian Gulf has been frustrated by the occupation of Bagdad by the British, but the route which the Germans have now acquired is more useful for their purpose and more dangerous to Great Britain than the one which they were prevented from consummating. Besides this it threatens the Bagdad route, since it could transport enemy armies down thru the Caucasus on to the right flank of the British forces on the Tigris. It is rumored that British officers have been for some time in the various Caucasian provinces trying to organize the Armenians and Georgians to hold, these mountain fastnesses against invasions of the Turks from the south or the Teutons from the north, but it will be difficult to make an effective stand here because there are no lines of transportation by which the necessary munitions may be sent from the Persian Gulf into the Caucasian region. On the map the situation looks very serious, but we may well doubt whether Germany has the man power to avail herself of the opportunities now opening to her in the East.

The way to make a short war is to prepare for a long war.—Lord Reading.

And the way to prepare for a long war is to determine to make it a short war.

A torpedo aimed at a steamer in a British harbor missed its mark and exploded against a rock. The fishing boats that hastened to the spot found the water filled with stunned fish and were able to ship an unprecedented consignment to London where the market price is high. We do not blame the lucky fishermen but we must call the attention of the Kaiser to the fact that fishing by dynamite is unsportsmanlike and illegal and any U-boat practising it in American waters will be liable to arrest by the game warden.

Roberto Piccinini was debarred from citizenship by a Supreme Court justice of New York because in the literary test he spelled "cat" with a *k*. It was natural that an Italian accustomed to a language where letters stand for definite sounds should make the mistake of assuming that English orthography was equally rational but he will have to learn that American liberty does not include liberty of spelling and that he will make himself more unpopular if he attempts to introduce this foreign custom than he would by eating garlic or belonging to the Mafia.

The Rev. Dr. Sheldon's arraignment of the British liquor traffic in our issue of March 2 is confirmed by cold figures which show that the people have spent more money for beer during the war than ever before. The average profits of eighty-six brewing companies during the last three years are nearly fifty per cent greater than during the three years preceding. Allsopp's, which made \$340,500 in 1913, made \$1,198,500 in 1917. The profits of Salt & Co. were \$151,500 in 1911 and \$490,500 in 1917. Brunner Mond have just added \$23,000,000 to their capital as "part of the accumulated profits." War and drink have always been associated in history and literature. It remains for America to prove that they are separable.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Air Raids

Nowadays people know when spring has come by the flights of airplanes. The policy of reprisals is now frankly adopted on both sides and the bombing of interior towns is a constant occurrence.

Last year the Germans directed their aerial attacks mostly against London, but now they are turning their attention toward Paris in retaliation, as they claim, for the recent French and British raids on German cities. On the night of March 11, when the city was covered by a thick fog, some sixty airplanes in nine squadrons crost the line and flew over the city, dropping numerous bombs. In the city twenty-nine persons were killed and fifty injured. Elsewhere five were killed and twenty-nine injured. The raid on Paris of the Friday before resulted in the death of thirteen and the wounding of fifty. But more fell victim to crushing and suffocation in the subway (Metropolitain), into which the people crowded for protection. In this subterranean jam sixty-six persons, mostly women and children, were killed. A bomb was dropt thru the roof of a maternity hospital at Nancy but failed to explode. Secretary Baker was in conference with General Bliss, the American Chief of Staff, in a Paris hotel when the raid came and upon the insistence of the proprietor the conference was adjourned to the wine cellar. Three of the German machines were brought down.

London is no longer immune on moonless nights. Lighted only by the stars and the aurora borealis seven or eight machines crost the Essex coast and two of them reached London. The first bomb hit a three-story dwelling of brick and concrete in the northwestern part of the city. The bomb crashed thru the roof and two floors before it exploded. While the police and volunteer rescuers were trying to clear away the wreckage three more bombs fell in the immediate vicinity. The losses include eleven killed and forty-six wounded.

Three Zeppelins passed over Yorkshire Wednesday night, but did little damage.

Naples has hitherto been supposed to be outside the war zone, since it is at the opposite end of the peninsula from the Austrian front, 300 miles away, but at one o'clock on the morning of March 11, a dirigible passed over the city, dropping twenty bombs. Most of them struck private houses, but one exploded in the Hospital of the Little Sisters, killing seven. Altogether sixteen people were killed and forty wounded. Venice has been several times bombarded.

On the other hand, the Allies have been equally active. Successful air raids on Coblenz, Mainz, Stuttgart and many other German cities are reported. On Coblenz a ton of explosives were



Press Illustrating

### PERSHING'S RIGHT HAND MAN

Major General Robert L. Bullard has been chosen by General Pershing to be the first of the lieutenant generals in command of an army of American soldiers in France. General Bullard has been promoted rapidly—he was a colonel in 1916—and he has proved his ability under fire in two wars. He served under General Pershing in the Philippines during the war with Spain, and commanded the militia in the Brownsville district during the Mexican trouble in 1916

dropt, causing widespread damage. The raid on Mainz was made by daylight and, according to the German report, caused the death of three soldiers, four women and one child and injuring many others. The British report having during the week dropt ten tons of bombs on Freiburg, three tons on the docks of Bruges, thirteen and a half tons on railway sidings and depots about Mons, Lens and St. Quentin, and seven tons between Lille and Cambrai.

On the Italian front the Allied



Chapin in St. Louis Republic

THE OPERATION WAS SUCCESSFUL, BUT—  
The patient was Russia; the doctors are Lenine and Trotzky

aviators have made daring raids far behind the Austrian lines. Bozen in the Tyrol was attacked repeatedly by night and here in bombing the barracks eight war prisoners were killed and many wounded. Five airmen on March 2 succeeded in flying over the Julian Alps and reaching Innsbruck, the capital of Tyrol. Finding the city was not protected by anti-aircraft guns they swooped down to within 300 yards of the streets, bombarding station, barracks and munition factories and killing many soldiers and civilians.

## First American Raid

At 5:15 on the morning of March 11 the first independent American raid was launched in the Toul sector. After a lively barrage fire of six minutes a large party went forward and penetrated to the second German line a distance of 300 yards. Twelve minutes later the Americans were back in their own trenches without the loss of a man. The enemy artillery was so thoroly silenced that it did not get into action for twenty minutes.

Southeast of the Toul sector Americans are participating with the French in a series of raids on the Lorraine front. The point of attack has hitherto been concealed, but is now stated to be Badonviller, eighteen miles east of Luneville. Here, after shelling the enemy lines for four hours, the Americans charged over No Man's Land. Finding the first trenches deserted they went on to the second line 800 yards further, but still could find no foe. So they carried off papers and supplies and blew up the dugouts. The Americans remained within the enemy lines for three-quarters of an hour.

A photograph taken by an airplane showed that the Germans had massed two hundred gas projectors at a certain point ready for the next attack. The American artillery was accordingly concentrated on that point and the whole gas battery wiped out. The new gases, especially the so-called "mustard," are more virulent and harder to eradicate than the chlorine and bromine used earlier in the war.

Secretary of War Baker, with a staff of seven, arrived at a French port on an American armored cruiser on March 10. He went immediately to Paris for consultation with the American officers and French officials.

## Rumanian-Russian Peace

The treaty of peace concluded last week between Rumania and the Quadruple Alliance was followed this week by a treaty with Russia. Its text has not been cabled, but apparently Rumanian troops are to be withdrawn from the southeastern part of Bessarabia, tho they are allowed to hold the parts of that province inhabited by Rumanians for the protection of people



and property. Points in dispute will be referred to an international commission including two Rumanian and two Russian representatives. Until a permanent partition and administration is provided for, authority will be vested in local self-governing bodies supported by local militia. Russian and political prisoners held by the Rumanians will be released.

It is understood that the Quadruple Alliance favors the annexation of Bessarabia to Rumania but leaves to Rumania the task of obtaining the desired territory either by force of arms or by agreement with its Russian claimants. Bessarabia was in 1878 seized by Russia very unjustly and very ungratefully after Rumania had aided her most effectively in her war against Turkey. The question, it would seem, concerns Rumania rather than Russia if the country is to remain divided on these lines, for what is left of Great Russia does not now touch upon Bessarabia. The Ukrainians are said to be willing to divide the country amicably on the basis of nationality.

The new Rumanian Premier, General Averescu, is evidently doing the best he can to secure fair terms, but the country is completely at the mercy of the enemy and the chauvinist press of Germany demands that the Government take full advantage of its position both for revenge and profit. The vague phrase "rectification of the frontier" in the treaty may mean that Austria-Hungary is to hold all the passes of the Transylvanian Alps as well as the Iron Gates controlling the Danube. The commercial concessions, not yet made public, may mean that the petroleum and agricultural products of Rumania will be at the disposal of the conquerors. By the possession of this rich supply of oil, formerly in large part controlled by British capitalists, the Central Powers hope to become independ-

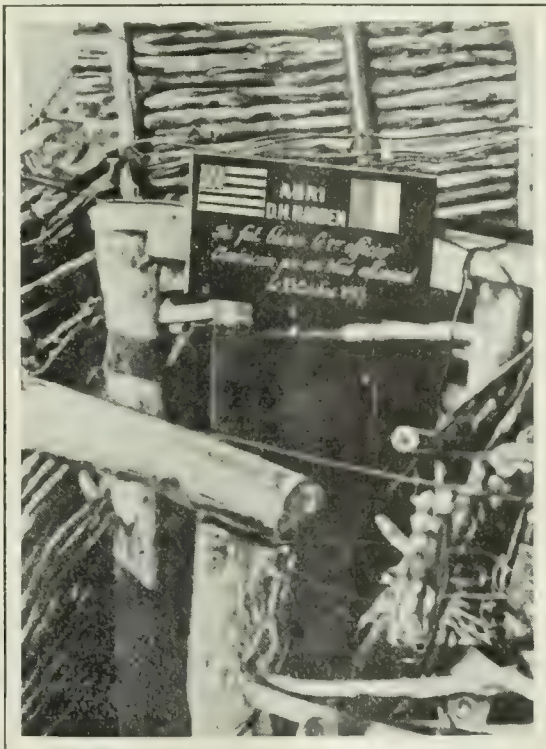
ent of America. The stipulation of the treaty that Rumania shall give right of way across Rumanian territory to Odessa enables the Central Powers to throw their troops as far as the Indian frontier and also to draw upon the grain fields of the famous "black earth" region of Russia which is tributary to Odessa. The Ukrainian Government as one of the terms of the recent treaty agreed to furnish provisions to the Central Powers and engaged by the middle of March to deliver 30,000 carloads of grain, 1200 carloads of sugar, 2000 carloads of frozen meat and 1000 carloads of dried fruit. But the Ukraine is itself destitute because of the war and the depredations of the Bolsheviki and it will be

difficult to get the food which the half-starved people of Germany and Austria have been led to expect from their forcible opening of "the granary of Europe." Even money will not always buy provisions now, for the Russian peasant finds the rubles turned out in such abundance by the Bolsheviki press are mere scraps of paper. He will not give up his grain unless he can get the goods he needs, especially shoes and clothing, in exchange, but these are just the things that Germany herself lacks. The prospect for next summer is not much better, for little wheat was sown last fall.

Moscow the Capital of Russia After a residence of two hundred years in the city

that Peter the Great founded on the Baltic for the purpose, the Government of Russia has returned to Holy Moscow. Altho the German advance toward Petrograd seems to have halted or been checked about seventy miles away, the city has been deserted by all who can get out by train, sledge or foot. It is almost impossible to get food or fuel and the typhus epidemic is spreading. Shooting and looting continue unhindered. To add to the terror and confusion German airplanes have flown over the city dropping bombs.

The Bolsheviki triumvirate which has ruled Russia ever since the fall of Kerensky is now broken up. First Krylenko, the ensign who was raised to the head of the army, resigned this position and now Trotzky, who as Foreign Minister conducted the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, is out of the Government. He refused to accept the terms dictated by the Germans, believing it better to continue guerrilla warfare, but his colleague, Lenine, insisted that a bad peace was better than none, for it would give opportunity for working out the revolution. Lenine had his



International Film

#### IN HONOR OF OUR WOUNDED

A French dugout named to commemorate the bravery of Lieutenant D. H. Harden, the first American officer wounded. Lieutenant Harden was observing at this spot when he was struck by a piece of shrapnel



© International Film

#### THE FIRST AMERICAN "BLESSÉS"

These convalescent soldiers at a Paris hospital were wounded in the early fighting of American troops at the front. From left to right the American soldiers are Private Haley of New York, Private Geiger of Kansas City, Private O'Neil of New York, Private Geiger of Chicago, and Private Darland of Petersburg, Illinois. Darland's leg was shattered and he was captured by the Germans in the fighting at Cambrai. In a counter attack he was rescued by the British



way and Trotzky broke with him in consequence. Lenine has transferred the administrative departments to Moscow, where he hopes to secure a ratification of the treaty from the congress of the Soviets (the local councils of workmen's and soldiers' delegates). Meantime Trotzky remains in Petrograd at the head of the newly formed Military Revolutionary Committee of Seven.

The action of the Bolsheviki in seizing church property has outraged the feelings of the devout and brought down upon them the anathema of the Orthodox Church. The anathema pronounced by Doctor Tichon, Patriarch of all Russia and Metropolitan of Moscow, was read in all the churches on Sunday, March 10.

The report of a few weeks ago that a joint force of Saxon and Ukrainian troops had taken possession of Kiev, the capital of Ukraina, is denied from Petrograd, which claims that the city is still held by the Bolsheviki. According to American consular reports thousands of lives were lost and millions of property destroyed in the fighting that occurred in that city between the Bolsheviki and the Ukrainians between January 29 and February 8.

**The Protection of Siberia** Last week we reported that the Russian General Semenov was organizing a force in Manchuria for the protection of the Trans-Siberian railroad. This movement, it appears, has now developed into an organized government for Siberia to serve as a center of opposition to the Bolsheviki and the Germans. Admiral Kolchak, commander of the Black Sea fleet until it mutinied, and the head of the Russian Naval Commission visiting America last year, is said to be the leader of the movement, altho. a Bolshevik rumor ascribes the leadership to Prince Lvov, who was president of the provisional government founded after the revolution but later displaced by the more radical elements under Kerensky.

The new government has its headquarters at Pekin and is sending forward artillery and recruits by the Manchurian railroad to General Semenov, who is on the frontier ready to pass into Siberia and join the Japanese forces when they start westward from Vladivostok. The Chinese Government is to supply food and furnish a contingent of two divisions to the expedition.

Japan has agreed to pay the expenses of Chinese participation until the Chinese Government can secure a loan from the United States.

It is impossible to ascertain how far the proposed intervention in Siberia has gone, for reports are conflicting. A Petrograd paper says that the Japanese cruiser "Mikado" arrived in Vladivostok on January 12 and two more on the 14th; that four thousand Japanese troops were landed and that a Red Guard was organized to resist them. The Japanese on January 20 denied that any troops had been landed. The presence of Japanese and British cruisers in the harbor is admitted. The Red Guards or Bolsheviki troops at Irkutsk and on the Manchurian frontier are said to be under German officers and better supplied with artillery than General Semenov's forces.

In England opinion is divided as to the advisability of Japanese intervention. Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, defends the action of the British Government in approving of Japanese action by saying:

In fact, I cannot conceive any patriotic Russian who would not prefer the assistance of a friendly power, aiming at the restoration of order, to conquest by a ruthless and unprincipled enemy.

The Japanese alone can act effectively in the present crisis. If they are intrusted by the Allies with the duty of going to the assistance of Russia against Germany, I am sure they will carry out the task with perfect loyalty and great efficiency.

It would be in the highest degree foolish, if not criminal, if the Entente failed to take every step possible to frustrate this German scheme.

On the other hand, the liberal and radical press of England views the project with suspicion. *The Nation*, for instance, says:

We are committed to political intervention in Russia with an Asiatic army as our mandatory agent and with ultimate tragic political consequences to ourselves in India and Australia.

**Finland Under German Control** A treaty of peace between Finland and Germany was signed on March 7. According to its first article Germany engages to exert herself to secure recognition of Finland's autonomy and independence from all the powers. On the other hand, Finland agrees to cede no portion of her territory or to grant any territorial rights to any foreign power without a previous understanding with Germany.

Both parties agree to renounce all claims to indemnities or compensations for damages. State treaties and private rights are to be immediately restored. Prisoners are to be exchanged. Trade relations are to be resumed. Any questions in dispute about civic damages will be settled by an arbitral board, a third of the members to be appointed by each party and the other third of neutrals appointed by the President of Switzerland. The fortifications of the Aland Islands are to be removed as speedily as possible and never re-erected.

German troops have displaced the Swedish garrison that had occupied the Aland Islands and from this base they are being transported to the mainland at Vasa to reinforce the Finnish White Guard fighting the Bolsheviki. The Bolsheviki still hold Helsingfors and their reign of terror extends over southeastern Finland. They are said to be carrying out a deliberate policy of exterminating the intellectual and propertied classes. Professors, students, officials, clergymen and landed proprietors are systematically assassinated.

Senator Svinhufvud, the Premier of Finland, has escaped from the capital and taken refuge in Berlin. He has been spoken of as probable president of the future republic of Finland, but now it is said that the Finnish Government has asked the German Emperor to appoint Prince Oscar of Hohenzollern, his fifth son, to be King of Finland. Prince Oscar is thirty years old and was reported in 1916 to have been slightly wounded on the head and thigh in the Russian campaign. On the eve of the war before departing for the front he contracted against his father's wishes a morganatic marriage with Countess Ina Bassewitz, former lady-in-waiting to the Empress.

The independence of Finland has been recognized by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, France and Switzerland, but not yet formally by England and America.

**President's Message** The Soviet councils of workmen's and soldiers' delegates, which has, almost from the beginning of the revolution, been the ruling power in Russia, has transferred its seat from Petrograd to Moscow for fear of the German occupation of the Baltic capital. To the congress



THE JAPS ARE READY

These are some of the men who may go into Siberia to prevent the German seizure of Russian war supplies. Japan has proposed to make an expedition from Vladivostok for this purpose; it is understood that France approves, but that England and the United States are still considering the advisability of such action.



of the Soviets on its opening in Moscow March 11, President Wilson sent the following message of greeting and encouragement thru the American Consul General:

May I not take advantage of the meeting of the Congress of the Soviets to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment when the German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purpose of the people of Russia?

Altho the Government of the United States is, unhappily, not now in a position to render the direct and effective aid it would wish to render I beg to assure the people of Russia thru the Congress that it will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and full restoration to her great role in the life of Europe and the modern world.

The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves forever from autocratic government and become the masters of their own life.

**Speeding-up War Work** A number of announcements were made during the week that indicate further progress in governmental coördination and in the speeding up of war activities.

The March Bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board appeared with the announcement that rail congestion had been relieved and fuel shipments were coming thru to the East in a satisfactory manner. The war industries have shown a quick recovery under better conditions and many are now operating at maximum capacity.

General Wheeler, Acting Chief of Ordnance in the War Department, announced that ten munitions districts had been established in the country, each under the charge of a skilled business man, to speed up production. Under the new plan the War Department is brought into direct contact with the munitions industries and can watch more closely the progress of the work.

Secretary Baker announced that the newly created War Council of the War Department had been strengthened by the addition of three members. The new men are Major General George W. Goethals, Quartermaster General; Edward R. Stettinius, Surveyor General of Supplies; and Major General Peyton C. March, who has recently returned from France with a fresh knowledge of conditions in the field. Secretary Baker has stated that the Council will be made the main reliance of the War Department for the planning and initiative necessary for the effective support of our armies in France.

Ninety plants, it was stated, are now busy turning out Liberty Trucks for the army, and 7500 will have been delivered by the end of June. Shipbuilding is progressing well at last. The February deliveries of twenty-seven vessels of 120,700 tons were nearly double the January total, and the March schedule is expected to add to our fleets fourteen cargo vessels, seven tankers and two colliers, with a total tonnage of near 190,000. Officials now hope to build at least 4,500,000 tons by the end of the year.



Press Illustrating

#### TO BE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA

The nomination of Thomas Riggs, Jr., as Governor of Alaska to succeed Governor Strong, is the logical climax to Mr. Riggs' twenty or more years' service in building up Alaska's industries and government. Mr. Riggs has been lately a member of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, concerned with the building of a Government railroad from Seward to Fairbanks.

#### American Losses in France

Altho the American troops are now for the first time actively taking part in the Great War their losses are already greater than in the Spanish-American war. The total number killed in action during the war with Spain was 280, of whom 260 fell in Cuba, 3 in Porto Rico and 17 in the Philippines. During the present war we have lost 348, of whom 139 were killed in France and 209 drowned when the "Tuscania" was torpedoed.

The daily casualty lists given out from Washington now give merely the name of the victim and no information as to his home residence or the conflict in which he fell. This change in the form of announcement is made by request of General Pershing in accordance with the express desire of the French military authorities, who fear that the old form will give information to the enemy as to the forces in front of them and the results of each raid.

#### THE GREAT WAR

March 8—Airplane raid on London. Finland makes peace with Germany.

March 9—Airplane raid on Paris. Russian government moves to Moscow.

March 10—Secretary Baker arrives in France. British take Hit in Mesopotamia.

March 11—Airplane raid on Naples. Trotzky ceases to be Foreign Secretary of Russia. Americans raid German trenches in Toul sector.

March 12—President sends message of encouragement to Russian Soviet at Moscow. John Dillon succeeds the late John Redmond as leader of the Irish Nationalists.

March 13—Zeppelins raid England. Germans occupy Oostende.

March 14—British Admiralty reports loss of fifteen vessels over 1600 tons and four smaller.

It would be like signaling the hits from the target in a rifle match. The French publish no casualty lists at all and the German casualty lists are so belated as to be of little aid to an enemy.

The new ruling has caused great disappointment and not a little resentment thruout the United States. It is questioned whether knowledge of the fact that a certain soldier hails from Maine or Georgia would be of any advantage to the Germans, since our army is not divided on a local basis. Since several men may have the same name the publication of the name alone will cause unnecessary anxiety and distress to those who may read the notice and mistake the person intended. The next of kin or person designated by the soldier on enlistment is of course notified of any casualty by telegraph, but the relatives and friends may be left in uncertainty.

Captain Archibald Roosevelt, son of ex-President Roosevelt, was wounded slightly in the leg and his arm broken in a recent raiding party. He has received from a French general the decoration of the Croix de Guerre for gallantry in action.

#### An Attack Upon the Direct Primary

There is a possibility that New York may be the first state to discard the direct primary when it had once been adopted. An impressive movement is under way for the repeal of the direct primary law. At a hearing last week before a special committee of the State Senate arguments in favor of a return to the convention system of nominating candidates for office were made on behalf of the Bar Association of New York City. Mr. William D. Guthrie, representing the association, made the principal argument. There was nothing novel in his appeal, which merely reiterated the asseverations which have been made whenever the direct primary has been proposed as a substitute for the convention. Mr. Guthrie argued thus:

I am profoundly convinced that the people were never confronted with a more difficult or more sacred duty than the selection of candidates for public office. We hear a lot of talk of this being a government of laws not of men, but we all know that the highest desideratum, after all, is the selection of men of intellect, integrity and capability to administer our laws. The direct primaries are violative of every principle of representative government, and do great mischief in that they destroy moral responsibility.

The convention gave us party principles, better men, and opportunities for allaying factional strife and promoting the enthusiasm that is vital to healthy party life. A few years of experimenting with our election law has produced a hodge-podge from which intelligent electors turn in irritation and disgust. The direct primary craze is a mental disease. If we permit it to continue longer to eat away at our representative form of party government you will soon see government in this country by groups, each bickering with each other, a condition that brought the French parliamentary system into such disrepute.

Mr. Job Hedges referred to the fact that no state has ever repealed a direct primary law; and asserted "that they are merely waiting for a chance to do it." He did not state in what such a "chance" would consist.





THE GERMAN RAIDS ON PARIS

A sidelight on the French philosophy of "C'est la Guerre"—the people at home are forced to be constantly on their guard against death peering in. Cartoon from *La Victoire*, Paris

There was a time when some of the western states which introduced novel pieces of political machinery were looked upon as curious aberrations from the normal. But now, with more than three-quarters of the states of the Union using the direct primary and contented in its use, New York is likely to be looked upon as "the fool of the family" of states if it returns to the arms of the political convention. But Governor Whitman has declared that he will veto any bill repealing the direct primary law. So perhaps it will not happen.

**War Risk Insurance** More than twelve billion dollars of war risk insurance have been written on the lives of American soldiers, sailors and nurses by the Government. On March 6, 1,392,324 applications had been received from men and women in the national service at home and abroad. It is estimated that, when the reports are all in from Europe as well as this country, the number of policies already written will amount to more than a million and a half. The time during which application can be made has been extended to April 12, so that there will be a further increase in the number of those seeking insurance, and a corresponding increase in the total amount of insurance written. Insurance is still being written at almost a billion dollar a week rate. Over ninety per cent of the personnel of the United States Army, here and abroad, is insured. In many camps the proportion of those who have availed themselves of the opportunity is ninety-nine per cent. The insurance now on the books of the War Risk Bureau is more than three times as great as the ordinary insurance held by the largest commercial company in the world.

The average amount of insurance applied for by individual soldiers, sailors and nurses is \$8,085. The maximum which is permitted is \$10,000 and the minimum is \$1,000.

The splendid response to the opportunity provided by the Government for the protection of families and de-

pendents of members of the nation's fighting forces should destroy any possible excuse for a return after the war to the scandalous old-time system of pensions, with all its accompaniments of political favoritism, graft and waste.

#### National Party Convenes

The new National Party, originally formed last summer as an amalgamation of several progressive and radical groups, with an infusion of Prohibitions, concluded its first national convention in Chicago on March 8. About 200 delegates attended the convention, including former Progressives, former Socialists and single taxers. David Coates, former Socialist Lieutenant Governor of Colorado and a founder of the Non-Partizan League, was elected chairman of the party, and J. A. H. Hopkins, former state chairman of the Progressive Party in New Jersey, was chosen chairman of the executive committee.

A progressive platform was adopted for which John Spargo, one of the leaders, borrowed many of the Socialist Party ideas. Prohibition and equal suffrage are particularly emphasized. Other planks call for the short ballot, initiative, referendum and recall, government ownership of railroads and of other public utilities and industries dependent on public franchises or requiring large-scale non-competitive operation, proportional representation, the limitation of immigration to the needs of industry, old age and maternity benefits, freedom of press and speech, the abolition of secret diplomacy and the formation of a league of nations to preserve the peace.

Whether a party formed of such diverse elements and basing its appeal on a program rather than on striking individual leadership will attract a considerable following remains to be seen. The old-line politicians are naturally skeptical. But there are also many men of progressive views and liberal convictions who see in this attempt to create another party out of small

groups a futile and unwise undertaking.

The Non-Partizan League has formally refused to join the National Party alignment, probably thru a natural skepticism of any political movement born in the East. The Prohibitionists have also refused to merge their identity in the new party, but have promised their coöperation. That small portion of the Progressive party organization which did not follow Colonel Roosevelt back into the Republican fold forms the backbone of the new organization.

**Political Indictments** Five leaders of the Socialist party have been indicted by a Federal grand jury in Chicago, under the Espionage law. The charges include the making of speeches and publication of articles tending to obstruct recruiting, encourage disloyalty and interfere with the prosecution of the war. The indictments were returned on February 2, but were withheld until March 9.

The chief figure among the indicted men is Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, Socialist candidate for Senator from Wisconsin. He has twice been elected to Congress and for many years has been the editor of the Milwaukee Leader, a daily newspaper that was barred from the second class mail last fall by Postmaster General Burleson. Others indicted are Adolph Germer, national secretary of the Socialist party; J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the Eye Opener, a Socialist paper of Chicago; Irwin St. John Tucker, head of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society; and William F. Kruse, head of the Young People's Socialist League.

Seymour Stedman, counsel for the Socialist party, has issued a statement on behalf of the indicted men in which he says:

The books, papers and documents of our national office have always been open to party members and public officials. For six months the Federal authorities have been watching to find something of a criminal nature to be used against officials of the party. Apparently it is considered necessary to place the American Socialist party on trial. If the truth comes forth as a result of this case, I believe the public will realize that the war profiteers and monster capitalists are the most interested in this prosecution.

Socialists the world over have opposed war and the system that makes war inevitable. We do not consider opposition to a condition or policy as equivalent to breaking or violating the laws of the country.

On the day after the Socialist indictments were announced in Chicago, A. C. Townley, president of the Non-Partizan League, was indicted by a county grand jury in Minnesota, charged with "issuing and circulating a seditious pamphlet tending to discourage enlistments."

**The Second Red Cross Drive** During the week of May 20 the American Red Cross will appeal to the people of the country for a second contribution to its work here and abroad of one hundred million dollars. It will be eleven months since the



first Red Cross drive, which brought in \$105,000,000. Of this amount \$17,000,000 was returned to local chapters for the support of local activities, almost entirely in the making of hospital supplies, knitted garments and comforts; \$77,000,000 has been appropriated for general relief work here and abroad; and a little more than \$10,000,000 remains to be appropriated.

During the great Red Cross membership drive in the week before Christmas about 22,000,000 new members were secured. Last month a junior membership campaign enrolled virtually all the school children in America.

In Congress Three pieces of important legislation made good progress during the past week in Congress. The war finance corporation bill was passed by the Senate by a vote of 74 to 3. The three negative votes were cast by two Republicans and one Democrat, Senators Harding, Sherman and Hardwick. The bill as adopted creates a war finance corporation to be composed of five, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The capital stock of the corporation is fixed at \$500,000,000 and the corporation is authorized to issue bonds up to \$4,000,000,000 for the purpose of aiding business and industries essential to the conduct of the war where such industries are unable to market their own securities because of the monopolization of the money market by the Federal Government. The original proposal to authorize the board of directors or capital issues committee to control private security issues was rejected. A substitute was agreed to giving the capital issues committee, a voluntary organization now attached to the Treasury Department, a legal status, but with power to act only in an advisory capacity. The bill is still before the House for action.

The railroad bill, which had been passed by both houses, finally reached complete agreement in the conference committee, and was reported back to the Senate and the House for final action. The rate-making power was accepted practically as passed by the Senate. This gives the President power to initiate rates and put them into effect, but grants the right of review by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Agreements reached earlier provide that the period of Federal control shall cease twenty-one months after the close of the war; that all short-line roads shall come under the act, and that the amount of taxes on railroad property to be levied in the various states shall not exceed the ratio on such property for the year prior to the Government control of the roads. The conference must first be considered by the House.

The third measure was in the form of two amendments to the urgent deficiency bill. Under the first the Alien Property Custodian is given complete authority to sell alien property in the United States held by enemies who are not resident here; under the second the Government is authorized to

assume ownership of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship companies' piers on the North River at Hoboken. Both amendments were adopted by the Senate without opposition.

The Overman bill, giving the President greater freedom in the coordination and reorganization of executive departments and other agencies for the prosecution of the war, continued to receive consideration in the Senate Judiciary Committee. No conclusion was reached as to its being reported to the Senate. During the week the President had a conference with Senator Overman about the bill, and it is understood that Mr. Wilson is very anxious that the powers contemplated by the bill shall be granted to him. The opposition to it arises naturally from the indisposition, ever present in Congress, to extend the authority of the coordinate branch of the Government.

**"Dry Zones" at Naval Centers** The Secretary of the Navy last week issued an order creating a "dry zone" about the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the naval training stations and camps at Newport, R. I.; Norfolk, Va.; Great Lakes, Ill.; Hampton Roads, Va., and Mare Island, Cal., and the Marine Barracks at Paris Island, S. C., and Quantico, Va. The order forbids the sale, gift or serving of alcoholic liquors to any one within five miles of these centers of naval activity, except in private houses to bona fide guests other than officers and men of the naval forces. Outside those zones the sale or the service of liquor to any officer or member of the naval forces is forbidden, except in a private house to members of the family or bona fide guests. The shipment of liquor into the dry zones is prohibited, unless it is going into a

home or to a pharmacist or physician. This is the same plan that has been in force in the army, except that the War Department modifies the width of the five mile circle where a city or town lies within the prescribed distance.

In making the order, the Secretary sets forth the conditions about the Newport Naval Training Station as an illustration of the need for the restrictions now laid down. He says:

Representations have been made by the authorities at the training station that, in spite of every effort on their part, and in spite of the detail of numerous naval patrols thruout the city, the liquor menace continues unabated and is constantly undermining the physical and moral welfare of the naval personnel. Practically all of the personnel at the training station are young lads, very recently enlisted, who are receiving their first training in the navy, and who are of that impressionable age which makes it most necessary that under these new conditions for them, they should not be exposed to insidious temptations.

Under date of March 1, 1918, the commandant of the second naval district, with headquarters at Newport, stated in a letter to the department as follows:

"I hope you will permit me to urge, with all the emphasis of which I am capable, that the sale of intoxicating liquor be immediately prohibited, not only in Newport, but in every place within five miles of any part of the naval station, Newport, Rhode Island, or the repair plant of the second naval district at Newport.

"At one time, last summer, there were almost nine thousand men at the training station. In addition there were about two thousand Naval Reserves in Newport. There were also several thousand men employed at the torpedo station, not including enlisted men.

"Warm weather is again approaching, and the number of recruits at the training station will again be greatly increased.

"We owe it to these young men to surround them with the best possible conditions, moral, mental, physical and spiritual. If we can prevent them from being led into temptation, it is our obvious duty to do so.

"More than one terrible temptation would be removed if Newport and vicinity were 'dry.'"



Courtesy of the Treasury Department

#### PROVIDE THE SINEWS OF WAR

A poster by Joseph Pennell inaugurating the third United States Liberty Loan. Nine million posters of this and other designs will be put up in the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines and France to enlist American dollars in the war



# SHIPS WILL WIN

BY HAMILTON HOLT

The editor of The Independent has just returned from a two weeks' trip to fourteen of the principal shipyards of the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf. He presents here his first-hand observations of the most critical problem now confronting the American people

**I**T is instantly evident to any one visiting Washington these fateful days that one and only one great issue now confronts those who are responsible for the conduct of the war. This issue is not the efficiency of the Army or Navy, the conservation of food, the production and distribution of coal, the transportation of freight by rail, or the floating of the next great loan—vitally important as these are. Mr. Baker, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Garfield and Mr. McAdoo have all "hit their stride" and they are bound to win out if the American people loyally support them. But the supreme issue before the American people—perhaps the decisive factor in the winning of the war—is the immediate production of "ships, ships and still more ships." And what is the United States going to do about it?

Within the next few weeks—possibly before these words reach the reader—it is expected that Germany will have launched her great spring offensive. This she must do—so say the military authorities—to preserve the morale of her troops at the front and to keep her people quiet at home. Secretary Baker was probably not speaking from surmise when he predicted on January 27 that "the most powerful offensive hitherto undertaken may be expected." It is almost inconceivable that Germany will not take the offensive on sea as well as on land. For at all hazards she must blow up the bridge of ships that the United States is building across the Atlantic, if she is to win any final victory on European soil.

So far Germany has been sinking more than two tons of ships for every ton of ships built by the Allies. As Germany for the past year has been building on the average thirty-eight submarines a month as against twenty-three a month that the Allies are able to capture or destroy, it is not she that has to worry. Hence as Germany is building more submarines than she is losing and the Allies are losing more ships than they are building, it does not require a supermathematician to predict that disaster and perhaps defeat awaits the Allies unless something is done and done quickly either to destroy more submarines or to build more ships or both.

To cope with this emergency both England and America are building destroyers in vast quantities. At present they have only about enough to convoy ships, but very soon we are promised several hundred more and then we shall have ample of these maritime bird-dogs to scour the seas for the ocean pests.

Both England and America will also strain their shipyards to the maximum to turn out all the merchant ships pos-

sible. England will scarcely do much better in 1918 than she did in 1917 when she built 2,000,000 tons. The United States, however, has laid down a program which will increase our tonnage from 1,400,000, which we built in 1917, to 6,000,000 in 1918. This program, if carried out, will produce more ships than the shipyards of the entire world have produced in any one year prior to the war and is 1500 per cent greater than the yearly average shipping program of the United States for the past fifteen years. Yet, altho this 6,000,000 tonnage is fully one-eighth of the entire world's shipping afloat, it is nevertheless hardly sufficient to replace the boats already destroyed by submarines in 1917. Hence, if the United States really expects decisively to turn the tide of war she must aim to produce as nearly as possible 20,000,000 tons of shipping a year, the figure that Mr. Ferguson, the head of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company and generally considered the leading shipbuilder of the United States, says is the limit of our present capacity.

**W**HAT, then, is our present stock of vessels? In addition to the 458 ships of more than 1500 tonnage with a total tonnage of 2,871,359 tons which we had at the beginning of the war, we have taken over 117 German and Austrian ships of 700,285 tonnage and up to November 23, 1917, have given contracts for 375 wooden vessels of 1,330,900 tonnage, 844 steel vessels of 5,958,333 tonnage, 58 composite vessels of 207,000 tonnage and have requisitioned 317 vessels under construction for private concerns or foreign governments. Most of these vessels are supposed to be completed and delivered in 1918 and all within 1919.

After Congress declared war on April 6, a titanic task confronted the newly created Emergency Fleet Corporation which was established to build, man, and operate all the new ships produced in America. There were then only a few shipyards in existence capable of turning out ocean-worthy boats, for, as everybody knows, American shipping has never recovered the prosperity that it enjoyed before the Civil War. But of the yards then operating, seventy per cent of their capacity was already conscripted by Secretary Daniels for the Navy, leaving thirty per cent for the building of merchant vessels for us and foreign governments. Accordingly thirty-six of the old yards had to be enlarged and seventy-four new yards had to be constructed for the building of the new merchant fleet.

By the first of the year keels had been laid down for twenty per cent of

the composite ships, forty-three per cent of the wooden ships and four per cent of the steel ships. During the first three months of the shipping program things were at a standstill owing to the miserable controversy between Mr. Denman and General Goethals over the respective merits of wooden and steel ships. It is not necessary to go into that squabble here. Suffice it to say that the wooden ships are all of what is known as the Ferris type and each has a capacity of 3500 tons. As these wooden boats have to carry enough coal while the war lasts to take them to Europe and back, many people think there will not be enough space left over for much of a cargo. On the other hand, most of the wooden shipowners say that the wooden ships will be good for at least twenty years, and as they will pay for themselves in two or three voyages, they will be most profitable after-the-war investments, even if they are finally relegated to the coast-wise trade.

Many of the present officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, however, look askance at the wooden ships. They regard them as at best necessary evils. They place our chief reliance on steel ships. These are either to be made entirely at the yards or else "fabricated" at the mills, and brought to the yards in freight cars and there assembled on the ways. These ships are to be usually of 8500 tons each with a speed of from ten to fifteen knots an hour, and, except for accident, they will last practically forever.

It is the steel ships that must eventually save the day, so the experts declare. But the steel ships take much longer to build than the wooden ships. It is therefore evident that many months must elapse before they can be completed.

**O**N my recent tour of the shipyards from Philadelphia to New Orleans inclusive, I inspected fourteen typical yards that had contracts for 260 ships, some steel, some wooden and some composite. Yet these yards had only some fifty boats on the ways. From all I could learn by talking with shipbuilders, government inspectors, and workers, I do not believe there will be a single ship delivered from any one of them to the Government and ready for service in the next six months, obviously the most critical period of the war.

Better results are reported from the Pacific shipyards, but the situation is said to be worse in New England owing to the severe winter.

Thus we are likely to have very, very few new boats on the high seas



before August, and not very many before 1919, except the requisitioned boats that had already started before the war began. Of the 260 ships contracted for in the yards from Texas to Pennsylvania which I personally visited, I doubt if there will be over fifty out before 1919.

Now the United States has two great jobs to do in this war. First, to send our men to the fighting line, and, second, to supply our stricken allies out of the abundance of our wealth.

Secretary Baker has announced that early in 1918 we shall have half a million men in France. If now it takes five tons of shipping to supply a man at the front—and that is Washington's estimate—it will take some 2,500,000 tons of shipping to keep them there. Mr. Ferguson, of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, says we are not likely to produce 3,000,000 tons of shipping this year, and if that is the case we shall not have nearly enough in addition to supply the Allies with the munitions, raw material and food they require. If we attempt to put over a million men in the field this year, we shall apparently fall down completely.

When the American people realize this—especially if the submarines should at the same time become more active—are we not likely to have a panic that will shake the Administration from center to circumference?

There is no use crying over spilt milk. The Denman-Goethals row lost us the first three precious months of our shipbuilding program. The members of the Shipping Board who succeeded to the job were not practicable shipbuilders, and it no doubt took them several months to learn what a seasoned shipbuilder would have known to begin with. Even now they are just beginning to take concrete steps toward getting the timber for the wooden ships and the labor for the steel ships—the two elements up to the present time that have chiefly caused the delay. The shipbuilders who have got the contracts are men who have been in the past necessarily confined to a limited and not very

profitable business. They have not as a class had the business experience or vision to grasp at once the magnitude of the new conditions and to act accordingly. The new builders who have entered the business since the war began are naturally green. From the standpoint of the workers, shipbuilding in America was almost entirely an extinct trade when the Great War began. The wooden ship carpenters are usually men beyond middle age and most of the skilled steel ship workers were already employed in the naval yards. Ship carpenters had to be recruited from the house and bridge carpenters—an almost separate trade—and the steel riveters either had to be educated from the bottom up or taken over from the structural steel workers, which raised a very acute labor union issue, because the wages of the two kinds of riveters differed considerably.

Aside from the Government, the shipbuilders and the workers, the local community is the only other factor in ship production, and as yet scarcely any attempt has been made by anybody except the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, acting thru Mr. E. A. Filene, the public-spirited merchant of Boston, to get the community back of the shipyards.

**T**HESE are a bare outline of the facts.

Now what can and must be done if we are to maintain our line to Europe unbroken and unimpaired? The first and most important thing for the American people to realize is that shipping is "the neck of the bottle," that everything that goes from America to Europe goes in ships and ships are the weakest link in the chain that is to bring us victory. If this is the case, then it is evident that shipping is not a mere economic question of the production of ships thru the joint efforts of capital and labor, but the greatest military, political and patriotic issue now confronting the people.

I therefore offer, tho with some diffidence, the following suggestions, for I believe they will help in solving this

vital problem that must somehow, some way, be solved. First, the President should insist that the officers of the Emergency Fleet Corporation make good just as generals on the field make good, or else give way to abler men. Next, some of the greatest business statesmen of the country should be invited to coöperate in the effort to build the ships. The new district heads of the various shipping zones should be given the greatest authority possible to make instant decisions, even with the right to change contracts, etc.

I heard much complaint from the shipbuilders of the narrowness of vision on the part of subordinate Washington officials with whom they had to deal. Mr. Hurley might well have his entire force examined by an efficiency engineer in order to weed out those addicted to formalism, fussiness and red tape.

Steps should be taken at once to get, at whatever cost of time and money, all the raw materials to the yards so that the shipbuilders' only problem will be to build ships. This is especially important in regard to lumber. As the Government has virtually commandeered the lumber supply of the South, the Government has undertaken thru the Southern Pine Association to furnish all the necessary lumber. This association was supposed to be in a position to furnish the lumber to the shipyards as fast as needed. In order to cut lumber economically it is the custom to clear off all the timber in a given area, the large and small timber alike. The expense of cutting only the large timber and making a special path to it has prevented hitherto the production of a sufficient supply to furnish the wooden ships with their enormous logs for the flooring and stem and stern posts. The Emergency Fleet Corporation tried to remedy this default by importing timber from the Pacific coast, but the shipbuilders there needed all that was available, especially as the I. W. W. strikes were curtailing the output. Moreover, the Western timber was considerably delayed by the railroad congestion. Had the Emergency Fleet Corpora- [Continued on page 498]



*A panoramic view of Hog Island, upon whose constant industry much of the task of winning the war depends.*





# SHANGHAIED WITH THE FLEET

BY BURNELL POOLE

**T**O make a visit to the fleet and to be "shanghaied" at sea for a week on a superdreadnought is something of an experience even in the days before the war, but at this time with the navy "cleared for action" it is quite an unusual event. Recently I had that good fortune and I have had the opportunity of seeing what the navy is doing and to observe the spirit which animates the service under war conditions.

Armed with special credentials from the Secretary of the Navy at Washington, I got my first glimpse of the big fighting ships about sunset of a certain day not very long ago as they lay at anchor in one of the great fleet bases situated at a strategic point on the Atlantic seaboard.

As I stood on the dock in the midst of a hustling throng of officers and men with the patrol officer shouting orders thru a megaphone at steamers, gigs, motor sailers, and all kinds of auxiliary craft anxiously waiting to make landings, it was evident that the times were extraordinary. The air seemed filled with a feeling of intense activity and of things being accomplished.

I had visited the fleet before, but never had I seen or felt anything like this.

In the outer harbor, anchored in long

*"The whole fleet was outward bound for nobody knew how long. The atmosphere of war was unmistakable." And the only civilian on board was Burnell Poole, sent out by special permission of the Navy Department to photograph and paint our fighting fleet. Mr. Poole presents here for the first time the story in words and pictures of his voyage on a superdreadnought in wartime*



*The Jackies enjoying a band concert on the spacious quarterdeck far out at sea*

lines, lay the great superdreadnoughts of the most powerful fleet America has ever known silhouetted against the setting sun. As the lights began to appear on the big black hulls in the fast approaching darkness it became a wonder scene, with the myriads of signal lights twinkling and the sky filled with countless flashing beams from the signal searchlights.

It was a sight to thrill any spectator and bring to him a sense of realization that the mighty power of the American navy was worked up to fighting pitch and that both men and ships were ready to answer the call of the nation whenever it might come and wherever it might lead them.

The trip out in the darkness on one of the fast steamers thru the long lines of lighted ships was all too short.

Once aboard-ship it was pleasant to be greeted by officers with whom I had been shipmates before and to note that the traditional navy hospitality was just as sincere under trying war-time conditions as in a time of peace.

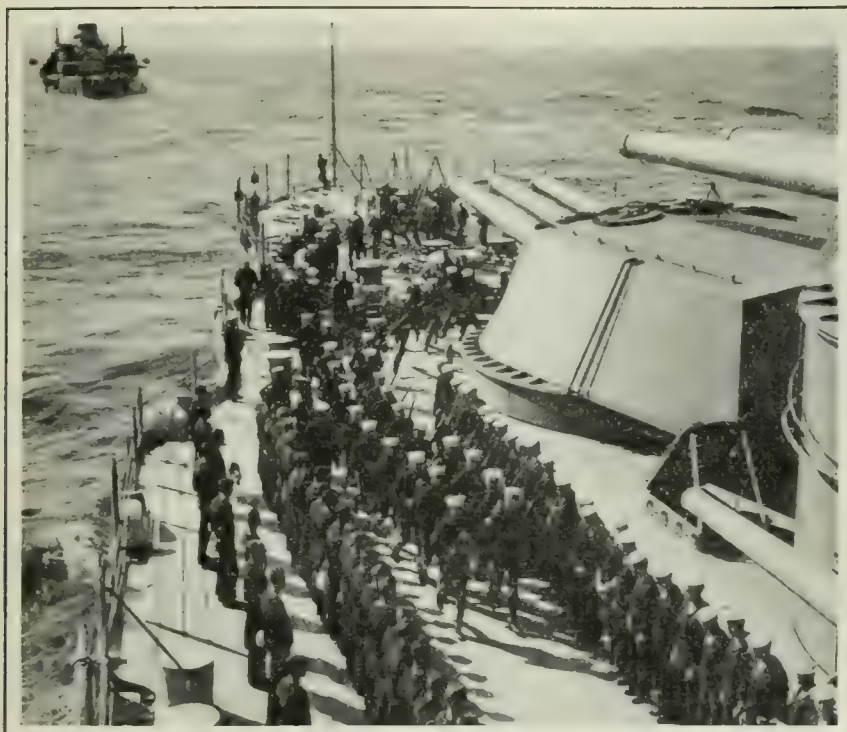
After dinner that evening I attended the "movies" held on the spacious quarterdeck for the benefit of the crew, and here let me say that "movies" ashore are one thing and "movies" aboard a battleship are altogether another. The jackies enter into the spirit of the films to such an extent that no

effort is made to stifle outbursts of enthusiastic approval when the heavy villain gets what is coming to him or when the hero takes the girl in his arms in the typical "movie" way, and some of the remarks made in tones bearing no resemblance whatever to a whisper show that the jackies have a mighty keen sense of humor and nobody on the screen gets away with a thing as far as they are concerned, for they do not miss a trick.

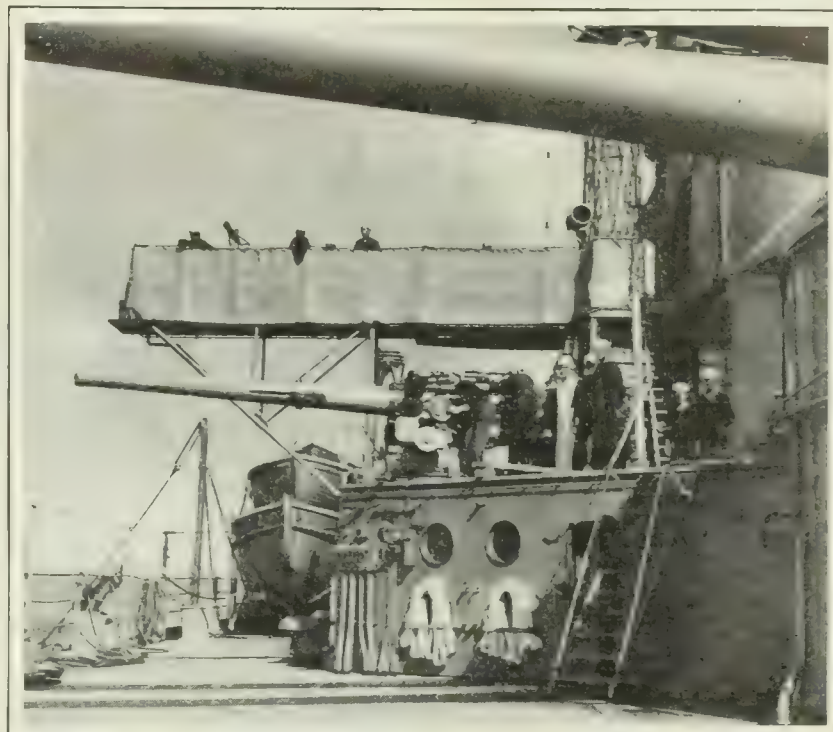
Next morning I was up at the crack of dawn in order to make the most of my time with the fleet. I was very anxious to see the big ships by daylight and I wasted no time in getting out on deck.

I saw at a glance and noted with keen interest that the full strength of the navy was mobilized. I had never





*Exercises, drills, hours of study and leisure, all went to make up the life of a jack-tar during a very busy week on the water*



*The guns were manned night and day and the submarine watches were relieved at frequent intervals to insure efficiency*

before seen such a powerful fleet. All ships were in full commission and ready instantly to meet whatever emergency might arise.

The events of the day started with the captain's inspection and from then on drills came thick and fast and all kinds of courses of instruction were held in each of the almost endless number of different duties in the life of the modern sailor aboard a monster fighting machine.

I learned that the ship was taking care of forty per cent more men than its normal complement. This large increase in personnel consisted of both newly enlisted men and men from the naval reserve who were being trained aboard ship, among other things, into crews to man anti-sub-

marine guns for the merchant ships now rapidly approaching completion and still under construction. This particular dreadnought was not by any means a single exception in having such a large addition to the crew, for the same condition is general thruout the fleet.

The spirit of the men impressed me tremendously. They went at their work in a way which showed that "Fritz" is going to run up against the real arti-

cle whenever he meets up with any part of Uncle Sam's navy. I watched several different crews working on a dummy loading machine for a five-inch gun with an officer holding a stop-watch over them, taking the time for "getting away" a certain number of rounds. They were brand new men and altho they gummed things now and then the way in which they made the old machine hum told me that they would all soon be able to spell "efficiency" and spell it correctly.

In the afternoon I witnessed a rowing race between crews from two vessels of the fleet. As I watched the race-boats coming down the course between the long lines of battleships, with rails crowded by shouting jackies, I was informed by a group of sailors [Continued on page 500]



*In the afternoon I saw a rowing race between two crews from two vessels of the fleet*



*In the outer harbor, anchored in long lines, lay the great superdreadnoughts of the most powerful fleet America has ever known*





# THE BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM

A nation-wide campaign conducted weekly by The Independent as the official publication of the Committee on Patriotism Through Education of the National Security League. To teach American ideals in the schools, colleges, homes, offices and workshops of the nation

## THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

**T**HE Great War, we have been told on numberless occasions, is a struggle "to make the world safe for democracy." While this is the great mighty purpose which overshadows all other aspirations, it is true, in a narrower sense, that for the United States at least this war was begun and will be finished as a war for the re-establishment of the great American principle that: "The paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free." These are the words of President Wilson, spoken before the United States Senate on January 22, 1917. "I am proposing," he said further, "that freedom of the seas which in international conference after conference representatives of the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are convinced disciples of liberty."

The seas are the great highroads which bear the traffic between nations. We Americans for centuries have sent our ships and our goods back and forth upon the salt waters. For over a century American shipmasters and American citizens have crost and recrost the dark waters in the peaceful pursuit of their lawful occasions, carrying with them the grain and the meat of our agricultural communities, the products of our factories and of our mines. At no time have we sought unfair advantages; we have demanded only freedom from unlawful restrictions and equal opportunity for purchase and sale.

When the war between the great European nations started, and as long as we believed the struggle to be merely a battle for the maintenance of territorial and commercial advantages, in spite of our sympathies for the downtrodden and oppressed peoples, it was our sincere desire to be "neutral in fact as well as in name." For over two years we protested against what we believed to be the unlawful restrictions placed upon neutral commerce both by our present allies and by the Germans. Our objections to British and French violations of our rights were just as sincere as our objections to the practises of the Germans; but in the one case the issue involved only the goods of American citizens; in the other, it involved the preservation of their lives.

Our controversy with Germany which began when the United States protested against the establishment of the War Zone involved no new principle. Its roots extend deep into the soil of our ideals. Long before the thirteen colonies were united into a nation, the men of New England and of the southern colonies had protested against the Old World policy which looked upon the sea and its traffic as the exclusive right

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON

of the nation which was strong enough to maintain its trade by the use of force against other nations. Spain, Holland, France and England each sought in turn to drive all other nations out of the paths of the ocean; each sought colonies for the selfish purposes of merchants at home. "All kingdoms are maintained by rents or traffic, but especially by the latter, which in maritime places most flourisheth by means of navigation," said the famous Parchment of 1605. That was the ideal which finally found legal expression in England in the Navigation Act of 1660.

**F**OR two centuries the people of the colonies resorted to smuggling and other methods of nullification. In the ten years before the outbreak of the Revolution the opposition of the colonies became vocal; in 1776, in the Declaration of Independence, the United States first made official announcement of its belief in the policy of freedom of trade upon the ocean by protesting against the action of the king who had combined with parliament, "giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation . . . for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world."

The Declaration heralded the coming of a new ideal of nationality; it also established a new ideal of international relations, the ideal reaffirmed in January, 1917, "that the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free."

In the days when the first ships left the ports of Boston and New York, Norfolk and Charleston, flying the flag of the United States, the hazards of the sea were not confined to the ravages of wind and weather; the paths of the sea were still harassed by corsairs and sea rovers who preyed upon men bent upon peaceful pursuits. The whole northern coast of Africa, for instance, was infested by swarms of pirates who took tribute from merchant ships. Even England and France submitted to this humiliation. Only the infant Republic of the Western Hemisphere protested; but protests without force to back them proved to be vain. Consequently President Jefferson laid the matter before Congress and Congress decided on war; the new United States navy under leaders like Preble, Bainbridge, Barron, Decatur and Hull had its first baptism of fire in a four years' war against the Pasha of Tripoli, and the Mediterranean was opened forever for ships bent upon peaceful pursuit of international trade.

In 1812, this nation once more entered the lists in defense of the rights of American merchants. On June 1, 1812, President Madison called on the nation to take up arms once more in defense of the cause. "It might at least have been expected," he said, "that an enlightened nation . . . would have found, in its true interests alone, a sufficient motive to respect their rights and their tranquillity on the high seas." "Other councils have prevailed. . . . We behold our sea-faring citizens still the daily victims of lawless violence, committed on the great and common highway of nations." The war against England resulted. Tho the results of the struggle were inconclusive, the three years of fighting fixed for all times in the minds of all true Americans the idea that the paths of the sea must be kept open against unlawful aggression in times of war as well as in time of peace.

For one hundred years the people of the United States have taken every possible occasion to reemphasize this principle. It has been written by them into numerous international agreements. In 1899, the voice of John Hay impressed it upon the American delegates who sailed for the First Hague Conference. In 1907, Secretary Root eloquently reaffirmed it in his instructions to the delegates to the Second Hague Conference, and Joseph H. Choate defended it so ably that it seemed as tho the final victory had been won.

Once more, we are contending for this ancient American ideal—the right of innocent individuals to traffic upon the seas without fear of unlawful capture and especially without fear of death from violent attacks—because Germany has attacked it with weapons which strike at the very vitals of civilization. England may have been guilty of putting unlawful restraints upon men who follow the paths of the seas in innocence, but England has never wilfully deprived innocent men and women of their lives. "Property can be paid for," said President Wilson, "the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be." This single brief sentence sums up the whole difference. If this war is fought to a successful conclusion, the people of this country will undoubtedly once more raise their voices in support of the doctrine that the sea is a highroad open to all nations. If we are beaten, we shall have to submit to the doctrine that property may be destroyed and innocent men, women and children may be consigned to the bottom of the ocean if the purposes of an aggressor nation can be served by wholesale murder on the high seas.



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL

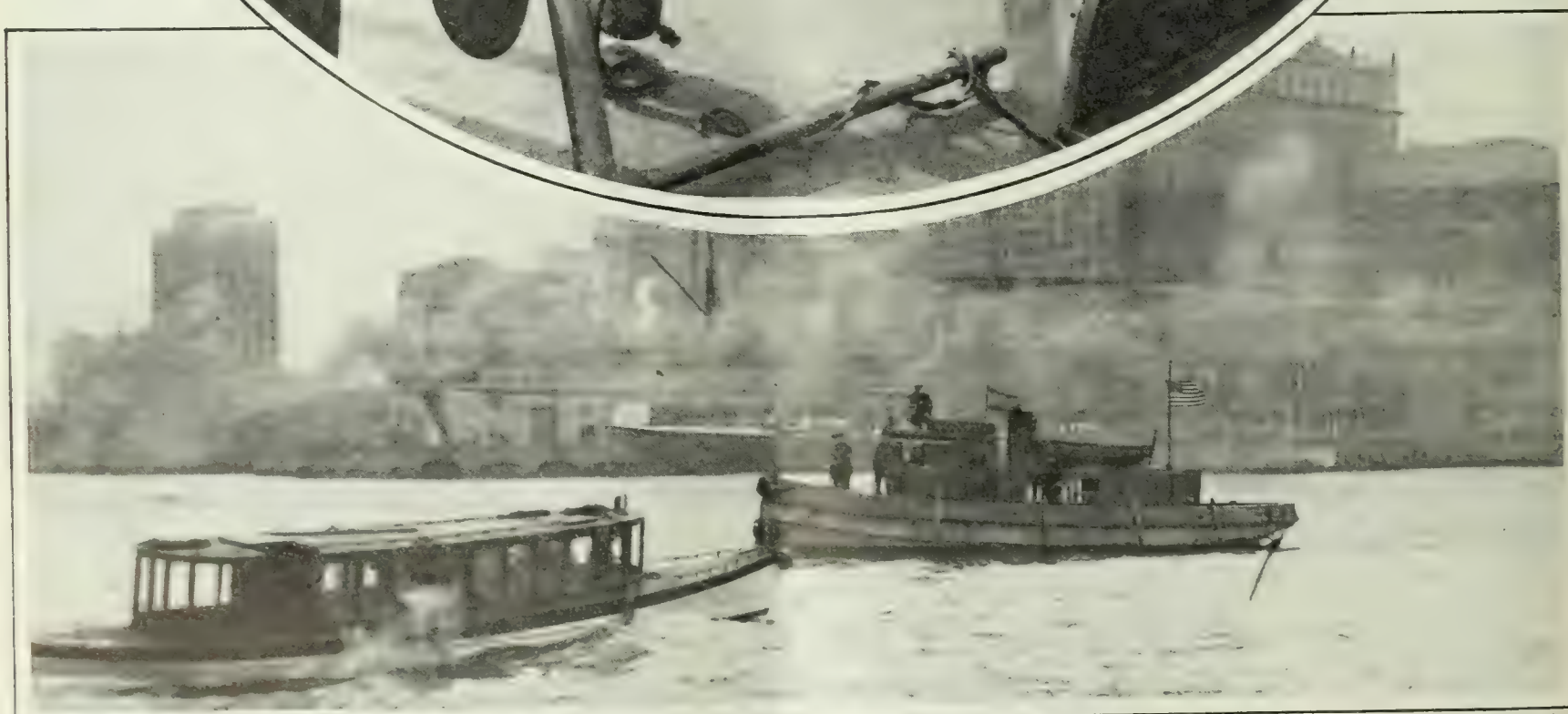


© Committee on Public Information, from Underwood & Underwood

## THE BRIDGE TO VICTORY

*This photograph of a half-built merchantman at an Atlantic coast port is symbolic of America's dependence on "the bridge of ships"*





© International Film

© Luett & Herbert

### THE SENTINEL CITY

A call for a thousand more men has just been issued by the Navy Department to supplement the police guard of New York harbor, an increasingly important phase of our defense. Small patrol boats armed with machine guns scout day and night thru the shipping of New York watching out for enemy disturbance. The lower photograph on this page shows the patrol arresting a tug under suspicion





### WHAT CANADA IS DOING WHEN HER WOUNDED MEN COME BACK

*There are illustrated here five kinds of civilian work in which the Canadian Government is training wounded soldiers to "carry on," tho their work at the front is done. The men in the machine shop, above, are taught automobile repairing*

#### THE IRONY OF COBBLING

*The row of crutches hanging against the wall of the cobbler's shop below is in poignant contrast to the trade that the men are learning now*



#### ONE-HAND TYPING

*The ingenious arrangement of paper feed and carriage on this type-writer makes it possible for a man who has lost his right arm to attain normal proficiency in typing. Disabled Canadian soldiers sent home unfit for further service at the front are being trained and employed thus to carry on the clerical side of war work*



#### LEARNING TO GARDEN AGAIN

*The hoe this gardener is using has a special handle which fastens to his arm—another instance of the mechanical inventions that are making it possible for wounded men to find useful work in civilian industries. There is practically unlimited opportunity for their employment in the simpler phases of agriculture*



Photographs from Charles Stokes

#### SOLDIERS ARE TAUGHT TO BE CARPENTERS AT THIS MONTREAL SHOP

*This is one of several departments in the training school for Canadian soldiers, established at the Montreal Technical Institute*



# AMERICA REMOTE

## An Englishwoman's Impressions in 1917

BY JANET PAYNE WHITNEY

Illustrated by George Gillett Whitney

A British statesman of the last century invented a phrase which electrified the House of Commons and the country. The echoes of it are still ringing among the rafters of Westminster. "I call," said Canning, "the New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old!"

It is being fulfilled today in ways of which its author little dreamed. The "balance" of the Old World is destroyed beyond repair, and the New World has a greater work on hand than merely to redress it. The elements of freedom and democracy in the Old World and the New are being fused together by fire to create an all-world structure so stably founded on justice and right-dealing that the unstable element of "balance" shall be forever after absent from it, and the relations of nations, instead of being comparable to a wavering pair of scales, shall be kindred to the "breadth, impossible to overturn" of the eternal hills.

Yet in this moment of fusion the contrast in surface details between the Old World and the New can hardly have been greater since the days when the Pilgrim Fathers left behind a land of comparative civilization for a continent of stern, uncharted wilderness.

America, untroubled by air-raids, is a land of light where England is a land of darkness. America is a land of plenty where England is a land of penury. America is a jovial raw recruit, going to war as to a pageant, with flying flags; England is a grim, war-hardened veteran, fighting, with bitter humor and sternly tragic heart, knee-deep in mire.

And yet it is unwise to generalize about America, because there are so many Americas—without going beyond the borders of the United States! There is President Wilson's America—which in beauty and dignity of conception recalls the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, holding up a light to the world. There is the America of the daily press—which so much resembles the England of the daily press that one wonders if both should turn out to be only made of paper!

There is the America of the New York streets, and the America of the Middle West, and there is cultured America, so cosmopolitan that it can recall to every wayfarer some traits of his native land, and find some point of contact with every intelligent mind.

When we left England, the half-penny (one cent) papers there had long been reduced to a single sheet—four pages of reading matter. Almost all publications were reduced in size, or printed on inferior paper at double the original price. The shortage of paper was an established fact, and the collection and sale of waste paper was quite a profitable industry. Behold the contrast! Almost at once on landing in New York, we bought a newspaper and

were aghast at the twenty sheets of literary art that became our property for the exchange of a single cent! Our unaccustomed eyes grew round with mingled horror and admiration! Was America most fabulously rich, or most heedlessly wasteful?

Later on we decided that she had so much paper she did not know what to do with it, as we found scattered newspapers in various stages of decay a wonderfully plentiful adornment of the Palisade bluffs and other country walks



*We had looked forward to seeing the lights at night, but when we did see them we had another shock in their extravagance*

in the immediate neighborhood of New York. "This is what they do," we said sorrowfully, "with the extra nineteen sheets!" We sympathized with them.



*Nor does one see here men in all stages of mutilation moving about the streets*

We had got very much tangled up with it ourselves!

We had looked forward to seeing the lights at night; but when we did see them we had another slight shock in the extravagance, brilliance and variety of the sky signs. Even London before the war was quite outshone by these wriggling snakes, these firework fountains, these kittens playing with reels, and all the other innumerable ingenuities of New York night advertising. We were intrigued and amused, and watched them with a fascination that was dangerous to life and limb in a land where all the traffic ran the opposite way from that to which we were accustomed, but amid all the glamour our war-educated minds caused us doubtfully to whisper, "Think of all the wasted coal—and electricity!" I wonder if spendthrift England will ever again unlearn the Spartan economies which in these last three years have almost become second nature? Let us hope not all, for some of them are good and strong, and make for healthier living and wiser spending.

When we saw the policemen with their truncheons under their arms, we thought perhaps some riot was on hand, but we soon learned that it was merely a habit, and even one that did not at all affect the kindness of their natures. We decided, however, that the British policeman gained both in comfort and dignity by having no weapons in evidence but large white gloves and a little red lamp! This was the one respect in which we found America more martial in appearance than the war-ridden land which we had left.

A rather cynical Englishman recently said to me, "You know, it's all very well for us to talk of the unspeakable horrors of the age in which we are now living, but people's memories are marvelously short! When once the war is over, the great majority of the world will feel that they have had a very interesting interlude!"

One certainly feels that this would be the general attitude of the America of the New York streets and of the press if the war should end within the next few months, before the actualities of it have bitten into the personal experience of the mass of the people. The war is so far away, so much an affair of words and pictures, a never-failing topic of conversation, a splash of lurid color flung across the drab background of everyday life. It is the majority, after all, who do find everyday life drab—either thru excess of idleness or excess of toil, or thru lack of perception of the exquisite and varied colors contained within "the light of common day." This unhealthy craving for excitement, this absence of true *joie de vivre*, found classically simple expression in the words of the girl who said "How dull it will be when the war is over!"

And one does feel remote here. One cannot sit on the seashore and hear the





Nor scrutinize with anxiety an airplane that flies up from the sea line

guns in Flanders; nor experience a small bombardment, with all its noise and fire and blood and horror, in a Zeppelin raid; nor scrutinize with anxiety an airplane that flies up from the sea line in case it should be the precursor of an enemy air fleet. Nor does one see here yet men in all stages of mutilation, moving or being wheeled about the streets. These specimens of war's handwriting are writ large for all to read. Perhaps America will need to learn to read them before the careless urban majority can join ranks with her thinking men and women.

But the soul of a people is even more subtle and full of unexpected possibilities than the soul of an individual, as capable of great flashes of enlightenment and understanding, of generosity and idealism. And apart from the heterogeneous medley of best and worst that collect in America's great cities, there remains the great unknown quantity of her vast country districts, populated by men and women who, in their way of living as often in their genealogy, are true descendants of the early Puritan colonists. What we have seen of these people persuades us to believe in the ultimate sanity and solidity of the American character. Practical, energetic, calm people they seemed, engaged in the colossal task of building up a country, and regarding a war as a disagreeable but necessary interruption of their lifework, to be finished up with as swift success as possible that they might return to get on with the real stuff of life.

Among these people we find there frequently exists as true culture, as great social ease, as one finds among the cultured people of the city. It is not every lady who can do her own housework, cook her own dinner, and then, lightly casting aside all kitchen cares with her apron, sit down at the head of her table and become a gracious and graceful hostess, discoursing ably on art or literature, current politics or international affairs as the talk

swings. This wonderfully complete womanhood seems almost to be an American invention, unless perchance it exists in that other great new country, Australia. This woman does not need any exotic interest to give vividness and drama to her life. To her, as to her men folk, the war is only a bitter and barbaric means to a reorganization of society in which only the arts of life shall find place, and the arts of death be utterly destroyed. This generation, it appears, must sin and suffer that the others may be free. And if the others shall be free indeed, it is worth the price, tho it cost the world.

AMERICAN culture has struck us as being often more self-conscious than English culture, but also quite often broader, if not always so deep. We imagined the first state to be due to the fact that America is an intensely self-conscious country and a very psychological one. She is interested in psychology as a science and in her own psychology as an example, and this very self-consciousness, which is often a drawback and a discomfort to her as to the adolescent, may, in her rapidly approaching maturity, become, in a deep and critical self-knowledge, one of the elements of new greatness. The breadth of American culture, and its really wide distribution, we have attributed partly to the splendid facilities of lecture-courses and libraries, and partly to the astonishing thoroughness with which so large a percentage of the population absorb in person the historical and artistic wealth of Europe. We had never met so many good Europeans—who really knew their Europe almost from end to end!—as during the short time we have been in America. It simply puts to the blush those "little Englanders" (however politically imperialist!) who are so stuck on their little island, so taken by its hidden beauties, its sweetness and allurements, that they can hardly bear to leave it. Yet be patient with us, brothers and allies, for there is no magic like Eng-



We bought a newspaper and were aghast at the twenty sheets for a single cent

land's magic when once she has cast her spell!

A phrase hard of understanding has made itself heard—"America for the Americans"—which has inspired us to think and question.

Who are the Americans? Presumably the authors of the popular phrase meant any who are either born citizens of the United States, or who have become naturalized as such. But who are these? Those who have been here for a few hundred years, who are here today, who are coming in, and will be coming on from generations yet unborn across the seas? English, Scotch, Irish, Russian, Italian, German, Hungarian—are they not pioneers from every nation, men who have struck out against circumstances for freedom and a wider life?

America is the melting-pot of the nations, and not of their worst but of some of their best! Men and women who flee from autocracy to democracy, from servility to independence; who quit narrow and safe circumstances to dare and adventure in a land of opportunity for themselves and their children; men and women hardy enough to cut the bonds of the past, to break the frost of custom, to leave the known for the unknown across that most terrifying of barriers to humanity—the sea. This is the material America has to her hand wherewith to shape the new international democracy. These are the Americans which America is for! Courageous lovers of freedom, humble followers of progress, many of them; some, selfish hunters of their own ambition, who need to be taught that the essence of democracy is the social conscience; but all, in their essence—or almost all—fine material for the world's work when, by the light of Liberty in her hand, America has led them to a high enough level for them to see that "the only price of peace"—social or international—is Justice.

## THE HOUSE ON THE SAND

BY HARRY KEMP

With monstrous patience, years of skill that wrought  
Beam, nave, and trave suiting misshapen thought,  
A Ruler reared his House, to over-tower,  
With its great, black, forbidding front of Power,  
All other edifices—it was built  
On hopes so evil they were blind to guilt,  
Founded on sacrifice of Law and Right  
And bases that went deep down into night. . . .

But, roused to thunder, winds and waters roar;  
Out of the stormy Dark converging, pour  
On fierce, unseen, innumerable wings  
The gathering whirlwinds of Life's outraged things.

What tho that House rise boldly, high on high,  
Yet over it must lift a vaster night;  
Its topmost heights cannot out-climb the sun  
Where stars, retributive, their courses run:  
Great tho it bulk today, it may not stand. . . .  
Night gathers, and the Storm,—and it is built on sand!



## EIGHT STORIES OF GOOD CHEER

With Introductions by Frederick Houk Law

## COLONEL NEWCOME'S RETURN

MEMORY—most delightful of earthly

BY WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY

and valuable gifts. Then, at last, after an absence

gifts—keeps the past fresh and fragrant in our hearts; it keeps our affections alive thru the years, and beautifies our return to the places we have loved.

William Makepeace Thackeray, 1811-1863, the contemporary of Dickens, and the great novelist of social satire, wrote most tenderly in "The Newcomes" of a man in whom memory was both strong and faithful.

We who know Colonel Newcome love him as one of our dearest friends. He was born the son of a prosperous London tradesman. With a natural fancy for India he had gone to that land while a very young man, but he had gone in sorrow, for he had seen the young woman whom he loved—who loved him—obliged to marry a French count. Thomas Newcome remained in India some thirty-five years, but he was faithful to every old memory. He sent his little son, Clive, born in India, home to England, to the boy's aunt, Miss Martha Honeyman. The years went by. He sent home letters

of nearly forty years, Thomas Newcome—now Colonel Newcome—comes home to England and his beloved son. He is a fine, tall, dignified, gentlemanly figure, childlike in simplicity, noble in his ideals, and holding all his old memories as fresh as tho they were realities and not memories. Full of the deepest affection for his boy, and eager to renew every old acquaintance, Colonel Newcome sets out on a round of visits, in which, like a boy home on a vacation, he overwhelms every one with his hearty Good Cheer.

The selection tells of his coaching trips, in which he is cordial to every one; of his delighted visit to old Mrs. Mason, his former nurse, who has prayed for him all these years; and of his visit to Miss Honeyman, to whom he had entrusted his boy.

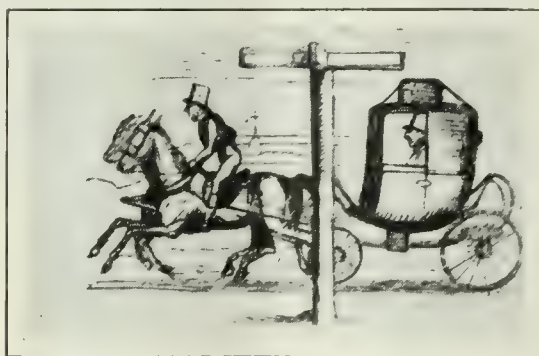
Dear old Colonel Newcome! Long may he and his kind flourish, happy, boyish, faithful, cherishing old memories, and bringing Good Cheer everywhere!

THE Colonel delighted in post chaising—the rapid transit through the country amused him, and cheered his spirits. In traveling he was as happy and noisy as a boy. He talked to the waiters, and made friends with the landlord; got all the information which he could gather, regarding the towns into which he came; and drove about from one sight or curiosity to another with indefatigable good-humor and interest. It was good for Clive to see men and cities; to visit mills, manufactories, county seats, cathedrals. He asked a hundred questions regarding all things round about him; and anyone caring to know who Thomas Newcome was, and what was his rank and business, found no difficulty in having his questions answered by the simple and kindly traveler.

Mine host of the King's Arms, Mr. Taplow aforesaid, knew in five minutes who his guest was and the errand on which he came. Was not Colonel Newcome's name painted on all his trunks and boxes? Was not his servant ready to answer all questions regarding the Colonel and his son? Newcome pretty generally introduced Clive to my landlord, when the latter brought his guest his bottle of wine. With old-fashioned cordiality, the Colonel would bid the landlord drink a glass of his own liquor, and seldom failed to say to him, "This is my son, sir. We are traveling together to see the country. Every English gentleman should see his own country first, before he goes abroad, as we intend to do afterward—to make the Grand Tour. And I will thank you to tell me what there is remarkable in your town, and what we ought to see—antiquities, manufactures, and seats in the neighborhood. We wish to see everything, sir—everything."

So Mr. Taplow knew in five minutes that his guest was a brother of Sir Brian, their member; and saw the note dispatched by an ostler to "Mrs. Sarah Mason, Jubilee Row," announcing that the Colonel had arrived, and would be with her after his dinner.

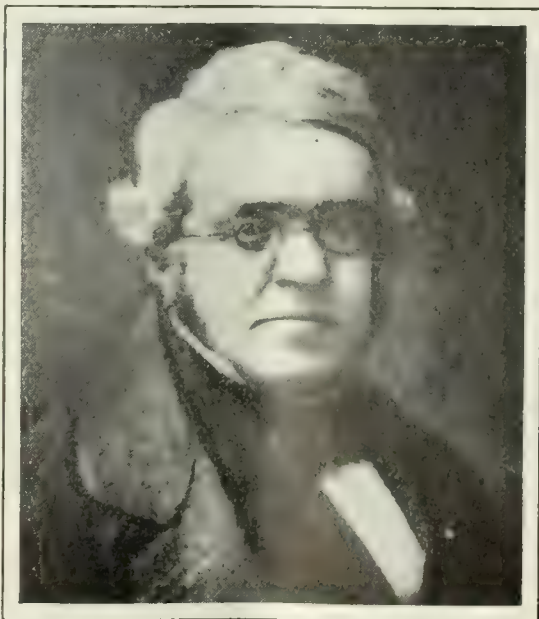
Some of the jolliest fellows in all Newcome use the Boscawen Room at the King's



"The Colonel delighted in post chaising"

Arms as their club, and pass numberless merry evenings and crack countless jokes there.

Duff, the baker; old Mr. Vidler, when he can get away from his medical labors (and his hand shakes, it must be owned, very much now, and his nose is very red); Parrot, the auctioneer; and that amusing dog, Tom Potts, the talented reporter of the *Independent*—were pretty constant attendants at the King's Arms; and Colonel Newcome's dinner was not over before some of these gentlemen knew what dishes he



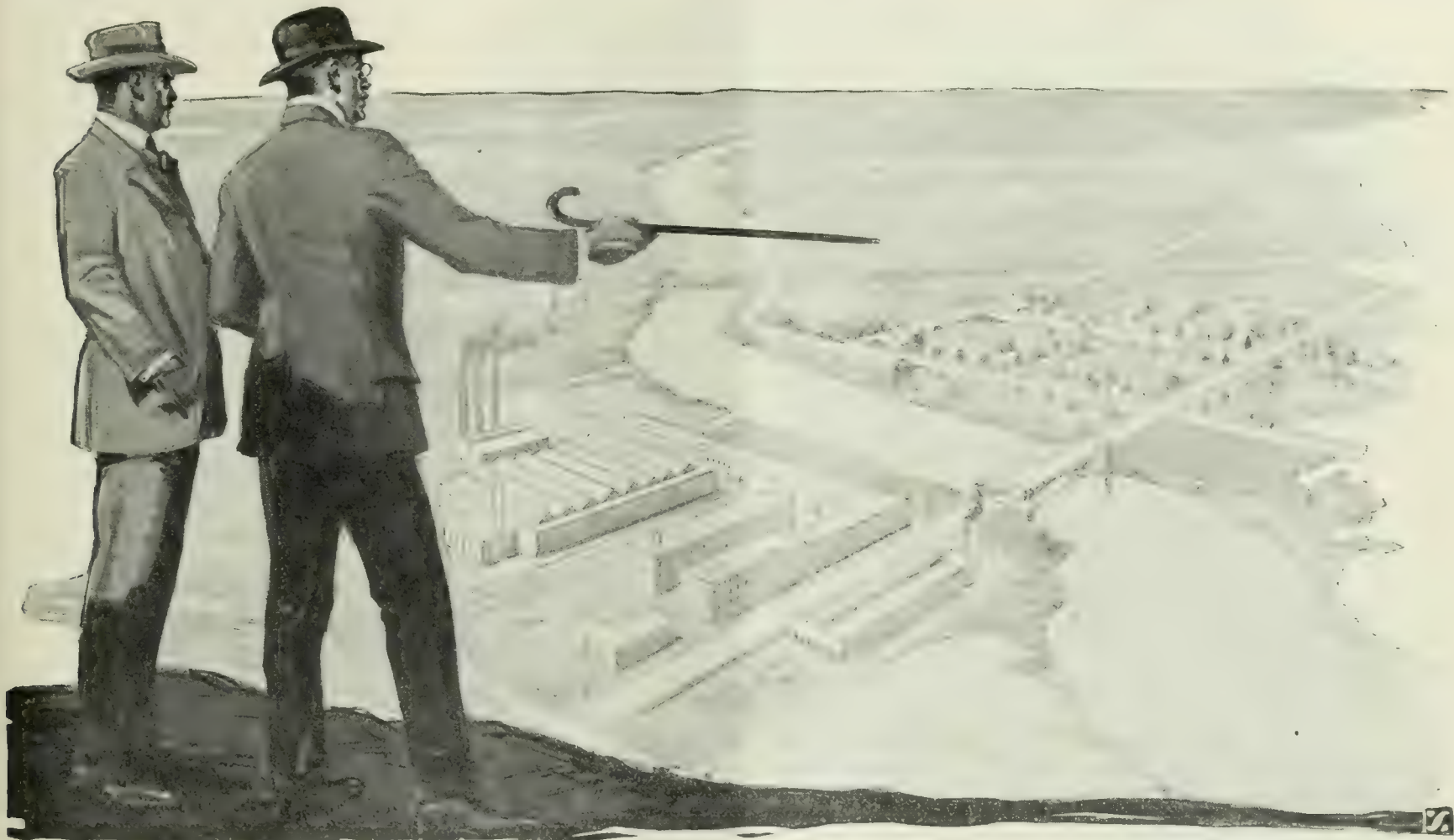
William Makepeace Thackeray

had had; how he had called for a bottle of sherry and a bottle of claret, like a gentleman; how he had paid the postboys, and traveled with a servant, like a top-sawyer; that he was come to shake hands with an old nurse and relative of his family. Everyone of those jolly Britons thought well of the Colonel for his affectionateness and liberality, and contrasted it with the behavior of the Tory Baronet—their representative.

His arrival made a sensation in the place. The Blue Club at the Roebuck discussed it, as well as the uncompromising Liberals at the King's Arms. The Rev. Dr. Bulders, the rector, left his card.

Meanwhile, it was not gain or business, but only love and gratitude which brought Thomas Newcome to his father's native town. Their dinner over, away went the Colonel and Clive guided by the ostler, their previous messenger, to the humble little tenement which Thomas Newcome's earliest friend inhabited. The good old woman put her spectacles into her Bible, and flung herself into her boy's arms, her boy who was more than fifty years old. She embraced Clive still more eagerly and frequently than she kissed his father. She did not know her Colonel with them whiskers. Clive was the very picture of the dear boy as he had left her almost two-score years ago. And as fondly as she hung on the boy, her memory had ever clung round that early time when they were together. The good soul told endless tales of her darling's childhood, his frolics and beauty. To-day was uncertain to her, but the past was still bright and clear. As they sat prattling together over the bright tea table, attended by the trim little maid, whose services the Colonel's bounty had secured for his old nurse, the kind old creature insisted on having Clive by her side. Again and again she would think he was actually her own boy, forgetting in that sweet and pious hallucination, that the bronzed face, and thinned hair, and melancholy eyes of the veteran before her were those of her nursling of old days. So for near half the space of man's allotted life he had been absent from her, and [Continued on page 502]





# “While I build my factory here, you build homes for the workmen there”

**H**OUSING employees is the big problem that confronts expansion. Far-seeing employers provide housing facilities as they plan the building of great factories or enlarging present ones. They realize that buildings and machines are useless unless there are men to man the machines. Men are of no avail unless there are homes for them. The time is past when merely a roof over the head can be classed as a home. The better class of workmen won't live in such.

**The Better the Home, the Better the Workmen**

When time is an element—when speed of erection is essential—when cost is considered—you cannot depend upon the old time-consuming method of building. There is an easier, quicker, more economical and more satisfactory way.

**Lewis Machine Cut Houses**

To supply the demand for houses of all year around construction that can be erected quickly for the least cost, we have designed over 100 different standard models. This wide range makes it possible to meet all conditions and requirements. They are planned, designed, constructed and priced to meet today's conditions. Or our architects and engineers will work in conjunction with yours to produce new designs and models.

The low prices of Lewis Machine Cut Houses are made possible by our careful planning which practically eliminates all waste and because of quantity production and by labor saving machinery.

**24 to 48 Hour Shipments**

We can, as a rule, begin shipments of these standard models in 24 to 48 hours after order is received and continue shipments at regular stated intervals until the contract is completed. Each house shipped complete in a car.

Among the 1917 buyers of Lewis Machine Cut Houses who have purchased in quantity are such concerns as

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.	Michigan Central Railroad
The Hercules Powder Co.	American Plate Glass Co.
The Bessemer Coal and Coke Co.	Inland Steel Co., etc.
Eastern Michigan Power Co.	Thompson-Starrett Co.
Tennessee Copper Company	U. S. Government

**For Industrial House Builders, Government Officials, Contractors and Builders**

Our facilities are such that we can start immediate shipment for the building of whole towns or communities. No contract is too large for us to guarantee record breaking time.

Write or Wire for Full Details **LEWIS MANUFACTURING CO.,** Dept. J General Offices, Bay City, Michigan







## A Real "Fountain of Youth" for Fine Furniture and Floors

Is your good furniture showing signs of use and age? Restore the beauty of newness with 3-in-One Oil. Put a few drops of 3-in-One on a cloth wrung out of cold water. Go over every piece in library, living-room, dining-room and bedrooms—not forgetting the mahogany case of the piano. Dry and polish with a soft cloth, following the grain of the wood.

The results will surprise and delight you. Brighten up desks and other office furniture in the same way.

Your floors, too, need regular treatment with 3-in-One. Make your own polish mop. Cut off any mop 4 inches from the handle and pour on a little 3-in-One Oil. This polish mop will take up all the lint and dust and make your floors look fine.

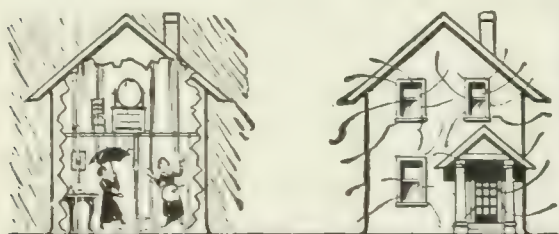
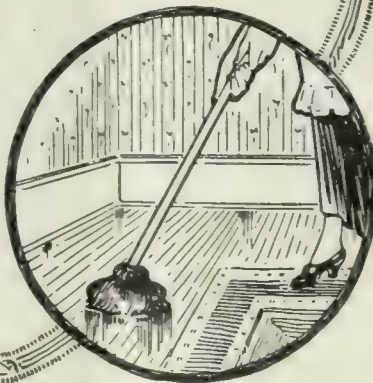
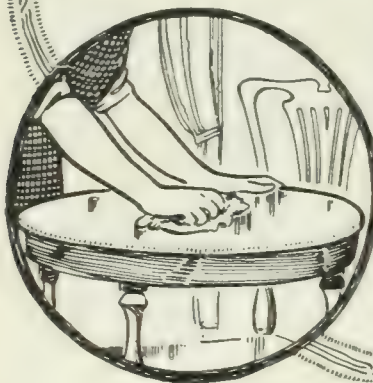
### 3-in-One Oil

is sold at all stores in 15c 25c and 50c bottles, also in 25c Handy Oil Cans. The 50c bottle is extra economical, containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

**FREE** Sample of 3-in-One Oil and Dictionary of Uses sent for the asking.

**Three-in-One Oil Co.**

165 UF Broadway  
New York



## YOU WOULDN'T TOLERATE A LEAKY ROOF —

—Why have "leaky" doors and windows?

Wherever there's a window or door, there's a 1-16 in. to 1-8 in. leak around it. In winter heat escapes. Dust, dirt, soot, damp, rain, noise, summer heat, etc., find easy admittance. Windows rattle. Atmospheric changes cause sticking and binding. End this forever.

Equip with 10 YEAR GUARANTEED

# CHAMBERLIN

## METAL WEATHER STRIPS

"THE STANDARD FOR 25 YEARS"

We equip windows, doors, casements or transoms—wood or metal—in new or old buildings.

**WRITE** for illustrated, descriptive book and list of users in your vicinity.

CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIP CO.  
Headquarters: 119 Dinan Building, Detroit, Mich.



Dr. BLACKFORD

## Be a Good Judge of Men

If you knew the mental and emotional differences between blondes and brunets, you would be saved many a mistake. Blondes succeed best at certain kinds of work; brunets at other kinds. You persuade a blonde in one way; a brunet in another. You manage blonde employees best with one policy; brunets with another. The history of nations—of civilization—is woven through and through with these fundamental differences between blondes and brunets. To know them is to know the very first step in judging men. And it is all in "Blondes and Brunets," a little 48-page book by Dr. Katherine M. H. Blackford, who has specialized on this subject for twenty years and is retained by many large corporations to select men. The book is fascinating. You read it in an hour—study it for months. Only ten cents, stamps or silver. Send for it today.

HENRY ALDEN, Inc., Office 1907

50 E. 42d St., New York

## Don't Wear a Truss

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.

### Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 490D State St., Marshall, Mich.



MR. C. E. BROOKS

## SHIPS WILL WIN

(Continued from page 487)

tion not waited till today, but sent a man some months ago into the forest it is possible he could have induced the Southern Pine Association and the independent lumberman to concentrate all their efforts in producing the big lumber suitable for shipbuilding, and the Emergency Fleet Corporation could have paid the extra cost.

At present the contracts for building of ships are not standardized. This probably cannot be remedied now in all cases, but future contracts should be made uniform and in all such contracts penalties for non-performance of specifications should be added and bonuses should be given for quick work. Bonuses should not be given alone to the shipbuilder, but should be equitably divided between the shipbuilders and their workers. Bonuses should also be added to the old contracts where not now provided. Above all, priority in respect to financial help, the delivery of raw material and new contracts should be given to the yards that build ships fastest.

Wages should be standardized thruout the industry. One of the chief reasons why the Pacific coast is ahead of the gulf, the lakes and the Atlantic coast regions in shipbuilding is because the wages are highest there and thus the best and most progressive workers have sought employment under these favorable conditions.

The workers should be run in three shifts of eight hours each—certainly in two shifts every twenty-four hours. While night work is, of course, not so economical or efficient as day work, yet this is no time to consider anything but speed. Tho I discussed this everywhere I went, I found no serious realization on the part of either the officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the shipbuilders or the workers of the supreme necessity of doubling or trebling the labor shifts. Where possible piece work should be substituted for time work. If the Government guarantees that the men will not be sweated, labor should have no valid objection to piece work.

Definite and immediate provision should be made for the comfort and safety of the working people. Adequate housing and transportation should above all, receive immediate attention. Mr. Ferguson has testified that he has been asking the Emergency Fleet Corporation for housing for four months. "We talked," said he, "until I was tired of it." The yard at Sparrows Point, Maryland, for instance, could employ only half a force for lack of housing; 18,000 men were employed there, but only 11,000 could be kept.

Congress fortunately has just appropriated \$50,000,000 for the housing for the workers. It is estimated that 40,000 houses will be needed at once. In the meantime houses should be requisitioned if necessary, and townspeople ought to be asked to board the workers as a patriotic duty until the new houses can be built.

The transportation is, of course, an equally important element in the labor problem. Mr. Andrews testified that at his yard at Camden, New Jersey, the trolley company provided twenty-seven cars for his 5095 men! He himself stood in line for over an hour to get a car. I can corroborate Mr. Andrews' experience with one of my own. I was at one of the great yards when the whistle blew, and I saw the men tired and grimed, for an hour fighting their way to the cars and riding home, either packed within like sardines, or hanging on the outside by their eyelids. In Baltimore, the transportation was solved by arranging to have the shipyards open and close at other times than when the peak



load of travel was at its highest. This plan should be adopted everywhere, and if finally the trolleys cannot be made to give adequate service, they should be taken over and run by the Government. And if that is not sufficient, private automobiles should be asked to volunteer their services and if necessary requisitioned.

Methods for the settlement of industrial disputes should be made more effective. Now a system of voluntary arbitration is in vogue, but it is evidently not working out well, as Mr. Hutchinson, the leader of the Carpenters' Union is defying his agreement with the Shipping Board. Already there have been thirty-seven strikes and eighty-four stoppages of work which involved 39,535 men and 587,336 lost days since the ship building program was inaugurated. If necessary a compulsory arbitration law, modeled after that so successfully in operation in New Zealand for the past generation, should be enacted.

There has been some talk in the Senate and other quarters of conscripting the workers, but if we ever come to this we must conscript employers too. It would be practical slavery to conscript men to work for private concerns. The Government has the only right to conscript and then all must be conscripted.

Every community in which there is a shipyard should be organized thru its Chamber of Commerce, labor unions, etc., so that the whole community will get behind the ship building program and make the speeding up of shipbuilding its first community interest. How the city of Rochester did this in respect to her munition works was told in The Independent of February 23. In Rochester all the business men have pledged themselves that until the war is won, Rochester munition plants shall be put before all other businesses in the community and no non-essential plant shall run at full capacity as long as any munition plant lacks men. This idea must be adopted by every city in which there are ships being built, and the leading business men must sit down at least once a week in conference with the shipbuilders so that the whole brains and power of the community can be put behind the ships.

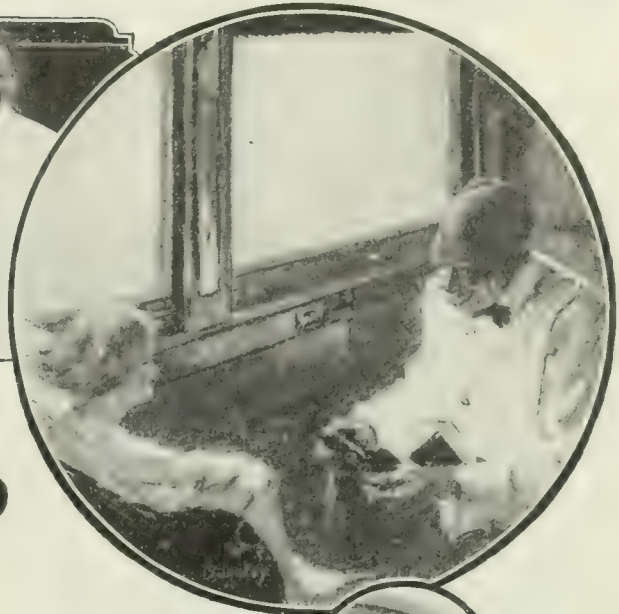
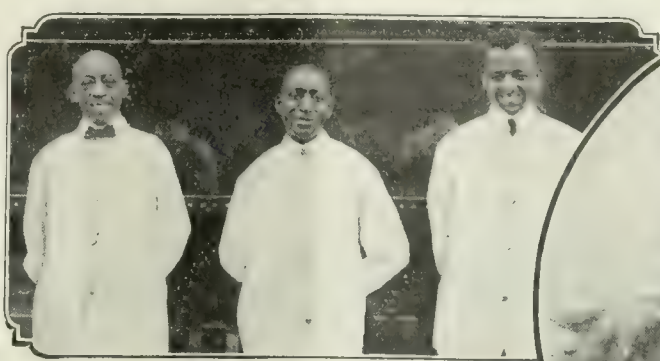
Finally not only should the general progress of shipbuilding be given publicity thruout the country from Washington, so that all the people can be made aware of what is being accomplished, but local achievements should be published in each local community, so that each local shipyard will get the maximum of local support.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation could well afford to give badges and pennants to those shipyards that are doing better than their competitors and thus a healthy rivalry might be engendered between shipbuilding centers that would hasten the coming of American ship supremacy on the sea.

These are some of the things that must be done and done quickly if the United States is to play any effectual part in this great struggle for human freedom.

Unless this problem is attacked head on with every ounce of power we possess it will not be many months before miles of trains of American goods will cumber the docks of the Atlantic seaports waiting for ships to transport them across the sea as the docks of Vladivostock are now encumbered with the rotting freight from America and Japan waiting train shipment over the Trans Siberian Railroad. Surely the United States will never sink to the supineness and inefficiency of Bolshevik Russia.

Then let us bend every nerve to build our great fleet. We have the raw material, we have the men, we have the money and we have the will.



## The Men Who Serve You

THE Pullman car employees are in a distinctive sense the representatives of the Company. They are continually on dress parade; their conduct is a matter of supreme importance.

Each Pullman car has its porter, and on every train is a Pullman conductor, in charge of all porters on the train. Either is at your service throughout the journey for information or to supply any special wants within his power.

Courtesy and thoughtful attention are among the most important things that the Pullman Company has to sell; and they must be of high quality. A careful record is kept of the manner in which each employee does his work; and rewards of extra pay are given for perfect records.

It is noteworthy that twenty-five per cent of the eight thousand porters in the Pullman employ have been for over ten years in the service of the Company; and some have been in its employ for forty years. Pensions are provided for men retired from active service and provision is also made for sick relief for all car employees.

There are no rules for passengers save those which conduce to the comfort of all travelers; but the rules for employees, made in the interest of the passengers, are many and minute.

**THE PULLMAN COMPANY**  
Chicago





**Superior**  
is the word that best describes  
this NEW dictionary.

**WEBSTER'S  
COLLEGIATE**

THIRD EDITION of the *Merriam Series*.  
Largest abridgment of the  
**NEW INTERNATIONAL**  
"The One Supreme Authority"

Superior to all other Abridgments in  
Vocabulary, 100,000 Entries. Synonyms.  
None other so full. **Guide to Pronuncia-  
tion.** It alone gives rules for Latin and  
Spanish. **Rules for Spelling** difficult words,  
plurals, etc.

**Rich Supplemental Vocabularies:**  
A Glossary of Scottish Words. A Vocabulary  
of Rimes. Christian Names of Men & Women.  
Foreign Words and Phrases, showing the mean-  
ing and pronunciation. Aids to Literary Workers  
consisting of Abbrevia-  
tions, Rules for Punc-  
tuation, the Use of  
Capitals, Preparation  
of Copy and Arbi-  
trary signs. 1248  
Pages. 1700 Illus-  
trations.

**THIN-PAPER  
EDITION DE  
LUXE.** Size 6x  
8 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches.  
Printed on bi-  
ble paper.  
Very at-  
tractively  
bound—  
flexible  
boards,  
round cor-  
ners. Indexed.


Neatly  
Boxed.

Art Canvas, dark blue, marble edge.....\$3.50  
Seal, dark brown, gilt edge.....5.00  
Red Levant Morocco, gilt edge.....6.00  
Guaranteed as represented or money returned

Order from your bookseller, or direct of  
**G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers,**  
(IND.) Springfield, Mass.



**ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE**  
The Antiseptic Powder to Shake Into Your Shoes




And sprinkle in the Foot-Bath. One war relief committee reports, that of all the things sent out in their Comfort Bags or "Kits," Allen's Foot-Ease received the most praise from the soldiers. The American, British and French troops use it, because it takes the Friction from the shoe and freshens the feet.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Why not order a dozen packages to-day to mail to your soldier friends in training camps and in the army and navy. Sold by Drug-gists and Dept. stores everywhere, 25 cts.

**HIGH CLASS ASSISTANCE** for writers, speakers,  
club-women, debaters,  
Outlines, briefs, research. Reasonable rates. **BUREAU  
OF RESEARCH**, 318 East 5th Street, New Albany, Ind.

**The University of Chicago**

**HOME  
STUDY** in addition to resident  
work, offers also instruc-  
tion by correspondence.  
For detailed in-  
formation address



26th Year U. of C. (Div.M) Chicago, Ill. **Mitchell Tower**

**FREE 10 Lessons**  
In Public Speaking

Write for particulars of this extraordinary offer. 10 lessons  
in public speaking absolutely free. Remarkable opportunity.  
Become a powerful speaker in spare time by mail. Overcome  
"stage fright," enlarge your vocabulary, train your memory,  
gain self-confidence. Increase your earning power, popular-  
ity. We have trained hundreds.

**Offer Limited** This offer is made strictly for adver-  
tising purposes and may be with-  
drawn at any time. Write at once, while this free lesson  
offer lasts. Big saving if you act now. No obligation.

**North American Institute**, 248F Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.

## SHANGHAIED WITH THE FLEET

(Continued from page 489)

standing nearby that "our" race-boat crew held all the fleet trophies and that every ship in the base had been challenged without a single taker. They were undoubtedly proud of their crew, but it was obvious that they realized a crew ought to be just so good and anything over and above this stood in the way of their chance to separate any other ship's company from some of its coin.

A little later on in the afternoon I had the pleasure of seeing "our" race-boat crew go out for a trial spin. One look at the men convinced me that the racing trophies were in pretty safekeeping, for it would be hard to find a better and huskier looking lot. Well-known college coaches who annually train their crews for the grueling 'varsity races would welcome any one of these men as a shell candidate.

General fleet athletics have necessarily been curtailed to a certain extent, but most of the men interested in the different sports are still in training.

Boxing bouts were scheduled for the evening's entertainment. The ring was fitted up on the quarterdeck and with the hundreds of jackies crowded around the setting was sufficiently like the real thing to gladden the heart of the most hardened fistic fan. The referee, a chief master-at-arms from another ship, was a well known boxer in the fleet. He had been invited to officiate so there might be no partiality in the decisions.

A bout followed in which an in- experienced youngster tried to take a fall out of a man who was no novice at the game, with the result that our friend, the master-at-arms, acting under the instruc- tion of the athletic officer, stepped in and put a stop to the affair before the kid had taken any punishment. This incident impressed me as it demonstrated beyond a doubt that the fleet athletic officers are on the alert for just that sort of thing and keep close watch to see that sports of all kinds are kept in a proper and healthy condition in the fleet.

Before turning in for the night I was given to understand that the ship would get under way at 5:30 a. m. the next morn- ing to leave the base acting independently for practise in torpedo firing. The officers promised to take me out on the range in the fast captain's gig to follow in the wake of flying torpedoes running them down when all their stored-up energy had been ex- pended. All this sounded pretty good to me and I had visions of all kinds of fun and possible excitement. I felt that after such a day it would be fitting and proper for me to gracefully remark that I must return to town and thus conclude my short but happy visit to the fleet. I had seen a great deal and everyone had certainly done more than their share to give me a good time.

Such, however, was not to be the case. On deck at 5:30 a. m. I was treated to very much of a surprize party.

I saw that all the ships seemed to be belching forth more or less smoke from their funnels and there was every indica- tion that we were not going to be the only ship to leave the base. We were not either.

I shall never forget the sight. A great fleet getting under way in the haze of the early morning is a wonderfully inspiring thing to behold. As division after division got under way it seemed to me that the whole ocean was filled with battleships maneuvering in apparent confusion, but gradually with the utmost precision the

**Principles  
of American  
Diplomacy**

By **John Bassett Moore**

Do you know where your coun-  
try stands on the great questions  
of international relations? Per-  
haps you think that this has noth-  
ing to do with you. But in these  
days when the eyes of the whole  
world are turned upon America,  
when everyone is relying upon her  
to stem the Teuton tide, surely  
you should know the place she has  
taken in the council of nations.  
Prof. Moore's book will give you  
a clear understanding of our rela-  
tions with foreign powers. \$2.00.

**HARPER & BROTHERS**  
Established 1817

**How Germany Became  
Prussianized**

Not as a history of Germany,  
but as a guide and warning for  
the political problems of today  
and tomorrow, will readers  
welcome the important book  
by Marriott and Robertson on  
the  
**EVOLUTION OF PRUSSIA**

Historical accuracy, philo-  
sophic insight, and vividness  
of narration mark it as a book  
indispensable to thoughtful  
readers. Net \$2.25.

**OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS**  
A m e r i c a n B r a n c h  
35 West 32d Street New York

**JU-JITSU** Book direct from Japan. Abso-  
lutely the latest and best book  
of its kind. By Ohshima and  
Yokoyama, Professors of Ju-Jitsu in Kodokwan, Tokio.  
Teaches all the holds, breaks, defenses, throws, blows,  
tricks and secrets of this great art of selfdefense. Illus-  
trated with close to one hundred actual photographs. Learn  
to protect yourself. \* 300 pages. 7 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches. Cloth  
bound. \$2.70 postpaid. Send your order today. Money  
back if not satisfied. An ideal gift to your soldier boy.  
Tokio, Japan and U. S. Branch.

**RIKKO ART COMPANY** - Cleveland, Ohio

**DIVIDEND**

**UNITED FRUIT COMPANY**  
**DIVIDEND NO. 75**

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two  
dollars per share) on the capital stock of this  
Company has been declared, payable on April  
15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close  
of business March 20, 1918.

**JOHN W. DAMON**, Treasurer.

**EFFICIENT APPLIANCES**  
**SAVE LABOR, TIME AND EXPENSE**

Our free Check List may help you unex-  
pectedly. Write for it.

**INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE**  
119 West 40th Street New York City



divisions fell into line of column formation and thus in perfect alignment the great fleet left its base. We had only steamed a short distance when the order was passed "secure for sea," and then I realized that I was being "shanghaied" pure and simple. The whole fleet was outward bound for nobody knew how long and nobody could give me any information on the subject.

At least I was relieved of the necessity for thinking up any urgent reason why I had to get back to town that night.

As I stood on the forecastle deck of the great super-dreadnought, only one in a line of ships extending miles in length, I realized that I was going to sea with the full fighting force of the nation and that among the thousands of officers and men I was the only representative of a hundred million people whose shores we were leaving. Wherever we went or whatever happened I would be there to see it and the delicious element of uncertainty made it all the more interesting.

It was not my first trip to sea with the fleet by any means but it was my first since the country has been at war. I wondered what the difference would be between this trip and others I had made in times of peace. I needed only to look around a bit to have that question at least partly answered.

The atmosphere of war was unmistakable when I saw men at the guns powder up and real shells close by, and special submarine watches set at different stations all over the ship.

It was apparent that submarines were expected to make their appearance but it was plain enough that every step had been taken to provide and to maintain all necessary precautions to insure immediate detection and adequate protection in the case of sub-surface attack.

The guns were manned night and day and the submarine watches were relieved at frequent intervals to insure maximum efficiency in the spotting of periscopes.

Of the days far at sea much could be written. Exercises, drills, hours of study and leisure, complicated maneuvers and strategic war games carried out with clock-like precision, all went to make up the life of a jack-tar during a busy week on the water. With it all there was always the ceaseless watching and waiting and, I might say, hoping for the lurking U-boat.

The one big idea in the fleet is "battle efficiency"—this is never lost sight of. Nothing is left undone that human ingenuity can devise which could possibly increase the destructive capacity of the fleet. Get your big punch in early and get it in first is the target the fleet is shooting at constantly.

The men are drilled at their stations until the working of any complicated mechanism becomes as smooth and as rapid as is possible with any machine whose operation involves the human element.

I have been with the big ships in all kinds of weather and have lived among the officers and men and I know something of the spirit with which they work and of their devotion to the service.

The navy never was better fitted or more ready to the last ship and the last man to do whatever it may be asked to do in the cause of democracy and to do that thing to the very utmost of its ability.

Of all features of American history has not the part played by the navy been the most outstanding and the most glorious? So it shall be when this great war passes into history, for the navy is animated by that same devotion and fighting spirit which has given us in days gone by so many chapters of glorious American history of which we are all so justly proud.

# Women's Organdie Neckwear at McCutcheon's



Many distinctive, exclusive, smart models originated to meet the requirements of the simple Spring and Summer Dress Fashions. Extensive assortments of Organdie Neckwear are presented in numerous styles of refinement, including the following special values:



Special Organdie Guimpe, Dutch Collar, Black Ribbon Bow ..... \$3.50

**Organdie Collars**—in six McCutcheon models. Lace-trimmed and Embroidered, 50c each.

**Organdie Veste**s—Plain-tucked or Hand-embroidered and Lace-trimmed, 95c each.

**Organdie Neckwear Set**—Flat or rolling Collar with cuffs, Hand-Embroidered, Lace-trimmed, 95c set.

**Special Organdie Guimpe** (as illustrated)—Tucked front, Crochet buttons, high-neck, Dutch collar, Black ribbon bow, \$3.50 each.

**Fine Organdie Guimpe**—Tucked front, with Lace-trimmed, Hand-Embroidered Tuxedo collar, \$5.95 each.

*Orders by mail given special attention*

**James McCutcheon & Co.**  
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts. New York

## "FROM THE FIRST SHOT"

"Your new war-book, 'From The First Shot,' is a treasure. I can't tell you how much I like the book. The selection of material, the editorial arrangement, the printing,—are all so unusually excellent that the book is a masterpiece of its kind. It is the most wonderful picture history of the Great War that I have seen. In preparing this collection of pictures of the Great War, pictures drawn from every side, the air, the sea, the trenches, the camp, the city, the home,—you have done a service much like that done by M. B. Brady, the famous photographer of the Civil War. Congress rewarded him with a grant of money and the perpetual preservation of his pictures. I hope the people of today will recognize the worth of your book. Surely, no one could see it and not wish to own it. It is extraordinarily interesting."

*Order your copy today*

See page 371, March 2 issue of The Independent



## COLONEL NEWCOME'S RETURN

(Continued from page 196)

day and night, wherever he was, in sickness or health, in sorrow or danger, her innocent love and prayers had attended the absent darling. Not in vain, not in vain, does he live whose course is so befriended. Let us be thankful for our race, as we think of the love that blesses some of us. Surely it has something of Heaven in it, and angels celestial may rejoice in it, and admire it.

Having nothing whatever to do, our Colonel's movements are of course exceedingly rapid, and he has the very shortest time to spend in any single place. That evening, Saturday, and the next day, Sunday, he will faithfully accompany his dear old nurse to church. And what a festival is that day for her, when she has her Colonel and that beautiful, brilliant boy of his by her side, and Mr. Hicks, the curate, looking at him, and the venerable Dr. Bulders himself eying him from the pulpit, and all the neighbors fluttering and whispering to be sure, who can be that fine, military gentleman and that splendid young man sitting by old Mrs. Mason, and leading her so affectionately out of church? That Saturday and Sunday the Colonel will pass with good old Mason, but on Monday he must be off; on Tuesday he must be in London, he has important business in London—in fact, Tom Hamilton, of his regiment, comes up for election at the Oriental on that day, and on such an occasion could Thomas Newcome be absent? He drives away from the King's Arms through a row of smirking chambermaids, smiling waiters, and thankful ostlers, accompanied to the post chaise, of which the obsequious Taplow shuts the door, and the Boscawen Room pronounces him that night to be a trump; and the whole of the busy town, ere the next day is over, has heard of his coming and departure, praised his kindness and generosity.

Dear old nurse Mason will have a score of visits to make and to receive, at all of which you may be sure that triumphal advent of the Colonel's will be discussed and admired. Mrs. Mason will show her beautiful new India shawl, and her splendid Bible with the large print, and the affectionate inscription, from Thomas Newcome to his dearest old friend; her little maid will exhibit her new gown, the curate will see the Bible, and Mrs. Bulders will admire the shawl; and the old friends and humble companions of the good old lady, as they take their Sunday walks by the pompous lodge-gates of Newcome Park, which stands with the baronet's new-fangled arms over them, gilded, and filagreeed, and barred, will tell their stories too about the kind Colonel and his hard brother. When did Sir Brian ever visit a poor old woman's cottage, or his bailiff exempt from the rent? What good action, except a few thin blankets and beggarly coal and soup tickets, did Newcome Park ever do for the poor? And as for the Colonel's wealth, Lord bless you, he's been in India these five-and-thirty years; the baronet's money is a drop in the sea to his. The Colonel is the kindest, the best, the richest of men.


And you may be sure Thomas Newcome had not been many weeks in England before good little Miss Honeyman, at Brighton, was favored with a visit from her dear Colonel. The envious Gawler scowling out of his bow-window, where the flyblown card still proclaimed that his lodgings were unoccupied, had the mortification to behold a yellow post chaise drive up to Miss Honeyman's door, and having discharged two gentlemen from within, trot away with

servant and baggage to some house of entertainment other than Gawler's. While this wretch was cursing his own ill fate, and execrating yet more deeply Miss Honeyman's better fortune, the worthy little lady was treating her Colonel to a sisterly embrace, and a solemn reception. Hannah, the faithful housekeeper, was presented, and had a shake of the hand. The Colonel knew all about Hannah; ere he had been in England a week, a basket containing pots of jam of her confection, and a tongue of Hannah's curing, had arrived for the Colonel. That very night, when his servant had lodged Colonel Newcome's effects at the neighboring hotel, Hannah was in possession of one of the Colonel's shirts; she and her mistress having previously conspired to make a dozen of those garments for the family benefactor.

All the presents which Newcome had ever transmitted to his sister-in-law from India, had been taken out of the cotton and lavender in which the faithful creature kept them. It was a fine hot day in June, but I promise you Miss Honeyman wore her blazing scarlet Cashmere shawl; her great brooch representing the Taj of Agra, was in her collar; and her bracelets (she used to say, "I am given to understand they are called Bangles, my dear, by the natives.") decorated the sleeves round her lean old hands, which trembled with pleasure as they received the kind grasp of the Colonel of colonels. How busy those hands had been that morning! What custards they had whipped!—what a triumph of piercrusts they had achieved! Before Colonel Newcome had been ten minutes in the house, the celebrated veal cutlets made their appearance. Was not the whole house adorned in expectation of his coming? Had not Mr. Kuhn, the affable foreign gentleman of the first floor lodgers, prepared a French dish? Was not Betty on the lookout, and instructed to put the cutlets on the fire at the very moment when the Colonel's carriage drove up to her mistress' door? The good woman's eyes twinkled, the kind old hand and voice shook, as holding up a bright glass of Madeira, Miss Honeyman drank the Colonel's health. "I promise you, my dear Colonel," says she, nodding her head adorned with a bristling superstructure of lace and ribbons, "I promise you that I can drink your health in good wine!" The wine was of his own sending; and so were the China firescreens, and the sandal-wood work-box, and the ivory cardcase, and those magnificent pink and white chessmen, carved like little Sepoys and mandarins, with the castles on elephants' backs, George III and his Queen in pink ivory, against the Emperor of China and lady in white—the delight of Clive's childhood, the chief ornament of the old spinster's sitting room.

Miss Honeyman's little feast was pronounced to be the perfection of cookery; and when the meal was over, came a noise of little feet at the parlor door, which being opened, there appeared, first, a tall nurse with a dancing baby; second and third, two little girls with little frocks, little trousers, long ringlets, blue eyes, and blue ribbons to match; fourth, Master Alfred, now quite recovered from his illness, and holding by the hand, fifth, Miss Ethel Newcome, blushing like a rose.

Hannah, grinning, acted as mistress of the ceremonies, calling out the names of "Miss Newcomes. Master Newcomes to see the Colonel, if you please, Ma'am," bobbing a courtesy, and giving a knowing nod to Master Clive, as she smoothed her new



68° is a  
healthful temperature  
for your home  
**SAVE COAL**  
**Tycos**  
**THERMOMETERS**  
*Taylor Instrument Companies*  
ROCHESTER, N.Y.  
There's a Tycos Thermometer for Every Purpose

## Farm Mortgage Loans

Carefully selected and conservatively made in the best agricultural sections of

Kansas and Oklahoma

by one of the oldest farm loan companies in this part of the country. This business was established in 1872 by L. U. Humphrey, later Governor of Kansas. Write for booklet and list.

**The Humphrey Investment Co.**

Independence, Kansas

McAlester, Oklahoma


## A GOOD BUY NOW

Lacey Profit Sharing (first mortgage) Bonds offer 6% cumulative interest and a share in the profits of the sale of the timberlands on which they are based. A particularly good investment under present conditions.

Ask why now, while sending for Booklet T203

**JAS. D. LACEY TIMBER COMPANY**  
332 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO

**SPEAKERS, LECTURERS:** We assist in preparing material for special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. **AUTHORS RESEARCH BUREAU,** 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.



**Memorial Tablets**  
JNO. WILLIAMS, INC.  
Established 1875  
**Bronze Foundry**  
550 West 27th St., New York  
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET FREE  
LINCOLN MEDALLION, 5 1/2 INCHES DIAMETER  
IN CAST BRONZE \$1.00 POSTPAID

A COURSE IN  
SOCIAL PROBLEMS

**THE SOCIAL RECITATION**

By A. S. BEATMAN, A. M.

Head of History Department, Julia Richman High School, New York City.

Teachers of the Social Sciences should send for this brochure. It is free. Write to

**THE INDEPENDENT**  
119 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK



silk apron. Hannah, too, was in new attire, all crisp and rustling; in the Colonel's honor. Miss Ethel did not cease blushing as she advanced toward her uncle; and the honest campaigner started up, blushing too. Mr. Clive rose also, as little Alfred, of whom he was a great friend, ran toward him. Clive rose, laughed, nodded at Ethel, and ate gingerbread-nuts all at the same time. As for Colonel Thomas Newcome and his niece, they fell in love with each other instantaneously, like Prince Camaralzaman and the Princess of China.

I have turned away one artist: the poor creature was utterly incompetent to depict the sublime, graceful, and pathetic personages and events with which his history will most assuredly abound, and I doubt whether even the designer engaged in his place can make such a portrait of Miss Ethel Newcome as shall satisfy her friends and her own sense of justice. That blush which we have indicated, he cannot render. How are you to copy it with a steel point and a ball of printer's ink? That kindness which lights up the Colonel's eyes; gives an expression to the very wrinkles round about them; shines as a halo round his face—what artist can paint it? The painters of old, when they portrayed sainted personages, were fain to have recourse to compasses and gold-leaf—as if celestial splendor could be represented by Dutch metal! As our artist cannot come up to this task, the reader will be pleased to let his fancy paint for itself the look of courtesy for a woman, admiration for a young beauty, protection for an innocent child, all of which are expressed upon the Colonel's kind face, as his eyes are set upon Ethel Newcome.

"Mamma has sent us to bid you welcome to England, Uncle," says Miss Ethel, advancing, and never thinking for a moment of laying aside that fine blush which she brought into the room, and which is her pretty symbol of youth, and modesty, and beauty.

He took a little slim white hand and laid it down on his brown palm, where it looked all the whiter; he cleared the grizzled mustache from his mouth, and stooping down he kissed the little white hand with a great deal of grace and dignity.

## Capital Copy

It is estimated that \$2,500,000,000 will be collected this year under the war revenue act.

More than 6,000,000 persons this year will pay an income tax. It should be paid by check, money order or draft.

The third Liberty Loan campaign to begin April 6 will be aided by several "movie" stars. Mary Pickford, Marguerite Clark and Douglas Fairbanks already have accepted invitations to speak.

Surgeon General Gorgas, of the United States Army, has asked the American Red Cross to supply 5000 nurses for service in military hospitals here and in Europe between now and June 1.

To aid the great movement of backyard garden production which will help solve the food problem, the United States Department of Agriculture has prepared for free distribution Farmer's Bulletin 936, The City and Suburban Vegetable Garden.

The construction of fifteen more Liberty Theaters, to be located mainly at the National Guard camps in the South, has been ordered by the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, according to announcement by Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman. Added to the sixteen Liberty Theaters already running in the National Army cantonments, this makes a chain of thirty-one theaters to be operated by the Government for the amusement of the soldier.

# A Tribute

The patriotism of the employes of Swift & Company is being manifested in so many substantial ways that we take pride in acknowledging here the evidence of their staunch Americanism.

3089 men from our ranks are now in army khaki and sailor blue uniforms.

This impressive figure represents nearly a full regiment from this firm.

In this Swift Legion of Honor, 103 of the men have won commissions in the army.

When "Preparedness" was the admonishment of the hour—the Swift Military Club was organized—in it have been trained hundreds of men.

It is our local "West Point"—we know that its graduates are better soldiers because they have gone into the army and have been promptly promoted. Some of them have won commissions.

28,718 Swift employes own Liberty Bonds, to the amount of \$3,879,700.

The women employes of Swift & Company, and the wives and mothers of employes, have turned thousands of pounds of wool into sweaters, socks, helmets and scarfs for our men in uniform.

They have donated large sums of money to the Red Cross.

They have contributed to the war funds of the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus.

It is an inspiration to observe the flags waving on the desks of department heads in our Chicago office, indicating that every employe in the department is buying War Savings Stamps every week.

Swift employes, voluntarily, are contributing weekly sums to a comfort fund through their Military Welfare Association to provide their associates in service with smokes, sweets and other needs.

Food Conservation pledges are being kept in their homes.

In our employes' restaurants we are abstaining from meat and wheat on the days now on our war calendar, and are doing it cheerfully.

The name of Swift was never associated with more valiant patriots than the men and women who make up its official family.

The company is proud of this magnificent war record.

Our employes know that there will be other appeals and they stand as a unit, 48,000 strong, eager to give and sacrifice more.

With a full and grave conception of our mutual obligation we blend our loyalty and responsibility with theirs.

## Swift & Company

*L. F. Swift* President.





## SENSIBLE INVESTING SIMPLIFIES SAVING

Those who are distinctly successful in saving never allow their dollars to remain idle. They follow a well-defined plan of putting funds to work in some seasoned stock or bond.

Every dollar invested in securities on

### The Twenty Payment Plan

is a step toward the accumulation of valuable income-producing property.

Booklet describing this plan, and our fortnightly publication

### "Investment Opportunities,"

will explain how simple it is to save, and how sensible investments can be made. Both sent gratis upon request for 6c-IN.

**SLATTERY & CO.**  
(Inc)  
Investment Securities

(Founded 1908)

40 Exchange Place New York

## DIVIDENDS

### THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

#### NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK.

The second installment of 2% of the 8% dividend upon the outstanding preferred stock and of 1 3/4% of the 7% dividend upon the outstanding common stock of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, which were declared on December 11, 1917, will be payable on March 30, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 22, 1918.

The Board of Directors of said company has also this day declared an extra dividend of 1% upon its outstanding preferred stock, payable on March 30, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 22, 1918.

Checks will be mailed.

GEORGE M. JUDD, Secretary.

Dated, New York, March 12, 1918.

### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, April 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 15, 1918.

On account of the annual meeting the transfer books will be closed from Saturday, March 16, to Tuesday, March 26, 1918, both days included.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

### LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY

St. Louis, Mo., March 11, 1918.

An extra dividend of four per cent (4%) has been declared on the Common Stock of LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY, payable April 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 22, 1918.

Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

### AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 2nd, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1918. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON, Sec'y & Treas.

### THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

43 Exchange Place, New York  
MANAGERS

### THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Monday, April 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, March 19, 1918.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

### THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY

Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street,  
Philadelphia, March 6th, 1918.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one dollar (\$1.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 18th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT  
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. The Story of the Week.

Your class is a society for the discussion of current events. The president of the society has organized a contest in which all are to take part. He has divided the society into committees. A prize is to be given to the committee that makes the best report. The subjects on which reports are to be made are as follows:

1. The week's news concerning fighting, and military movements.
2. Recent progress of war preparations in the United States.
3. The Russo-Japanese situation.
4. Recent important events in the United States.
5. The most important news of the week.
6. The particular persons most prominent in the news of the week.

#### II. Editorial Articles.

Your class is a class in a school of journalism. The instructor has divided the class into seven groups for the study of methods in writing editorial articles. Every group is to select an editorial article that falls under an assigned heading, and is to prove conclusively that the article is the one that should have been selected. The assigned headings for the seven groups are as follows:

1. The most interesting editorial article.
2. The most emphatic.
3. The most thoughtful.
4. The most original.
5. The most scholarly.
6. The most helpful.
7. The editorial article most worthy of imitation.

#### III. Colonel Newcome's Return. By William Makepeace Thackeray.

1. Tell of your own experiences in revisiting old friends and old associations after a considerable lapse of time.
2. Give an account of Colonel Newcome's life up to the time of his return to England.
3. With what spirit did Colonel Newcome revisit old scenes?
4. How did the Colonel impress various types of people?
5. What shows the Colonel's kindness? thoughtfulness? sentiment? gentlemanly character? simplicity? nobility? dignity?
6. Characterize the other persons named in the selection.
7. Name, and explain, the old English customs mentioned here.
8. What gives the article its spirit of Good Cheer?
9. What characteristics of Thackeray's style are evident in the article?

#### IV. The War for Democracy.

You are member of a society that is doing all in its power to uphold the Government of the United States. The members of the society are assigned to write, to speak in public, and to converse with people whom they may meet, on patriotic topics. Study this number of The Independent as an aid in your patriotic work.

1. Consider the methods of writing employed in the different patriotic articles. Which method do you think most effective? Why?
2. Which patriotic article has the best plan? Explain.
3. Which article gives you the best material for public speaking? Explain. Give a four-minute speech based on the article you prefer.
4. Which article gives you the best material for patriotic conversation? Explain. Give an example of how you might use the article in chance conversation. Present your suggestions in the form of written dialog.
5. Imagine that you are the author of "Shanghaied With the Fleet." Give an oral account of your experiences, and add your impressions concerning the worth of the United States Navy.
6. Write a short, spirited oration in which you show that the United States has always stood for the freedom of the seas.
7. Explain, as if to a person with whom you are talking, how the expression, "freedom of the seas," is connected with the present war.
8. Present a short summary of the facts with regard to the need for ships.
9. Give, in conversational form, an account of the present state of shipbuilding in the United States.
10. In a single paragraph present suggestions that will lead to a successful ship-program.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,  
NEW YORK CITY

#### I. A Campaign for Intelligent Patriotism —"The Freedom of the Seas."

1. What is the central thought in this article? Quote a sentence which summarizes this thought.
2. What are the facts which justify the statement that this war is being fought by the United States for the freedom of the seas?
3. What were the "acts of pretended legislation" to which the Declaration of Independence referred?
4. In what respect were the Tripolitan War and the War of 1812 alike? In what respects were they different?
5. What are some of the conferences to which the President referred in his speech of January 22, 1917?
6. "Property can be paid for, the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be." Why is this sentence quoted in this article?

#### II. Our Shipping Program—"Ships Will Win."

1. Why is our shipping spoken of as "the neck of the bottle" in this war?
2. "... it does not take a supermathematician to predict that disaster and perhaps defeat awaits the Allies," etc. Tabulate the figures which led the author to make this remark.
3. Summarize the shipbuilding program thus far adopted by this country. How far has this program advanced?
4. What have been the chief causes of delay in the program? What remedies are proposed?

#### III. Domestic Affairs—"An Attack Upon the Direct Primary," "Political Indictments," "In Congress."

1. What indications of political unrest do you find in these news items? What movement for allaying this unrest?
2. Investigate at least one of the "three pieces of important legislation" referred to in the news item.

#### IV. The Baltic Provinces—"The Resurrection of Lithuania."

1. Locate Lithuania and the Baltic Provinces on a map.
2. Distinguish between Lithuania and the Baltic Provinces. Trace the history of these provinces by reference to an encyclopedia or to a history of Russia.
3. Why does the editor speak of Lithuania as "one of the most unfortunate of ... buffer states"?
4. "The Prussian power ... had its origins in these Teutonic Knights of the Cross," etc. What is the history of these Teutonic Knights?
5. Interview, if you can, one of the Lithuanians in the United States. Does he agree with the editor?

#### V. The Austrian Empire—"The Austrian Paradox."

1. Why is the opening sentence a good topic sentence both from a literary and from a historical point of view?
2. "Austria has been defeated by all of her neighbors," etc. What are the facts in support of this statement?
3. "The greatest Prussian statesman was Bismarck. ... The greatest Austrian statesman was Metternich," etc. Since the two men had exactly opposite purposes, how can these two statements be true?
4. It used to be said that the Austrian Empire would go to pieces upon the death of Franz Joseph. Do you see any signs that this is happening?

#### VI. The Road to India—"The New Route to India," "Rumanian-Russian Peace," "Moscow the Capital," "The Protection of Siberia," "President's Message."

1. "... for the Germans are at the gate of Herat," etc. Explain the figure of speech and discuss the events which have led to this state of affairs.
2. Look up the history of the struggle between England and Russia for the control of Afghanistan. Read some of Kipling's stories and poems which deal with this subject.
3. What is the connection between the Rumanian peace and the state of affairs in southern Asia?
4. From a study of the map decide which route to the East is better: (a) the Bagdad route, (b) the route from Batum.
5. Compare the attitude of the President toward the revolutionists with that of Lord Cecil. Which seems most helpful?
6. What will be the result if Japan occupies eastern Siberia as is proposed?



The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter. Copyright, 1918, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building, Chicago

# The Independent

Founded 1848

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Treasurer

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## JUST A WORD

"Halt the Hun," the Liberty Loan poster by Henry Raleigh, which is reproduced on the cover of The Independent this week, presents one of the battle slogans which inaugurate the nation-wide campaign for the Third Liberty Loan.

Nine million posters of this and other designs have been sent out thru the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines and France to drive home the appeal of the Liberty Loan to all Americans. April 6, the first anniversary of America's entrance into the war, is the date on which the drive begins.

In the April 6 issue we shall introduce to The Independent readers the new director of The Independent Motor Efficiency Service, Mr. John R. Eustis, already known to motorists as the author of numerous articles on every phase of motor travel and motor transportation. Mr. Eustis' reputation as a motor authority has been established thru seventeen years of constant study in the development of motor vehicles and their increasing uses. In the first and third issues of each month he will give The Independent readers the benefit of this experience in a timely article full of interesting and practical information covering every angle of motoring, from the man who drives his own car or the corporation head who is planning a substantial addition to his delivery fleet. Mr. Eustis will also answer by letter any questions that The Independent readers may want to ask him concerning motor cars, trucks, and their equipment.

Spring Planting is the topic of chief interest in the next Countryside Section of The Independent, published next week. A colorful garden cover, by Willard Fairchild, introduces the subject, articles by garden authorities present a wealth of practical information and sound advice, and photographs of actual gardens illustrate some of the important points. Hugh Findlay, professor of horticulture in Syracuse University College of Agriculture, will tell you in this number "What to Do in April" if you would have flowers, fruit and vegetables in their season later on. H. W. Darr, who writes from many years' experience as a gardener-for-choice, will make you envious of his "Patch of Peas."

There are notable incentives to constructive spring house-cleaning in two of the articles to be published in the Countryside Section of The Independent next week. George Leland Hunter, whom The Independent readers already know as the author of "Tapestries for Everybody," "The Return of Carpeting," "Lamps," "Good Cheer in Wall Papers," "The Period Styles" and several other articles on the important aspects of home furnishing, will tell you all about the best chintzes and cretonnes to

## CONTENTS FOR MARCH 30, 1918

Volume 93, Number 3617

### EDITORIALS

Higher Rank for the Medical Corps .....	507
On the Indian Frontier.....	507
The Benefits of Babel.....	508
Aliens or Allies?.....	508
The Only Way .....	509
The Bigelow Papers on the Present Conflict .....	509
Food Conservation at the Source .....	509

### THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Coördination of War Activities	510
In Congress .....	510
Daylight Saving .....	510
Prohibition Progress .....	511
The President on the Duty of Democrats .....	511
A Loyalty Test in Wisconsin..	511
A Garden Army .....	512
Seizure of Dutch Shipping....	512
Our Casualties .....	512
The War in the Air.....	513
The Shipping Balance.....	513
The Moscow Government....	514
The Message of the Soviets to America .....	514
Allies Condemn Russian Peace	514
The Peace Treaty in the Reichstag .....	514
The Germans on the Black Sea	515
The Duchy of Courland.....	515
The American Sector.....	515
America's First Year of War....	516
By George Creel	
Propaganda and Projectiles.....	518
By Edwin E. Slosson	
What We Are Fighting For....	520
By A. Lawrence Lowell	
The Independent-Harper's Weekly News-Pictorial .....	521
Teaching Teachers .....	525
By Robert McNutt McElroy	
EIGHT STORIES OF GOOD CHEER	
The Little Minister Dines Out.	526
By James Matthew Barrie	
THE NEW BOOKS	
The Heart of the Puritan.....	528
An Unfinished Tower.....	528
Aside From Sentiment .....	529
MARKET PLACE TALKS	
The Future of Railroads.....	532
By Luigi Crisculo	
Insurance in Nineteen Seventeen.	536
By W. E. Underwood	

dress up your whole house for spring time. "Taking Efficiency Into the Kitchen" is the subject of an article by Mildred Maddocks, director of the Good Housekeeping Institute. Miss Maddocks is probably the foremost authority in this country on how to run a kitchen right; she has studied kitchen efficiency for many years and experimented widely on the numerous labor-saving devices of modern kitchen work. You will find her article full of practical suggestions, whether you are building a whole new kitchen or buying an egg beater.

## WORDS OF THE WEEK

**GREAT RUSSIA**—The central part of the Russian Empire in Europe, the nucleus of the Russian Empire of which Moscow was the original capital.

**WHITE RUSSIA**—The western provinces of the empire now largely occupied by the Germans; the population is of mixt Russian, Lithuanian and Polish blood.

**"HINDENBURG LINE"**—A carefully prepared line of defense prepared by the Germans early in 1917 to which they retired just before the allied offensive in the spring of 1917.

**LIBERTY MOTOR**—An engine specially designed last year in this country for use in our aeroplanes. The engine consists of standard parts which are being manufactured in various factories and assembled in one place.

**"HELLO GIRLS"**—A group of American women who speak English and French who have been enlisted into the Signal Corps and who are being sent to France to act as telephone operators at Army Headquarters.

**LITTLE RUSSIA**—A name given to the southern provinces (excluding those bordering on the Black Sea) in the basin of the Dnieper River. These are the provinces now included in the new Ukrainian republic.

**BUFFER STATES**—Countries or provinces like Belgium, Luxemburg, Poland and Lithuania lying between two hostile nations. These buffer states are apt to be the battle ground and hence the innocent sufferers in times of war.

**LIBERTY TRUCK**—A motor truck designed especially for the use of our army in this war. The parts are manufactured in nearly a hundred factories according to standard models so that they may be made in large quantities and rapidly assembled for use.

**"THE GATE OF HERAT"** (Herat)—Herat is a city in the northwestern part of Afghanistan, the buffer state between Persia, Russia and India. Herat is often called the "key to India" because the nation which controls it has an open road thru Afghanistan into India.

**TREBIZOND** (Treb'izond)—A city in Asia Minor on the coast of the Black Sea, founded by Greek settlers in the seventh century B. C. For centuries it has been the gateway of the trade into Armenia and Persia. It was captured by the Turks in 1461, taken by the Russians in April, 1916, and recently retaken by the Turks.

**KREMLIN**—The citadel of Moscow protected by walls about a mile and a half in circuit which were built in the fifteenth century. In the enclosure are many of the historic government buildings and churches of the empire. The Kremlin was the seat of the Russian Government till Peter the Great removed the capital to Petrograd in 1703.





© Commission on Public Information, International Film

#### ON FREEDOM'S FRONTIER

*A front line trench in the American sector where our troops met their first responsibility of holding the line and advancing under fire*



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## HIGHER RANK FOR THE MEDICAL CORPS

**I**T is unfortunate that at such a critical time a controversy should arise between the War Department and the head of the Army Medical Corps. Especially since the War Department is wrong.

General Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, believes it of the highest importance that it should be made possible to give higher rank to officers in the Medical Corps.

No officer in the regular Medical Corps holds rank above that of Colonel; no officer in the reserve Medical Corps holds rank above that of Major. It should be immediately apparent that a medical and sanitary officer with the rank of Major or even Colonel would find himself at a regrettable disadvantage in any conference or other relation with line officers of general rank. Line officers, General Gorgas declares, have had no hesitation in ignoring the sanitary recommendations of medical officers of lower rank. A typical case occurred at a port of embarkation when the ranking line officer refused to adopt the suggestion of the ranking medical officer, with the result that the port was overwhelmed with sick soldiers.

The army, like, we suspect, every other army in the world, lays great store by shoulder straps. It is doubtless inevitable that in the affairs of the army weight should be given to rank just because it is rank, regardless of the ability or brain power that accompanies it. A major general carries more guns—to use an old naval figure—than a brigadier general; a brigadier than a colonel; a colonel than a major; and so on down the line.

It is absurd—more than that, it is dangerous—that the Medical Corps, whose officers bear the primary and tremendous responsibility of the health and physical efficiency of the army upon their shoulders, should be able to send to a council table no officers of higher rank than the commander of a single regiment. This handicap upon the Medical Corps is a serious menace to the welfare of the National Army and its component parts, the young men of America. The nation cannot afford to permit such a menace and such a handicap to continue.

There is another aspect of the case that is only less im-

portant: Many of the finest surgeons in America—men of worldwide reputation—are giving their services with patriotic generosity in the Reserve Medical Corps. They include such men as Dr. Charles H. Mayo, of Rochester, Minnesota; Dr. George W. Crile, of Cleveland; Dr. John B. Walker and Dr. William Blake, of New York; Dr. Frank Billings, of Chicago; Dr. William H. Welch, of Baltimore, and Dr. Joseph Marshall Flint, of the Yale Medical School—each one with the rank of major, the same rank held by the commander of half a regiment of men. It is not the slight put upon the fine flower of America's medical profession that counts—tho no nation ought to refuse to recognize by even the poor method of granting adequate military rank the worth of the service which is being thus freely given. It is the clog upon their effectiveness, the barrier to their greatest usefulness, which the nation should be eager to resent, the Government anxious to remove.

General Gorgas has done a good service in putting before the Senate Committee the facts in this unfortunate situation. It required courage to oppose his superiors—the Secretary of War, the War College, and the General Staff. But William Gorgas has never lacked the courage of his convictions and has never been found wanting in the convictions themselves. His great achievement in making the Isthmus of Panama “as safe as a health resort” for the workers on the Panama Canal can never be adequately rewarded by the American people. It should always stand as a guarantee of his broad vision, his constructive ability, and his unselfish devotion. It must ever establish a presumption in favor of any proposal, within the sphere of his special knowledge and peculiar experience, which he may make.

The Acting Secretary of War has opposed the proposal of the Surgeon-General on the ground that it would disrupt and unbalance rank thruout the army. It is a wooden and bureaucratic objection.

It is a gratification to know that the President agrees with General Gorgas. We trust that he will make his agreement vigorously effective. Nothing must be allowed to militate against the good health and high physical efficiency of the fighting youth of the nation.

## ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER

**W**E can now perceive that the defection of Russia did not obliterate the eastern front. It merely moved it 2500 miles further east. The names of Riga and Petrograd are likely to be henceforth displaced in the despatches from the seat of war by Herat and Kandahar. In last week's news we read of “fierce battles in Turkestan; 20,000 casualties”; “Russian Red Guard invades Persia”; “Rebellion in Tibet”; “Georgians and Armenians defend Transcaucasia”; “British suppress native rising in Baluchistan.” What do these mean? Who is fighting whom

and what for? What is the connection, if any, between these five items?

Nobody can tell from what information is made public. The only thing we can see for certain is that India is encircled on the north, northwest and west by disturbances. Such disturbances are not disturbing in ordinary times. At most they meant a bothersome border war. At the end of it the boundary of barbarism would be pushed back a bit and some British general would acquire a title to match Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Lord Kitchener of Khartum.



But now we know that there are mighty and mysterious forces behind such movements. German agents may work as well thru Turk or Tatar, Mollahs or Bolsheviki. The sound of European cannon has waked strange echoes in the Caucasus and the Himalayas. It has roused sleeping races and revived ancient fanaticisms. The photographs of Haji Mohammed Wilhelm with a fez in place of a *Pickelhaube* and of the Christian churches demolished by his guns in France and Belgium were circulated from Morocco to Calcutta early in the war. The high priest of Islam standing in front of the mosque of Mohammed the Conqueror at Constantinople called to the millions of his faith:

Oh, ye Faithful, what do ye wait for? How often have the savage Russian, the traitorous English, the Frenchmen of impure parentage, planted their unclean flags upon your holy mountains. Listen to the will of God, the desire of your Prophet, the command of the Caliph that you give no rest to the enemy. If you have no arms, tear his throat with your teeth. Jihad! Jihad! Oh, Moslems! The Great God is ordering you to fight everywhere. God will give you victory. He gives you the houris and the damsels of heaven.

The call at the time seemed to fall upon deaf ears. Algeria and even newly occupied Morocco gave aid to their French rulers. Egypt remained quiescent and Arabia rose at English instigation against the Caliph of Constantinople. Mohammedan princes in India sent their subjects to France. Except for a mutiny at Singapore, a refusal to take part in the expedition against Bagdad and some disturbances in India we have heard of no serious trouble from Islam. But the danger has revived in a new form and on a new front. Dr. S. G. Wilson in his "Modern Movements Among Moslems," speaking of the failure of the Holy War, wrote: "However, had the Austro-Germans conquered the Allies and the campaigns of Turkey in Egypt, the Caucasus and Persia been successful, the Moslem world would have been agitated to its depths and its widest extent." In such a case, he said, the sixty million Moslems in India and the twenty million Moslems in Russia would join forces to throw off the hated infidel yoke.

The present situation comes alarmingly near to fulfilling the conditions of this prophecy. Altho the Allies hold north Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf, the Austro-Germans have conquered the biggest of the Allies and have opened a way thru the Caucasus and northern Persia and another thru southern Russia and Turkestan to Tibet and Afghanistan. German trains can now be run from Antwerp to Samarkand. Less than four hundred miles beyond the railhead lie Kabul and Kandahar, and the Afghans who hold the mountains between are Mohammedans of the most fanatical. The "Russian peril" that kept the English on edge for a half century is now transformed into a German peril still more formidable. Kipling could bring his "Man Who Was" up to date by merely changing the name of the nationality. Such is the menace that Germany has brought upon the world thru her treachery to Christendom and civilization.

## THE BENEFITS OF BABEL

IT was a naïve assumption of the ante bellum internationalist—or as he now prefers to be called, the mon-dialist—that the more people knew of one another the more they would like one another. Let us have a common language, they said, and love will reign thruout the world. Now this is dead against all experience. People can't begin to quarrel until they talk the same tongue. We do not know how well Esperanto is provided with "cuss-words," but if it lacks them they will have to be invented, for they will be more needed than ever when all races get to talking together and about each other. A tourist can get along very happily in China or India unless he understands what the natives are saying about him. How much more we admired the Germans in the days when we read little of their modern literature than we do now when our newspapers quote

theirs every day. Our great American philosopher, Mr. Dooley, said some years ago in commenting on the difficulty that an American President had in so wording his message that it would not be understood by those who speak the King's English:

With England we ar-re on such terms as must plaze ivry Canajeen, but not on anny such terms as wud make anny Irish-man think we ar-re on such terms as we ought not to be. In other warruds, we cherish a deep animosity mingled with passionate love, such a feelin' as we must entertain to a nation with common impulses fr th' same money an' a common language iv abuse.

This warning is doubly needed now when we are joined to our kin across the sea by the bonds of a common alliance or, to speak more accurately, a co-belligeration. If the Irish only spoke Gaelic instead of merely pretending to they might get along very comfortably with their English neighbors, each race having its own opinion of the other and expressing it freely without hurting anybody's feelings.

The Bible enjoins us to love our neighbor—thus demanding of us the most difficult exercise of the virtue. If we had been asked to love the antipodeans we could have qualified without hesitation, but to love the person living in the house next door or in the flat above often puts too much of a strain upon our charity. According to the schoolboy's definition "a friend is one who knows all about you but likes you just the same." Misunderstandings give rise to trivial quarrels. They are easily cleared up by a little frankness. The really serious quarrels are those that arise out of mutual understandings, for these are irremediable.

"Two of a trade can never agree" says the proverb. That is because they talk the same technicalities. Æ defines "a literary movement" as "half a dozen writers living in the same place who hate one another." Yet they may all live very peaceably with the surrounding laity who do not understand them but only admire. "Language was given man to conceal thought," said Talleyrand. Of course he meant not language, but languages. The main policy of an Austrian statesman has always been to cultivate rival tongues so as to preserve the peace of the realm.

The faculty of mind-reading, if it exists at all, is a rare gift—fortunately for if everybody possess it the world would be too horrible to live in. Nearly as bad would be a universal language. With a billion and a half of people all using the same tongue peace on earth would be an impossibility. Blessed be Babel. It is the only salvation from Gehenna.

## ALIENS OR ALLIES?

TO recognize that enemy aliens may be allies is not so difficult as it seems if we learn the lesson pointed out by a recent experiment in education at Camp Sherman, a National Army camp at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Camp Sherman, like many of the cantonments near manufacturing or mining centers, has a large foreign population, made up in this case chiefly of Serbians, Croats, Slavs, Poles, Rumanians and Bohemians, all nations for whose freedom we are fighting. After the declaration of war with Austria-Hungary the War Department issued an order directing the discharge of all alien enemies who so desired, and a large percentage of these men who were technically Austrian subjects applied for such a discharge.

At the same time Professor H. A. Miller, of the department of sociology in Oberlin College, a student of the national prejudices and aspirations of the peoples of South-eastern Europe, arranged with the military authorities to hold four mass meetings to explain to these "enemy aliens" in their own language the circumstances of America's participation in the war and its interrelationships with the struggles of the small nations of Europe. At the close of the first meeting over nine hundred and fifty Slovaks and Bohemians out of a thousand eligible to discharge declared their resolution to stay in the National Army. The meetings of the other nationalities had similar results.



The status and feeling of these races is very little understood in this country; we are inclined to be suspicious of them from the mere fact that thru an arbitrary classification they are considered "enemy aliens" while they are really enthusiastical allies. Meetings like these at Camp Sherman open large possibilities of increasing by intelligent propaganda the fighting strength and morale of America's army. If we will only take the trouble to explain to these aliens what the real situation is, they will make soldiers above the average in enthusiasm and loyalty to the cause of freedom for democracy.

THE ONLY WAY

THE most important thing for the American people at this moment is to realize vividly what we are in for, and what we must resolve to get out of it. Mr. Taft, speaking informally at Pittsburgh the other day as President of the League to Enforce Peace, put the matter succinctly and well:

The successful working out of the plan of the League of Nations to Enforce Peace depends primarily on winning victory over the Kaiser and his Potsdam gang on the western front. The whole energies of the nation should be devoted to that by adequate preparation.

We face a two or three years' war and we should, in our draft, provide now for an army of 5,000,000 men, train them and, as our ships are built, send them over.

With these we can win the war, and when we do all the nations, including the German people, made amenable by defeat of their present vicious leadership, will be anxious to make a league to prevent another war.

We cannot make progress by further debate with Germany and Austria. Blows are the only arguments now possible to win permanent peace.

Mr. Taft is right. This is now the only way. We must face it with high courage and grim determination.

FOOD CONSERVATION AT THE SOURCE

MR. HOOVER has labored manfully with the vast problem of conserving our food supply. The people have coöperated with him cheerfully and well. Much has been accomplished. But much is not enough.

Already, Mr. Joseph Cotton, who is Mr. Hoover's assistant in charge of the conservation of meat, declares that the meatless days do not work. People will buy and eat meat on those days, it appears, especially those who are receiving larger incomes than usual because of war wages. It is likewise asserted with authority that we are not saving enough wheat.

If such is the case, it is time to adopt other methods. The voluntary wheatless, meatless, porkless day method was good, if it worked. But it had one fatal weakness. It was sure to break down sooner or later. For it began at the wrong end.

There is no question that the housewives of the nation tried faithfully and enthusiastically to carry out Mr. Hoover's behests. But they found themselves confronted by conditions which were almost too much for human nature to combat. For example: housewife went to market on a porkless Saturday. She wanted to do precisely what she ought. So, according to the instructions of Mr. Hoover which had been burned into her consciousness from placard, poster, advertisement and newspaper article, she asked for chicken. The butcher had no chicken. There had been none in market when he went there. She asked for lamb. It was scandalously high in price. How about beef, then? Equally high. What was the cheapest thing he had? Pork!

Now, what could the conscientious housewife do—in justice to her duty of loyalty and her responsibility to her home finances? It was a cruel predicament.

On another day she, or any other mother of a house-

hold, went to the grocer for flour. She must, she discovered, buy just as much of some other cereal as she did of wheat flour. But the other cereals were scandalously costly. What could she do? It was a hard situation.

It is just this kind of problem that the American housewife has found herself continually confronted with under the voluntary plan of food conservation. With the best intentions in the world, she finds herself beginning to wonder if that is the best way for the nation to go about it. And she is right. It is a grave question whether the time has not come to take hold of the problem at the other end.

Our Allies and our armies need wheat and beef and pork. The farmer and the millers have the wheat; the packers the beef and pork. Let the Government buy from the farmers, the millers and the packers what is needed for abroad. Then let the rest of us take what is left. We will eat what there is, and cheerfully go without what there is not. We will not be subjected to the terrific strain of feeling the obligation to buy the expensive food when the cheap food lies in apparent plenty before us.

If, when the needs of "abroad" are satisfied, so far as may be, there is not enough to go around, let us have food cards and apportion what there is equitably among us all.

We are not afraid, Mr. Hoover, to stint ourselves. But make it easy for us rather than hard. We are only human. What you are after is to increase the available supply for export abroad. You have been trying to do it—and succeeding pretty well—by cutting down the demand at home. Try cutting down the supply first, by taking out what you need. You will find that the demand will fit itself to the diminished supply.

Try food conservation at the source.

Don't think peace, think victory!

Don't forget to set your clock an hour ahead when you go to bed Saturday night. The sun will do the rest.

If the Bolsheviki keep on we may read in the encyclopedias of 1920: "Among the smaller states of Europe, of whose existence not every one is aware, we find Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Andorra, Monaco, San Marino and Russia."

Delaware has ratified the Federal prohibition amendment. That makes nine. There were only twelve legislatures in session this year. Nine have ratified, one has rejected, two have side-stepped. That is precisely the right proportion for ultimate adoption.

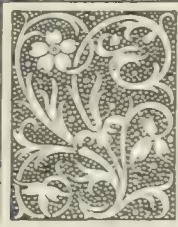
The United States Senate trembles on the verge of endorsing the Federal Suffrage amendment. It probably needs only a pair of votes to push it over. Why not write to the Senators from your state in the name of democracy and justice and government by the people? Women are, you know.

All Canada, except Ontario and Quebec, will be "dry" next week. The two premier provinces will follow suit at the end of the year. The prohibition wave sweeps on. It may not be much more than a year until a man will be unable to get a drink anywhere in North America north of the Rio Grande.

There are two dates that should loom large in the consciousness of every American. The first is April 6, when the campaign for the Third Liberty Loan begins. The second is May 20, when the second Red Cross Drive gets under way. Both these undertakings must be smashing successes. Are you ready to do your part?

The Red Cross sends this message to the boys in camp: "Do you know that the Red Cross is doing everything possible now to prevent your loved ones from suffering because of your absence? Are you anxious about the people at home? Is your wife lonely, inexperienced or worried? Does your kid brother or sister need advice? Rent due? Insurance due? Sickness? Family in need of assistance of any kind? Tell the Red Cross Field Director at your camp about it! Or, tell your captain to tell him! Then forget your worries." This is worth knowing. What the Red Cross undertakes, it performs.





# THE STORY OF THE WEEK



## Coördination of War Activities

Two important steps toward a better coördination of the Government's activities in the prosecution of the war were taken last week. The President called into a two hour conference the heads of the war administrative bodies. The officials who met with Mr. Wilson were Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, Food Administrator Hoover, Fuel Administrator Garfield, Director General of Railways McAdoo, Chairman Vance McCormick of the War Trade Board, and Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board. It is planned to hold another conference within a week; and it is not improbable that the meeting of these important administrative officials with the President will be made a regular weekly event. The subjects discussed were primarily the shipping situation in the light of the revelations made by the British Admiralty, and in addition a better means of fuel distribution and the vital question of the transportation of war material. The question was raised of the possible transfer of coastwise shipping from the control of the Shipping Board to that of the Railway Administration. No public announcement was made of the conclusions reached at the conference; but the general impression was permitted to appear that definite progress was made in the coördination of the different lines of activity.

Meanwhile the Chamberlain bills for the creation of a Department of Munitions and a War Cabinet have lain dormant pending the Senator's return from an absence enforced by illness. The new conference with the President may prove to be such a valuable means for securing coöperation and efficient team work that it will take much of the force out of the demand for a War Cabinet. Especially would this be true if the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy were added to the group.

The other movement toward coördination of effort consisted in two long conferences between the War Council and the members of the Senate and House Military Committees. These meetings are also to be held weekly. The representatives of the War Department set very fully before the senators and representatives the existing situation in regard to the prosecution of the war in all its branches. The questions of the members of Congress were answered with perfect frankness. The particulars in which the War Department was behind schedule were disclosed without reservation, and a full statement was made of the steps which were being taken to remedy the delinquencies. The committees were shown by a member of the Army War College a summary of the activities on all the fronts in Europe, and reports from

## THE GREAT WAR

*March 15*—Germans occupy Odessa and Nikolayev. French gain trenches in Champagne.

*March 16*—Germans raid American lines north of Toul. Congress of Soviets at Moscow adopts peace treaty.

*March 17*—Sinn Fein riots in Belfast. French raid German trenches at Malancourt, northwest of Verdun.

*March 18*—Supreme War Council of Allies denounces German aggression in Russia. German prisoners fighting Bolsheviki in Siberia.

*March 19*—Native risings in Baluchistan suppress by British. Secretary of War Baker visits American front.

*March 20*—President takes over Dutch ships in American ports. Trotzky asks for American officers to train volunteer army.

*March 21*—British Admiralty reports loss of eleven merchant vessels over 1600 tons and eight smaller. German destroyers bombarding Dunkirk attacked by French and British fleets.

General Pershing of the activities of his forces were also presented.

These two plans for knitting together the various war activities of the Government, and especially the arrangement for keeping the congressional committees in close touch with the progress of events, are doubtless the result, at least in part, of the vigorous criticism of the prosecution of the war in Congress and the press of the country. But that is the true function of criticism. Not to embarrass or hamper, but to stimulate to improvement and reform.

## In Congress

The Overman bill for extending the power of the President to rearrange and coördinate the administrative bureaus and other agencies was reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee last week. Three Republicans joined with eight Democrats in favor of the report, while two Democrats allied themselves with five Republicans against it. Several amendments were made by the committee, but none which would seriously limit the power granted to the President to reorganize the administrative agencies. In the Senate the bill is certain to excite strong opposition and to be the subject of elaborate and spirited debate. The chief objection to the bill is not to the reorganizations and readjustments that would be likely to result from it, but to the giving of blanket powers to the President to change and shift the parts of the executive organization at will.

A bill has been prepared in the War Department and sent to the Senate Military Committee, which would empower the President during the war to take over private property of any kind, whenever it is deemed necessary for the national security or to facilitate the

conduct of the Government's affairs. The owners of the property would be adequately compensated. The purpose of the bill is to enable the Government to move quickly in the acquisition of real estate, office buildings and other property needed for war work. The bill would obviate the resort to long drawn out condemnation proceedings and at the same time would safeguard the rights and interests of the owners of the needed property.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported the Naval Appropriation bill which carries appropriations of one and one-third billion dollars. The sum of \$100,000,000 is set aside for the production of U-boat chasers, destroyers and other small craft, including the new craft now being manufactured by Henry Ford, which are to be known as the Eagle class. The number of destroyers to be built is not specified in the bill, for obvious reasons, but the committee announces that it is intended that within a year the United States shall have the greatest destroyer fleet in the world.

**Daylight Saving** Congress has passed, and the President has signed, the bill to save an hour of daylight for seven months of the year. It provides that all the clocks in the country shall be set an hour ahead at two a. m. on Easter Sunday, March 31, and set back again on the last Sunday in October. The United States thus follows the example of most of the other leading nations of the world.

There seems to be considerable confusion in the popular mind as to just what the change will mean in daily life. The fact is simple, but a little puzzling until it has been experienced. On the night before Easter Sunday the individual who goes to bed at ten, say, will set his clock or watch forward to eleven. If he gets up the next morning at his usual hour, he will have had an hour less of sleep than is his custom. But that is the only difference that each of us will find. Except this. As the days go by, we will be surprised, and probably delighted, to discover that the afternoons are longer. The sun will set an hour later all thru the summer. On the longest day in the year sunset, in the latitude of New York, will come at half-past eight instead of at half-past seven. There will be a gratifying increase in the time after working hours in which recreation may be indulged in out-of-doors.

There will be other gains in the industrial and business world in the saving of coal used for the generation of light. But for the individual, an hour of daylight will merely have been subtracted from the beginning of the day when he is asleep and tacked on to the end when he is awake. He must not, however, forget to put the hour hand for-



ward on Saturday, March 30, or he will be late to church on Easter morning.

**Prohibition Progress** The Federal prohibition amendment has passed the legislatures of two more states, been rejected in one, and side-tracked in two. On March 4 Texas ratified the amendment by a vote of 15 to 7 in the Senate and a vote of 71 to 29 in the lower house. On March 13 the Rhode Island Senate voted not to ratify, by a vote of 20 to 18. The New Jersey legislature postponed the whole matter for another year. Last week the New York legislature refused to take affirmative action.

On March 18 Delaware ratified the amendment by a vote of 13 to 3 in the Senate and a vote of 27 to 6 in the Assembly. All the legislatures that meet normally this year have now acted—or refused to act—upon the amendment. Three-quarters of them have ratified it, the exact proportion necessary, thruout the nation if it is to become part of the Federal Constitution. Of the four states to give their approval to national prohibition five are “dry” and four are “wet.” A special session of the South Dakota legislature is now meeting. The Governor has recommended the prompt ratification of the Federal amendment.

**The President on the Duty of Democrats** President Wilson last week sent a letter to a harmony meeting of Democrats of all factions in his own State of New Jersey, in which he set forth his conception of the duty of the Democratic party at this moment. He referred to his “responsibility as leader of a great party,” and the privilege that was his to point out what course Democrats should take “in order that the exigency of a great hour of crisis may properly be met.” He continued as follows:

Every sign of these terrible days of war and revolutionary change, when economic and social forces are being released upon

the world whose effect no political seer dare venture to conjecture, bids us search our hearts thru and thru and make them ready for the birth of a new day—a day, we hope and believe, of greater opportunity and greater prosperity for the average mass of struggling men and women, and of greater safety and opportunity for children.

The old party slogans have lost their significance and will mean nothing to the voter of the future, for the war is certain to change the mind of Europe as well as the mind of America. Men everywhere are searching democratic principles to their hearts in order to determine their soundness, their sincerity, their adaptability to the real needs of their life, and every man with any vision must see that the real test of justice and right action is presently to come as it never came before.

The men in the trenches, who have been freed from the economic serfdom to which some of them had been accustomed, will, it is likely, return to their homes with a new view and a new impatience of all mere political phrases, and will demand real thinking and sincere action.

Let the Democratic party in New Jersey, therefore, forget everything but the new service which they are to be called upon to render. The days of political and economic reconstruction which are ahead of us no man can now definitely assess, but we know this, that every program must be shot thru and thru with utter disinterestedness; that no party must try to serve itself, but every party must try to serve humanity, and that the task is a very practical one, meaning that every program, every measure in every program, must be tested by this question, and this question only: Is it just; is it for the benefit of the average man, without influence or privilege; does it embody in real fact the highest conception of social justice and of right dealing without respect of person or class or particular interest?

This is a high test. It can be met only by those who have genuine sympathy with the mass of men and real insight into their needs and opportunities, and a purpose which is purged alike of selfish and of partizan intention. The party which rises to this test will receive the support of the people because it deserves it.

**A Loyalty Test** The election of a United States Senator in Wisconsin to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Husting furnishes the occasion for a test of popular loyalty in a region where there is most reason to believe that disloyalty exists. Primary elections were held last week to determine the candidates of the various parties. In the Democratic party there was no question of disloyalty—both candidates being men whose Americanism is above suspicion. In the Socialist party there was equally no question, but for the opposite reason. The only candidate there was Victor Berger, Socialist Congressman from Milwaukee, now under Federal indictment for the making of speeches and the publication of articles tending to obstruct recruiting, encourage disloyalty and interfere with the prosecution of the war. In the Republican party there was a straight-out issue between loyalty and disloyalty. The two candidates were Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot, a radical Republican of long experience and prominence, and James Thompson, an obscure citizen who was put forward by Senator La Follette as his candidate. Lenroot made his vigorous campaign on a single issue—loyalty. He asked only for the votes of Americans who were uncompromis-

ingly devoted to their country. Thompson made no campaign beyond issuing from his home a few letters in which he evaded Lenroot's demand that he tell whether he was for the United States or against it.

The result of the Democratic primary was the overwhelming choice of Joseph E. Davies, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, who was the acknowledged candidate of the Administration. In the Republican primary the result was for several days in doubt. But Lenroot was finally chosen by a narrow margin of some 4000 votes. The votes for Thompson came in largest measure from the counties in which the German element is most predominant. There was no issue of political progressiveness and conservatism between the two Republican candidates, since Lenroot has long been one of the most aggressive of the Progressive Republican leaders in Congress.

The election which is to come will doubtless be sharply contested. It is unfortunate that it is a three-cornered fight. For there is strong probability that the pro-German and anti-war elements in the state will unite upon Congressman Berger, while the loyal voters will be divided between Davies and Lenroot. A modified loyalty issue will be made between the Democratic and Republican candidates, on the ground that Lenroot was a pacifist and opposed to America's entrance into the war up to the time that it actually took place.

In a letter accepting Mr. Davies's resignation from the Federal Trade Commission, the President has virtually endorsed his candidacy by saying:

May I also add a word of thanks to you for your steadfast loyalty and patriotism during that trying period before we were thrust into the war, while, to avoid becoming involved therein, every effort was being made aggressively to assert and fearlessly to maintain American rights?

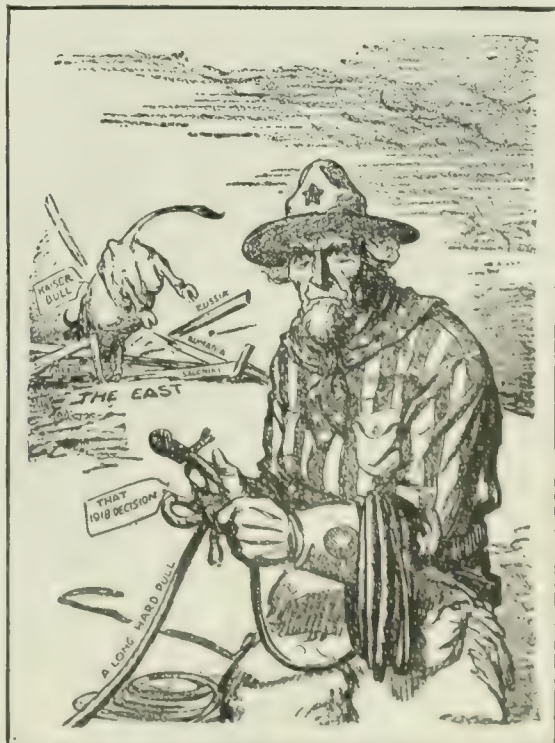
The McLemore resolution, the embargo issue, and the armed neutrality measure



© 1918 by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.

**THAT GERMAN OFFENSIVE**

A cartoon by Louis Raemaekers of the Kaiser trying to escape the storm by hammering down the door of the western front. He is saying “I must break in here before that comes down.” The storm cloud is labeled “America”



From the Baltimore American

**AFTER A YEAR OF IT**

“It will take more rope than I thought,” Uncle Sam is saying as he watches Kaiser Bull break thru the fences of Rumania and Russia—“But I’ll get him!”





(c) Underwood & Underwood

#### THE DUTCH SHIPS NATURALIZED

President Wilson in a proclamation issued on March 20 directed the Secretary of the Navy to hoist the American flag on the Dutch ships now in the territorial waters of the United States. There have been extended negotiations between our Government and Holland on the question of taking over this shipping, but the Dutch Government has been unable, in view of German threats, to act of her own free will. It has been estimated that there are about 500,000 tons of Dutch ships in American waters; the photograph above shows those at anchor in the Hudson River above New York Harbor

presented the first opportunities to apply the acid test in our country to disclose true loyalty and genuine Americanism. It should always be a source of much satisfaction to you that on these crucial propositions you proved true.

Mr. Lenroot voted against the Administration on each of the three issues mentioned by President Wilson. But since America's entrance into the war, the Wisconsin Congressman has been an unequivocal supporter of the vigorous prosecution of the war.

**A Garden Army** A school garden army of five million boys and girls, to be worked out thru the Bureau of Education, is the plan of Secretary Lane, and the President has issued a special appeal for the idea. "Every boy and girl," he says, "who really sees what the home garden may mean will, I am sure, enter into the purpose with high spirits. The movement to establish gardens and to have the children work in them is just as real and patriotic an effort as the building of ships or the firing of cannon. I hope that this spring every school will have a regiment in the volunteer war-garden army."

It is planned to form the garden army in schools in every city, town and village in the country, and to have the children produce as far as possible all of the vegetables for their home consumption.

**Seizure of Dutch Shipping** The long line of Dutch vessels which have been lying idle in the upper Hudson since July 17 while the whole world was short of shipping will now be utilized. These ships were mostly loaded with grain for Holland, but the Allies were unwilling to supply a large amount of grain for such a purpose when their own armies and peoples needed it so much especially since an equivalent amount of food or stock fed with this grain would be sent from the Netherlands into Germany. After prolonged negotiations an agreement seemed to have been reached in January by which 150,000 tons of Dutch shipping should be employed at the discretion of the United States partly in the service of Belgian relief and partly for Switzerland, under safe conduct to Cete, France, on condition that for each vessel sent to

#### OUR CASUALTIES

The total casualties among the American expeditionary forces, as announced by the War Department on March 20, have reached a total of 1961.

	Deaths
Killed in action .....	157
Killed by accident .....	147
Died of disease .....	691
Loss at sea .....	237
Suicide .....	11
Unknown cause .....	14
Died of wounds .....	39
Executed .....	1
Civilians .....	7
Gassed .....	6

Total deaths .....	1310
Wounded .....	616
Captured .....	21
Missing .....	14

Grand total .....1961

Holland for Belgian relief a corresponding vessel should leave Holland for the United States. Two Dutch ships in American ports with cargoes of food-stuff were to proceed to Holland in ex-



© International Film

**THE WAR CROSS TO COL. MACARTHUR** Colonel Douglas MacArthur, who led his men in a raid on the German trenches, has been given the Croix de Guerre by the French Government for gallantry in action. Colonel MacArthur is the son of the late Major-General Arthur MacArthur, one of the commanders of American forces in the Philippines

change for similar tonnage sent from Holland to the United States.

This agreement, however, was not carried out because the German Government threatened to destroy the ships leaving Holland and it was feared with reason that the U-boats would sink the vessels carrying supplies to Belgium and Switzerland even outside the danger zone as laid down by Germany.

Under the circumstances further negotiation seemed likely to lead to no result and delay was dangerous so on March 7 an ultimatum expiring on the 18th was delivered to Holland by Great Britain and the reply being unsatisfactory, Great Britain and the United States on March 20 took over the Dutch shipping in their harbors, amounting it is said, to a million tons, of which half is in American waters. The President's proclamation states that "the law and practise of nations accords to a belligerent power the right in times of military exigency and for purposes essential to the prosecution of war, to take over and utilize neutral vessels lying within its jurisdiction;" and cites the Act of Congress June 15, 1917, which "confers upon the President power to take over the possession of any vessel within the jurisdiction of the United States for use or operation by the United States."

In a supplementary statement the President recites the failure of the negotiations and explains their cause as follows:

But the events to which I have alluded have served to demonstrate conclusively that we have been attempting to negotiate where the essential basis for an agreement, namely, the meeting of free wills, is absent. Even were an agreement concluded, there is lacking that power of independent action which alone can assure performance. I say this not in criticism of the Dutch Government. I profoundly sympathize with the difficulty of her position, under the menace of a military power which has in every way demonstrated its disdain of neutral rights. But, since coercion does in fact exist, no alternative is left to us but to accomplish, thru the exercise of our indisputable rights as a sovereign, that which is so reasonable that, in other circumstances, we could be confident of accomplishing it by agreement. Steps are accordingly being taken to put into our service Dutch shipping lying within our territorial jurisdiction.

Ample compensation will be paid to the Dutch owners of the ships which will be put into our service and suitable provision will be made to meet the possibility of ships being lost thru enemy action.



**The War in the Air** It is already evident that the aerial arm is to be an important, perhaps the decisive factor in the coming campaign. Airplanes used singly for scouting revolutionized warfare three years ago by almost eliminating the element of surprise and now that they fly in fleet formation by day or night and scatter tons of explosives far behind the lines a second revolution has been accomplished.

Altho the British took little part in the early developments of aviation they have since the war began forged rapidly to the front. In the week ending March 17 the Royal Flying Corps destroyed ninety-nine German planes and drove down forty-two. Their own losses were twenty-three. Between October and March the British aviators made thirty-eight raids into Germany, where they dropt forty-eight tons of bombs. In these raids 255 machines took part and only ten were lost.

London reports that the enemy lost 292 machines in January, 277 in February and 278 in the first seventeen days of March. On Sunday the 17th British aviators destroyed eighteen enemy airplanes, drove down eight others, destroyed one observation balloon and discharged ten and a half tons of bombs on the rest billets, railroads and airdromes behind the German lines. Four of the British machines are reported missing. On the other hand Berlin claims that twenty-three Entente airplanes and two captive balloons were shot down. Rome reports on the 18th seven enemy airplanes brought down, two by the Italians, two by the French and three by the British on the Italian front.

The output of American airplanes has not come up to expectations and the matter is now under investigation, but the rumor of American preparations



© International Film

#### CAPTAIN ROOSEVELT IS HONORED

Captain Archie Roosevelt, wounded in service in France, has been given the French War Cross (Croix de Guerre) for gallantry in action. "It is the greatest thing our family has received," said Colonel Theodore Roosevelt when he heard that his son had been given the medal

has filled the German heart with dread. "The Americans are coming!" screamed the women of Mulheim as they dashed for bombproof shelters when four or five airplanes appeared over the city at noon of the 12th. But the squadron was bent on bigger game and did not waste any of its ammunition on Mulheim. Instead it rained its bombs on Coblenz, further up the Rhine. Here, according to a Dutch observer, fifty persons were killed and great material damage done.

The Allies have now adopted the Ger-

man custom of distributing their prisoners among the cities near the front liable to aerial raids.

The German airplanes have taken to dropping on the American trenches rubber balls eighteen inches in diameter, filled with what the soldiers call "mustard oil." This is a chlorine compound which volatilizes slowly so the place where it strikes is for some time uninhabitable. Its odor is not strong like chlorine or bromine, but a drop of it on the skin or clothing develops frightful ulcers. Gas masks therefore afford but little protection.

**The Shipping Balance** The German claim that 9,500,000 tons of shipping was sunk last year is denied by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, who puts the figure at 6,000,000 instead. During the last quarter of 1917, he says, the British shipyards turned out 420,000 tons of new merchant vessels and the foreign shipyards including American 512,000. The losses during that period were 1,200,000 tons, the lowest for any quarter of the year. When the U-boats began their ruthless activity, British shipbuilding had reached its lowest ebb for during the last quarter of 1915 only 42,000 tons of new shipping were turned out. This was raised to 213,000 tons for the last quarter of 1916 and 420,000 for that of 1917, so if this ratio between construction and destruction can be kept up the losses due to the U-boat can eventually be made good. The total loss to the world's shipping during the war Sir Eric puts at 2,500,000 up to the end of 1917. The total allied and neutral tonnage now afloat amounts to 42,000,000.

Accordance to Washington figures the total loss in world tonnage due to enemy action and marine risk since the war began is 11,827,572 gross tons, of



© Underwood & Underwood

#### A CONVENTION OF "UNWIELDY WILLIES"

Because of the very nature of the beasts it is exceptional to find a group picture of the British tanks. This one caught twenty or more of them in a tankdrome behind the lines. The side armor of the tank in the foreground has been removed, showing the interior and operating mechanism





International Film

## THE FLYING CORPS IN A "GOOFA"

The ancient river boat of the Tigris has been modernized by the men of the British Flying Corps in Mesopotamia into this curious side-wheeler. The paddles stabilize the "goofa" and by means of a crank which the men in the boat turn they furnish a fair motive power

which the loss in 1917 alone was 6,723,623 tons. As against this the total output of world tonnage in the same period was only 6,606,275 gross tons, the total for 1917 being 2,703,355 tons. The total enemy vessels captured since the war began amounts to 2,589,000 gross tons.

**The Moscow Government** The only visible government in Russia consists of the Soviets, the councils of working class revolutionists which were organized in advance in every industrial center and immediately on the overthrow of the Czar assumed control to the exclusion of other classes and the constituted officials. The name of these organizations was extended to "Council of Workmen's and Soldier's Delegates" because the revolution was largely the work of the army, but the addition was practically a duplication since the soldiers were mostly workmen or peasants. The Soviet of Petrograd, being the largest and occupying the capital, was the most powerful, and from the start of the revolution overruled the nominal governments just as in France the Committee of Public Safety overruled the National Convention. The moderate ministry of Milyukov fell because it did not carry out the will of the Soviet and repudiate the Alliance, and when his successor, the radical Kerensky, failed to induce the Allies to join with Russia in peace negotiations, he was overthrown by a bloody rising in Petrograd. Then the Soviet leaders, Lenine and Trotzky, came into power and opened peace negotiations with the Central Powers at Brest-Litovsk. Even Trotzky could not consent to the terms imposed by Germany, but when he came home with empty hands he was thrown out, and Lenine, determined on peace at any price, called a Soviet of Soviets, a congress of delegates from the local councils, to meet at Moscow.

This congress was almost exclusively composed of Bolsheviks, that is to say, the Maximalists, the most extreme and uncompromising of the socialists. The only other party allowed to participate was the Social Revolutionary. These offered some protests

against the acceptance of the German terms of peace, but the treaty of Brest-Litovsk was ratified by 794 to 261, with 115 abstaining. The Social Revolutionists thereupon withdrew their six representatives from the cabinet as a sign of their repudiation of the treaty, but pledged their support to the Bolshevik government in such of its activities as they judge consonant with the October revolution.

The new government as constituted by the Congress of Soviets will be in the hands of a central committee of 200 members elected by the Soviets and sitting at Moscow. The Red Guard, the revolutionary army, must now be disbanded in accordance with the treaty, but the Soviets are authorized to organize local armies of both sexes.

Trotzky, as Minister of War, has asked for ten American officers to aid in training the new army at Petrograd and for American civil engineers to reorganize the railroads.

**The Message of the Soviets to America** President Wilson's message of sympathy and encouragement to Russia, transmitted thru the representatives of the Soviets at Moscow, was read to the congress at its opening by Chairman Sverdlov and was received with applause. The following reply was drafted by the Central Executive Committee:

The Congress expresses its gratitude to the American people, above all to the laboring and exploited classes of the United States, for the sympathy expressed to the Russian people by President Wilson thru the Congress of Soviets in the days of severe trials.

The Russian Socialistic Federative Republic of Soviets takes advantage of President Wilson's communication to express to all peoples perishing and suffering from the horrors of imperialistic war its warm sympathy and firm belief that the happy time is not far distant when the laboring masses of all countries will throw off the yoke of capitalism and will establish a socialistic state of society, which alone is capable of securing just and lasting peace as well as the culture and well being of all laboring people.

Mr. Gompers' message pledging the support of American labor to Russian freedom was also read and applauded.

The Bolshevik organs express the

belief that the United States will help Russia and free her hands to resist German and Japanese imperialists.

**Allies Condemn Russian Peace** The Supreme War Council of the Entente Allies meeting at London issued a declaration of protest against the terms of peace imposed by the Central Powers on Russia and Rumania. We quote the essential paragraphs:

For us of the Entente governments the judgment which the free peoples of the world will pass on these transactions would never be in doubt. Why waste time over German pledges when we see that at no period in her history of conquest—not when she overran Silesia nor when she partitioned Poland—has she exhibited herself so cynically as a destroyer of national independence, the implacable enemy of the rights of man and the dignity of civilized nations.

Poland, whose heroic spirit has survived the most cruel of national tragedies, is threatened with a fourth partition, and, to aggravate her wrongs, devices by which the last trace of her independence is to be crushed, are based on fraudulent promises of freedom.

What is true of Russia and Poland is no less true of Rumania, overwhelmed like them in a flood of merciless passion for domination.

Peace is loudly advertised, but under the disguise of verbal professions lurk the brutal realities of war and the untempered rule of a lawless force.

Peace treaties such as these we do not and cannot acknowledge. Our own ends are very different. We are fighting, and mean to continue fighting, in order to finish once for all with this policy of plunder and to establish in its place the peaceful reign of organized justice.

**The Peace Treaty in the Reichstag** Chancellor von Hertling, in laying before the Reichstag the treaty between Germany and Russia, signed at Brest-Litovsk on March 3 and ratified by the Congress of Soviets at Moscow on March 16, said of the treaty:

It contains no conditions whatever which dishonor Russia, no mention of oppressive war indemnities, no forcible appropriations of Russian territory. A number of the border states have severed their connection with the Russian state in accordance with their own will, which was recognized by Russia. In regard to these states we adopt the standpoint formerly expressed by me, that under the mighty protection of the German Empire they can give themselves political form corresponding with their situation and the tendency of their kultur, while at the same time, of course, we are safeguarding our own interests.

We have not for a moment contemplated, and do not contemplate, opposing the justified wishes and endeavor of Russia to be liberated.

But the Center and the Left of the Chamber did not take the same view of it. Doctor David, speaking for the Majority Socialists, who have supported the Government during the war, denounced the treaty in the following vigorous language:

Not only did the Bolsheviks capitulate, but our diplomatists capitulated to the militarist ideas of might. General Hoffmann cast the victor's sword into the scale.

This peace has evoked dissatisfaction among the widest circles in the German nation and has shaken the confidence in the honesty of the German policy. Reference to Brest-Litovsk represses all peace feeling in France and Great Britain. The Entente already is at work again welding together the broken ring in the East.



Our main object—the internal dissolution of the enemy coalition—has not been attained, but has been made more difficult.

We must have guarantees that the Government's acts correspond with its words. The military party wants to bottle up the Poles in the east and to carry our big annexations in the west under the watchword of military security.

**The Germans on the Black Sea** The German advance in the north of Russia seems to have been stopped, but several expeditions are reported to be penetrating the Ukraine at the invitation, it is claimed, of the Ukrainian Rada for the purpose of suppressing the Bolshevik disorders. One has reached nearly to Orel, between Kiev and Moscow.

Another German expedition is following along the northern shore of the Black Sea. Odessa, the chief southern city of Russia, was occupied without opposition and greatly to the relief of the propertied classes, for it put an end to the reign of terror. General Muraviev, the Bolshevik commandant, before he left the city levied an assessment of \$10,000,000 on the population and ordered a massacre of officials, capitalists and bourgeoisie. But before these measures could be carried out the Germans entered from the north and the Bolsheviks made their escape on steamers to Sebastopol. Pogroms (anti-Jewish riots) are reported to have taken place in the last days of the Bolshevik régime. The German Admiral Siegert has been appointed governor of Odessa. Fifteen Russian warships were found in the harbor of Odessa.

Continuing eastward the Germans entered Nikolayev, the leading grain port of Russia. An American grain dealer recently in Nikolayev estimates that five million bushels of wheat are stored there. The Germans at once took possession of the navy yard, which covers 200 acres and employs 10,000 men.

Then the Germans moved on to Kherson and doubtless intend to occupy the Crimea and Sebastopol, which the British, French, Turks and Italians captured in 1855, after a siege of nearly a year.

By the occupation of these ports by the Germans and the surrender of the Dobrudja by the Rumanians the Central Powers virtually gain possession of all the shores and shipping of the Black Sea. Thru trains from Berlin to Odessa were at once set running, and German engineers are planning to construct a deep canal connecting the Vistula and Dnieper rivers, so as to make an all-water route from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The cost of this project for a depth of twenty-seven feet was formerly estimated at \$100,000,000.

**The Duchy of Courland** From the speech of the German Chancellor to the Reichstag we can infer the intentions of Germany in regard to the Baltic provinces that have been wrested from Russia. Courland, he said, had been recognized as an independent state, desirous of severing its connection

with Russia and establishing economic, military and political connections with Germany. Lithuania was expected to take the same step. In regard to the farther provinces, Livonia and Esthonia, Count von Hertling said, the case was different. They would according to their own invitation be policed by Germany until order and security were restored and then, he hoped, they would "place themselves in close and friendly relationship to the German Empire but in such a way as not to exclude peaceable friendly relations with Russia."

This policy was further elucidated by Under Secretary of State Radowitz in receiving the deputation from Courland:

The Emperor has charged me to recognize the reestablished Duchy of Courland as a free and independent duchy and assure it the protection and assistance of Germany in constructing the constitution to provide for a parliament on a free basis and for close relationship with Germany, which has been resolved upon by the Courland National Council.

The government which is thus recognized as competent to dispose of the destinies of the country is the so-called National Council at Mitau composed of about eighty members, mostly Courland Germans but including some Pro-German Letts. This Council has asked the German Kaiser to become Duke of Courland as well as King of Prussia because they "have the fullest confidence in his just and firm government." The Kaiser has not yet accepted the offer. In the meantime Count von Keyserling has been appointed commissioner to administer Courland, Lithuania and other eastern territory. Count von Keyserling was born in Courland in 1858 and is well known as an author and philosopher.

Courland contains about 700,000 inhabitants of whom four-fifths are Letts, largely of the peasant class. The Germans who comprize some eight per cent of the population hold most of the large estates. The Jews who also amount to about eight per cent are mostly in the cities. The rest of the

population consists of Russians, Poles and Lithuanians. In order to increase the German hold on the province the Bavarian Colonization Society is going to send 50,000 German colonists.

### The American Sector

The "frontier of freedom" is what Mr. Baker called it when he entered the listening post and looked over No Man's Land toward the German lines. With a determination to see things for himself and to get at the men without intermediaries the Secretary of War insisted upon going thru the trenches and dugouts on the front line of the American sector before the fortress of Toul. Here he met several of his old acquaintances from Ohio. As he was returning from the front a four-inch shell exploded in a crater less than fifty yards from his automobile. At the base hospital he visited Captain Archie Roosevelt and congratulated him on winning the Cross of War. The man who took the first German prisoner gave the helmet of his captive to Secretary Baker, but he said that it was too precious a gift for him to keep and that he would give it to the soldier's mother. In an address to the "Rainbow" Division (the Forty-second) he explained why it had been found necessary to restrict information as to the movements and position of the troops.

The "Fighting Sixty-ninth," the Irish regiment of New York, now reorganized as the 165th, was disappointed that it could not celebrate St. Patrick's Day by a march toward the enemy or at least a fight, but the day passed more quietly than usual. The Americans on the sector between Flirey and Seicheprey have been subjected to lively fire from the German artillery at intervals but they have suffered more from the gas bombs dropt by the airplanes or fired from guns. American patrols have more than once visited the enemy front line and found it deserted. New England troops are getting practice in the French sector along the Chemin des Dames where Nivelles delivered his offensive last April.

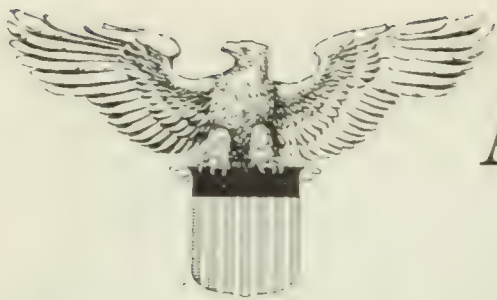


(C) Underwood & Underwood

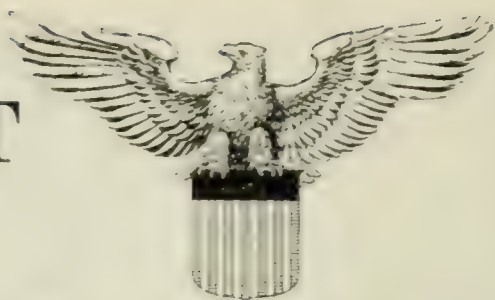
### WHERE THE GERMANS BROKE INTO RUSSIA'S STOREHOUSE

The capture of Odessa, "the back door of Russia" on the Black Sea, and the consequent capture of the nearby port of Nikolayev gave to the Germans vast stores of wheat, some military supplies, fifteen warships and a base of strategic importance for future movements. The photograph above of wheat deliveries at Odessa docks suggests the great quantity of exports which made Odessa the "queen city of the Black Sea."





# AMERICA'S FIRST YEAR OF WAR



**I**T is now nearly a year since this republic was driven to accept the aggressions of the Teutonic allies as constituting a state of war. Devoted to peace, unarmed, and not unfriendly, we sought with determined patience to avoid the quarrel. We tried, by every worthy means, to appeal to their reason and their interest; and, in order that our acts might not give the lie to our words, we necessarily avoided even the appearance of hostile measures while we offered peace. We waited until every fair-minded citizen of our peace-loving democracy was aware that peace was impossible before we reluctantly began to prepare to defend ourselves.

When war was declared we had the first great preparation of a self-governing nation entering a war: we had at last a united people, a people ready to turn from the pursuits of peace that had been our great pride and our sole ambition, and eager in the interests of national defense to surrender property, comfort, even life itself. But we had still to recruit a whole nation to arms, convert it to unaccustomed pursuits, train it in alien industries and find not only the tools of war but the machinery to make those tools and the workmen to direct that machinery.

The record of the first year of war proves that the unparalleled demands of the tremendous emergency have been met in a manner to justify our faith in the driving genius of America. It is not claimed that everything has been done that should have been done, that every task has been discharged with precision and perfection, but it is claimed that our achievement is without parallel in history, and that every American citizen has a right to pride and faith and confidence.

It is significant indeed that no criticism has come from the representatives of the Allies who have watched our program from the first. It is even more significant that domestic criticism has not yet established a single conclusive case of incompetency, or dishonesty. Errors have been made, but no error has been repeated.

This claim of honest and successful effort may be made without suspicion of partizanship, for to the great work have been called men of all parties, and in the doing of the work all partizanship has been forgotten.

When the scandals and shames of 1898 are recalled, the waste and graft and criminal neglects, it is well to be

## The Seventh Message from the United States Government to the American People

Presented every week in  
The Independent by George Creel  
Chairman of Committee  
on Public Information appointed by  
President Wilson

proud of 1918 with this showing of clean achievement.

The Navy, our first line of defense, has leaped from a personnel of 83,000 to a fighting strength of 350,000. Over 1000 war vessels are now in commission, whereas there were only 300 in the early days of 1917. Contracts have been placed for 950 vessels. More than 700 privately owned vessels have been purchased or chartered. The seized German ships, supposedly damaged for the duration of the war, were quickly repaired by Navy engineers, and within five months were again in commission under the American flag.

But the Navy has done more than merely expand. It has been engaged day after day in the actual business of naval warfare. It has sunk submarines. It has convoyed hundreds of merchant ships and transports across the Atlantic. It has lost only two naval vessels to the submarines—the destroyer “Jacob Jones” and the patrol vessel “Alcedo.” It has taken over the patrol of the western Atlantic, protected our coasts from enemy attacks and our commerce from German raiders. It has assisted the British in patrolling European waters. The first American forces to land in France were units of the naval aeronautic corps, landed at a French port early in June, 1917.

To combat the submarine the Navy is building a larger fleet of destroyers than any other nation ever attempted to build in the same period of time.

The Regular Army, from a scant 128,000, has grown to 512,000; the Na-

tional Guard in Federal Service has expanded from 80,446 to 450,000; and a half million young Americans are in the National Army. That is to say, within a year the army of the United States has grown from 9524 officers and 202,510 men to 123,801 officers and 1,528,924 men.

A natural pride is taken in the speed and precision of this progress, for at every point were involved new undertakings of unparalleled magnitude that tested the national competence and determination.

On May 18 the selective service act became law by an almost unanimous vote of Congress. On June 5 the entire male population of the United States within draft age, approximately ten million men, were registered between dawn and dark. On June 30, 4557 local boards were ready to begin the task of examination and exemption. For the training of these men there

had to be provided almost instantly sixteen cantonments, great cities of wood and steel complete in every municipal detail. On May 7 the order to select sites was given; on June 15 building began; and within ninety days after the driving of the first nail the first selected men entered the cantonments.

Sixteen other cities were brought into being for the training of the 400,000 men of the National Guard, called into Federal Service on July 3.

The business of officering the Army went hand in hand with its creation. Sixteen officers' training camps were rushed to completion, and on May 15 received 30,000 volunteer entrants. Of this number 27,341 qualified. A second series of 23,000 candidates was started August 27 and 17,000 received commissions. In January a third series of 18,000 began training. These men, drawn from civil life to lead an armed democracy, constitute that democracy's reply to the fear of militarism.

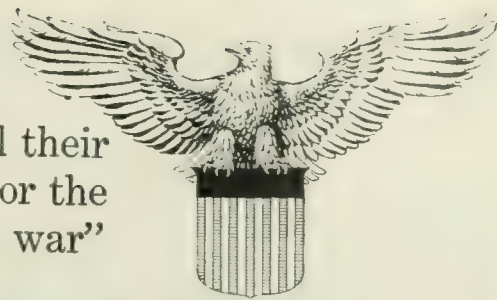
The Navy, facing its problem of training no less splendidly than the Army, built more than 250 new training stations for its eager volunteers.

In order to give the health of both soldiers and sailors the most expert care, over 12,000 of the foremost physicians, surgeons and sanitarians were taken into the Medical Service. While the civil population was called upon to deny itself wheat and meat and many luxuries of diet, the encampments were supplied abundantly with the best quality of food. The improvement in the physical condition of the men in train-





“The public is now as much part of the Government as are the army and navy themselves; the whole people in all their activities are now mobilized and in service for the accomplishment of the nation’s task in this war”



ing has served as an answer to every attempt to chill the soldier’s spirit of sacrifice by playing upon the natural anxieties of those for whom he had left the comforts of his home.

On June 15, scarcely two months after our entrance into war, General Pershing and his staff arrived in France, and on July 3 the first division of American soldiers reached the land of Lafayette and Rochambeau.

Every man in the expeditionary force had to have supplies for six months, so that each 100,000 represented an equipment for half a million. These demands upon equipment and supplies had to be met first of all. In the processes of training armies at home, the inadequacies due to considering war as an emergency and not as an abiding national purpose were reduced to a minimum of temporary physical discomfort, and the tools of the fighting forces were sent primarily where the fighting forces were.

What those tools amount to can be best indicated by the fact that the appropriations for the War Department for the fiscal year 1917 amounted to \$403,000,000, and for 1918 to \$7,527,338,716; and of this sum \$4,756,500,000 was allotted to the Ordnance Bureau. An amount equal to three times the ordinary annual expenditure of the Government for all purposes was thus placed at the disposal of a department which in April, 1917, numbered only 97 officers. Its personnel has been increased to over 3000 officers and 26,000 enlisted men.

The scale on which ordnance operations are being conducted may be appreciated from the fact that deliveries of rifles for the United States forces are now being made at a rate of 45,000 a week, which is sufficient to equip three army divisions. Deliveries in quantity of the new Browning light machine gun began in February and will reach the maximum rate in June, when several thousand will be turned out every week. The heavier machine gun, the Colt-Browning, has been delayed a week or two longer than the light gun. The heavier gun in a Government test fired 20,000 shots in forty-eight minutes, without malfunction.

The Shipping Board, facing a task of unparalleled magnitude and complicated by every difficulty, now has under way a program that promises to meet our needs.

At the time of the congressional investigation of the board, Mr. Hurley



reported that he had under construction 1427 ships of 8,573,108 dead weight tons. Four hundred and thirty-one of these were ships commandeered on the stocks from the private owners for whom they were being built at the time the board took over the shipping business of the country. Of the new ships contracted for by the board, thru its fleet corporation, 559 are steel, 379 wood, and 58 composite.

The board has had about two billion dollars to work with. A most important part of its labors so far has been devoted to the extension of advice and financial assistance to 42 different shipyards. Ships are building on the board’s own contracts in 110 yards, only 36 of which were in existence at the beginning of 1917. Requisitioned ships are building in 22 additional yards.

Hope that a large part of the program under construction can be finished this year rests on such facts as that on the Pacific coast hulls have been rushed to completion in sixty-four days.

Two great Liberty Loans have been launched. The first called for two billion dollars and over three billions were subscribed; the second for three billions and almost five billions were pledged. Of these amounts, nearly four billions have been loaned already to other nations at war with the Imperial German Government.

That we might discharge our duty to the peoples of other countries by sharing our supplies with them, generously and honestly, a Food Control act was passed on August 10, and it is in effi-

cient operation. The Food Administration has been successful in saving large quantities of staples for shipment to Europe. This is the primary object of its existence. But it has also done work of vital importance in keeping the prices of commodities such as bread, meat and sugar much below what they would be under free competition.

On December 26, 1917, the announcement was made that the railroads of the United States had been taken over by the Government to be operated under Secretary McAdoo as Director General. Thus a system of 260,000 miles of railway, formerly in the control of 441 distinct corporations, has been brought together under the management of a single head.

The Fuel Administration has prevented profiteering in coal, adjusted labor problems in the mines so as to prevent strikes, and so

distributed fuel that the most pressing needs were first supplied. The Administration has been forced to struggle with the coldest weather the country has suffered in many years. It was compelled by railway and port congestion, and by the pressing needs of Europe, to issue in midwinter a Monday closing order against all but vital industries. As a result of this order, within twelve days, 480 ships carrying two million tons of food, fuel and munitions were coaled and sent from our ports, the stoppage was removed from the stream of traffic, freight congestion was relieved and the supply of coal to factories was resumed.

The nation’s satisfaction in these achievements, heightened as it may well be by the expressions of appreciation from those nations who await our aid in the great struggle, is fundamentally, not in the things done but in the larger purpose for which they are done. It must not slacken our efforts in grappling with the greater tasks yet before us. It should not be diminished by the unthinking whose standards of military preparation and achievement are those of the predatory powers who have devoted the years of peace to the purposes of armed conquest. No man who battles for America, no home from which he has been taken, can now or in years to come be robbed of the priceless comfort of knowing that he defends the cause of a nation whose ways were the ways of peace and whose purposes may be read in its devotion to freedom, justice and the rights of our common humankind.



# PROPAGANDA AND PROJECTILES

## A Survey of the Great War's Progress

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

IT is, on April 6, just a year since the United States entered the Great War as an actual belligerent. That year will be counted as one of the most momentous in the history of the world. Certainly no period of the Great War has shown such startling changes. Verily we know that this is Armageddon, for our eyes have witnessed the resurrection of the dead. Dead nationalities are rising from a long buried past to claim a place in the sun. Historic names missing from the map for centuries again appear upon it. Tatars, Georgians, Irish, Siberians, Jews, Letts, Esthonians, Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Crimeans, Moldavians, Poles, Finns, Don Cossacks, Armenians, Croats, Czechs, Slovaks, Slovenes, assert their individuality and declare their independence. We behold empires dissolve into states and these into tribes and communes. Old boundary lines have been washed away as by a flood and as in the olden time the extent of a power is determined solely by the area occupied by its armies. It seems that the synthetic process of recent centuries is being undone in a few years and the states of modern times are being resolved into discrete elements as in the Middle Ages.

What new integrations may arise out of this chaos does not yet appear. Nationalism and class-consciousness cut athwart one another and spoil the prospects of both. Germany seems determined to establish a military empire like that of ancient Rome. If the various peoples claiming nationality escape such forcible inclusion new federations and confederations and leagues may arise by their free combination. It is suggested that ports in dispute such as Constantinople, Triest, Odessa, Dantzig and Antwerp, be made free cities, so we may see a revival of the Hansa Towns. New synthetic forces are at work bringing together alien nationalities on racial, religious or commercial commonalty. The Quadruple Alliance is visibly consolidating in the *Mitteleuropa* of Naumann's dream. Pan-Slavism is disappearing. Pan-Islam again confronts Christendom. Pan-Turanianism is taking shape in the Near East, while Japan has with the approval of the United States declared a Monroe Doctrine of the Far East.

The continents are commingling. Chinese are making munitions in France. Maoris are fighting Germans. Africa is furnishing soldiers for the Allies. Turks have been called back into Europe to aid their ancient enemies, the Austrians. North and South America, eastern Asia and western Europe are united against Central Europe. A railroad connects Africa and Asia across the desert of Sinai. A tunnel is being dug under the Bosphorus to connect Europe and Asia. Germany has fallen heir to Russia's imperialistic schemes and gained control of the routes leading across or around the Black and Caspian seas to the Afghan gate of India.



*Underground & Underwood*

*Sending copies in German of President Wilson's speech of December 5 to the Boches by montgolieres (small balloons)*

Her U-boats may now be launched on the Amur River a thousand miles from salt water and thence sent down into the Pacific Ocean—unless Japan bars the way.

The year has been characterized by military rigidity and political fluidity. Propaganda has accomplished more than projectiles. Germany's three great victories, over Italy, Russia and Rumania, were the work of the diplomat rather than the warrior. Russia's chief offensive was the unsuccessful effort at the Brest-Litovsk conference to rouse a revolution in Germany. President Wilson's speeches and messages are recognized as having been of great value to the Allies and it is hoped that rained down from airplanes they will be influential among our enemies.

The war has resolved itself into a question of *morale*. Which people will lose heart first? This makes prediction difficult, for it is easier to count men and guns than to weigh human wills.

THE United States is more united in favor of the war and supports it with more resolute will than any of the former wars, the Revolution, 1812, Mexican or Spanish. Historic policies have been cast aside without hesitation. Traditional animosities are forgotten. Americans of enemy ancestry have for the most part loyally acquiesced in the situation and even participated in preparedness. Congress votes all the funds demanded and, without partizan prejudice confers exceptional powers upon the administration. Popular hostility is directed only against those suspected of intriguing against the Government or of delaying its war work. Conscription was adopted without serious opposition and put into effect without disturbance.

No section of the United States has shown such repugnance toward compulsory overseas service as have Australia, Ireland, Quebec and South Africa.

The example of the United States in declaring war against Germany was followed by the only Asiatic republic, China, the only African republic, Liberia, and the largest South American republic, Brazil, as well as by Cuba, Panama, Siam and Greece. Other South American republics have severed relations with Germany and declared their sympathy with the Allied cause.

America's chief contribution to the cause of the Entente Allies has so far been financial. The loans of the United States to foreign nations foot up nearly to five billion dollars, distributed as follows: Great Britain, \$2,520,000,000; France, \$1,440,000,000; Italy, \$550,000,000; Russia, \$325,000,000, of which only \$187,000,000 has been paid out; Belgium, \$93,400,000; Serbia, \$6,000,000 and Cuba, \$15,000,000. This aid, as is frankly admitted, saved the Allies from financial disaster.

The repudiation of the Russian national debt and the confiscation of lands, mines and factories by the Bolshevik Government means, if the action holds, that France, Great Britain and Belgium have suffered a loss from their former ally comparable to the destruction of their property by the German army and navy. The national debt of Russia is over nine billion dollars, a large part of which was loaned by France to increase the military strength of Russia in anticipation of a war with Germany, and besides this immense sums were invested in Russian industries by the nationals named above.

IN all countries except the United States there have been decided or complete changes of administration. In Greece and Russia the sovereign has been overthrown. In Germany the Reichstag on July 19 declared against the annexation policy of the Government and the Prussian Protestant Premier was replaced by a Bavarian Catholic. In Italy the party of Giolitti, who formerly was pro-German, now again holds the balance of power. In both France and England the all-party government has been broken up thru the withdrawal of the Socialist and labor element, which nevertheless continues to support the war.

The British Labor party declares against annexations, economic warfare and secret diplomacy and in favor of a league of nations. On these, as in various other points, the policy of the United States as enunciated by President Wilson shows a strong similarity. His demand for the abolition of secret diplomacy has received a conspicuous confirmation in the publication by the Bolsheviks of certain documents found in the archives of the Russian Foreign Office. These revealed that Italy demanded, besides Triest and Trentino, exten-



sive territories in Europe, Asia and Africa to which she had little claim on racial or historic grounds; that France was negotiating with Russia for the alienation from Germany not only of Alsace-Lorraine, but of all the lands on the left side of the Rhine; that Rumania was forced into the war by Russia and betrayed into the hands of the Germans; that Japan and Russia had concluded a secret treaty relating to their claims in China at the same time as the treaty they gave to the world, and similar disclosures that have affected public opinion in belligerent and neutral countries.

The unrestricted submarine warfare that preceded and instigated American participation in the war turned out to be a disappointment to both sides. Germany expected that it would bring England to her knees in a few months. England hoped to sink U-boats faster than they could be built or at least to build merchantmen faster than they could be sunk. But by the end of the year the U-boats are operating on a more extended radius of action and they have sunk two or three times as many vessels as have been launched. England is on short rations but not so near starvation as Germany. The United States has started shipbuilding on a gigantic scale, but so far the output is below and behind expectations. Equilibrium between destruction and construction has not yet been established and until it is the gap between the European belligerents and their allies and supporters overseas is daily widening.

Naval operations have been practically confined to the submarine warfare. The fleets of both sides have remained hidden away. The bigger the battleship the more timid it is. Two German raiders, the "Sea Eagle" and the "Wolf," slipped thru the British blockade and voyaged as far as the Pacific. The former was stranded there and the latter returned to Kiel. Japanese warships are now patrolling in the Mediterranean and American in the Atlantic. During the year Germany has gained control of the Baltic and Black seas, but for the rest Britannia rules the wave.

The land war-

fare of the year may be summed up by saying the Allies, on the whole, have gained in Africa and lost in Europe, while in Asia both sides have made gains and it would be hard to tell which has now the advantage of position there.

**T**HE whole continent of Africa is today in the possession of the Allies with the exception of the Spanish colonies and Abyssinia and Liberia. Of these two nominally independent states, Abyssinia has been virtually conceded to Italy by the secret treaty with England and France, while Liberia is under the protection of the United States. In East Africa a little band of Germans with native auxiliaries held out with amazing pertinacity for more than three years, but they were finally ousted by an attack from all sides by British, Belgians and Portuguese and are now reduced to guerrilla warfare in Portuguese territory. Germany has therefore lost the last of her African possessions, a territory more than four times her European area, on which she relied for her future food and raw materials. Members of the British and South African governments have declared that never again shall these lands be placed under German tyranny, but the Labor

party proposes a plan for placing these and other tropical lands under joint international control.

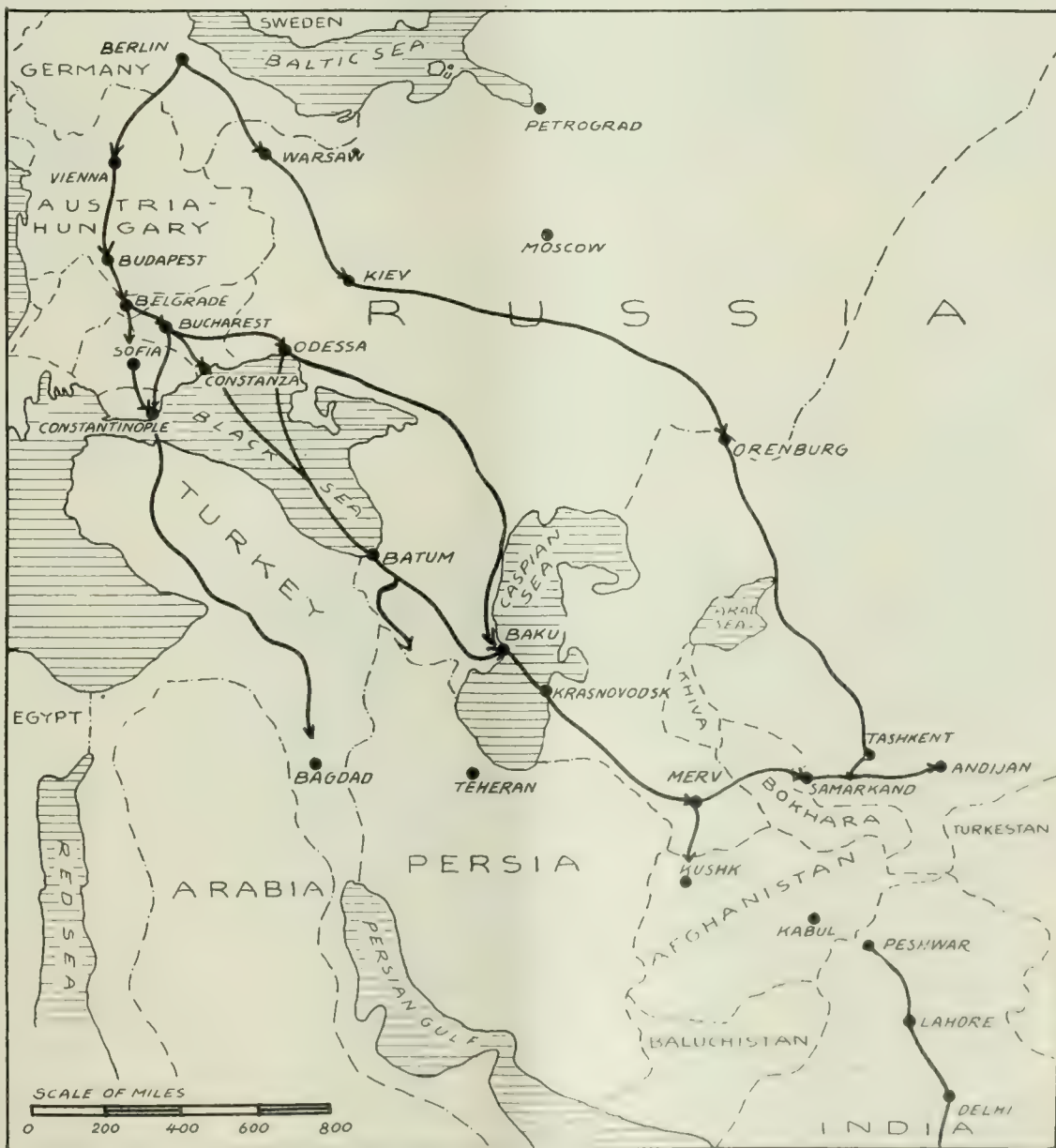
In Asia Minor the British have wiped out the memory of their former defeats at Kut and Gaza by the conquest of Mesopotamia and Palestine. A new and better planned expedition sent up the Tigris River took Kut-el-Amara, and on March 11, 1917, reached their goal, Bagdad. Since then the British have extended and secured their gains on the Tigris and Euphrates.

General Allenby, who in July took command of the expedition from Egypt, broke thru the gates of Gaza and entered Jerusalem before Christmas. Since then he has advanced beyond Jericho and the Jordan. The British Government has announced that the Jews will be allowed to found a state of their own in Palestine, so the dream of the Zionists seems likely to be fulfilled.

On the other hand, the Allies in Asia have received a severe setback thru the collapse of Russia. The Bolsheviki Government disclaimed the imperialistic aims of the old regime and willingly consented, not only to the evacuation of the Turkish and Persian territory occupied by Russian troops during the present war, but also to the retrocession of Kars, Batum and Erivan in Trans-

caucasia, which Russia gained in the wars of 1828 and 1878. Accordingly the Turks have reoccupied the towns of Trebizond and Erzerum and regained all Armenia. This gives them an opportunity to complete the job of exterminating the Armenian race and it also brings them on the flank and rear of the British at Bagdad.

Turning to Europe, we find that Germany has knocked out Russia and Rumania and delivered a terrible blow upon Italy. No such successes have rewarded the Allies, but on the French front, to which their efforts have been confined, they have inflicted heavy losses upon the Germans and driven back long stretches of their lines to a distance of several miles. About Verdun the French regained without difficulty in July the positions which the Germans had taken the year [Continued on page 530]



NEW ROUTES TOWARD INDIA

The arrow-headed lines show that the Germans have now acquired possession of five routes leading from Europe into Asia. The railroads are already constructed and the steamer lines in actual operation. The German Empire has virtually extended eastward until it becomes coterminous with the British Empire in Asia. But the routes to India south of the Caspian are blocked by the British at Bagdad and the routes east of the Caspian are blocked by the mountains of Afghanistan and their warlike inhabitants



# WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

BY A. LAWRENCE LOWELL

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

THE United States entered the war because one of the chief objects of every government must be to protect the lives and property of its citizens from destruction in violation of the rules of international law and the principles of humane civilization. After the renewal of submarine warfare conducted in disregard of law and humanity a great nation that did not protect its citizens would have been an object of scorn whose rights could be disregarded in future. We should have been a certain mark for aggression by any power whose desires might conflict with ours; and especially by Germany as soon as she had recovered her strength, and found her ambitions blocked in Africa and Asia. Nor should we have had a claim to expect aid or sympathy from any nation in resisting an attack upon our shores, or upon Central or South America.

The aims of the United States in declaring war were strictly defensive. We did not take part with the Allies to obtain any benefit territorial, economic or financial, for ourselves or for any other country. But if so, why does our President, together with Mr. Lloyd George, tell the world that the terms of peace must include changes of territory among the belligerents? There are two reasons for this, not unconnected, altho resting on distinct principles.

The first is that having been drawn into the war in defense of our own citizens we do not propose to stop, if we can help it, until justice has been done to the peoples who have now become our allies. When a man takes part in a fight he inevitably makes, to some extent, common cause with the other men who are fighting on his side, and he cannot honorably leave them in the lurch. If a robber has picked my pocket of ten dollars, and I find that another man from whom he has stolen one thousand dollars is pursuing him; if I join in the pursuit and after the other man becomes exhausted, or gets a knock-out blow, the robber turns on me, can I say to him, "Give me back my ten dollars and you can keep the money of the other man"? We have now made common cause in arms with the Allies, and we cannot desert them by backing out and leaving them to suffer from injuries unredressed. If Germany had, either before or during the war, taken part of our territory, or ravaged it, we should have a mean opinion of our allies if they made peace with her without insisting on restoration and reparation for us; and we cannot do to others what we should blame and despise them for doing to us. This applies to our demand for restitution and indemnity in the case of Belgium, Serbia and France. It covers also the cases of Alsace-Lorraine, taken by force, or under the duress of force, in 1870.

Moreover, this war, in whatever way

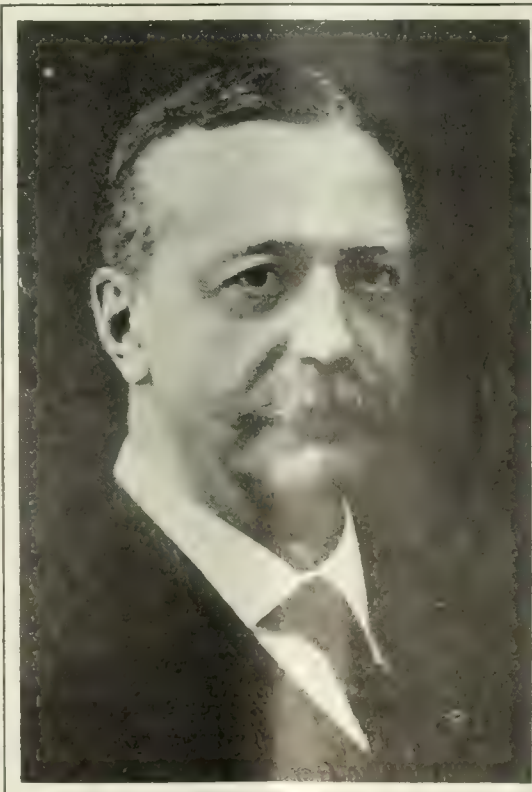
*This is the first of a series of forward-looking articles on America's aims and ideals in the war, written for The Independent by the leaders of thoughtful America. In an early issue we shall publish the second article, written by Prof. John Dewey, of the philosophy department in the University of Columbia; later articles in the series will be presented by Gerald Stanley Lee, author of "Crowds," "We" and "Inspired Millionaires"; and by Corra Harris, author of "In the Valley," "A Circuit Rider's Wife," "Co-Citizens" and other stories interpreting the philosophy of plain folks.—THE EDITOR*

it ends, will certainly be followed by some reorganization of Europe, apart from the restitution of the territory of our allies. Being a party to the war, we cannot shirk the responsibility of seeing that the peace which concludes it is right and just. We cannot say that whether the changes made involve oppression and injustice or not is of no interest to us, and no affair of ours. As a civilized and free nation we must throw our weight into the scale for the liberation of oppressed peoples and the fair treatment of all peoples, and it is well that we should say so now.

The second reason for including territorial adjustments among the terms of peace comes from the fact that we are not fighting for terms at all. If Germany were to offer to abandon her submarine warfare during the remainder of the conflict we could not now withdraw, because it would mean merely a desperate attempt to detach another belligerent, not a recognition of neutral rights or a renunciation of the menace of aggressive militarism. Even if she were to offer any terms the Allies pleased, purely in order to recover her

strength and begin war again under more favorable conditions, they could not be accepted, because we are in fact fighting to prevent the recurrence to ourselves and to mankind of such a calamity as this war. We are not fighting for the sake of war, but to prevent war. We are fighting that such things as have happened within the last three years shall, if we can help it, never occur again. In any peace, therefore, we must seek to remove the causes of future wars.

Now among the chief causes of recent wars have been the aspirations of people of the same race, or rather who speak the same language, to unite as a nation and be free from the domination of another race. It is interesting to consider the influence of this motive in the great struggles that have occurred in Europe, let us say since the Crimean War. In the period immediately succeeding a number of wars arose from the efforts to create a united Italy and a united Germany. The first of these conflicts was that between France and Austria in 1859. The ostensible cause of that war, and to a great extent the underlying motive that provoked it was the desire to free the Italians in Lombardy and Venice from the Austrian yoke. Five years later came the war of Prussia and Austria against Denmark. It was only a prelude to the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, which had as its occasion a quarrel over the administration of the duchies wrung from Denmark, but which was really carefully planned to drive Austria out of the loose Germanic Confederation and unite Germany in a single federal body under the hegemony of Prussia. The last of this series of wars was the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, where the quarrel arose nominally over a candidate for the throne of Spain, but which was in fact provoked by Bismarck in order to complete the union of the German states in what is now the German Empire. Before a decade had passed began the first of the wars caused by the efforts of the Christian Slavs in the Balkans to rid themselves of the rule of the Turk. In 1876 there began the attempt to free Bulgaria, which was followed by the war between Russia and Turkey. From that time there was no war between European nations on any large scale until the first of the late Balkan wars in 1912. This was, of course, an attempt to carry farther, and indeed to complete, the process of liberating the Balkans from the control of the Turk; and it was succeeded by the second Balkan war, a quarrel between the victors over the spoils, turning in part on the question whether the people of Macedonia were essentially Bulgarian or not. Finally the occasion and the pretext, tho not the real underlying cause, of the present war was the condition of the [Continued on page 534]



PRESIDENT LOWELL



## A black and white portrait of a young man, likely a sailor, wearing a dark cap and a uniform with a striped collar. He is looking slightly to the right. The image is framed by a thick black border.

A black and white portrait of a young man, likely a military cadet, wearing a high-collared uniform jacket with epaulettes and decorative buttons. He has short, dark hair and a serious expression. The portrait is framed by a simple black border.

A black and white portrait of a young man with dark hair, wearing a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a patterned tie. He is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. The background is a mottled, textured grey. The portrait is framed by a thin black border.

A black and white portrait of a young man with short, dark hair, wearing a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a dark tie. He is looking slightly to the left of the camera with a neutral expression. The background is a plain, light-colored studio backdrop. The photograph is mounted on a larger, light-colored card.

A full-length portrait of a man in a military uniform, standing and holding a rifle. He is wearing a campaign hat, a dark jacket over a light-colored shirt with a sash, breeches, and puttees. The rifle is a long-barreled, bolt-action type.

A full-length portrait of a young man standing, wearing a dark, wide-brimmed hat, a light-colored, buttoned-up jacket with a high collar, dark trousers, and dark shoes. He is smiling slightly.

A black and white photograph of a man in military uniform, wearing a wide-brimmed campaign hat and holding a rifle, kneeling in a field.

A black and white portrait of a young man in a military uniform. He is wearing a light-colored garrison cap and a dark jacket. He is looking slightly to his right with a neutral expression. The background is dark and out of focus.

A black and white photograph of a man in a sailor suit, standing with hands on hips. The man is wearing a dark, long-sleeved sailor suit with a white collar and a white sailor's cap. He is smiling and has his hands on his hips. The background is a plain, light-colored studio backdrop.

**PHILLIP BECK**  
Corporal, wounded in an  
early engagement of Ameri-  
can troops at the front





Undersized & Undersized

THE MEN OF THE NATIONAL ARMY CHOSEN TO GO TO FRANCE—A GRAND RE





AT CAMP GORDON OF THE TROOPS WHO HAVE FINISHED TRAINING THERE





© Committee on Public Information, from Underwood & Underwood

SIGNAL SQUAD PRACTISE AT A NATIONAL ARMY CAMP



THE UNITED STATES WAR MAP

The training camps of National Guard divisions, National Army divisions, the army aviation schools, regular army stations, naval training stations and naval aviation stations are all located for easy identification on this map of the United States at the end of our first year in the war. Six regular army stations have been established. Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina; Camp Logan, Houston, Texas; Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama; Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia; Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, California; Camp Fort Bliss, Texas. Fourteen training camps for divisions of the National Guard, eighteen training camps for the National Army, six recruit depots to receive newly enlisted men, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Fort Logan, Colorado; Fort McDowell, California; Fort Slocum, New York; Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Three Signal Corps Officers' training camps, three Medical Officers' training camps, two Quartermaster Corps training camps, two Engineer Officers' training camps, one Ordnance Officers' training camp, and two Reserve Officers' training camps. Eight ground schools of military aeronautics have been established in as many universities, and twenty-four field schools give aviators for the American army their actual instruction in flying. The navy has four regular training stations at Newport, Rhode Island; Norfolk, Virginia; Great Lakes, Illinois, and San Francisco, California. Eight reserve force training camps, Bamkin Island, Boston Harbor; Cloyne Field Barracks, Newport, Rhode Island; Pelham Bay Barracks, New York, New York; Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, New Jersey; Barracks, Key West, Florida; Municipal Pier, San Pedro, California; University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; Municipal Pier, Chicago, Illinois. There are four Marine Corps stations





*This war is a fifty-fifty proposition. The first fifty belongs to the men in khaki. The other fifty belongs to the teachers of America*

## TEACHING TEACHERS

Fifth message from the National Security League, Committee on Patriotism through Education, of which The Independent is the official publication

**T**HE Kaiser, "a gleaming dagger wrapt in

BY ROBERT McNUTT McELROY, Ph.D.

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND POLITICS IN PRINCETON UNIVERSITY  
AND EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE

has already brought together thousands of public school teachers

the Sermon on the Mount." "Whispering traitors." "Predatory Potsdam gang."

These are phrases which if fully understood by America would make forever sure the quarter of an hour which always makes the difference between victory and defeat. "In all wars," says Clemenceau, "he is conqueror who can believe a quarter of an hour longer than his antagonist, that he is not defeated."

The problem of America now is to make safe that quarter of an hour, upon which depends not only our safety but in all probability the safety of democracy. This war today is a fifty-fifty proposition. The first fifty belongs to the men in khaki. They must win, and defeat the hosts of death which are advancing. Upon military victory depends one-half or more of the success of the mission to which we as a nation have heroically and devotedly dedicated ourselves—the mission of making the world "safe for democracy."

The other fifty per cent belongs to the teachers of America, both those who preside officially in classrooms and those who preside in editorial chambers of great and small newspapers and magazines, those who from a myriad pulpits appeal to the hearts of men and those who have dedicated their lives to the process of interpreting the heart of America to the poor of our land. All these are teachers of America, and upon them depends the enormous task of seeing that this generation is steadfast for victory which alone can secure freedom and a lasting peace, and that the next generation is mentally and spiritually prepared for the great reconstruction which must be wrought out before democracy can ever be safe from the heresies and other dangers which lie in wait for its soul, a soul which President Wilson has eloquently defined as "equal justice."

The men who command the training of the boys in khaki speak in no general terms. Their duty is to give specific instruction as to how the bayonet shall be held, how troops in line shall maneuver, how the great black shells of destruction shall be fitted to the en-

gines of death. No one exhorts them to union; but many are constantly laboring to train them for united action. They know that you cannot train soldiers by exhortation or by the use of general terms.

Nor, in the training of that other army, the other fifty per cent, can you secure intelligent response by general exhortations, and shrieks for virtue. The teachers, like the soldiers of America, need the bayonet drill, the school of the squad, the school of the company and the school of the line. They must learn to use with precision those simple elementary ideas which once sent home to the minds of the children and thru the children to the minds and hearts of the parents, will give the unity of thought which is necessary to unity of action. Individually, these teachers may be, as most of them are, strong, intelligent and patriotic; but the problems of America today are not to be solved by individual action. This nation is being examined and the responses must be given by the nation. The mobilization of the intellectual leadership of America to create the morale which will steady our nation for victory is the present pressing problem for the intellectual leaders of America.

**T**HE National Security League has undertaken that great national drive for mental and spiritual preparedness without which physical preparedness must fail of complete success. Its plans are based upon experience. Having tried many forms of propaganda, the League is convinced that the schools of the country offer the best medium thru which to instruct, unify and inspire public opinion upon the issues which today dwarf into insignificance all other issues. It knows that it is not necessary to make the teachers patriotic. They are patriotic; but they do need to be inspired with a sense of the dignity and the boundless possibilities for national service of their great profession, to realize the power born of common counsel, to touch minds with men and women whose ways of life have given them world vision.

With this idea in mind the League

to listen to interpretations of the meaning of the war from many men and women of many races and nations. In the week of March 18 to 22 twelve carefully chosen speakers, exchange lecturers between New York and Chicago, spoke to almost thirty thousand teachers of the public school systems of these two chief cities of America. The teachers responded gladly because they wished to add to their power of service, and because they understood that this training no more reflected upon their manhood and womanhood than the call to Camp Upton, Camp Grant, Camp Wheeler or Camp Lewis was a reflection upon the honor, the intelligence or the patriotism of our gallant men in khaki.

The League is planning to carry this work further. This summer it will establish training courses in fifty teachers' training camps, where it will do upon a national scale work that it has already successfully launched, in a limited way. If, in these camps, thru the lips of great leaders of thought in America, it can inspire the teachers of America—rural, urban and suburban—as others have already been inspired in certain centers of experimentation, there will come into operation in the autumn an organized spiritual force which will awe into silence the "whispering traitors" and those blatant cravens who prate of peace while the battle-ax is swinging above their heads, or who dream of peace parleys with the red-handed enemy who has repudiated his own signature at the call of ambition.

The colleges and universities thruout the whole nation have been asked to furnish the officers for these teachers' patriotic training camps. In many of these institutions there are teachers with world-vision, the power of interpretation, and the longing for "a man's costume" which their gray hairs or physical disabilities render forever unobtainable. They will respond and become officers of an army such as the world has never seen before, an army organized and mobilized to interpret truth and to destroy ignorance upon which the vulture crew Autocracy has always fed.



## EIGHT STORIES OF GOOD CHEER

With Introductions by Frederick Houk Law

## THE LITTLE MINISTER DINES OUT

ONE of the most popular plays in the world is "As You Like It,"

in which the beautiful young girl, Rosalind, daughter of a duke, puts on boy's clothes, and runs away to the forest. There, as a boy, she tantalizes her lover, Orlando, who at no time suspects her identity. The exquisite foolery in the heart of the forest, combining the spirit of mischief and of young love, has delighted the centuries, for "All the world loves a lover."

Mr. James Matthew Barrie, the celebrated Scotch author, whose humorously original novels, like "The Little Minister," and whimsical plays, like "Peter Pan" and "What Every Woman Knows," have delighted all English speaking people, has given us in "The Little Minister" a situation that has all the charm and good spirit of "As You Like It."

The Little Minister is the youthful preacher in the little Scotch town of Thrums, where he holds a position looked upon with awe. When the authorities are about to close in on some discontented weavers they find that the poor people have been stirred up by a mysterious gipsy girl, whom they try to arrest. She eludes them by wrapping herself in a cloak and pretending to be the Little Minister's wife, afterward leaving the cloak in the Little Minister's garden. The girl appears and disappears, mystifying every one, like

old Nanny Webster, who was about to be taken from her mud hut to the poorhouse when the gipsy comes to her rescue and provides her with funds. Babbie, the gipsy, is, in reality, the adopted daughter of Lord Rintoul. Of gipsy descent, and well able to speak the Scotch dialect, she had often put on gipsy garb and gone about the country. She has all the adventurous spirit and good-natured fun of Rosalind; and the peasant surroundings are her Forest of Arden.

The selection tells how she audaciously invites the Little Minister to take tea with her and Nanny. The disguised girl, knowing the minister's love for her—and already loving him—tantalizes the preacher as Rosalind tantalized Orlando. She orders him to chop up his staff for firewood, and to go for water, and she horrifies old Nanny by saying, "Oh, you stupid!" when he burns the kettle, and by saying: "Sit there, and don't rise till I give you permission!" The mischievous girl, the awed old woman, and the Little Minister—head-over-heels in love, sit down in the mud hut to a supper of "tea, butter, loaf-bread, and cheesies." Every one is happy. The air is full of clever nonsense, and over all is the spirit of Arden—love, laughter and mischief. In this scene of delightful foolery we transport ourselves for a moment into Arden itself.

NANNY'S home was as a clock that had been run out, and is set going again. Already the old woman was unpacking her box, to increase the distance between herself and the poorhouse. But Gavin only saw her in the background, for the Egyptian, singing at her work, had become the heart of the house. She had flung her shawl over Nanny's shoulders, and was at the fireplace breaking peats with the leg of a stool. She turned merrily to the minister to ask him to chop up his staff for firewood, and he would have answered wittily but could not. Then, as often, the beauty of the Egyptian surprised him into silence.

"Nanny and I are to have a dish of tea, as soon as we have set things to rights," she told him. "Do you think we should invite the minister, Nanny?"

"We couldna dare," Nanny answered, quickly. "You'll excuse her, Mr. Dishart, for the presumption?"

"Presumption!" said the Egyptian, making a face.

"Lassie," Nanny said, fearful to offend her new friend, yet horrified at this affront to the minister. "I ken you mean weel, but Mr. Dishart'll think you're putting yourself on an equality wi' him." She added in a whisper, "Dinna be so free: he's the Auld Licht minister."

The gipsy bowed with mock awe, but Gavin let it pass. He had, indeed, forgotten that he was anybody in particular, and was anxious to stay to tea.

"But there is no water," he remembered, "and is there any tea?"

"I am going out for them and for some other things."

the Egyptian explained. "But no," she continued, reflectively. "if I go for the tea, you must go for the water."

"Lassie," cried Nanny. "mind wha you're speaking to. To send a minister to the well!"

"I will go," said Gavin, recklessly lifting the pitcher. "The well is in the wood. I think?"

"Gie me the pitcher, Mr. Dishart," said Nanny, in distress. "What a town there would be if you was seen wi'!"

"Then he must remain here and keep the house till we come back," said the Egyptian, and thereupon departed, with a friendly wave of her hand to the minister.

"She's an awfu' lassie," Nanny said, apologetically. "but it'll just be the way she has been brought up."

"She has been very good to you, Nanny."

"She has; leastwise she promises to be. Mr. Dishart, she's awa'; what if she doesna come back?"

Nanny spoke nervously, and Gavin drew a long face.

"I think she will," he said, faintly. "I am confident of it," he added, in the same voice.

"And has she the siller?"

"I believe in her," said Gavin, so doggedly that his own words reassured him. "She has an excellent heart."

"Ay," said Nanny, to whom the minister's faith was more than the Egyptian's promise. "and that's hardly natural in a gaen-aboot body. Yet a gipsy she maun be, for naeboddy would pretend to be ane that wasna. Tod, she proved she was an Egyptian by dauring to send you to the well."

Her mind relieved on this matter, the old woman set off for the well.

Gavin returned to the fire and watched a girl in it in an officer's cloak playing at hide-and-seek with soldiers. After a time he sighed, then looked round sharply to see who had sighed, then, absent-mindedly,

lifted the empty kettle and placed it on the glowing peats. He was standing glaring at the kettle, his arms folded, when Nanny returned from the well.

"I've been thinking," she said, "o' something that proves the lassie to be just an Egyptian. Ay, I noticed she wasna nane awed when I said you was the Auld Licht minister. Weel, I'se uphaud that came frae her living ower muckle in the open air. Is there no' a smell o' burning in the house?"

"I have noticed it," Gavin answered, sniffing. "since you came in. I was busy until then, putting on the kettle. The smell is becoming worse."

Nanny had seen the empty kettle on the fire as he began to [Continued on page 537]



The little minister, who used to address himself in terms of scorn when he wasted an hour, was at present dallying with a teaspoon



# FORWARD MOVEMENTS IN EDUCATION

## New Experiments and Methods in Various Fields Work Successfully in Their Practical Application

### WAR FRENCH

WHEN war was declared by the United States, certain Professors of French realized that in the months to come thousands of American men and women would go to France to serve on or behind the battle line. Very few of these men and women could understand or speak French. The teachers of French realized that ignorance or knowledge of the French language might in many instances make the difference between delay and speed, between blundering and efficiency, between suffering and relief, between death and life.

The faculty of the Romance Department of the University of Chicago saw that a great opportunity was presented for rendering signal service to their country. Under the leadership of ERNEST H. WILKINS and ALGERNON COLEMAN, instruction in French was given to classes at Fort Sheridan, to various groups and organizations in the city of Chicago, and to students at the University. These lessons were developed to meet the special needs of soldiers, doctors and nurses. After the lessons had been used in mimeograph form in these and subsequent classes, they were published in convenient textbook form for future use.

After almost a year's experience a new textbook for soldiers, "Army French," has been prepared and recently published, which instructors in various camps report as being better adapted to their needs than any other book they have seen. This text, the text for doctors and nurses and the supplementary reader or conversation book are all widely and successfully used.

### MATHEMATICS

Criticism has been made for years regarding the inefficiency of the work in the field of secondary-school mathematics. It has been pointed out that only a small percentage of the students who begin the subject complete the course; it has been felt that the work is not vitalized; that interest is lacking on the part of the students. Experiments conducted in the University High School of the University of Chicago demonstrated that the obstacles could largely be overcome by teaching arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry as one subject in the form of general mathematics. Thus the abstractions have been made concrete, and the material of each topic has aided in the understanding of the others. The result is a successful series of textbooks by Ernst R. Breslich, Head of the Department of Mathematics in the University of Chicago High School, which is being successfully used in public and private schools throughout the country.

### ECONOMICS

There was a time when classes finished the prescribed textbook and stopped. The opinions of one man on the many important questions were a law and gospel to the student. Today in most colleges, classes study from books of readings selected from all sources and written by experts in each particular field. The series is known as *Materials for the Study of Economics*. This series of source books and outlines, at present seven in number and rapidly growing, has been developed in the Department of Political Economy of the University of Chicago. The pupil is afforded an unbiased view because the books present both sides of a question.

A new series, *Materials for the Study of Business*, under the editorship of LEON C. MARSHALL, Dean of the School of Commerce and Administration of the University of Chicago, has recently been launched by the appearance of a textbook on "Quartermaster and Ordnance Supply," prepared by instructors in the Ordnance Course at the University of Chicago. The second volume, "Readings in Industrial Society," compiled by the editor of the series, is scheduled for spring publication. Other volumes are in preparation.

### LITERATURE

We learn to appreciate literature not so much by reading about literature as by reading the literature itself. WALTER C. BRONSON, of Brown University, was one to appreciate this fact and he set to work to assemble the best of English poetry, American poetry, and American prose in handy volumes. Illustrative and explanatory notes furnish a variety of interesting side-lights and information about the authors and their selections.

Further aids to the study and interpretation of literature are available and include a work by PERCY H. BOYNTON on London in the various literary periods, an introduction to literary theory and interpretation by RICHARD G. MOULTON, and a special method of conducting classes in Shakespeare by ALBERT H. TOLMAN.

### RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

The present awakening in religious education dates back more than twenty years, and counts as one of its chief sources, the energy and varied activities as well as the profound interest of WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER, first President of the University of Chicago. To him and to his colleague, ERNEST D. BURTON, of the New Testament Department of the University, we owe the plans for the production of a series of textbooks, *The Constructive Studies*, which gives to religious education in the Sunday School and elsewhere the same serious and dignified character as has so long been a recognized standard of the day school.

This series now numbers thirty volumes, ranging from the kindergarten to adult classes. They are well bound, clearly printed, and handsomely illustrated, and are used in Sunday Schools representing many Protestant denominations, as the basis of a complete curriculum or as individual texts in certain classes.

*Principles and Methods of Religious Education* is a series of handbooks recording practical and successful experiments by men familiar with the scientific principles of religious education. Five volumes are now ready, convenient in form, inexpensive, popular in presentation, treating of subjects of vital interest. They are invaluable to all who are engaged in religious education.

*Outline Bible-Study Courses* constitute a continually increasing series of extension courses in religious subjects for personal study or for classes. All of these courses are prepared on the basis of modern scholarship, using only the Bible as a textbook, yet are free from disputations or theological questions.

*Handbooks of Ethics and Religion* is a series of text and reference books for the use of college classes and for general reading. The subjects have been selected and arranged in logical and progressive order, providing work for the four college years, and the best college teachers have been secured to prepare the volumes, of which there are now five.

In view of the increasing responsibilities of editorship, in connection with these different series, a group of three men in the University of Chicago now share the work: ERNEST D. BURTON, Head of the Department of New Testament and Early Christian Literature; SHAILER MATHEWS, Dean of the Divinity School; and THEODORE G. SOARES, Professor of Homiletics and Religious Education and Head of the Department of Practical Theology.

The University of Chicago Press,  
5751 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

I am interested in the subjects checked and ask that you send me, by return mail, titles, descriptions and prices of your books in these fields.

- ☐ War French.
- ☐ Secondary-School Mathematics.
- ☐ The series "Materials for the Study of Economics."
- ☐ The series "Materials for the Study of Business."
- ☐ Literature.
- ☐ Graded Lessons for Sunday Schools.
- ☐ Principles and Methods of Religious Education.
- ☐ Outline Bible-Study Courses.
- ☐ Handbooks of Ethics and Religion.
- ☐ A copy of your Descriptive Catalog of Religious Publications.
- ☐ A copy of your Descriptive Educational Catalog.

Name .....

Position .....

Address .....



# THE NEW BOOKS

## The Heart of the Puritan

AUGUSTUS ST. GAUDENS' statue of The Puritan or Deacon Chapin stood in Paris in 1900 like a man so sure of his "firm foundation," so certain of the infallibility of his convictions, that the sea of humanity which swirled about his feet broke in foam, leaving him unmoved.

That his mask has hidden a very human person Miss Hanscom proves from his own testimony. He would have taken notes on the Paris he watched day after day thru that hot summer, and they would not have been entirely disapproving.

Miss Hanscom's wide reading in the history, biography and literature of New England has made her question Mr. George Edward Woodberry's statement that "the heart of the Puritan is a closed book." She forces the Puritan himself to open it wide enough for us to see not only his big virtues, but his small and amusing vices of egotism and vanity, and his warm need of love and appreciation.

A big virtue—when the Gouverneur of Connecticut writes to the Commander of the Dutch at Manhattan;

Sr,—It being not the māner of Christiā or civill nations to disturbe ye poore people in cottages and open villages, in the tymes of warr, . . . but to suffer them to goe on wth their husbandry, and other country affaires, we cānot but wonder. . . .

at the disregard of this well-established principle of the law of nations by the Dutch.

Wait Winthrop and Jonathan Belcher remind one not a little of our good friend Samuel Pepys, in the detail they are able to give and the interest they show in camel coates and leathern wastcoat and breeches, with gold lace. Samuel Sewall does his best with Josiah Willard, who

had cut off his hair (a very full head of hair) and put on a Wigg. . . I enquired of him what Extremity had forced him to put off his own hair, and put on a Wigg? He answered, none at all. But said that his Hair was streight, and that it parted behinde. Seem'd to argue that men might as well shave their hair off their head, as off their face. I answered men were men before they had hair on their faces (half of mankind have never any). God seems to have ordain'd our Hair as a Test, to see whether we can bring our minds to be content to be at his finding; or whether we would be our own Carvers, Lords, and come no more at him. . . .

Eligible widowers suffered then as now; witness Dr. Cotton Mather driven into marriage with

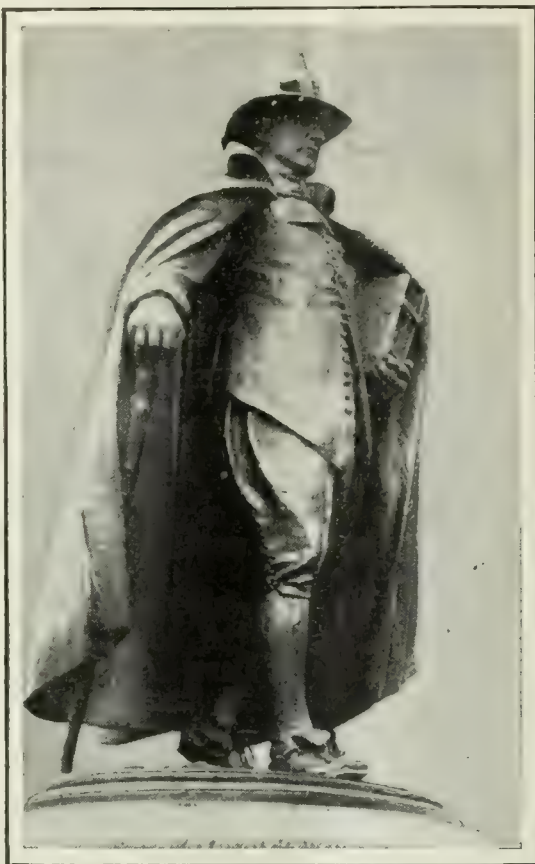
a Gentlewoman of Piety and Probity and a most unspotted Reputation; a Gentlewoman of good Witt and Sense, and discretion at ordering an Household; a Gentlewoman of incomparable Sweetness in her Temper, and Humour; a Gentlewoman honourably descended and related; and a very comely Person

to escape the importunities of another young Gentlewoman who

must confess herself charmed with my Person, to such a Degree, that she could not but break in upon me, with her most importunate Requests, that I would make her mine.

Judge Samuel Sewall's third courting, begun with Madam Winthrop and ending with Mrs. Mary Gibbs, calls for sympathy. The effort and expense were not inconsiderable, with gifts of Dr. Preston's Sermons at six shillings, and Sugar Almonds at three shillings per pound.

The Puritan's ideas and practises Of Education, Of Trade, Of Travel, Of Episcopacy, Of Prophecies and Warnings, furnish for us his mind and heart as Alice



Augustus St. Gaudens' statue of the Puritan

Morse Earle's *Home Life in Colonial Days* gives us his background.

Miss Hanscom has done a service to him, and his descendants, for which they in their present abode in the truly American states of Oklahoma and Kansas may well be grateful.

*The Heart of a Puritan*, by Elizabeth D. Hanscom. The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

## An Unfinished Tower

AMONG the manuscripts left by the late Henry James was that of an unfinished novel, *The Ivory Tower*, the incompleteness of which matters little, as the novels of James were seldom finished in the sense of climax. Most interesting is the collection of "notes for *The Ivory Tower*" at the end, as it shows his meticulous care in constructing the outline of his novels! plot, situation and characters being long considered and methodically arranged before the actual writing of the story. It is not often we get such a peep into an author's workshop. Here is a detail:

My heroine, I think, must be on a visit of a number of days to Gussie. I want Davey first with Rosanna, and I think I get something like his having walked over, along the cliff, to their house, to bring her, at his wife's request, over to tea. Yea, I have Davey's walk back with Rosanna, and her father's declining to come, or saying he will follow afterward; his real design being to sneak over again, as I may call it, to the other house, in the exercise of his intense curiosity.

Each bit of the scenario of the novel is worked out with the same care. It is the art of the lapidary. The names of the characters are studied elaborately:

Harton Crimper, among his friends Haughty Crimper, seems to me right and best, on the whole, for my second young man. I don't want for him a surname intrinsically pleasing; and this seems to me of about the good nuance. . . . My Girl, in the relinquished thing, was Cissy Foy; and this was all right for the figure there intended, but the girl here is a very different one, and everything is altered. I want her name to be Moyra, and must have some bright combination with that; the essence of which is a surname of two syllables and ending in a consonant, also beginning with one. I am thinking

of Moyra Grabham, the latter excellent thing was in the *Times* of two or three days ago; its only fault is a little too much meaning, but the sense here wouldn't be thrown into undue relief, and I don't want anything pretty or conventionally pleasing. Everything of the shade of the real.

So much for the elaborate Chinese carving on *The Ivory Tower*, and so are some books written! The scene of the story, as it stands, is Newport; its theme, the reaction of a young man simply and sparsely bred to the sudden accession of a large fortune. His friends are quite ready to relieve him of the embarrassment of its weight, a thing he is intelligent enough to surmise. However, it is useless to try to summarize *The Ivory Tower*, the reader must study its unfinished perfection for himself.

*The Sense of the Past*, the second novel which Henry James left unfinished, follows the steps of a young American into an ancient London house which he has inherited from an English uncle and also, into the period the house represents, that of a century ago. The touch of the supernatural is lightly held, and the book is as masterly in its way as "The Turn of the Screw," altho lacking the horror of that tragedy of lost souls. The fragment, even as it stands, is an artistic triumph, in spite of the style so coherently inchoate. Henry James's sentences are like picture puzzles; each adverbial clause when fitted into its place by the painstaking reader adding a necessary detail to the picture, the effect of which is quite as much due to our mental effort as to the author's. His is not a good style, to our thinking; but it rewards exertion by a definite atmosphere and apprehension at the last.

*The Middle Years* was to be the continuation of James's thoroly delightful "Notes of a Son and Brother," and one is justified in keen regret that the author did not live to complete the story of the years spent in the England of his dreams and affection. Those early impressions of London he recalls with an enthusiasm out of all proportion to their apparent importance, lavishing pages of description over his first meal:

This doom of inordinate exposure to appearances, aspects, images, every protrusive item almost, in the great beheld sum of things, I regard as having settled upon me once for all while I observed for instance that in England the plate of buttered muffins and its cover were sacredly set upon the slop-bowl after hot water had been ingeniously poured into the same and had seen that circumstance in a perfect cloud of accompaniments.

The recollections of Lowell, Tennyson, George Eliot and Lewes are of no more importance to James than those of buttered muffins, but the reader may be forgiven for enjoying them more. The glimpse of George Eliot and Lewes, "our celebrities sitting in that queer, bleak way," by a fireless, tealess hearth, and the host rushing after his guests with the volumes of Henry James's latest novel, shouting: "Ah those books—take them away, please, away, away!" is delicious. We cannot help sharing the eager young American's joy in the "Dickens' flavor" of that London which is growing ever more remote as we write, and we are assured that no Englishman by birth could have loved the dim city more than did its adopted son.

*The Ivory Tower*, by Henry James. Scribners. \$1.50. *The Sense of the Past*, by Henry James. Scribners. \$1.50. *The Middle Years*, by Henry James. Scribners. \$1.25.



# ASIDE FROM SENTIMENT

## Plain Facts and Figures on the Third Liberty Loan

**A**N expert on Government bonds says: "The credit of any nation at any given time may be said to be determined by three leading considerations: "(1) Its debt statement or the size of its debt compared with its resources and with its population. "(2) Its debt history or its record of good or bad faith. "(3) Its general standing with the other nations of the civilized world." Let us apply these tests to the Liberty Bonds.

First: Including the third Liberty loan the debt of the United States will be about one-twentieth of our national resources. That is, there is \$20 of assets behind every \$1 of Liberty bonds; \$1000 of national wealth behind every \$50 Liberty bond. And there is the earning power of over 100,000,000 people—about \$50,000,000,000 a year according to a recent computation. Some think the national income as low as \$35,000,000,000 a year.

The next strongest and wealthiest nation, Great Britain, is worth possibly \$100,000,000,000. Canada and Australia are not included because they contract and pay their own debts on their own account. Great Britain owes about \$20,000,000,000. There is \$5 of assets behind every \$1 of her bonds. Her population is about 45,000,000. Her national income is about \$12,000,000,000 by a liberal estimate.

Germany is not worth more than \$80,000,000,000 and probably not that. She owes about \$20,000,000,000 and so perhaps as much as \$4 is back of every \$1 of her war bonds. Germany's population has never exceeded 70,000,000 and her national income has been a little less than Great Britain's. The war has destroyed her commerce and perhaps her people earn \$10,000,000,000 a year.

Counting the third Liberty loan our debt is about \$125 a head. Great Britain's is something like \$440 a head and Germany's may be \$285 a head.

But Great Britain's income is roughly \$265 a head while Germany's is certainly not over \$145 a head—and Germany's assets are smaller and dwindling all the time. America's income is somewhere between \$350 and \$500 a head.

Second: The debt history of the United States is exclusively a record of good faith. We have always paid one hundred cents on the dollar, have never defaulted interest and have never forced our bondholders to take a lower rate. The debt histories of Great Britain and Germany, tho excellent, contain nothing to compare with the way in which we have paid off the principal of our debts.

Third: America's general standing among the nations, always high since the Civil War, has been reflected in a public credit that has for years been higher than that of any other country and maintains its rank today. Liberty bonds sell at a higher price, yielding a lower rate of interest to those who purchase them, than the bonds of any other nation, and this simply because of their supreme safety and America's tremendous prestige.

There is only one rating to give the Liberty bonds. They are AAA-1. There are other A-1 Government bonds but none on earth backed by so much wealth, so much earning power, such a record for paying up and such a high credit rating. There are no other Government securities whose value is likely to go so high after the war.



# What Shall I Send Him Now?

He already has a razor set, and trench mirror, and air pillow and sweater and all the other things. There must be *something* more he would like.

## Here is a Splendid Suggestion. Just the Thing! Send Him the New ROTH MEMORY KIT

We have made up a limited number of stout khaki cases, very handsome and very serviceable. A wonderful Memory Course of 7 lessons by David M. Roth, the distinguished Memory Expert, slips nicely into "the old kit bag." About the size of a small camera. This is just for the boys in camp and on shipboard and "over there."

Let us send one to *your* boy with a card bearing your good wishes and see if it doesn't make a hit.

These lessons will give him and his camp mates a lot of enjoyment to say nothing of what they will do to improve his memory. You will be surprised when he comes back—if he has just spent a little time with these delightful lessons (and you may be sure he will)—to see what a remarkable memory he has developed and how his mental power has increased.

## A Better Memory in One Evening

David M. Roth is the acknowledged memory expert. He does amazing things with his own memory but says, "There is not a thing I do with my memory that any other person of average intelligence cannot also learn to do."

Mr. Roth teaches us how to remember what we want to remember. He has prepared his complete memory method in a course of seven lessons which has all the fascination of a game. With it one can learn easily and quickly how to remember names, addresses, numbers, people and business figures.

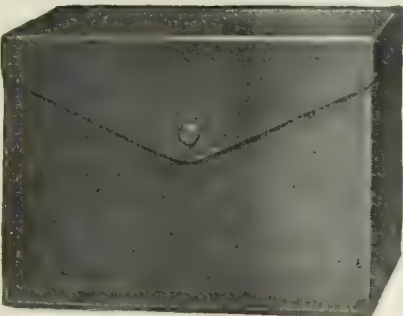
The fear of forgetting vanishes the minute anyone begins the study of Mr. Roth's simple method of remembering. Then the pupil is delighted at the new sense of confidence and power that has come to him when speaking on his feet or in business discussion or in holding up his end of a conversation.

To spend one evening with Mr. Roth at his first lesson is to open up a new world of names, faces, facts, figures and mental picture records.

It means to discover a mental power that one never dreamed of possessing. Thousands of Mr. Roth's pupils have testified to this.

Mr. Roth makes the act of remembering a pleasure—an easy, natural, automatic process of the mind. It enables one to supply the right fact, name or number for instant use when it is most needed. It all lies in knowing how and Mr. Roth's method is a revelation to everyone who is fortunate enough to secure a set of his delightful lessons. Mr. Roth has authorized the Independent Corporation to offer the complete course of seven lessons for only \$5 (or \$5.50 in Khaki Case), and remember that his fee for personal instruction to classes limited to 50 members in business houses and institutions is \$1000.

See full page advertisement in Independent, of March 2, for the complete story.



"Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice, anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his Memory 100% in a week and 1000% in six months." —H. Q. Smith, Division Manager, Multigraph Sales Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

This is the ROTH MEMORY KIT. Only \$5.50 complete

Independent Corporation

Division of Business Education

119 West 40th Street, New York

Enclosed find \$5.50 for which please send one ROTH MEMORY KIT, charges prepaid, to.

(His Name) .....

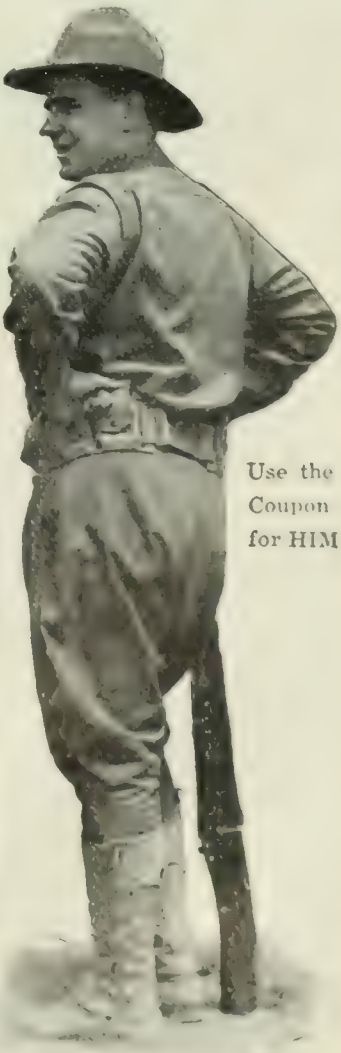
.....

.....

And send a card enclosed saying that the Kit comes with the greetings of his .....

(Your Name) .....

.....



Use the Coupon for HIM



# WHILE THEY LAST

The Bulletins listed below, issued by The Efficiency Society, are offered to all readers of The Independent interested in the study and practical application of efficiency in business. These Bulletins have permanent value—of some we have a good supply—of others only a few.

1. Essentials in Maximum Production ..... Knoeppel
2. Efficiency, Scientific Management and Organized Labor... Chipman
3. Scientific Management and Labor, Frey
4. The Brief for Scientific Management ..... Farnham
5. Handling Men ..... Radford
6. The Need of Efficiency in Government ..... Hugo
7. Preparedness in the Navy.. Fullam
8. The Business Man's Intellectual Life ..... Calder
9. Employment Plan ..... Blackford
10. Employment Department Methods, Rumely
11. Training Employees: Commercial and Financial ..... Schwedtmann
12. Wage Systems of Scientific Management ..... Kent
13. Routing, Schedule and Dispatch, Discussion
14. Budget Making ..... Hazard
15. Budget Making ..... Discussion
16. The Relation of the Cost Department to the Factory Organization
17. Form of Reports, etc.
18. Coöperation between Competitors, Dickinson
19. Scientific Management and the Labor Problem ..... Kent
20. Personality in Organization, Emerson
21. A National Employment Reserve, Stone
22. Efficiency in the United States Navy ..... Knight
23. Naval Ships ..... Robinson
24. The Development of an Organization ..... Dickerman
25. Function of Federal Trade Board, Davies
26. Purchasing ..... Twyford
27. The Handling of Men.... Grieves
28. Imagination in Salesmanship, Brisco
29. Bibliography of Business Management ..... Nystrom
30. Efficiency of Preparedness in Business ..... Calder
31. Time Study ..... Merrick
32. Discussion on Time Study.

Order by number: remit with order amount to cover cost at ten cents each.

**The Efficiency Society**  
119 West 40th St. New York City

## PROPAGANDA AND PROJECTILES

(Continued from page 519)

before at a cost of half a million men. Shortly before the American advent into the war Hindenburg put into effect his new defensive scheme, the flexible front, an application of Fabian tactics to modern warfare. The new Hindenburg line as established in March, 1917, extended from Lens to Rheims, with Cambrai, St. Quentin and Laon as the chief points in between. The British and French made a joint attack on it in April but were unable to break thru, altho they captured 50,000 men and 500 guns and 1000 field guns. In both countries the failure of the spring offensive has given rise to acrimonious discussion, the military blaming the politicians for it, and vice versa. Official investigations have been made to fix the responsibility, but their findings have not yet been made public. The storming of Vimy ridge by the Canadians and the blowing up of Messines ridge were brilliant exploits but did not lead to anything.

The French did not attempt another offensive in 1917, but the British in November struck at Cambrai. During the first few days they made encouraging gains, but lost a large part of them when the German counter-attack came. This spring both sides seem reluctant to undertake an offensive, and the year ends in comparative quiet, with the new American army holding a sector south of the St. Mihiel salient and near the Lorraine frontier.

The army of the Allies at Salonica has done nothing during the year.

On the Italian front General Cadorna undertook an offensive over the Carso in midsummer with some apparent success, but on October 25 the Austrians broke thru a sector to the north, weakened by intrigue, and swept rapidly over Venetia. For a time it was feared that the invasion would be pushed to the Po, but fortunately it was stopped on the Piave by the aid of French and British reinforcements and Venice was saved.

The revolution in Russia removed one of the chief obstacles to America's wholehearted participation in the war. It would have been difficult to arouse the American people to any enthusiasm for the extension of the Czar's rule over non-Russian territory, which was one of the stated aims of the Allies, but when it came to a question of the defense of a Russian republic against conquest by the Kaiser all hesitation vanished. Yet the revolution proved to be a greater loss to the Allied cause than the accession of America is able to compensate. As in the French Revolution the power passed quickly from a moderate to a radical group and then to the most violent and extreme faction, the Bolsheviks or Maximalists, who were intent only upon class rule and cared nothing for patriotism, legality, property rights, international obligations or democratic institutions. The army, demoralized by the abolition of order and discipline, could not be roused even by the eloquence of Kerensky to make a stand against the invader. Finally the Bolshevik leaders, Lenine and Trotsky, accepted an humiliating peace which virtually threw the border provinces of Russia into German hands. Rumania, cut off from all aid from the Allies, was also forced to conclude a peace giving the Dobrudja to Bulgaria and the Alpine passes to Austria.

So the German line of defense has been shortened by half and instead of a powerful and aggressive enemy upon her eastern side she has a chain of minor nations stretching from the Arctic to the Black

## "Greater Love Hath No Man Than This: That He Lay Down His Life for His Friend."

That was the splendid way in which Captain Cyril Morton Horne met his end. A wounded soldier lay in front of the trenches. As the young officer brought him in, a shrapnel shell burst overhead—and he fell. But though he was only twenty-nine years of age, he had already sung brave songs of other heroes. And these are now collected and are given you in

## Songs of the Shrapnel Shell

It is a book of soldier songs—worthy of the noble spirit of the man who wrote them and of the men of whom he wrote.

\$1.25

**Harper & Brothers**

Established 1817

**SAVE COAL**

Manufacture and  
Distribution of  
Tycos Thermometers

**Tycos THERMOMETERS**

Taylor Instrument Companies  
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

There's a Tycos or Taylor Thermometer for Every Purpose

## MANUSCRIPT

Fiction, narratives, travel; historical and scientific matter in prepared MSS., 25,000 words minimum, receives our careful consideration for BOOK issue. Readings absolutely necessary, no charge.

Roxburgh Pub. Co. (Inc.), 61 Court Street, Boston

### A SALESMANAGER

is seeking larger opportunities for work than his present position offers. He has a wide experience in his line, is trained to thorough and systematic work, and has an extensive fund of general knowledge. Address Salesmanager, care of The Independent, 119 West 40th Street, New York.

## Bowlegged Men

Your legs will appear  
straight when you wear

### Straightleg Garters

Remarkable brand-new invention—Combination hose-supporter and pantleg straightener—Quickly adjusted to fit various degrees of bowlegs; as easy to put on and comfortable to wear as any ordinary garter—no harness or padded forms; just an ingenious special garter for bowlegged men—improves appearance wonderfully. Write for free booklet, mailed in plain envelope.

**S-L Garter Co.**

616 City National Bank Bldg.  
Dayton, Ohio



Sea, all owing their existence to her and subject to her control. A population of 180,000,000 lies helpless before her and a region of immeasurable resources extending to the Pacific has been opened to her exploitation in the future. Its supplies of food, fuel and metals are not all at present available, but enough may be secured by robbing the Russians to relieve the necessities of the Central Powers.

The unscrupulous and aggressiveness displayed in the German dealings with Russia have confirmed Americans in the belief that such a power as militant Germany is dangerous to democracy. Perhaps the chief contribution which America has so far made to the war is to have brought this fundamental issue clearly to the front and so made plain that this is not a sordid strife over dynasties, boundary lines, trade privileges or the balance of power. The past year, altho its military operations have been relatively insignificant, has altogether altered the aspect of affairs. This is not the same war as started in 1914, nor indeed the same as the United States entered a year ago.

## Remarkable Remarks

ED. HOWE—I am no puritan.

CORRA HARRIS—The father of our country is not dead.

BILLY SUNDAY—God is now leading the armies of the Allies.

SENATOR JOHNSON, of Florida—New York is quite a little village.

GEORGE CREEL—Do not lend yourself to the cheap gossip of the smoking car.

G. K. CHESTERTON—The Higher Criticism is perhaps the lowest form of High Life.

MOREFIELD STOREY—No man who looks down upon his fellowman is fit to govern man.

PRESIDENT SENG KWO CHANG—I have examined myself and feel that I have many defects.

DUKE ERNST DUNTER—How dare President Wilson pose before Germany as a moral leader?

MARK M. JONES—At the Edison Works everybody punches a crank every day, including Thomas A. himself.

HERR LANDSBERG—This war, no matter how it ends, can bring naught save hunger and suffering to the people.

COUNT WESTARP—Wilson with his slimy impudence is trying to seduce the Germans into disloyalty to their Royal House.

IRVING BACHELLER—If the last three years have taught us anything it is this: the superman is going to be unsupervised.

WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.—Black dyed stockings sometimes stain the skin peacock blue. This is annoying but not dangerous.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—Everything goes to show that our superior military commandship will break our opponents' war will.

SENATOR PENROSE—The American people have lost confidence in the Wilson Administration and have determined to restore the Republican party to power.

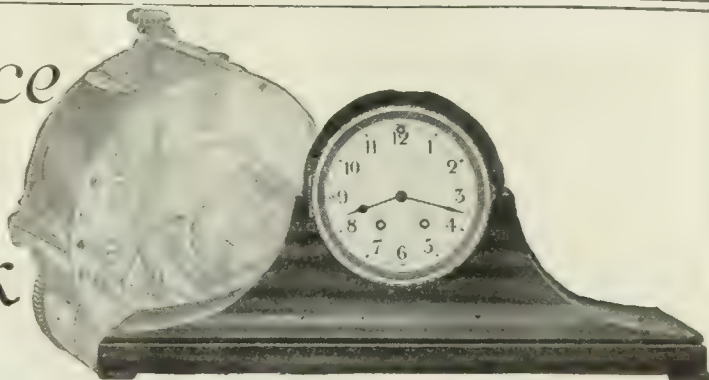
LORD RHONDDA—What the greedy grousers of this country speak of as famine the hungry Germans would look upon as luxury.

THE PATRIARCH OF ALL RUSSIA—By the power given us by God we forbid ye Bolsheviks to participate in Christ's communion.

NIKOLAI LENINE—Only unrestrained phrase-making can impel Russia at this moment and in these conditions to continue the war.

KING GEORGE—The aims for which I and my allies are contending were recently set forth by my government in a statement which received the emphatic approval of my people.

# The Service of the Clock



TRENT

THE one thing that distinguishes the true clock is its truthfulness of performance, a standard gauged by what it does: by the *service* its movements render.

SETH THOMAS movements, honestly exact in their duties and perfect in their timekeeping, give a *service* upon which the whole of SETH THOMAS achievement depends.

Your jeweler will be pleased to show or procure for you, the TRENT pictured here, or any of the other clocks illustrated in our new catalog.

## SETH THOMAS CLOCKS

SETH THOMAS CLOCK COMPANY, NEW YORK

Dull rubbed finish mahogany case. New convex 5-inch white porcelain dial and convex beveled glass. Cabinet-finished back with hinged door. Height, 8½ in., width, 19 in. Fifteen-day round fine pendulum movement. Strikes hour and half-hour on soft-toned Cathedral bell.

# Burpee's Seeds Grow



Food will win the war  
Produce it!

Five of the Finest  
Fordhook Vegetables  
For 25c we will mail  
one packet each  
of the following:

Bean	Fordhook Bush Lima
Beet	Burpee's Columbia
Lettuce	Wayahead
Radish	Burpee's Scarlet Button
Sweet Corn	Golden Bantam

together with, "Suggestions on Seed Sowing." Five collections for \$1. to different addresses if so ordered. If purchased separately, each collection would cost 55c.

## Burpee's Annual

216 pages, 103 colored illustrations of Vegetables and Flowers, is mailed free upon request. Write for your copy today.

W. Atlee Burpee & Co.  
Seed Growers Philadelphia

## Adjustable Telephone Bracket

Doubles the work day efficiency. Adjustable in every direction including up and down. Lowest in price and best in service. Black or Nickel finish.

Other sizes.

AMERICAN ELECTRIC COMPANY  
6402-6505 S. State Street  
Chicago

At all dealers or delivered.

\$4.50  
28 IN.

DEALERS:  
A quick Spring seller fully protected by patents. Write for Dealer's Discounts.

## YOUR GARDEN PERPLEXITIES

Can be cleared—thru the experience of others. Write for free Requisition Chart. It will help. COUNTRYSIDE SHOP, 119 W. 40th St., New York.

## DIS-EASED CONDITIONS CALLED CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, CONSTIPATION DIABETES, CONSUMPTION, BRIGHT'S DISEASE

can always be prevented and relieved; and most cases can be cured to stay cured, by following the "ALSAKER" system of eating for health. No foolish fads or foods recommended. No drugs, medicines or apparatus for sale. You can put this pleasant plan of living into actual practice in your home, hotel or club—and without adding one cent to your daily expense. Send for my free Booklets, "Building Health" and "The Truth about Health and Dis-ease."

FRANK E. MORRISON (Est. 1889), Dept. 139, 1133 Broadway, New York.



## NEW AND VALUABLE FEATURE EMBRACED IN TERM INSURANCE

ISSUED BY THE  
**Penn Mutual Life**

Grants protection at  
Lowest Cost Now and  
a Choice of Later  
Plans for Varying  
Needs.

Write for particulars  
sending date of Birth.

**THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY**

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question of doubt. The Annuity Department, **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

## Essential Investments

Netting 4½% to 7½%

Just as it is necessary to conserve fuel and food and to buy Liberty Bonds, so is it of vital importance that your surplus funds go into essential investments.

Which investments are essential? Why are such investments now imperative if you would get the best return at the least risk?

These questions are answered in our brief folder, "Essential Investments," which we would be pleased to send you on request. Mention edition A. B.

An opportunity like the present to secure investments in essential industries at such high rates of yield is unprecedented and may not occur again.

May we be of service to you?

**Peabody,  
Houghteling & Co.**

(Established 1865)  
10 South LaSalle St. Chicago

# Market Place Talks

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

## THE FUTURE OF RAILROADS

**I**N view of the growing power of the Federal Government over corporations, unusual interest is centered upon the possible treatment of the railroads with respect to their future financial problems. The matter of compensation has been given a basis which can be used to assure security holders that their investments will be safeguarded under Government operation of their properties. It is not impossible for security holders to be better taken care of under centralized government operation than they were when the 257,000 miles of railroads in the United States were operated by hundreds of separate systems, large and small, independent or controlled by the large moneyed interests.

During the peak of the reorganization period, in 1915, over one-sixth of the entire railroad mileage of this country was in the hands of receivers. The aggregate bonded debt of the railroads so affected exceeded \$1,500,000,000 and the capital stock amounted to nearly \$700,000,000; almost \$675,000,000 of the bonds referred to were in default, causing distress to thousands of persons who were dependent upon the income from securities. In the majority of cases an inadequate financial structure was the predominant cause of receivership, altho the cause of declining credit was in part due to stationary rates in the face of increasing costs. It was obvious that if railroads could not receive higher rates as the cost of operation was mounting rapidly, the margin of earnings applicable to fixed bond interest had to decrease. The result was that such railroads as were fundamentally weak could not sell securities to take care of their maturing obligations.

Among the railroad systems which were plunged into difficulties thru the lack of a strong financial structure or an adequate refunding mortgage, were the Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, St. Louis & San Francisco, International & Great Northern, and, indirectly, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico. Of these companies, all have been successfully reorganized with the exception of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the International & Great Northern. These last have been in process of reorganization for the past four or five years. At a time when it might be possible to take them out of the hands of receivers, such action is not possible because in order to do so securities must be sold, and the sale of securities is now under strict Government control. Two companies which are not in bankruptcy, but which, nevertheless, are in financial difficulties and will have to ask Government aid, are the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The War Finance Corporation is organized to provide for just such contingencies as have been referred to, since the railroads are now under Government control and are an essential part of its great war-machine. Therefore, it is to the interest of the Government to see that the railroads are maintained in the best of financial as well as physical condition. The Government is em-

powered under the plan to come to the assistance of railroad corporations by advancing them funds to take care of maturing obligations, for the purchase of equipment and for improvements and additions. The loans by the Government will be secured by deposit of securities of such companies as may be in need of funds, either newly created bonds or notes, or good collateral held in the treasury. In order that holders of securities of railroads which are apt to profit by the Government plan may have a general idea of the situation, a résumé of the prospects is given herewith:

### MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

This is perhaps the most involved reorganization of the three previously mentioned because the company has twenty-five distinct issues of bonds and two issues of stock. The bonded debt amounts to nearly \$120,000,000, which is large for a company whose physical condition was recently stated to have been worse than that of any large system in the Southwest. A plan of reorganization has been in process of formation for the past three years, the most junior of the bond issues consisting of \$19,000,000 extended 6 per cent notes which matured in May, 1916, and were not paid. The plan provides for an exchange of all of the bonds, a majority of which are in default, into proportionate amounts of first mortgage bonds, adjustment bonds, preferred stock and common stock. The cash requirements of the company were to be provided for by an assessment of \$30 per share on the preferred stock and \$33 on the common stock.

It is certain that with railroad earnings more or less of an unknown quantity now that the Government can route traffic in the interest of economy rather than the advantage of the individual railroads, security holders will not be very anxious to advance money on an uncertain proposition when sound securities are selling at low prices. The logical conclusion is that the Government should take absolute charge of the reorganization of this and other railroads in similar circumstances, thus saving large legal and other expenses. If this is done, under Government supervision, such conflicting interests as are present would have to bow before the power of the Director General even tho there may be no precedent for drastic action.

Following are the better-known issues of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas:

First 4s, due 1990.....	\$39,999,500
Second 4s, due 1990.....	20,000,000
General 4½s, 1936.....	10,421,000
First Ref'g 4s, due 2004.....	9,992,000
Secured Notes 6s, due 1915.....	19,000,000
MKT of Tex. First 5s, 1942.....	4,505,000
M K & Eastern First 5s, 1942.....	4,000,000
M K & Oklahoma First 5s, 1942.....	5,468,000

### CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

This road went into the hands of receivers in May, 1913, when the St. Louis & San Francisco refused to stand by its guarantee on its own certificates for Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred and common stock. Nearly \$54,000,000 out of \$58,000,000 of the company's bonds are in default but all have been tentatively provided for in a proposed plan of reorganization which



has been ready for some time and has been withheld to await better times in the security markets.

It is understood that when there was a possibility of the company being taken out of the hands of the court, bankers would not underwrite a small issue of bonds which were to be sold to provide funds to take care of receivers certificates, floating debt and the financial requirements of the near future. Now that the Government can assume direction of the matter, it is likely that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, as one of the best roads of the Middle West in past years, will receive favorable attention. Earnings for the past year have been very good and aside from the necessity of taking care of maturing obligations in the immediate future, there are no large financial requirements.

Following are the better known of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois issues:

General Consolidated 5s, 1937.....	\$21,343,000
Refunding & Improvement 4s, 1955..	18,019,000
Purchase Money 5s, 1942.....	5,094,000
Receivers Certificates 6s, 1917.....	6,000,000
Evansville & Ind., Consol. 6s, 1926...	1,853,000
Evansville & Terre Haute, Ref'g 5s, 1941 .....	1,278,150

#### INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

This company had an issue of \$11,000,000 three-year 5 per cent notes which matured on August 1, 1914, and are not yet paid. The notes are secured by \$13,750,000 first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds which cover the entire property of the company, 1100 miles of road in Texas, subject to \$11,291,000 first mortgage 6s which mature on November 1, 1919, and \$198,000 Colorado Bridge bonds due in 1920. The company is a reorganization of a company bearing practically the same name, which it succeeded in 1911. It was generally believed that the company was in prosperous condition but the impossibility of selling bonds at the time the war broke out in Europe as well as declining credit due to floods which did a great deal of damage to the property, made it impossible to pay the notes at maturity. A receivership was the result.

In the past two years the company's earnings have increased considerably and for the calendar year 1917 the earnings were the best in the company's history. A good surplus remained after allowing for all interest charges, including those on the notes as well as \$1,108,000 first refunding 5s which are outstanding.

There appears to be no reason why the Government should not take care of this property at once in spite of the fact that it has a large maturity in 1919. The floating debt can be taken care of by a loan from the Government and the property can be restored to the noteholders by means of a foreclosure of the notes and distribution of a pro-rata amount of refunding bonds to each noteholder. If the war should not end by the time the 6 per cent bonds mature in November, 1919, there is nothing to prevent the Government from taking care of them.

There has thus been given a summary of the more important possibilities in the realm of corporation financing under Government supervision. While not ultra-radical, it seems to me that the beginning of Government control in matters of corporate finance seems to foreshadow not merely a temporary supervision of corporate affairs, but it would not be a surprise if the properties now going under Government control were never restored to private ownership excepting as unified propositions: one system of interstate railroads, one system of interstate telephone companies, one system of interstate express companies, one system of steamship lines. Competition is the death, not the life, of trade.

## U. S. Army or Navy Red Cross or Y. M. C. A.

Letters of Credit are the safest and most convenient medium for carrying funds.

During the war we are issuing such Credits, *free of commission*, to officers and men in the U. S. Army and Navy, and to those engaged in Red Cross or Y. M. C. A. work.

*We have also sent our American representative to France for the convenience of our friends, with headquarters at the office of the Credit Commercial de France, 20 Rue Lafayette, Paris.*

### BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK BOSTON

### BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY

Founders Court, Lothbury 123 Pall Mall  
LONDON, E. C. LONDON, S. W.

Business Established 1853  
Incorporated 1904

## Horace S. Ely & Company Real Estate

Agents  
Appraisers  
Brokers

MAIN OFFICE:  
21 Liberty Street

BRANCH OFFICE:  
489 Fifth Avenue  
New York

## J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Wall Street, Corner of Broad  
NEW YORK

### DREXEL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA

Corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets

### MORGAN, GRENFELL & CO.

LONDON

No. 22 Old Broad Street

### MORGAN, HARJES & CO.

PARIS

31 Boulevard Haussmann

Securities bought and sold on Commission  
Foreign Exchange, Commercial Credits.  
Cable Transfers.

Circular Letters for Travelers, available in all parts of the world

## August Belmont & Co.

No. 43 Exchange Place

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS OF THE

## Messrs. Rothschild

London, Paris and Vienna

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Draw Bills of Exchange, and make Telegraphic Transfers to Europe, Cuba and the other West Indies, Mexico and California.

Execute orders for the purchase and sale of Investment Securities.

CHARTERED 1853

## United States Trust Company of New York

45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$14,142,245.32

THE COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, DEPOSITORY OF COURT MONEYS, and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President

WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President  
WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary  
CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

#### TRUSTEES

JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of Board

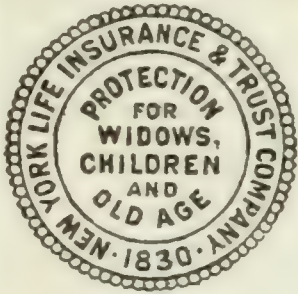
WM. ROCKEFELLER  
FRANK LYMAN  
JAMES STILLMAN  
JOHN J. PHELPS  
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD

LYMAN J. GAGE  
PAYNE WHITNEY  
EDWARD W. SHELDON  
CHAUNCEY KEEP

ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES  
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY  
WILLIAM STEWART TOD  
OGDEN MILLS  
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.

HENRY W. de FORST  
WM. VINCENT ASTOR  
CHAS. F. HOFFMAN  
WILLIAM SLOANE





# New York Life Ins. and Trust Co.

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Grants Annuities. Accepts Trusts created by Will or otherwise. Manages Property as Agent for the owners. Allows interest on deposits payable after ten days' notice. Legal Depository for Executors, Trustees and Money in Suit.

Accepts Only Private Trusts and Declines All Corporation or Other Public Trusts

STATEMENT—At the Close of Business on the 14th day of November, 1917.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	\$2,260,324.37	Capital Stock	\$1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	3,532,787.73	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits	4,309,906.92
Loans on Collaterals	1,252,332.31	Deposites in Trust	27,969,239.99
Bills Receivable	8,414,075.00	Life Insurance Fund	360,996.42
Cash in Company's Vaults	2,108,800.00	Annuity Fund	2,284,038.90
Cash on Deposits	616,473.82	Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, &c.	1,241,844.05
Accrued Int., Rents, Suspense Acc't. &c.	988,537.10		
Bonds and Stocks	17,992,695.95		
	\$37,166,026.28		\$37,166,026.28

## TRUSTEES

Charles G. Thompson	W. Emlen Roosevelt	Walter Kerr	Henry Parish, Jr.
Frederic W. Stevens	Augustus D. Juillard	Howard Townsend	Nicholas Biddle
Stuyvesant Fish	Henry Lewis Morris	Eugene Delano	William M. Cruikshank
Edmund L. Baylies	Cleveland H. Dodge	Alfred E. Marling	Stephen P. Nash
Henry A. C. Taylor	Thomas Denny	Moses Taylor	Lewis Spencer Morris
Columbus O'D. Iselin	Lincoln Cromwell	Edward M. Townsend	Joseph H. Choate, Jr.
	Paul Tuckerman	Edward J. Hancy	

## WALTER KERR, President

Henry Parish, Jr., 1st Vice-Pres.	Irving L. Roe, Secretary.	John C. Vedder, Asst. Secy.
Zeger W. van Zelm, 2nd Vice-Pres.	J. Louis van Zelm, Asst. Secy.	Algernon J. Purdy, Asst. Secy.
S. M. B. Hopkins, 3rd Vice-Pres.		William B. Austin, Asst. Secy.

# KINGS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY

City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over \$3,150,660

## OFFICERS

JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, President	THOMAS BLAKE, Secretary
JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD,	HOWARD D. JOOST, Asst. Sec'y
WILLIAM HARKNESS,	J. NORMAN CARPENTER, Trust Officer
D. W. McWILLIAMS,	GEORGE V. BROWER, Counsel
WM. J. WASON, JR.,	

## TRUSTEES

WALTER E. BEDELL	WILLIAM HARKNESS	H. B. SCHARMANN
EDWARD C. BLUM	JOSEPH HUBER	JOHN F. SCHMADEKE
GEO. V. BROWER	WHITMAN W. KENYON	OSWALD W. UHL
FREDERICK L. CRANFORD	D. W. McWILLIAMS	JOHN T. UNDERWOOD
ROBERT A. DRYSDALE	HENRY A. MEYER	W. M. VAN ANDEN
JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD	CHARLES A. O'DONOHUE	WILLIAM J. WASON, JR.
JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD	CHARLES F. PERKINS	JOHN J. WILLIAMS
FREDERICK FISHER	DICK S. RAMSAY	LLEWELLEN A. WRAY

ACCOUNTS INVITED, INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

# GIRARD TRUST CO.

PHILADELPHIA

CHARTERED 1836

Capital and Surplus  
\$10,000,000

Member of Federal Reserve System

E. B. MORRIS, President

# Mechanics Trust Company

of New Jersey.

BAYONNE, N. J.

Commenced Business March 1, 1886.

STATE, CITY AND COURT DEPOSITARY.  
Only Trust Company in New Jersey Clearing  
Through New York Clearing House.

Accommodations based on balances and respon-

sibility.

Accounts maintained in principal cities.

## OFFICERS:

DeWitt Van Busark, President
Frederic C. Earl, Vice-President
C. B. Zabriskie, Vice-President
Wm. R. Wilde, Treasurer
Walter J. Daly, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y
Max Moraller, Secretary
Chas. S. Noé, Chairman Board of Directors

# FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK

Philadelphia, March 4, 1918.

## RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	\$43,143,829.57
Liability under letters of credit and acceptances	459,572.71
Due from banks	11,499,554.98
Cash and reserve	4,237,017.58
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,518,651.48

\$62,858,626.32

## LIABILITIES

Capital	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus	3,250,000.00
Undivided profits	918,168.59
Letters of credit and acceptances	459,572.71
Redeemable Federal Reserve Bank	1,900,635.00
Deposits	55,330,250.02

\$62,858,626.32

J. WM. HARPT, Cashier.

# KEEP YOUR DOLLARS BUSY

Now, as never before, it is important that your money be kept at work in legitimate enterprises. You will benefit by consulting The Independent Investor's Service before buying securities of whose merit you are uncertain.

# WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

(Continued from page 529)

Serbian peoples, part of whom lived in Serbia and part under the rule of Austria-Hungary.

If the question of race has been a source of war in Europe for two generations we cannot expect it to disappear in the future unless racial aspirations are reasonably satisfied: for it has grown up with democracy and the spread of popular education. So long as government was conducted exclusively by a throne and aristocracy, the ruling class was constrained to speak one language, that of the court and of polite society. All cultivated people in the land were educated in the same literary tongue, which was naturally used in official transactions. The uneducated classes talked their own dialects and cared little what their rulers spoke. They have not always objected even when these men affected a foreign culture. Frederic the Great thought himself a French litterateur and spelled his name like a Frenchman. But when popular elections were introduced, and still more when primary schools became universal, the question of language assumed a far greater importance. Then the matter of race was brought to the forefront. The Czechs in Austria, for example, must insist that their children shall be taught in Czech, and that their language shall not be excluded from public affairs, or their people will inevitably be Germanized. The sentiment has, no doubt, in some cases been exaggerated until men of letters have raised a dialect into a language, and local patriotism has inspired a small branch of a great race with a feeling of distinct nationality. Yet the sentiment is real, and if it is not given political expression, and the people who hold it are not allowed the means of economic development, it is certain to remain a source of agitation and a probable cause of war. A prudent man does not keep in his house combustible objects where they are liable to be set on fire. We are not fighting this war to prepare materials for another, or to leave in the world explosive elements, if it is possible to avoid doing so. A great war may start from the discontent of a small people; and if the condition of the large European countries should remain unchanged after peace is concluded, it might well be, for example, that a future revolt of the Czechs or the Croats would, from sympathy or policy provoke the interference of some great power, as the ultimatum to Serbia provoked the intervention of Russia in July, 1914. Europe might be set ablaze by race questions in Austria-Hungary, as she has been by troubles in the Balkans; and such a source of war ought to be foreseen and prevented.

The President's statements about territorial changes have, therefore, the same object as his declarations about a league of nations. Neither of them has the slightest punitive intent. Both are designed to prevent future wars, by removing causes of strife, by allowing free play to national development on the part of peoples great and small, and by restraining war until every other means of settlement has been exhausted.

Three years ago it was necessary to argue that the United States could no longer maintain a position of complete isolation, that she must assume the duties and responsibilities which her growth and the increasing rapidity of transportation across the ocean had cast upon her; and the burden of proof was upon him who asserted that our traditional policy had been outgrown. But we have not been able to pre-



serve our isolation in this war, and it has become our obvious interest and duty to see that another preventable war does not break out, into which we shall again be drawn. To do this we must insist upon terms of peace that will remove as many of the causes of war as possible; and we must form with other countries having the same object in view, a league of nations which will secure the submission of international controversies to a tribunal or a body of conciliators, and which will provide a deliberative body for the formulation of international law and the public discussion of international problems. We must be prepared to join with the other great nations of the earth in compelling, by force if necessary, a resort to these peaceful methods for the settlement of disputes before a recourse to violence. The object in stating our terms is not an immediate, but a permanent, peace, and while we can maintain a force in the field we can demand nothing less.

### Capital Copy

American flags provided by France have been placed over the caskets of the first American troops who died in battle.

The President has ordered the reservation of 640 acres for the use of certain Skull Valley Indians now residing there.

The Committee on Agriculture of the House favored a bill to appropriate \$10,000,000 to be used to purchase seeds for farmers.

Insurance written by the United States Government to protect its fighting forces and their dependents has passed the \$12,000,000,000 mark.

Admiral Bowles denies the statement that has been widely published, to the effect that he had said the plan to construct wooden ships has proved a failure.

The Red Cross has just organized a bureau to supply information on casualties among soldiers, with William R. Castle, Jr., formerly dean of Harvard College, in charge.

Secretary Lane has announced that motor-cycles will be admitted in Yellowstone Park. This makes all the national parks open to both automobiles and motor-cycles.

There will be greater elasticity in the method of enforcing the second draft. Each state's quota will be based on the number of men in class 1 instead of the total population.

Because of the depletion in the teacher's ranks, married women will be permitted to fill their places by order of the United States Commissioner of Education, P. P. Claxton.

Clerks in two of the government departments in Washington have adopted 150 children in response to an appeal of the organization known as The Fatherless Children of France.

The United States Food Administration has shipped 1500 farm tractors to France, in order to increase France's crops and to lighten the burden of toil on her old men, women and children.

The Government is constructing a restaurant that will accommodate 850 persons at one time and will serve 5000 a day for the convenience of the employees of the Ordnance Department in Washington.

According to the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, wood is now being largely used in place of ivory, celluloid and other substances in the manufacture of combs in Germany. Excellent toilet combs, it is stated, are made from thinly cut, faultless birch and beechwood.

Friends and relatives who are disgruntled or distressed by the delay of mail and packages sent to their boys in France must remember that some 3,000,000 pieces a month are sent to the soldiers there. The boys are scattered all over France and the small number of delays, tho unfortunate, seems unavoidable.

## 100% Safety and 6% Interest Income Tax Paid

**S**AFETY first and foremost! Buy only the soundest securities in times like these. Make sure that the principal and interest of your bonds will be paid promptly in cash on the days due.

Safety being assured, insist on a good interest rate. You need a return of about 6% to meet the burdens the war has brought and the high cost of living.

Finally, buy securities on which the mortgagor pays the Normal Federal Income Tax.

The sound first mortgage serial bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, meet these and all other requirements of anyone seeking a good investment. They are safe, they yield 6% net, they are not subject to market fluctuations in value, they are in convenient \$1,000 and \$500 denominations, and the mortgagors pay the Normal Federal Income Tax.

Write today for our valuable booklet, "Safety and 6%," and our current investment list, describing a well-diversified variety of well-secured bonds. Ask for

Circular No. D-812

*We solicit and will accept subscriptions to the  
Third Liberty Loan without profit or commission.*

## S.W. STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882  
NEW YORK  
150 Broadway

DETROIT  
Penobscot Bldg.

PHILADELPHIA  
Stock Exchange Bldg.

MINNEAPOLIS  
Loeb Arcade Bldg.

KANSAS CITY  
Republic Bldg.

Incorporated  
CHICAGO  
Straus Building

SAN FRANCISCO  
Crocker Bldg.

DAYTON  
Lindsey Bldg.

Thirty-six years without loss to any investor

1850—1918

## THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

In the City of New York

Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M. D.,  
PRESIDENT  
FINANCE COMMITTEE  
CLARENCE H. KELSEY  
President Title Guaranty and  
Trust Co.  
WILLIAM H. PORTER  
Banker  
EDWARD TOWNSEND  
President Importers and Traders  
National Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

The fatigue uniform for civilians and service men

**Faultless** since 1881

Pajamas & Night Shirts  
"The NIGHTwear of a Nation!"





# INSURANCE IN NINETEEN SEVENTEEN

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE SERVICE

**D**UE almost entirely to conditions growing out of the war, the premium income of the fire insurance companies was greatly increased during the year ending December 31, 1917. Values all over the world have steadily advanced since the war commenced and are now at the "inflated" stage, and constantly mounting. The coverage of these increased values by insurance, even at old rates, would result in an enlargement of the premium income; but there was also a slight rise in the average rate during the year consequent upon the malicious work of enemy agents and the high pressure under which all industries have been operated. Prior to 1916 the average premium rate had been steadily declining for several years, but in that year it rose slightly to 99½ cents per \$100, as compared with 95½ cents in 1915. It is estimated that the 1917 figure will be two or three cents above \$1 a \$100.

In round numbers, the total premiums received by the companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department for the year ending December 31, 1916, for insurance against fire, tornado, hailstorm and automobile were \$351,000,000, and for marine coverages about \$44,000,000. In advance of the figures, which are not yet published, the estimate for 1917 places the total premiums on fire, tornado, hailstorm, etc. (including explosion and war hazard) at \$400,000,000 and the marine at \$60,000,000.

While all the companies in the United States are not transacting business in New York and, therefore, are not reporting to that insurance department, all of the most important, and many of the least, are, a fact which permits us to conclude that the figures from that state may be regarded as fairly representative of seventy-five per cent of the whole.

In accounting for the increase of fire premiums by domestic companies and companies coming from countries now in alliance with the United States, it must be borne in mind that all enemy companies were liquidated during the last four months of 1917 and their business was largely taken over by the former. This was particularly obvious in the matter of reinsurances in enemy companies, all of which had to be reassumed by the direct-writing companies of American and Allied domiciles.

Commenting on the rate-increases in 1917, Superintendent of Insurance Phillips, of the New York Department, observes in his recently published preliminary report:

"The European war has perhaps indirectly influenced existing conditions, and our country's entry into the war has, in a measure, served to aggravate the situation. Numerous rate increases have been effected on classes of risks which, it is alleged, showed an unsatisfactory fire experience, and an additional general advance of 10 per cent on all fire insurance rates thruout the state has become operative, the necessity for which has been attributed to the following causes: Increased taxes, including capital stock; income and premium taxes; increased postage, telegraph and telephone expenses; increased cost of printing and supplies; salary increases; increased cost of material for replacing property partially destroyed or damaged by fire; increased value of losses; depreciation of security holdings."

Continuing, Superintendent Phillips touches on the matter of fire loss experience in 1917, "greater," as he says, "than any previous year, excepting that of the

San Francisco earthquake." Adding: "There is little hope of appreciable improvement in the situation for the present year, altho the many disastrous fires destroying invaluable stores and irreplaceable foodstuffs have caused the Federal Government to exercise extraordinary precautions to prevent further destruction of food and munitions by incendiary fires."

A complete compilation of the reports of the companies of their 1917 business has not been made by the department and it is, therefore, impossible to compare losses paid with premiums received. For that reason we are unable to conclude whether the year's business shows any underwriting profit, for, altho there is a large increase in income, it is safe to conclude that the amount of losses has also risen, in addition to which there is a heavy increased liability in unearned premiums. The reader who is not familiar with fire insurance finance must keep in mind that the gross premiums received by a company in any year are earned at the end of that year to the extent of but one-half only, the unearned being payable on demand and carried in the balance sheet as a liability.

But we may get an approximate idea of the companies' fire loss experience by consulting the figures compiled each year by the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin* of the fire waste in the United States and Canada. The figures for the year 1917 are \$267,273,140, as against \$231,442,995 in 1916. Comparing these, we find the increase in 1917 over 1916 to be \$35,830,145, or about 15 per cent. As Superintendent Phillips stated they were heavier last year than in any year since the San Francisco fire, when the amount was \$460,000,000.

While it would be unsafe to make any prediction respecting the results experienced by the companies in their trading during the year, a careful consideration of all the factors heretofore noted would not warrant the conclusion that they had made more than a small, if any, profit.

**T**HE outstanding feature in the field of life insurance centers in the results achieved by the Government in covering the fighting forces of the country. This work has been materially aided by the life insurance companies and their agents. Many of the latter have given liberally of their time and experience in securing the applications of the men and women in the service. The record made since October, when the Insurance Act was approved, was never equaled and, probably, will never be surpassed. By December 31, 1917, the total amount insured was about \$3,000,000,000. A report just at hand places the figures on March 6, at \$11,256,448,500, under 1,392,324 applications. The report adds that applications in transit from the Expeditionary Forces will carry the total well above \$12,000,000,000. The average amount of each policy is put at \$8085. As the Treasury bulletin states, "the Life Underwriting Section of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has grown to be the largest life insurance company in the world."

The life insurance companies of the country have also transacted a very large business, many of them having broken all previous records as to amount of new insurances granted. In the preliminary report of the New York Insurance Department, already quoted from, we learn that the life companies transacting business in

that state, from statements filed up to the time the report was written, seem to have made a gain in insurance in force larger by forty per cent than the increase made in 1916 over 1915.

At the end of 1916, the thirty-four life companies reporting to the New York Department had in force a total of \$21,224,383,158. This represents the work of many years of effort, and it seems insignificant as compared with the twelve billions put into force in five months by the Government. However, in considering that point it is necessary to keep two important facts in mind. First, perhaps as much as ninety per cent of it is permanent long-time, full-rate insurance. Second, all the premiums on it are borne by the persons insured. In these two particulars it differs from the Government insurance. All the latter is Term insurance, the "Term Rate" only being paid by the insured, the cost of the war risk being assumed by the Government. The premium rate on all that insurance increases each year; while that in the companies remains at a level price year after year, the net cost generally undergoing annual reduction thru dividend salvages.

**D**URING recent years there has grown up in this country a form of indemnity called Group Insurance, under which an employer protects a group of individuals thruout the period of their service to him. The former usually pays the entire premium, altho in some instances the arrangement provides for certain contributions from the employees. The form has grown in popularity each year and it is estimated that the amount of it in force on December 31, last, was \$300,000,000. At present only seven companies are writing this form of life insurance.

Steadily since the investigation of life insurance companies conducted by a joint committee of the New York legislature in 1905, an investigation which was primarily precipitated by internal dissensions in the management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, public interest has been maintained in the proposition made twelve years ago to retire the \$100,000 capital stock of that wealthy corporation and transform it into a mutual. Since the ownership of a majority of the stock passed from the Hyde family, first to Mr. T. F. Ryan, then to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, finally to General Du Pont, repeated promises of mutualization were forthcoming. General Du Pont attacked the problem vigorously. There were many difficulties. The minority interests were strong and determined. But the fight was won in 1917. Of course the case got into the courts, where the minority were finally beaten. The plan was approved and submitted to the policyholders who ratified it, and the Equitable is now their property. Commenting on the transaction, Superintendent Phillips says:

"The plan now effective affords a feasible, and, in my judgment, fair method for complete mutualization. In any event, the majority stock is immediately acquired and held by trustees for the benefit of policyholders until the acquisition of the balance of the shares, so that it will not be possible for any person, or clique, to absolutely control the management by virtue of stock ownership. This power henceforth will be exercised by the policyholders, who have the exclusive right to choose directors and thereby direct the affairs of the company."



THE LITTLE MINISTER  
DINES OUT

(Continued from page 526)

“speak, and so solved the mystery. Her first thought was to snatch the kettle out of the blaze, but remembering who had put it there, she dared not. She sidled toward the hearth instead, and saying, craftily, “Ay, here it is; it’s a clout among the peats,” softly laid the kettle on the earthen floor. It was still red with sparks, however, when the gypsy reappeared.

“Who burned the kettle?” she asked, ignoring Nanny’s signs.

“Lassie,” Nanny said, “it was me;” but Gavin, flushing, confessed his guilt.

“Oh, you stupid!” exclaimed the Egyptian, shaking her two ounces of tea (which then cost six shillings the pound) in his face.

At this Nanny wrung her hands, crying, “That’s waur than swearing.”

“If men,” said the gypsy, severely, “would keep their hands in their pockets all day, the world’s affairs would be more easily managed.”

“Wheesht!” cried Nanny, “if Mr. Dishart cared to set his mind to it, he could make the kettle boil quicker than you or me. But his thochts is on higher things.”

“No higher than this,” retorted the gypsy, holding her hand level with her brow. “Confess, Mr. Dishart, that this is the exact height of what you were thinking about. See, Nanny, he is blushing as if I meant that he had been thinking about me. He cannot answer, Nanny; we have found him out.”

“And kindly of him it is no to answer,” said Nanny, who had been examining the gypsy’s various purchases; “for what could he answer, except that he would need to be sure o’ living a thousand years afore he could spare five minutes on you or me? Of course, it would be different if we sat under him.”

“And yet,” said the Egyptian, with great solemnity, “he is to drink tea at that very table. I hope you are sensible of the honour, Nanny.”

“Am I no?” said Nanny, whose education had not included sarcasm. “I’m trying to keep frae thinking o’t till he’s gone, in case I should let the teapot fall.”

“You have nothing to thank me for, Nanny,” said Gavin, “but much for which to thank this—this—”

“This haggarty-taggart Egyptian,” suggested the girl. Then, looking at Gavin curiously, she said, “But my name is Babbie.”

“That’s short for Barbara,” said Nanny; “but Babbie what?”

“Yes, Babbie Watt,” replied the gypsy, as if one name were as good as another.

“Weel, then, lift the lid off the kettle, Babbie,” said Nanny, “for it’s boiling ower.”

Gavin looked at Nanny with admiration and envy, for she had said Babbie as coolly as if it was the name of a pepper-box.

Babbie tucked up her sleeves to wash Nanny’s cups and saucers, which even in the most prosperous days of the mud house had only been in use once a week, and Gavin was so eager to help that he bumped his head on the plate-rack.

“Sit there,” said Babbie, authoritatively, pointing, with a cup in her hand, to a stool, “and don’t rise till I give you permission.”

To Nanny’s amazement, he did as he was bid.

“I got the things in the little shop you told me of,” the Egyptian continued, addressing the mistress of the house, “but the horrid man would not give them to me until he had seen my money.”

1918

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures against marine and inland transportation risk and will issue policies making loss payable in Europe and Oriental countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has

insured property to the value of....	\$30,949,773,989.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....	\$312,671,550.90
Paid losses during that period.....	\$152,928,388.68
Issued certificates of profits to dealers...	\$96,523,710.00
Of which there have been re-	
deemed .....	\$90,801,110.00
Leaving outstanding at pres-	
ent time .....	\$5,722,600.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....	\$24,494,668.95
On December 31, 1917, the assets of the company amounted	
to .....	\$18,041,890.25

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board,  
CORNELIUS ELDERT, President,  
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-President,  
CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-President,  
WILLIAM D. WINTER, 3rd Vice-President.

G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

INSURANCE

Service of  
The INDEPENDENT

A constantly increasing number of readers are securing valuable information through the Insurance Service Department conducted by W. E. Underwood, Director.

Scottish

Union & National

Insurance Company

Of Edinburgh

Established 1824

Sir WALTER SCOTT, First Governor and President  
Headquarters for North America, Hartford, Connecticut

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

STATEMENT


United States Branch, December 31, 1917

Total Assets	\$7,536,676
Total Liabilities	3,604,173
Net Surplus	3,932,503

J. G. HILLIARD, Resident Agent  
55 John Street New York City

Build Your Own

Business



under our direct  
general agency  
contract.

Our Policies provide for:

DOUBLE INDEMNITY,  
DISABILITY BENEFITS,  
REDUCING PREMIUMS.

See the new low rates.

John F. Roche, Vice-President

The Manhattan Life

Insurance Company

66 Broadway, New York

Organized 1850



## GIVE YOURSELF A STRONG STOMACH

## I CAN SHOW YOU HOW

**Lionel Strongfort,** Physical and  
Health Specialist  
437 Park Building NEWARK, N. J.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**6%  
NET**

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough financial investigation. Same as for Loan List No. 10. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

**PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.**

"No, and for the reason he didna deny the cloak: because it's no worth his while I'll tell you wha your friend had seen. I



would be somebody that would like to be Mrs. Dishart. There's a hantle o' the kind. Ay, lassie, but wishing winna land a woman in a manse."

"It was one of the soldiers," Babbie said, "who told me about her. He said Mr. Dishart introduced her to him. I was told," Babbie went on, "that the minister's wife was rather like me."

"Heaven forbid!" ejaculated Nanny, so fervently that all three suddenly sat back from the table.

"I'm no meaning," Nanny continued, hurriedly, fearing to offend her benefactress, "but what you're the bonniest tid I ever saw out o' an almanack. But you would ken Mr. Dishart's contempt for bonny faces if you had heard his sermon against them."

"When did he preach against the wiles of women, Nanny?"

"It was long ago," said Gavin, hastily. "No so very lang syne," corrected Nanny. "It was the Sabbath after the sojers was in Thrums; the day you changed your text so hurriedly. Some thocht you wasna weel, but Lang Tammas—"

"Thomas Whamond is too officious," Gavin said, with dignity. "I forbid you, Nanny, to repeat his story."

"But what made you change your text?" asked Babbie.

"You see he winna tell," Nanny said, wistfully. "Ah, I dinna deny but what I would like richt to ken. But the session's as puzzled as yoursel', Babbie."

"Perhaps more puzzled," answered the Egyptian, with a smile that challenged Gavin's frowns to combat and overthrow them. "What surprises me, Mr. Dishart, is that such a great man can stoop to see whether women are pretty or not. It was very good of you to remember me to-day. I suppose you recognised me by my frock?"

"By your face," he replied, boldly; "by your eyes."

"Nanny," exclaimed the Egyptian, "did you hear what the minister said?"

"Woe is me," answered Nanny, "I missed it."

"He says he would know me anywhere by my eyes."

"So would I mysel'," said Nanny.

"Then what colour are they, Mr. Dishart?" demanded Babbie. "Don't speak, Nanny, for I want to expose him."

She closed her eyes tightly. Gavin was in a quandary. I suppose he had looked at her eyes too long to know much about them.

"Blue," he guessed at last.

"Na, they're black," said Nanny, who had doubtless known this for an hour. I am always marvelling over the cleverness of women, as every one must see who reads this story.

"No, but what they might be blue in some lights," Nanny added, out of respect to the minister.

"Oh, don't defend him, Nanny," said Babbie, looking reproachfully at Gavin. "I don't see that any minister has a right to denounce women, when he is so ignorant of his subject. I will say it, Nanny, and you need not kick me beneath the table."

Was not all this intoxicating to the little minister, who had never till now met a girl on equal terms? Babbie's kind-heartedness, her gaiety, her coquetry, her moments of sadness, had been a witch's fingers, and Gavin was still trembling under their touch. Even in being taken to task by her there was a charm, for every pout of her mouth, every shake of her head, said, "You like me, and therefore you have given me the right to tease you." Men sign these agreements without reading them. But, indeed, man is a stupid animal at the best, and thinks all his life that he did not propose until he blurted out, "I love you."

# A Glass of Wine with the Borgias

The youth hesitates, hand on glass. Will he obey the imperious look of command in the eyes of the beautiful Lucrezia—the magnet that has drawn him to this supper in the pontifical apartment? Will he yield to the ingratiating advances of Cæsar and partake of the proffered cup? Or will he be warned before it is too late by the sinister glance shot from the cruel eyes of the old Pontiff as he coldly calculates the destruction of the young gallant?

To comply or refuse is equally hazardous. If he decline the poisoned draught will he escape the knife of the hired assassin even now lurking in the shadows of the Papal Palace?

Rodrigo Borgia (Alexander VI), Lucrezia and Cæsar formed the diabolical trinity which sat for eleven years upon the papal throne in Rome, an impious parody of the Holy Trinity—the most perfect incarnation of evil that ever existed on earth. How many gallant lives thus darkly and without commotion passed out of sight, whirled away by the headlong torrent of the ambition of that terrible triumvirate, is told as only that great weaver of word pictures, Alexandre Dumas, could tell it in his



## THE CELEBRATED CRIMES OF HISTORY

NEVER BEFORE TRANSLATED

The millions of English readers and admirers of the works of Alexandre Dumas will hail with keen delight this, the first and absolutely the only complete and unexpurgated translation of Dumas' LES CRIMES CELEBRES, now for the first time available at a price within the reach of all readers. Printed from the same plates as the edition sold by the publisher at \$125.00 a set, which was eagerly snapped up by wealthy connoisseurs, the small edition it is our privilege to offer our patrons has all the unusual features so much appreciated by lovers of books as works of art. The eight volumes are beautifully bound in cloth, stamped with emblematic design, with monogram in gold field. The print is large and clear and the paper all that could be desired. The illustrations were made in Paris by M. Jacques Wagrez, and the specially designed Renaissance title pages are by Giralton.

### Nothing in the Whole World Like them

"Great crimes have played so large a part in the world's history that one cannot obtain a thorough knowledge of past times without the aid of such a book as this"—Says THE NEW YORK HERALD, recently, reviewing THE CELEBRATED CRIMES OF HISTORY. The lover of History is enraptured with the wealth of facts, from new authorities, brought to bear by Dumas upon the life of the charming and beautiful, but indiscreet and ill-fated, Mary Stuart as Queen of France and Scotland. Read the story of her amours, and of her barbarous imprisonment and murderous execution. There is no other work like this. None of the editions of Dumas contain these stories; and no set of Dumas is complete without them.

### A Licentious Court

Brilliantly worked into a vivid picture of the Dark Ages are the vices and crimes of that extraordinary family, the Borgias, that furnished one Pope of Rome and some of the blackest pages in history.

Here we see the whole murderous, poisonous crew with their greedy craving for debauchery, flattery, titles and gold. We watch the career of the beautiful and depraved Lucrezia, who with the head of a Madonna of Raphael had the heart of a Messalina beneath her demure exterior. We see the intrigues of the mediæval papal court—the murders, abductions, poisonings—drawn from the chronicles of eyewitnesses, those naïve accounts which, without embarrassment, call a spade a spade.

### Dumas' Masterpiece

THE CELEBRATED CRIMES OF HISTORY is considered by many in France as Dumas' masterpiece. The highest praise has been bestowed on it by Andrew Lang, Robert Louis Stevenson, and other competent judges.

Think of a fascinating new historical series by Dumas of which only the highly privileged few among English readers heretofore had any knowledge. And all yours at a really nominal price!

### SEEING IS BELIEVING

**\$1** Is all you need send now, with the coupon. But be sure to send today. We don't want to disappoint you. You will never forgive yourself if you let this opportunity pass.

We deliver the set, express prepaid. And we refund your money if you're not satisfied.

BRUNSWICK SUBSCRIPTION CO. Ind. 130 18  
1116 Brunswick Building, New York City

Enclosed is \$1.00, first payment on the 8-volume set of Dumas' "Celebrated Crimes." I agree to remit the special price, \$13.00, at the rate of \$1.00 per month following receipt of books. Otherwise I will within 10 days ask for instructions for their return, my \$1.00 to be refunded on their receipt.

Name .....  
Address .....  
Occupation ..... State .....



# WHY

did the Kaiser and King Constantine discuss this war at a secret conference five months before the war started?

This and many other questions that have perplexed the world are now answered by Demetra Vaka in the most sensational war book of the year—an amazing record gathered first-hand from kings, ministers and generals of the trail of intrigue and corruption that stretches down the centre of Europe.

## IN THE HEART OF GERMAN INTRIGUE

By Demetra Vaka

Author of "Haremlik," etc.

Profusely illustrated. \$2.00 net.  
At all Bookstores.

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN CO.  
Boston and New York

### DIVIDENDS

#### United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  ( $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of  $2\%$  (50 cents per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable April 5, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 19, 1918.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

#### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, April 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 15, 1918.

On account of the annual meeting the transfer books will be closed from Saturday, March 16, to Tuesday, March 26, 1918, both days included.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

### BRIEFS FOR DEBATE

The Single Six-Year Term for President.  
The California Anti-Alien Land Law.  
State Constabularies.  
Independence of the Philippines.  
The City Manager Plan.  
Public Defender.  
The Gary School Plan.  
The Death Penalty.  
Price Maintenance.  
Minimum Wage Legislation.  
Mothers' Pensions.  
Convict Labor in the United States.  
The Problem of the Trusts.  
The Monroe Doctrine.

Both Sides of all these fourteen debates will be furnished for only 25 cents. Address  
THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th St., New York

## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. Patriotism and Loyalty.

1. Every American is eager to speak convincingly in the interests of the United States. From "America's First Year of War" prepare yourself to speak definitely on the following subjects: The Permanent Aims of the United States; The Attitude of the United States Toward War; The Patriotism of the American People; The Ability of the American People; Reasons for Pride in American Achievements; Our Naval Work in the Great War; The Recent Growth of Our Army; The Great Cantonments; The Work of Our Training Camps; The Health of Our Soldiers; Our Army in France; The Cost of the War; Ordnance Operations; The Work of the Shipping Board; The Liberty Loans; Government Control of Food; of Railroads; of Coal.
2. Prepare a speech on the theme: The United States Stands for Freedom, Justice, and the Rights of Humankind.
3. Write an outline of "America's First Year of War."
4. Explain orally the sentence: "The public is now as much part of the Government as are the Army and Navy." Show in what ways your class in school is an important part of the Government.
5. The Third Liberty Loan is about to be launched. From the items in "Aside from Sentiment" prepare a unified speech that will lead people to buy Liberty Bonds.
6. Tell orally, from "Teaching Teachers," who may be called "teachers," and show the importance of their work now.
7. Write a paragraph explaining what is meant by "interpreting the heart of America."
8. Write a paragraph explaining what "great reconstruction" must be wrought out before democracy can be safe.
9. Write a logical brief of "What We Are Fighting For."
10. Prepare to give spirited talks on the following topics: The Reasons That Led the United States Into War; Why We Demand Changes of Territory; Why We Demand Restitution and Indemnity; What We Mean by Liberating Oppressed People; Why the War is a War to Prevent War.

##### II. Important News of the Week.

1. THE UNITED STATES. Write or speak on the following topics: Coördination of War Activities; In Congress; Daylight Saving; Prohibition Progress.
2. RUSSIA. Write or speak on the following topics: Definite Grounds for Condemning the Russian Peace; German Distrust of German Honesty in the Russian Peace Treaty; The Present Government of Russia; Should the Present Russian Government Endure? The Attitude of the Present Russian Government Toward the United States as Seen in the Message of the Soviets; The German Invasion of Russia.

##### III. Literature.

1. "The Little Minister Dines Out." Prepare answers on the following topics: A Comparison of "As You Like It" and "The Little Minister"; The Story of "The Little Minister"; The Situation at the Moment when the Selection Begins; The Character of Nanny Webster; The Appearance of Nanny Webster; Nanny's Home; The Character of the Gypsy; The Appearance of the Gypsy; Nanny's Treatment of the Minister Contrasted with the Gypsy's; The Minister's Feeling for Nanny Contrasted with His Feeling for the Gypsy; The Gypsy's Feeling for the Minister Contrasted with Her Feeling for Nanny; The Minister's Boyishness; Babby's Treatment of the Minister Compared with Rosalind's Treatment of Orlando; Babby's Spirit of Mischief; How Babby Tormented the Minister; Barrie's Method of Story Telling; The Selection as Realism; as Romance; as Humorous Story Telling; as a Story of Good Cheer; Barrie's Literary Work.
2. Write an original story in which you present a girl mischievously teasing and embarrassing a young man. Give your story sufficient plot to make it slowly but surely increase in interest. Use a great deal of conversation. Imitate Barrie's methods.
3. THE NEW BOOKS. Explain the following terms: meticulous care; scenario; the art of the lapidary; theme; touch of the supernatural; artistic triumph; coherently inchoate.

#### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. Our War Aims—"What We Are Fighting For," "America's First Year of War."

1. "The aims of the United States in declaring war were strictly defensive. Summarize the history of our relations with Germany up to April, 1917. Do the facts justify President Lowell's statement?"
2. What changes in our aims have come about during this first year of our participation in the war?
3. Tabulate the things which we have undertaken during the first year of the war. Check those which you think we have done satisfactorily; cross those in which you think we might improve.
4. What arm of the service—the army or the navy—has made the best showing thus far?
5. Compare the work of the following agencies in terms of achievements: (a) the Shipping Board, (b) the Food Administration, (c) the Railroad Board, (d) the Fuel Administration.

##### II. Financing the War—"America's First Year of the War," "Aside From Sentiment."

1. Select from the first article the financial facts there presented. Compare these figures with similar figures for 1916.
2. "The credit of any nation . . . [is] determined by three leading considerations," etc. Compare these considerations with those which govern individual credit.
3. Considering the facts given, justify the statement that a United States Government bond is the best investment in the world.
4. "The debt history of the United States is exclusively a record of good faith." How far was Alexander Hamilton responsible for this fact?

##### III. The Changing Map of Europe—"Propaganda and Projectiles."

1. "Historic names missing from the map for centuries again appear upon it." Locate some of the peoples referred to and give such historic facts about them as you can.
2. "Nationalism and class consciousness cut athwart one another," etc. What does this mean?
3. "The Quadruple Alliance is visibly consolidating in the *Mitteleuropa* of Naumann's dream." What is the Quadruple Alliance? *Mitteleuropa*?
4. In what sense are the continents commingling?
5. "Propaganda has accomplished more than projectiles." Explain.

##### IV. A German "Peace"—"The Duchy of Courland," "The Germans on the Black Sea," "Allies Condemn Russian Peace," "The Peace Treaty in the Reichstag."

1. What methods are being used by Germany to restore peace in (a) Courland, (b) Livonia and Esthonia, (c) Lithuania, (d) Rumania, (e) in the regions bordering on the Black Sea?
2. Do the facts justify the statement of the Supreme War Council, "Peace treaties such as these we do not and cannot acknowledge"?
3. Contrast the above with the statements of the German Chancellor about the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and the settlements with the border states.

##### V. Fighting Further East—"On the Indian Frontier."

1. "We can now perceive that the defection of Russia did not obliterate the eastern front. It merely moved it 2500 miles further east." Explain to what territory this refers. Describe the conditions there that make the situation alarming for the Allies.
2. "India is encircled on the north, northwest and west by disturbances. . . . In ordinary times they meant at most a border war." Review the history of border wars and uprisings in India under British control. Describe the reasons for the titles "Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Lord Kitchener of Khartum."
3. "The call at the time seemed to fall upon deaf ears." Describe the propaganda this refers to and show how Germany could make of it a dangerous weapon against the Allies. Recall incidents in Mohammedan history, if you can, to give some ground for the claim, "How often have the savage Russian, the traitorous English, the Frenchmen of impure parentage, planted their unclean flags upon your holy mountains."



# The Independent

VOLUME XCIV

---

APRIL, MAY, JUNE

1918

---

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION  
NEW YORK







# THE INDEPENDENT

Volume XCIV (April, May, June, 1918)

(Editorial, ed; Editorial note, ed. note; Story of the week, w; Verse, v; World of science, s.)

## INDEX

(Reviews and illustrations in separate sections.)

- Air fighting, Henry Woodhouse..... 16  
Abandoned liberty trucks, John R. Eustis ..... 239  
Above party prejudices (w)..... 316  
Academic seclusion (ed)..... 396  
Aerial fight over London (w)..... 351  
—warfare (w) ..... 463  
Aircraft investigation (w).....277, 315, 347, 353, 402  
Alien enemy companies, W. E. Underwood ..... 174  
Aliens and objectors (w)..... 499  
America, The people must know..... 111  
—must send more troops (w)..... 67  
American airplane situation, The (w)..... 13  
—army, The third national (ed)..... 186  
—We should have a great army (ed) 238  
—lines, Raids on the (w)..... 158  
—malcontents, The, Frederic L. Paxson 364  
—pacifists (ed note) ..... 188  
—purpose, The (ed)..... 347  
—soldiers and American homes (ed)..... 348  
—troops in Germany (w)..... 495  
—parade London (w)..... 313  
Americans at the post of honor (w)..... 242  
—hold the Marne (w)..... 429  
—in the fight (w)..... 11  
—join the British (w)..... 350  
Arctic, On to the (w)..... 190  
Army parcels (w)..... 72  
Artist or enemy alien? (w)..... 72  
Asia, British victories in (w)..... 68  
—Christianity in (ed)..... 66  
Asquith wins out, Mr. (w)..... 273  
At the battlefront..... 342  
Austria, If we were (ed)..... 239  
—Hungary, The disintegration of (w)..... 274  
Austrian offensive, The execution of the (w) ..... 494  
—The plan of the (w) ..... 494  
—peace letter (w) ..... 160  
—negotiations, The (ed)..... 491  
—overtures (w) ..... 159  
—talk (w) ..... 68  
Austro-British peace parley (w)..... 116  
—French peace parley (w)..... 115  
—German entente (w)..... 314  
Ave Italia (ed)..... 311  
Aviation, An anticipation of (s)..... 434  
  
Bacheller, Irving, Kind o' hankerin' for your folks ..... 250  
Baker back from the front (w)..... 162  
—reports, Secretary (w)..... 193  
Baruch—Industrial strategist, Staff correspondence from Washington..... 442  
Belgian ports, Bottling up the (w)..... 190  
Benjamin, Park, Stopping the rat hole..... 197  
—U-boats off our coast, The..... 438  
Better world already, A (ed)..... 491  
Biggest battle in history, The..... 17  
Billions for bullets, Donald Wilhelm..... 322  
Bitterness of grape fruit (s)..... 468  
Bohemia, Unrest in (w)..... 399  
Bolsheviki and anarchists (w)..... 399  
Bread and butter ..... 106  
Bridge to victory (w) ..... 118  
Bril, I. L., If you are a Jew..... 84  
Britain's new commercial policy (ed)..... 394  
British army, Haig's order to..... 158  
—government message to the American people, Earl of Reading..... 9  
—victories in Asia (w)..... 68  
Bruere, Robert W., Organized labor comes thru ..... 410  
Building a war town, Richard S. Childs. 469  
Bulgaria, Duty of (ed)..... 110  
—Should we declare war on (ed)..... 310  
  
Cable from the editor of The Independent ..... 425, 459  
Camouflage constitutions (ed)..... 239  
Canada carries on (w)..... 192  
Capital copy ..... 2, 337, 489  
"Carolina," The story of the (w)..... 430  
Cars, No more empty (w)..... 499  
Chateau Thierry and Xivray (w)..... 495  
Chautauqua circle, Ida B. Cole..... 138  
Child labor and the constitution (ed)..... 426  
Childs, Richard S., Building a war town 469  
Children's chance, The (w)..... 194  
Christianity in Asia, The Citadel of (ed) 66  
Civilization, The durability of (ed)..... 111  
Class distinctions (w) ..... 499  
Cleaning up after yourself (ed)..... 312  
  
Coal bin now, Fill the (w)..... 193  
—buying early (ed note) ..... 66  
Cole, Ida B., The submerged years..... 138  
College girls under fire (w)..... 241  
Colonel Carter welcomes a friend, F. Hopkinson Smith ..... 172  
Compulsory work law of Maryland (w) 466  
Congress, sixty-fifth  
—agriculture (w) ..... 465  
—aircraft committee (w) ..... 431  
—appropriation bills (w).....245, 431  
—army investigations (w) ..... 431  
—banking reform bills (w)..... 245  
—capital issues committee (w)..... 245  
—"cloture" (w) ..... 465  
—cloture rule (w) ..... 498  
—committee on public information (w) 498  
—Congress goes to it (w)..... 431  
—is speeding up (w)..... 465  
—needs a budget, Staff correspondence from Washington ..... 508  
—court-martial bill (w) ..... 193  
—deficiency appropriation bill (w)..... 402  
—emergency agricultural bill (w)..... 498  
—food administration (w) ..... 352  
—government control over production of ores (w) ..... 245  
—In congress (w) ..... 315  
—melting of 350,000,000 silver dollars (w) ..... 192  
—naval appropriation bill (w)..... 402  
—passed (w) ..... 192  
—oil leasing bill (w)..... 192  
—Overman bill (w).....117, 245, 277  
—passport bill (w) ..... 277  
—pensions (w) ..... 352  
—postoffice (w) ..... 465  
—prohibition in Hawaii (w) ..... 352  
—of teaching of German (w)..... 498  
—rider (w) ..... 498  
—Randall amendment (w) ..... 465  
—registration for military service (w) 245  
—revenue bill (w) ..... 498  
—question (w) ..... 402  
—rivers and harbors bills (w).....352, 465  
—sabotage bill signed (w).....161, 192  
—second class mail rates (w).....245, 277  
—sedition bill (w) ..... 277  
—senate, An explosion in (w)..... 13  
—committee on military affairs on the Government's airplane program (w) 117  
—Sherwood bill (w) ..... 277  
—silence versus publicity (w)..... 14  
—Smith Sears bill (w)..... 245  
—tariff (w) ..... 431  
—tax legislation (w)..... 352  
—treason bill (w) ..... 192  
—war between the United States and Bulgaria (w) ..... 245  
—finance corporation (w) ..... 245  
—Webb act (w) ..... 118  
—wheat, Price of (w)..... 192  
—woman spy bill (w) ..... 192  
—suffrage issue (w) ..... 498  
—zone mail law (w)..... 431  
Connecting the man and the job, Staff correspondence from Washington..... 319  
Converse, Edmund C., Best investment, The ..... 179  
Cornerstone of a great career, E. E. Purinton ..... 444  
Cotton abdicates, King (w)..... 194  
Countryside  
—Bingham, Persis, A bungalow in two installments ..... 368  
—Bird houses ..... 44  
—Built-in furniture, A. McClure and H. Eberlein ..... 27  
—Bungalow in two instalments, Persis Bingham ..... 368  
—Caparn, Harold A., City Lawns..... 212  
—Cheering the garden with cannas, J. Horace McFarland ..... 213  
—Chintzes and cretonnes, George Leland Hunter ..... 30  
—City lawns, Harold A. Caparn..... 212  
—Concerning clothes, Charlotte Perkins Gilman ..... 478  
Dahl, Arthur L., The tractor that never tires ..... 321  
Darr, H. W., My patch of peas..... 34  
—Eberlein, H., and Abbot McClure, Built-in furniture ..... 27  
—Fable for farmers, Arthur L. Dahl... 321  
  
—Fales, Winifred and Mary Northend, Outdoor living room ..... 205  
—Farrington, E. I., The poultry yard in April ..... 40  
—May ..... 218  
—June ..... 376  
—Findlay, Hugh, Planting your potatoes ..... 35  
—The school garden army 6,000,000 strong ..... 211  
—What to do in April ..... 36  
—May ..... 214  
—June ..... 372  
—Fire! ..... 133  
—Gassing the garden, J. Horace McFarland ..... 210  
—Gilman, Charlotte Perkins, Concerning clothes ..... 478  
—Hand-blocked chintzes, George Leland Hunter ..... 207  
—House comfortable, The..... 29  
—pictures ..... 29  
—How to grow rose trees, Clara Whittaker ..... 373  
—Hunter, George Leland, Chintzes and cretonnes ..... 30  
—Hand-blocked chintzes ..... 207  
—Windows inside and out ..... 370  
—McCollom, Wm. C., Rain when you want it ..... 367  
—McFarland, J. Horace, Cheering the garden with cannas ..... 213  
—Gassing the garden ..... 210  
—Maddocks, Mildred, Taking efficiency into the kitchen ..... 33  
—My patch of peas, H. W. Darr..... 34  
—Outdoor living room, Winifred Fales and Mary Northend ..... 205  
—Planting your potatoes, Hugh Findlay 35  
—Poultry yard in April, The, E. I. Farrington ..... 40  
—May, E. I. Farrington ..... 218  
—June, E. I. Farrington ..... 376  
—Practical bird man, A ..... 44  
—President Wilson, A garden message from ..... 211  
—Rain when you want it, Wm. C. McCollom ..... 367  
—Reiber bird houses ..... 44  
—Roman arches in the Catskills..... 209  
—School garden army 6,000,000 strong, Hugh Findlay ..... 211  
—Taking efficiency into the kitchen, Mildred Maddocks ..... 33  
—These will help you keep your cook. 32  
—What to do in April, Hugh Findlay.. 36  
—May, Hugh Findlay..... 214  
—June, Hugh Findlay ..... 372  
—put on your porch..... 208  
—Whittaker, Clara, How to grow rose trees ..... 373  
—Windows inside and out, George Leland Hunter ..... 370  
Crack in Germany's armor, The, William Herbert Hobbs..... 286  
Creel, George, Making good on guns.. 120  
—Obvious answer, The..... 163  
—Rotting at the core..... 73  
—Unite and win..... 5  
Crimea, The question of the (w)..... 68  
Criscuolo, Luigi, A tip to investors.... 338  
—Railroad bonds for small investors.... 512  
Cruise with our destroyers over there, A, Parts I and II, Herman Whittaker ..... 358, 404  
Cuba and Mexico (w) ..... 400  
Current war poems (v) ..... 342  
Cutting out the dead wood, Staff correspondence from Washington..... 195  
  
Daylight saving (ed)..... 65  
—(ed note) ..... 8  
Democracy (ed note) ..... 348  
—In a dark hour (ed)..... 7  
—we fight for, The (ed)..... 346  
Democracy's struggle for life (ed)..... 396  
Democratizing our democracy, Staff correspondence from Washington ..... 279  
Details of the drive (w)..... 397  
Dewey, John, What are we fighting for? 474  
Diagram of proportionate enlistment of men thruout the British Empire... 115  
Disinterested devils (ed)..... 7  
Disloyalty punished (w) ..... 318  
—suppress (w) ..... 402



- Disorders in Austria (w) ..... 314  
 Do it again (ed)..... 270  
 —you know a spy? ..... 318  
 Don Cossacks (w)..... 496  
 Draft, A discriminating (w)..... 467  
 —Anti, riots in Quebec ..... 69  
 Dutch in danger, The (w)..... 191  
 —West Indies, The ..... 227
- Educational foundations, The (ed)..... 187  
 Efficiency Question Box, Edward Earle Purinton ..... 86  
 Eight stories of good cheer (cont'd from last quarter)  
 —Colonel Carter welcomes a friend, F. Hopkinson Smith ..... 172  
 —Mrs. Wiggs's benefit dance, Alice Caldwell Hegan ..... 330  
 —Old fashioned Christmas dinner, An, Washington Irving ..... 88  
 —What happened at school, Jean Webster ..... 255  
 Election day is coming (w)..... 316  
 —dope, a luxury in wartime, Staff correspondence from Washington..... 403  
 Emergency fleet corporation message.. 118  
 England, Home rule for (ed)..... 154  
 E pluribus unum (ed)..... 187  
 European governments  
 —Camouflage constitutions (ed)..... 239  
 Eustis, John R.  
 —Abandoned liberty trucks, The..... 289  
 —From farm to table by motor truck.. 446  
 —Haste makes waste ..... 216  
 —Nomadic motoring ..... 374  
 —Patriot who owns a car, The..... 38  
 —Railroad methods for motor trucks.. 136  
 Eyes to the front, Edward Earle Purinton ..... 131
- Falling seven thousand feet, Herman Whitaker ..... 500  
 Farm front, On the (w)..... 119  
 Federal prohibition, South Dakota has ratified ..... 8  
 Finland (ed note) ..... 312  
 —The conquest of (w)..... 159  
 —under German rule (w)..... 464  
 Finland's expansion (w)..... 465  
 Five million men (ed)..... 6  
 Flags and games (ed)..... 427  
 Flying tank, A victim of the (w)..... 350  
 Food, Do we pay too much for (w).... 467  
 —conservationists (ed note) ..... 348  
 —production bill (w) ..... 402  
 —reserves (w) ..... 433  
 Foster, William T., Out of German captivity ..... 506  
 Fourth liberty loan, Getting ready for the (w) ..... 499  
 —offensive (w) ..... 462  
 Fraternal child insurance, W. E. Underwood ..... 174  
 Free port, The advantages of a (ed).. 346  
 —ports, To establish (w)..... 246  
 From the Aisne to the Marne, By the Military Critic of The Independent. 436  
 From farm to table by motor truck, John R. Eustis ..... 446  
 Full speed ahead! (ed)..... 460
- Gathering forces (w) ..... 349  
 George's appeal to Americans, Premier Lloyd, Earl of Reading..... 9  
 German drive on the Aisne (w)..... 397  
 —Kaiser (ed) ..... 7  
 —losses (w) ..... 241  
 —militarism (ed) ..... 7  
 —mystery guns (w) ..... 11  
 —newspaper report numbers (ed note). 66  
 —offensive (w) ..... 10  
 —policy, Lichnowsky revelations (ed). 186  
 —propaganda, The campaign against (w) ..... 433  
 —tactics, The new (w) ..... 158  
 —tunnel connecting Europe and Asia (ed note) ..... 8  
 —war loan (w) ..... 244  
 Germany (ed note) ..... 312, 461  
 —claims Spitsbergen (ed)..... 112  
 Getting coal to New England..... 467  
 Girls who want to go to France, Henry Noble McCracken ..... 248  
 Going "Over There," Hamilton Holt. 280  
 Government control of packing houses (w) ..... 402  
 —message to the American people, by George Creel ..... 120  
 —Making good on guns..... 163  
 —Obvious answer, The ..... 73  
 —Rotting at the core ..... 5  
 —Unite and win ..... 254  
 —Warning to profiteers, A..... 65  
 Great war  
 —Allies' armies under one commander (ed) ..... 63  
 —Allies need more men (ed)..... 154  
 —American people must know facts (ed) ..... 111  
 —Americans in the fight (w)..... 11  
 —America's answer (ed) ..... 110  
 —share (ed) ..... 155  
 —Answer, The (ed) ..... 110  
 —Armies, Movements of the (w)..... 10  
 —Battle, First phase of the (w)..... 12  
 —Bigelow papers an the present conflict (ed) ..... 65  
 —British, Lloyd George's account of the battle (w) ..... 114  
 —opinion (w) ..... 12  
 —Deciding factor, The, Henry Woodhouse ..... 16  
 —Five million men (ed) ..... 6  
 —Gas campaign, The (ed)..... 63  
 —Germany mystery guns (w)..... 11  
 —German offensive (w)..... 110, 114, 157  
 —opinion (w) ..... 12  
 —western front strategy (w) ..... 114  
 —How the battle goes, Military critic of The Independent ..... 80  
 —to follow (ed) ..... 155  
 —In a dark hour (ed)..... 7  
 —Mystery guns (w) ..... 11  
 —Preparing for the next shock (w).... 273  
 —Seicheprey, Attack on (w)..... 189  
 —Star shells in the dark..... 17  
 —Success demands men (ed)..... 6  
 —Ypres, Battle of (w)..... 158  
 Great war chronology.. 12, 68, 114, 158, 189, 241, 273, 313, 349, 397, 430, 462, 497
- Harris, Corra, What are we fighting for? ..... 502  
 Haste makes waste, John R. Eustis... 216  
 Hegan, Alice Caldwell, Mrs. Wiggs's benefit dance ..... 330  
 Hindenburg castles (w) ..... 114  
 Hindenburg's drive (w) ..... 10  
 Hints for the amateur strategist (ed).. 155  
 Hobbs, Wm. Herbert, The crack in Germany's armor ..... 286  
 Hog Island, Hamilton Holt ..... 196  
 Holland's protest against the United States ..... 69  
 Holt, Hamilton, Going "over there".... 280  
 —Hog Island ..... 196  
 —Italy and America ..... 425  
 —Lucky men in camp, The..... 74  
 Home rule (ed note)..... 312  
 Hooverizing, A year of (w)..... 354  
 Hopkins, Mary A., Woman's land army, The ..... 282  
 How the battles goes, Military critic of The Independent ..... 80  
 —Bolshevik got on top, Edward Alsworth Ross ..... 406  
 —drive began (w) ..... 428  
 Hunt, Edward Eyre, Moving of an army, The ..... 320  
 Hurry, America! (ed) ..... 460  
 Hyphenate (ed note) ..... 348
- If you are a Jew, I. L. Bril..... 84  
 In brief (w) ..... 400, 431, 466  
 Ill-considered insurance arguments, W. E. Underwood ..... 328  
 Impractical politics (ed) ..... 426  
 In a dark hour (ed) ..... 7  
 Independent efficiency service, Edward Earle Purinton  
 —Cornerstones of a great career..... 444  
 —Eyes to the front ..... 131  
 —Poison gas brigade, The..... 287  
 Independent lesson plans.. 56, 104, 148, 180, 221, 264, 296, 340, 388, 420, 456  
 Independent motor service, W. E. Underwood  
 —Abandoned liberty trucks..... 290  
 —From farm to table by motor truck.. 446  
 —Haste makes waste ..... 216  
 —Nomadic motoring ..... 374  
 —Patriot who owns a car, The..... 38  
 —Railroad methods for motor trucks.. 136  
 Ireland, Conscription for (w)..... 115  
 —Duty of (ed) ..... 110  
 —Home rule bill ..... 154  
 Irish conscription and home rule, Opposition to (w) ..... 315  
 —convention ..... 161  
 —Report of the (w)..... 160  
 —crisis, The (w) ..... 351  
 —German conspiracy, An (w)..... 351  
 Irving, Washington, An old fashioned Christmas dinner ..... 88  
 Italy and America, Hamilton Holt..... 425  
 I. W. W. fade-away, An (w)..... 318  
 —on trial (w) ..... 72
- Japan and China in alliance (w)..... 400  
 Japanese land at Vladivostok (w)..... 116  
 Just a word..... 2, 60, 150, 234, 266
- Kaiser drives French out of German (ed note) ..... 112  
 Keep things moving (w) ..... 466  
 Keir, Malcolm, Why the fifteen thousand fail ..... 134  
 Kimmel, After (w) ..... 241  
 —The capture of (w)..... 241  
 Kind o' hankerin' for your folks, Irving Bacheller ..... 250  
 Kitchener legends (ed) ..... 240
- Labor and the Western Union (w).... 431  
 —boards, Local (w) ..... 353  
 —work (w) ..... 246  
 —shortage, The so-called (w)..... 162  
 —stands true (w) ..... 466  
 —troubles, Averting (w) ..... 317  
 —in war work, To end (w)..... 70  
 —Settling (w) ..... 401  
 Lacquer, The secret of (s)..... 356  
 La Follette (w) ..... 402  
 Lamont, Thomas W., Mobilizing American money ..... 121
- Land, Idle (w) ..... 278  
 Language, Freedom of (ed)..... 238  
 Laplanders hold national convention (ed note) ..... 112  
 Last to leave, The, Marie L. Wolfs... 470  
 League to enforce peace, The (w)..... 354  
 Liberty loan, Third (ed note)  
 —(ed) ..... 187  
 —(w) ..... 15, 444  
 —Best investment, The, Edmund C. Converse ..... 179  
 —Make way for liberty (ed)..... 187  
 —Shall we do less than they? (ed) 155  
 —motor ..... 117  
 —service medals ..... 390  
 Lichnowsky revelations, The (ed)..... 186  
 Liquid air explosives (s)..... 468  
 Litchi nuts (s) ..... 356  
 Lithuania, Duty of (ed)..... 110  
 Lloyd George stays on top (ed)..... 270  
 Lobbyists (w) ..... 402  
 Lost hour, The (ed) ..... 65  
 Lowell, Amy, Marching Hessians ..... 324  
 Lucky men in camp, The, Hamilton Holt 74  
 Lurbery, Major (w) ..... 350
- McCracken, Henry Noble, Girls who want to go to France..... 248  
 Making good on guns, George Creel.... 120  
 Marching Hessians (v), Amy Lowell... 324  
 Marines on the Marne (w)..... 462  
 Market Place Talks, Luigi Criscuolo  
 —Railroad bonds for small investors... 512  
 —Tip to investors, A..... 338  
 Maurice challenges the British cabinet (w) ..... 273  
 Men and ships (w) ..... 245  
 —twice born, Staff correspondence from Washington ..... 122  
 Mes Amis, Les Americains ..... 306  
 Message of the hour, The, Earl of Reading ..... 9  
 Mexico and Cuba, Break between (w).. 401  
 Militarism naked and unashamed (ed). 7  
 Military critic of The Independent, How the battles goes ..... 80  
 Million men in France (w)..... 497  
 "Mischievous blunder," To correct a (ed) ..... 272  
 Mistakes and their repetition (ed).... 271  
 Mobilizing American money, Thomas W. Lamont ..... 121  
 Moldavia torpedoed (w) ..... 398  
 Money, We need more (w)..... 316  
 More talking and less talking (s) ..... 434  
 —men now! (ed) ..... 154  
 Moses, Montrose J. Shakespeare in the trenches ..... 360  
 Moving of an army, The, Edward Eyre Hunt ..... 320  
 My brother's keeper, Arthur M. Wolfson 198
- National salvage committee (w)..... 402  
 —If you are a Jew, I. L. Bril..... 84  
 —New democracy, The, Arthur M. Wolfson ..... 130  
 —Republic of common sense, The, Theodore Gerald Soares ..... 170  
 —Security League messages  
 —Stranger within our gates, Arthur M. Wolfson ..... 25  
 —will against child labor, The (ed)... 461  
 Nations, The duties of little (ed)..... 110  
 Navy, A bigger (w) ..... 354  
 —and merchant marine (w)..... 497  
 New democracy, The, Arthur M. Wolfson ..... 130  
 News, Who owns the (w) ..... 278  
 No man's land, Spitsbergen (ed)..... 112  
 —strikes in war time, Staff correspondence from Washington ..... 357  
 Nobility, Unwanted (ed) ..... 271  
 Nomadic motoring, John R. Eustis... 374  
 Noon fall-out, Foster Damon (v)..... 272
- Obvious answer, The, George Creel.... 163  
 One hand at the helm (ed)..... 63  
 —man tendency, The, Staff correspondence from Washington ..... 247  
 Organized labor comes thru, Robert W. Bruere ..... 410  
 Ostend, The plugging of (w)..... 313  
 Ottawa, Mysterious message from (w). 313  
 Our duty in Mexico (ed)..... 461  
 Our first victory (w)..... 397  
 —utmost sacrifice ..... 113  
 Out of German captivity, Wm. T. Foster 506  
 Oxalic acid, The lack of (s)..... 434
- Parcels to France, Limitations of (w).. 72  
 Paris, Battle for (w) ..... 428  
 —church shelled (w) ..... 70  
 Paxson, Frederic, The American malcontents ..... 363  
 Peace, Austrian ..... 159  
 —parley ..... 115, 116  
 —talk, Austrian (w)..... 68  
 Pebbles..... 58, 182, 221, 297, 411, 486, 509  
 People's right to know (ed)..... 310  
 Pershing's (General) message to the American people, ..... 309  
 Persian lambskins made in America (s) 468  
 Plane post, The (w) ..... 354  
 Plants for filling shells with high explosives (w) ..... 466  
 Poison gas brigade, The, Edward Earle Purinton ..... 287



- Potatoes, Eat (w) ..... 278  
 Premier wins out, The (w) ..... 273  
 President Wilson's message ..... 113  
 Prince Arthur of Connaught (w) ..... 400  
 Prinzip (ed note) ..... 240  
 Privates preferred ..... 457  
 Prohibition (ed note) ..... 68, 112  
 —Twenty New York cities go dry ..... 162  
 Prophecy pacifist prohibited (ed note) ..... 8  
 Prussian franchise bill (w) ..... 314  
 —government (ed note) ..... 312  
 —suffrage reform (w) ..... 244, 275  
 Purinton, E. E., Cornerstones of a great career ..... 444  
 —Efficiency Question Box ..... 86  
 —Eyes to the front ..... 131  
 —Poison gas brigade, The ..... 287  
 Quakers in the war zone ..... 365  
 Rada, The overthrow of the (w) ..... 274  
 Railroad bonds for small investors, Luigi Criscuolo ..... 512  
 —methods for motor trucks, John R. Eustis ..... 136  
 —raise (w) ..... 401  
 —rates increase (w) ..... 400  
 —reorganization (w) ..... 352  
 —wages (w) ..... 317  
 Railroads, The (w) ..... 246  
 Reading, Earl of, Message of the hour ..... 9  
 Ready-made towns (w) ..... 278  
 Real end of the war (ed) ..... 395  
 Reassuring Mexico (w) ..... 465  
 Red Cross (ed note) ..... 312  
 Reims, Night raid on (w) ..... 494  
 Remarkable remarks ..... 2, 60, 106, 150, 182, 234, 266, 306, 342, 390, 422, 457, 489  
 Renewal of the German drive (w) ..... 189  
 Republic of common sense, The, Theodore Gerald Soares ..... 170  
 Revenue legislation (w) ..... 400  
 Right of the press "to state public things and discuss them" (w) ..... 466  
 Ross, Edward Alsworth, How the Bolsheviks got on top ..... 406  
 —In darkest Russia ..... 249  
 Rotting at the Core, George Creel ..... 73  
 Rumanian peace treaty, The (w) ..... 351  
 Rural slums (s) ..... 356  
 Russia, A helping hand to (w) ..... 275  
 —Help for (w) ..... 429  
 —In darkest, E. A. Ross ..... 249  
 —Intervention in (w) ..... 463  
 —in turmoil (w) ..... 243  
 —Japanese land at Vladivostok ..... 116  
 —the revolt of (w) ..... 68  
 Russian, the (ed note) ..... 461  
 —problem, A new factor in the (w) ..... 496  
 —reformation, Another (ed) ..... 66  
 Russia's national flag (ed note) ..... 188  
 Schools for the army (w) ..... 246  
 Sedition bill passed (w) ..... 277  
 Seicheprey, Attack on (w) ..... 190  
 Senator Lodge on peace (w) ..... 433  
 Senators, The president's choice for (w) ..... 498  
 Sevastopol, The capture of (w) ..... 274  
 Shakespeare in the trenches, Montrose J. Moses ..... 360  
 Shall we do less than they (ed) ..... 155  
 Shipbuilding progress, Our (w) ..... 14  
 Shipbuilding record, Our (w) ..... 433  
 —speeding up (w) ..... 276  
 Shipping, A million tons of (w) ..... 316  
 —More (w) ..... 353  
 —progress (w) ..... 67  
 Ships and waterways (w) ..... 161  
 —are moving (w) ..... 193  
 —More (w) ..... 401  
 —of all kinds (w) ..... 466  
 Siberia, Russian protest about (w) ..... 275  
 —The Situation in (w) ..... 190  
 Sims's circus, Herman Whitaker ..... 404  
 Sinn Feiners (ed note) ..... 312  
 Whitaker ..... 202  
 Some new verse (v) ..... 422  
 Somehow or other (v) ..... 312  
 Smith, F. Hopkinson, Colonel Carter welcomes a friend ..... 172  
 Speaking of insurance, W. E. Underwood ..... 174  
 Staff correspondence from Washington  
 —Baruch, industrial strategist ..... 442  
 —Congress needs a budget ..... 508  
 —Connecting the man and the job ..... 319  
 —Cutting out the dead wood ..... 195  
 —Democratizing our democracy ..... 279  
 —Election dope: a luxury in war time ..... 403  
 —Men twice born ..... 122  
 —No strikes in war time ..... 357  
 —One-man tendency, The ..... 247  
 —What of Congress ..... 165  
 —While the battle rages ..... 20  
 Standard Oil employees to confer (w) ..... 71  
 Statutory storage (ed) ..... 348  
 Steel barometer, The (w) ..... 354  
 —supply (w) ..... 466  
 Stokes, Mrs. Rose Pastor (w) ..... 402  
 Stopping the rat hole, Park Benjamin ..... 197  
 Stranger within our gates, The, Arthur M. Wolfson ..... 25  
 Submerged years, The, Ida B. Cole ..... 138  
 Suffrage "antis" at work (ed note) ..... 66  
 Super-gun, The (s) ..... 355  
 —Lachrymator (ed) ..... 63  
 Tabriz, Turks take (w) ..... 495  
 Talk's the thing, The, Janet Payne Whitney ..... 82  
 Taxes, More (w) ..... 400  
 Telegraph strike, Averting a (w) ..... 498  
 Telephones (ed note) ..... 312  
 Test of a won war, The (ed) ..... 493  
 Time saving, Shopping (ed) ..... 8  
 —stores, Shopping time saving (ed) ..... 8  
 Torpedoes, mines, and men, Herman Whitaker ..... 128  
 Tractor that never tires, The, Arthur L. Dahl ..... 321  
 Trade after the war (w) ..... 318  
 Turn over a new leaf, W. E. Underwood ..... 516  
 "U-151," On board the (w) ..... 430  
 U-boat raid on Atlantic coast (w) ..... 430  
 U-boats off our coast, Park Benjamin ..... 438  
 Ukraine (ed note) ..... 461  
 —Duty of (ed) ..... 110  
 Underwood, W. E., Fraternal child insurance ..... 174  
 —Ill-considered insurance ..... 328  
 —Speaking of insurance ..... 174  
 —Turn over a new leaf ..... 516  
 Union for efficiency ..... 443  
 Unite and win, George Creel ..... 5  
 United States employment service (w) ..... 466  
 Unlimited man power (w) ..... 276  
 Vocational rehabilitation bill (w) ..... 402  
 War (ed note) ..... 348  
 —council, More troops to France (w) ..... 67  
 —in the air, The (w) ..... 298  
 —Paying for the (w) ..... 432  
 —production and industrial peace (ed) ..... 155  
 —trade blacklist, The (w) ..... 194  
 —work for women ..... 220  
 Washington, In (w) ..... 161  
 Waterproofing cloth (s) ..... 468  
 Wattles, Willard, Somehow or other ..... 213  
 Webster, Jean, What happened at school ..... 255  
 Weeding out disloyalty (w) ..... 467  
 Welding the forces of labor, Staff correspondence from Washington ..... 76  
 Well done, America, but hurry! (ed) ..... 459  
 What are they thinking? Herman Whitaker ..... 435  
 —we fighting for? John Dewey ..... 474  
 —Corra Harris ..... 502  
 What of Congress? Staff correspondence from Washington ..... 165  
 Wheat, To save more (w) ..... 72  
 When Dixie goes over the top, Herman Whitaker ..... 472  
 Where France receives her own ..... 168  
 —is Blücher? (w) ..... 157  
 While the battle rages, Staff correspondent ..... 20  
 Whitaker, Herman, Cruise with our destroyers over there ..... 358, 404  
 —Falling seven thousand feet ..... 500  
 —Sims's circus ..... 358, 404  
 —Sky pilots of the U. S. N. .... 202  
 —Torpedoes, mines and men ..... 128  
 —What are they thinking ..... 435  
 —When Dixie goes over the top ..... 472  
 Whitney, Janet Payne, The talk's the thing ..... 82  
 Wholesale saving (w) ..... 277  
 Why the fifteen thousand fail, Malcolm Keir ..... 134  
 Wilhelm, Donald, Billions for bullets ..... 322  
 Wisconsin election (ed note) ..... 66  
 —Loyalty's victory in (w) ..... 71  
 Wolfs, Marie L., The last to leave ..... 470  
 Wolfson, Arthur M., My brother's keeper ..... 198  
 —The new democracy ..... 130  
 —The stranger within our gates ..... 25  
 Woman suffrage, A vote on (w) ..... 277  
 Woman's land army, The, Mary A. Hopkins ..... 282  
 Wood (General), on America's duty, (w) ..... 12  
 Woodhouse, Henry, The deciding factor ..... 16  
 Words of the week ..... 85, 140, 217  
 Work or fight (w) ..... 400  
 World of science ..... 355, 434, 468  
 Wound-shock (s) ..... 356  
 Zeebrugge raid, The (w) ..... 242  
 Zian Kali, The mysterious disappearance of (ed) ..... 271



# BOOK REVIEWS

After, Frederic P. Ladd.....	231	Fletcher, J. S., Memorials of a Yorkshire parish.....	413	McCall, Sidney, Sunshine beggars.....	147
Aiken, Conrad, Nocturne of remembered spring.....	102	Flood tide, Daniel Chase.....	102	Mack, Arthur, Shellproof Mack.....	413
Alcohol—its relation to human efficiency, Eugene Lyman Fiske.....	178	Flying lighter, A. E. M. Roberts.....	99	Mad Monk of Russia, Ilidor, The, Sergei M. Trufanoff.....	178
Altsheler, J. A., The great Sioux trail.....	102	Flying Teuton, The, Alice Brown.....	291	Man is a spirit, J. Arthur Hill.....	413
Amazing interlude, The, Mary Roberts Rinehart.....	448	Foolishness of Lilian, Jessie Champion Forman, S. E. and Marjorie Shaver, The woman voter's manual.....	231	Man who lost himself, The, H. DeVere Stacpole.....	231
American ace, Laurence La Tourette Driggs.....	231	Fosdick, Harry Emerson, The challenge of the present crisis.....	290	Marcosson, Isaac T., The business of war.....	412
—women and the war, Ida Clyde Clark.....	146	Fraser, Helen, Women and war work.....	94	Martin, Helen R., Gertie Swartz.....	147
Anglo-Irish essays, John Eglinton.....	413	Freeburg, Victor O., The art of photoplay making.....	413	Masefield, John, Old front line.....	100
Art of photoplay making, The, Victor O. Freeburg.....	413	French literary studies, T. B. Rudmose-Brown.....	413	Memorials of a Yorkshire parish, J. S. Fletcher.....	413
Ashmun, Margaret, Stephen's last chance.....	231	Frontiers of freedom, Newton D. Baker.....	412	Men in war, Andreas Latzko.....	290
At the Serbian front in Macedonia, E. P. Stebbing.....	178	Front lines, Boyd Cable.....	178	Mental control of the body, V. H. White.....	178
Auquier, Andre Cornet, A soldier, unafraid.....	178	Gardens overseas and other poems, Thomas Walsh.....	101	Michael, brother of Jerry, Jack London.....	100
Baker, Newton D., Frontiers of freedom.....	412	Gerard, James W., Face to face with Kaiserism.....	228	Millay, Edna St. Vincent, Renaissance and other poems.....	101
Barr, Amelia E., An Orkney maid.....	147	Gertie Swartz, Helen R. Martin.....	147	Miller, Alice Duer, The happiest time of their lives.....	448
Bartimeus, The long trick.....	53	Gibson, Preston, Battering the Boche.....	178	Miss Pim's camouflage, Lady Stanley.....	178
Bathing for health, Edwin F. Bowers.....	178	Gill, Charles Clifford, Naval power in the war.....	94	Moore, John Bassett, Principles of American diplomacy.....	147
Battering the Boche, Preston Gibson.....	178	Gillmore, Maria McIlvaine, Economy cook book.....	333	Morley, Christopher, Shandygaff.....	412
Belmont, Captain Ferdinand, Crusader of France.....	102	Ginger Mick, C. J. Dennis.....	102	Morning lights and evening shadows, Rossiter Johnson.....	333
Benson, E. F., Crescent and iron cross.....	178	Giraudoux, Jean, Campaigns and intervals.....	102	Morris, Gouverneur, His daughter.....	147
Best in life, The, Muriel Hine.....	102	Goldie, V., The happy garret.....	102	Mouchanow, Marfa, My empress.....	178
Best people, The, Anne Warwick.....	102	Good health, Alvah H. Doty.....	178	Mrs. Marden's ordeal, James Hay, Jr.....	231
Biography of a million dollars, The, Geo. Kibbe Turner.....	147	Gould, Nat, The rider in khaki.....	333	My empress, Marfa Mouchanow.....	178
Bishop, Major W. A., Winged warfare.....	448	Grass in the pavement, The, M. E. Buhler.....	413	My German correspondence, Prof. Douglas W. Johnson.....	413
Boardman family, The, Mary S. Watts.....	231	Grasty, Charles H., Flashes from the front.....	412	My Ireland, Francis Carlin.....	102
Bourcier, Emmanuel, Under the German shells.....	488	Gray, Howard L., War time control of industry.....	333	National miniatures, Tattler.....	178
Bowers, Edwin F., Bathing for health.....	178	Great Sioux trail, The, J. A. Altsheler.....	102	National Progress, Frederic Austin Ogg.....	147
Boy Woodburn, Alfred Ollivant.....	147	Grey, Zane, The U. P. Trail.....	53	Naval power in the war, Charles Clifford Gill.....	94
Buhler, M. E., The grass in the pavement.....	413	Grierson, Francis, Illusions and realities of the war.....	488	Nemesis of mediocrity, The, Ralph Adams Cram.....	178
Business of war, The, Isaac T. Marcosson.....	412	Grow, M. C., Surgeon Grow.....	178	Newton, W. Douglas, The war cache.....	102
Branded, Francis Lynde.....	231	Gudrid the fair, Maurice Hewlett.....	99	Nexo, Martin Andersen, Pelle the conqueror, vols. I and II.....	52
Brown, Alice, The flying Teuton.....	231	Gunner Depew, Albert Depew.....	147	Nocturne of remembered spring, Conrad Aiken.....	102
Butters, Harry, R. F. A.....	102	Hagedorn, Hermann, Where do you stand?.....	178	Ogg, Frederic Austin, National progress.....	147
Cable, Boyd, Front lines.....	178	Hancock, H. Irving, Physical training for business men.....	178	Old front line, John Masefield.....	100
Cambridge history of American literature.....	146	Happy garret, The, V. Goldie.....	102	Ollivant, Alfred, Boy Woodburn.....	147
Campaigns and intervals, Jean Giraudoux.....	102	Happiest time of their lives, The, Alice Duer Miller.....	448	O'Malley, Frank Ward, The war-whirl in Washington.....	488
Cannan, Gilbert, The stucco house.....	231	Harper, Florence MacLeod, Runaway Russia.....	178	O'Reilly, E. S., Roving and fighting.....	178
Carlin, Francis, My Ireland.....	102	Hay, James, Jr., Mrs. Marden's ordeal.....	231	Orkney maid, An, Amelia E. Barr.....	147
Challenge of the present crisis, The, Harry Emerson Fosdick.....	290	Health first, Henry Dwight Chapin.....	178	Outrage, The, Annie C. Chartres.....	178
Chapin, Henry Dwight, Health first.....	178	Heart of German intrigue, In the, Demetra Vaka.....	95	Over there and back, Lieut. J. S. Smith.....	94
Champion, Jessie, The Foolishness of Lilian.....	449	Hewlett, Maurice, Gudrid the fair.....	99	Pelle, the conqueror, vols. I and II, Martin Andersen Nexo.....	52
Chartres, Annie C., The outrage.....	178	High romance, The, Michael Williams.....	413	Phillipotts, Eden, Chronicles of St. Tid. Irving Hancock.....	102
Chase, Daniel, Flood Tide.....	102	Hill, J. Arthur, Man is a spirit.....	413	Physical training for business men, H. Irving Hancock.....	178
Chinese nightingale, The, Vachel Lindsay.....	290	Hine, Muriel, The best in life.....	102	Pierck, Ruth, Trapped in Black Russia.....	178
Chronicles of St. Tid, Eden Phillipotts.....	102	His daughter, Gouverneur Morris.....	147	Pinkerton, R. Douglas, Ladies from Hell.....	178
Chute, Arthur Hunt, The real front.....	333	History of labor in the U. S., John R. Commons.....	333	Poole, Ernest, The dark people.....	229
Clark, Ida Clyde, American women and the war.....	146	Holmes, R. Derby, Yankee in the trenches.....	102	Principles of American diplomacy, John Bassett Moore.....	147
Commons, John R., History of labor in the U. S.....	333	Home poultry book, The, E. I. Farrington.....	333	Problems in cost accounting, DeWitt Carl Eggleston.....	413
Conscript 2989.....	102	Hope chest, The, Mark Lee Luther.....	333	Professor Latimer's problems.....	332
Cooke, Marjorie Benton, The threshold.....	449	Hourticq, Louis, Rubens.....	146	Real front, The, Arthur Hunt Chute.....	333
Country air, The, L. P. Jacks.....	102	House of Conrad, The, Elias Tobenkin.....	230	Renaissance and other poems, Edna St. Vincent Millay.....	101
Covered with mud and glory, Georges Lafond.....	147	House of intrigue, The, Arthur Stringer.....	231	Return of the soldier, The, Rebecca West.....	96
Cram, Ralph Adams, The nemesis of mediocrity.....	178	House of whispers, The, Wm. Johnston.....	231	Rider in khaki, The, Nat Gould.....	333
Crescent and iron cross, E. F. Benson.....	178	How to rest, Wm. Lee Howard.....	178	Rinehart, Mary Roberts, The amazing interlude.....	448
Crusader of France, Capt. Ferdinand Belmont.....	102	Howard, William Lee, How to rest.....	178	Road that led home, The, W. E. Ingersoll.....	147
Dark people, The, Ernest Poole.....	229	Hughes, Rupert, Long ever ago.....	230	Roberts, E. M., A flying fighter.....	99
Dennis, C. J., Ginger mick.....	102	Illusions and realities of the war, Francis Grierson.....	488	Roche, Arthur S., The sport of kings.....	231
Depew, Albert, Gunner Depew.....	147	Ingersoll, W. E., The road that led home.....	147	Romance of commerce, The, H. Gordon Selfridge.....	177
Donald Thompson in Russia, Donald C. Thompson.....	178	Iron ration, The, Geo. Abel Schreiner.....	146	Roving and fighting, E. S. O'Reilly.....	178
Doty, Alvah H., Good health.....	178	Jacks, L. P., The county air.....	102	Rubens, Louis Hourticq.....	146
Driggs, Laurence La Tourette, American ace.....	231	Jenkins, Burris A., Facing the Hindenburg line.....	102	Rudmose-Brown, T. B., French literary studies.....	413
Earthquake, The, Arthur Train.....	230	Johnson, Prof. Douglas W., My German correspondence.....	413	Runaway Russia, Florence MacLeod Harper.....	178
Economy cook book, Maria McIlvaine Gillmore.....	333	—Rossiter, Morning lights and evening shadows.....	333	Schreiner, Geo. Abel, The iron ration.....	146
Eggleston, DeWitt Carl, Problems in cost accounting.....	413	Johnston, Wm., The house of whispers.....	231	Selfridge, H. Gordon, The romance of commerce.....	177
Eglinton, John, Anglo-Irish essays.....	413	Kellogg, Vernon, Fighting starvation in Belgium.....	332	Serbia crucified, Lieut. Milutin Krunich.....	96
Empey, Arthur Guy, First call.....	94	Krunich, Lieut. Milutin, Serbia crucified.....	96	Shandygaff, Christopher Morley.....	412
Face to face with Kaiserism, James W. Gerard.....	228	Ladd, Frederic P., After.....	231	Shellproof Mack, Arthur Mack.....	413
Facing the Hindenburg line, Burris A. Jenkins.....	102	Ladies from Hell, R. Douglas Pinkerton.....	178	Sinclair, May, The tree of heaven.....	97
Farrington, E. I., The home poultry book.....	333	Lafond, Georges, Covered with mud and glory.....	147	Smith, Lieut. J. S., Over there and back.....	94
Ferguson, John, Stealthy terror.....	178	Latzko, Andreas, Men in war.....	290	Soldier unafraid, A, Andre Cornet-Auquier.....	178
Field of honor, On the, Hughes Le Roux.....	102	Le Roux, Hughes, On the field of honor.....	102	Something that begins with "T," Kay Cleaver Strahan.....	488
Fighting starvation in Belgium, Vernon Kellogg.....	332	Lindsay, Vachel, The Chinese nightingale.....	290	Sport of kings, Arthur S. Roche.....	231
First call, Arthur Guy Empey.....	94	London, Jack, Michael, brother of Jerry.....	100	Stacpole, H. DeVere, The man who lost himself.....	231
Fiske, Eugene Lyman, Alcohol its relation to human efficiency and longevity.....	178	Long ever ago, Rupert Hughes.....	230	Stanley, Lady, Miss Pim's camouflage.....	178
Flashes from the front, Charles H. Grasty.....	412	Long trick, The, Bartimeus.....	53	Stealthy terror, John Ferguson.....	178
		Luther, Mark Lee, The hope chest.....	333	Stebbing, E. P., At the Serbian front in Macedonia.....	178
		Lynde, Francis, Branded.....	231	Stephen's last chance, Margaret Ashmun.....	231
				Strahan, Kay Cleaver, Something that begins with "T".....	488



- Stringer, Arthur, The house of intrigue 231  
 Stucco house, The, Gilbert Cannan.... 231  
 Sunshine beggars, Sidney McCall..... 147  
 Surgeon Grow, M. C. Grow..... 178
- Tattler, National miniatures ..... 178  
 Temporary gentleman in France..... 178  
 Todd, Arthur James, Theories of social progress ..... 147  
 Theories of social progress, Arthur James Todd ..... 147  
 Thompson, Donald C., Donald Thompson in Russia ..... 178  
 Threshold, The, Marjorie Benton Cooke 449  
 Tobenkin, Elias, The house of Conrad.. 230  
 Train, Arthur, The earthquake..... 230  
 Trapped in black Russia, Ruth Pierce. 178  
 Tree of heaven, The, May Sinclair.... 97  
 Trufanoff, Sergei M., The mad monk of Russia, Ilidor ..... 178
- Turner, Geo. Kibbe, The biography of a million dollars ..... 147
- Under the German shells, Emmanuel Bourcier ..... 488  
 University debater's annual 1916-17, Vol. III ..... 413  
 Unwilling, vestal, The, Edward Lucas White ..... 231  
 U. P. Trail, The, Zane Grey ..... 53
- Vaka, Demetra, In the heart of German intrigue ..... 95
- Walsh, Thomas, Gardens overseas and other poems ..... 101  
 War cache, The, W. Douglas Newton.. 102  
 —time control of industry, Howard L. Gray ..... 333
- War whirl in Washington, The, Frank Ward O'Malley ..... 488  
 Warwick, Anne, The best people..... 102  
 Watts, Mary S., The Boardman family 231  
 West, Rebecca, The return of the soldier ..... 96  
 Where do you stand? Hermann Hagedorn ..... 178  
 White, Edward Lucas, The unwilling vestal ..... 231  
 —V. H., Mental control of the body.... 178  
 Williams, Michael, The high romance.. 413  
 Winged warfare, Major W. A. Bishop.. 448  
 Woman voter's manual, The, S. E. Forman and Marjorie Shuler..... 231  
 Women and war work, Helen Fraser.. 94
- Yankee in the trenches, R. Derby Holmes ..... 102



# ILLUSTRATIONS

American camp .....	69	—Germans advance .....	436	—To the front—no stops.....	440
—troops .....	472	—Hindenburg's drive toward the		—Tommy standing guard at Ypres..	362
—wallop .....	496	—sea .....	18	—Towns ten times took.....	24
Americans given French war medal....	15	—How the battle goes.....	67	—Trench front, Near Noyon on the	22
—guarding Paris .....	466	—Invasion of Italy .....	495	—on the Piave .....	505
Army chaplains are soldiers plus.....	433	—Line-up on the western front,		—Troubles of a tank.....	407
		—The .....	345	—Twelve searchlights in a row.....	504
Balloon and seaplane .....	409	—Minette area of Lorraine.....	286	—Under cover .....	476
Baseball in spite of the war.....	497	—Second battle of the Somme....	10	—“Vindictive” .....	325
British, barker, A big.....	274	—Struggle for Ypres .....	241	—Watching the Taube fly by.....	283
—exploits at Zeebrugge.....	428	Hospitals bombed without excuse.....	462	—Way Americans play, The.....	503
Building up the Junior reserves.....	402	How the super-gun works.....	355	—Where Italy holds the line.....	505
		Hydroplane .....	500	—Winslow, Lieut. Allan .....	440
Capitol at Washington.....	20			—With the Americans in battle.....	440
Cartoon Comment		Icebergs aboard .....	194	—Ypres .....	251
—Another such victory and we are		In reply to yours of recent date.....	399		
—lost .....	427	Incidental war in Ireland, The.....	398	Paris under fire .....	11
—Barrage from home .....	119	Ireland, Enlistment diagram .....	115	Patrole going toward the Boche trench	472
—Burden, The .....	12			Poison gas attack .....	287
—Don't grumble, the Boche is listen-		Kaiser's tour of inspection along Ger-		Portraits	
—ing .....	275	—man front .....	73	—Baker, Secretary .....	237
—Fancy meeting you .....	160			—Baruch, Bernard .....	442
—For Satan finds some mischief still		Latest fad in the Parisian shop windows..	277	—Bishop, Major W. A. ....	448
—For idle hands to do.....	288	Launching of the “Agawam”.....	434	—Blackwood, Dr. Norman D.....	284
—great battle, The .....	64	Lifting the hydroplane into its hangar	501	—Bliss, Elizabeth .....	471
—Hands of frightfulness .....	467	Looking for periscopes .....	280	—Borglum, Gutzon .....	318
—Holland speaks up for herself.....	314			—Botchkareva, Madame Leona .....	400
—In no man's mud.....	400	Medals for our soldiers .....	354	—Burian, Baron Stephen .....	190
—It gets harder all the time.....	276	More serious result of the Huns' long		—Carty, Colonel John Joseph.....	432
—Italy suggests to the Jugo-Slavs		—range gun .....	277	—Crandall, Marion G. ....	316
—that in union is strength.....	350	Motor trucks for military service.....	289	—Culver, H. P. ....	353
—Keeping up with William.....	347	Munitions .....	435	—Dewey, John .....	474
—Loan's a loan for a' that.....	246			—Edison, Thomas A. ....	444
—Long-range gun .....	463	New uniforms from old.....	499	—Foch, General .....	444
—Make it a bumper crop.....	162	News Pictorial		—Commander in Chief Ferdinand...	77
—Now if we could only inoculate the		—Advance post for first-aid.....	283	—Foulois, Brigadier General Benjamin	
—folks at home .....	492	—All along the line.....	363	—D. ....	496
—One front they did not mean to		—America on the wire.....	363	—General Foch and General Pershing..	109
—break .....	467	—American aviation camp in France	361	—George, Premier Lloyd .....	454
—Prussian progress .....	311	—expeditionary force in France....	78	—Haig, Field Marshal .....	8
—Results of the U-boats' attack over		—front, On the .....	283	—Harris, Mrs., with her daughter....	502
—here .....	467	—navy on the other side.....	167	—Hughes, Charles E. ....	318
—Rising sun .....	160	—wounded .....	477	—Keppel, F. P. ....	117
—Shark-hunting .....	429	—Back to nature .....	285	—Keyes, Sir Roger.....	243
—Straight and narrow path.....	398	—Battle front action .....	22	—Kitchin, Congressman .....	508
—Their relative importance .....	467	—Behind the German lines.....	201	—Lamont, Thomas W. ....	121
—Tired of giving? You don't know		—“Blue devils” .....	252	—Lejeune, General John A.....	393
—what it is to be tired.....	273	—Bringing down the Huns.....	440	—Munson, Private Henry .....	402
—Trench caution .....	400	—British censor at work.....	200	—Nungasser, Aviator .....	16
—War tax question .....	431	—observation post .....	363	—Pershing, General .....	444
—Where are my wings?.....	318	—reserves, Bringing up .....	21	—Plumer, General .....	157
—Winning hand .....	118	—Campbell, Lieut. Douglas .....	440	—Rausenbergen, Fritz .....	116
—Work or fight .....	395	—“Carolina” .....	439	—Rinehart, Mary Roberts.....	448
Censorial copy .....	281	—Cavalry on western front.....	125	—Roosevelt, Colonel .....	13
Chaplains' training camp .....	432	—Charge of the light brigade.....	504	—Ryan, John D. ....	185
Countryside frontispiece—Built-in fur-		—Chicago's impressive parade.....	123	—Schwab, Charles M. ....	153
niture .....	26	—Children of France .....	503	—Simmons, Senator .....	508
Covers		—Crew of the “Vindictive” .....	325	—Sims, Admiral .....	359
—Anti-aircraft gun, May 11.		—English women in war work.....	124	—Squier, Geo. O. ....	318
—Battlefront, The, May 4.		—Eyes for the army.....	504	—Stettinius, Edward R. ....	117
—British tank, Apr. 13.		—Fighters, here and abroad.....	199	—Taft, Ex-President .....	357
—Correspondence from the battlefront, June		—First hundred thousand go in, The	79	—Walsh, Frank P. ....	357
1.		—For extracting steel splinters.....	284	—Ware, Walter S. ....	317
—Countryside number, Apr. 6.		—French are everywhere at once, The	439	—Webb, Lieut. ....	353
—French sentry ready to fire the signal		—Gas attack, A spectacular.....	23	—Whitaker, Herman .....	405
—rocket for advance, Apr. 20.		—masks .....	253	—Wilson, President .....	193
—Hold the fort! I am coming, June 15.		—Going forward into No Man's Land	362	—Wood, Major General Leonard....	13
—Obvious answer, The, Apr. 27.		—Great war veterans of the U. S. A.	253	Post office on wheels.....	446
—Red Cross, May 18.		—Gunners should be heard and not			
—Tractor that never tires, The, May 25.		—seen .....	285	Reconstruction brought about by the	
—Well done, America, but hurry, June 22.		—Huffer, Major John .....	440	—Quaker invasion .....	365
—What are we fighting for? June 29.		—Italian army canteen .....	505	Red cross workers.....	352
—Wig wagging, June 18.		—Letzing, Sergeant John .....	253	Refugees .....	470
“Cyclops” .....	438	—Lufbery, Major Raoul .....	361	Ruins of Sermaize after the German	
		—“Mercy,” the good ship.....	284	—invasion .....	365
Election to the Sovyet.....	406	—Milk being made at sea, Grade A..	284		
		—Moving up our troops.....	79	Sewing shirts for soldiers.....	499
Faith .....	316	—Our artillery goes forward.....	440	Shell craters blasted out.....	80
Fighting seventy-five feet underground	313	—Our marines .....	475	—that reached Paris.....	355
Fire! .....	133	—women over there .....	166	Shipbuilding .....	245
Firing a torpedo at a submarine.....	405	—Phoning for victory .....	363	Star shells in the dark.....	17
First American tank .....	193	—Prussian bird of prey .....	201		
Flare of star shells.....	473	—Raid on London .....	362	Tanks made in Germany.....	463
For mercy's sake .....	352	—Red Cross in loco parentis.....	503	Things that are not what they seem..	244
French airplanes that defend our troops	278	—Refugees from the great battle... 315		Torpedo practise .....	359
—devastated village .....	159	—Resnati, Capt. ....	361	Training camp at Schofield Barracks,	
—guns for Americans .....	278	—Schooner “Edward H. Cole”.....	439	—Oahu, Hawaii .....	25
—raid-shocked children .....	116	—Sea-going hospital .....	284	“Tuckahoe” built in twenty-seven days	269
		—Sending forward French reserves..	167		
Gas mask helmet hat.....	68	—Sentinels of the sea and sky.....	409	United States destroyer .....	358
—test for nurses .....	351	—Shell that reached Ostend.....	325		
Great War Maps		—Singing army .....	408	Wake of a submarine.....	281
—Battle of Seicheprey.....	189	—Some fell by the wayside.....	407	War labor conference board.....	119
—Closing in on Ypres.....	157	—Stokes stretcher, The .....	284	West Point speeds up its work.....	498
—Drive toward Paris .....	464	—Such stuff as victories are made of	505	What to put on your porch.....	208
—First two days of the German		—Survivors of schooner “Edward H.		Where America holds the line.....	14
—offensive .....	397	—Cole” .....	439	Where subway training counts.....	494
—German advance toward the Arctic		—Tanks .....	407	Where the battle rages.....	349
—tic .....	191	—They shall not pass.....	167	White guards have the upper hand in	
—drive .....	437	—This way lies Austria.....	505	—Russia .....	243
—salient .....	115				



# Earns \$30,000 a Year Because He Never Forgets

## The Story of Two Clerks in New York City Who Started Together, Side by Side, at Twelve Dollars a Week

ONE had developed an accurate memory—the other was always forgetting. The man with the accurate memory proved himself invaluable to his employers. Facts and figures he had at his finger tips. He could always be counted on to do anything he was told because his employers found that they could always count on him—that he always remembered.

The other man was never sure of anything. He always "guessed" or "thought," but never seemed to know.

The man with the memory is now, a few years later, the head of a giant publishing enterprise with an interest in the business and a salary of \$30,000 a year.

The man who could not remember has never been able to earn a salary of more than \$20 a week.

As the executive who employed these two men when they started in—and who knows them both well, says: "The success of one and the failure of the other is largely due to one's remarkable memory and the other's inability to remember."

"And this is absolutely typical of thousands of cases—the men who are holding big executive jobs—the men who have charge of big affairs—the men whose judgments must be relied upon for momentous decisions involving thousands of dollars, are the men who have air tight memories. It is said that Judge Gary has one of the most marvelous memories of any man in America, and if you interviewed one big executive after another you would find one of the predominating characteristics a keen, dependable memory. There is no attribute of success more important."

\* \* \* \*

### A Good Memory Is Not a Gift

A great many people have the idea that the ability to remember a large number of faces, facts and figures is a gift—that you have to come by it naturally. Nothing could be further from the truth. Any man, woman or child of average intelligence can easily and quickly acquire a dependable memory.

When David M. Roth, the famous memory expert, first determined to cultivate his memory he did it because he had probably the poorest memory of any man he ever knew. He actually couldn't remember a man's name twenty seconds. He forgot so many things that he knew he couldn't succeed unless he did learn to remember.

Today there are over ten thousand people in the United States whom Mr. Roth has met at different times—most of them only once—whom he can instantly name on sight.

Mr. Roth can, and has, hundreds of times at dinners and lectures asked fifty or sixty people to tell him their names and telephone numbers, and then, after turning his back while they changed seats, has picked each one out by name and told him his telephone number and business connection.

These are only a few of the scores of other equally "impossible" things that Mr. Roth can do—and yet years ago he couldn't remember a man's name twenty seconds.

### Have Downright Fun While Learning

Mr. Roth's system which he has developed through years of study, and which he

has taught in class to hundreds of business men and others throughout the country in person, is so easy that a twelve-year-old child can learn it, and it is more real fun than any game you play solely for pleasure.

Not only will you enjoy every moment you spend on the Course but so will your entire family—even small children can join in the fun.

### A Better Memory in One Evening

You get results in the first few moments. Fifteen minutes after you start the first lesson you will see a decided difference in your power to remember. No other course in any subject has ever been devised that accomplishes such quick, tangible results.

And a single evening spent on the first lesson will absolutely double your memory power—and may do even more just as it has for thousands of others.

Just think what this will mean to you—to have twice as good a memory—to have a memory that will enable you instantly to see a new world of facts, figures, faces, addresses, phone numbers, selling points, data and all kinds of mental pictures with less than one hundredth of the effort you now spend in trying to remember without success.

The reason Mr. Roth can guarantee to double your memory in one evening is because he gives you the boiled down, crystallized secret right at the start—then how far you care to go in further multiplying your ability to remember will depend simply on how far you want to go—you can easily and quickly develop your memory to such an extent, that you can do everything Mr. Roth can do. He makes the act of remembering an easy, natural, automatic process of the mind.

### You Need Never Forget Again

Thousands of sales have been lost because the salesman forgot some selling point that would have closed the order. Many men when they are called upon to speak, fail to put over their message or to make a good impression because they have been unable to remember just what they wanted to say.

Many decisions involving thousands of dollars have been made unwisely because the man responsible didn't remember all the facts bearing on the situation, and thus used poor judgment. In fact, there isn't a day but that the average business man forgets to do from one to a dozen things that would have increased his profits. There are no greater words in the English language descriptive of business inefficiency than the two little words, "I forgot."

After a few hours spent with Mr. Roth's Course the fear as well as the tragedy of forgetting will have passed forever. You will be fairly amazed and fascinated at the new sense of confidence and power that will be yours.

Not only that, but you will have a sense of freedom that you never felt before. You will be forever freed of the memorandum pad, the notebook, and other artificial helps to which most of us are slaves.

### You Will Learn to Remember Instantly

Names and Faces  
What You Read  
Speeches You Hear  
Talks  
Business Details  
Selling Points  
Legal Points  
Conversations  
Pictures  
History and Dates  
Streets and Numbers

Business Figures  
Statistics  
Facts  
References  
Sermons and Lectures  
Business Reports  
Good Stories  
School Lessons  
Household Duties  
Business Appointments  
Social Appointments

### Evidence

C. Louis Allen, President of the Pyrene Manufacturing Company, says of Mr. Roth's Course:

"Now that the Roth Memory Course is finished, I want to tell you how much I have enjoyed the study of this most fascinating subject. Usually these courses involve a great deal of drudgery, but this has been nothing but pure pleasure all the way through. I have derived much benefit from taking the course of instruction and feel that I shall continue to strengthen my memory. That is the best part of it. I shall be glad of an opportunity to recommend your work to my friends."

Fifty other letters like this are in our booklet, "How to Improve the Memory." Sent free with the Course.

### Try Before You Buy

So confident are the publishers, the Independent Corporation, of the remarkable value of the Roth Memory Course to every reader of this magazine that they want you to test out his system in your own home before you decide to buy. The Course must sell itself to you by actually increasing your memory before you obligate yourself to spend a penny.

### Only \$5 If You Keep It

Mr. Roth's fee for personal instruction to classes limited to fifty members is \$1,000, but in order to secure nation-wide distribution for the Roth Memory Mail Course in a single season the publishers have put the price at only \$5—a lower figure than any course of its kind has ever been sold for before and which contains the very same material in permanent form as is given in the personal \$1,000 Course.

And bear in mind—you don't have to pay even the small fee asked unless after a test in your own home you decide that you want to keep it.

### Send No Money

Don't send a single penny. Merely fill out and mail the coupon. By return post, all charges prepaid, the complete Roth Memory Course will be sent to your home.

Study it one evening—more if you like—then if you feel that you can not afford to keep this great aid to more dollars—to bigger responsibilities—to fullest success in life, mail it back to the publishers within five days and you will owe nothing.

If a better memory means only one-tenth as much to you as it has to thousands of other business men and women, mail the coupon today—NOW—but don't put it off and forget—as those who need the Course the very worst are apt to do. Send the coupon in or write a letter now before the low introductory price is withdrawn.

### FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

## Independent Corporation

Division of Business Education, 119 West 40th St., New York  
Publishers of The Independent (and Harper's Weekly)

Please send me the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either remail the course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$5.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

.....

Ind. 468





The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter. Copyright, 1918, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building, Chicago

# The Independent

Founded 1848

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Treasurer

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## J U S T A W O R D

The War Emergency Section of the United States Department of Labor, formerly conducted by Miss Marie Obenhauer, which was referred to in The Independent of March 16, 1918, has been merged with the newly created United States Employment Service with Mrs. Hilda M. Richards as chief of the Woman's Division. Correspondence about this service should be addressed to Mrs. Richards, Woman's Division, United States Employment Service, Washington, D. C.

The Independent last December made the suggestion that a star of gold replace the star of blue on our service flags to memorialize a man whose life was given for his country in the war. This suggestion, in common with several others such as a black star on the flag or a different emblem, has been widely discussed in the last few months. The following press dispatch from Washington gives semiofficial backing to The Independent's suggestion:

Washington, March 22.—A gold star on a service flag will be the mark that shows a son or brother has made the utmost sacrifice for the country.

Tho there has been no official action, the suggestion has been accepted generally, and army officers and War Department officials indorse the idea.

## C A P I T A L C O P Y

Nearly 4400 boys to help in war emergency production this year are needed by farmers in thirty counties in Indiana.

Twelve thousand acres of irrigation land will be thrown open to development in two beautiful valleys in Colorado by public drawings on March 29 and April 16. Crops for this year are expected therefrom.

The Senate has received petitions signed by 75,000 citizens of Michigan, Louisiana and North Dakota asking the enactment of drastic laws for persons and organizations dealing in pro-German or disloyal propaganda.

A great many persons do not realize that a possible fine of \$10,000 or two years imprisonment awaits those who ship goods abroad by parcel post without a license. The Committee on Public Information wants this warning published broadcast.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, has issued the following: "Tax slackers will be prosecuted as vigorously and relentlessly under the war revenue act as draft slackers were prosecuted under the selective service act. The aid of all good citizens is invoked in bringing to justice the man who deliberately seeks to evade his just share of the war burden."

The Foreign Relations Committee has recently considered the treaty negotiated between the United States and Great Britain under which men of military age of either country residing in the other may be subjected to the draft. No conclusion was reached, but it was intimated that the treaty probably will be favorably reported by a practically unanimous vote of the committee.

## CONTENTS FOR APRIL 6, 1918

Volume 94, Number 3618

### EDITORIALS

Five Million Men .....	6
In a Dark Hour .....	7
Militarism Naked and Unashamed .....	7
Disinterested Devils .....	7
Shopping-Time Saving .....	8
Field Marshal Haig (Portrait)...	7
Unite and Win .....	5
By George Creel .....	

The Message of the Hour.....	9
From the British Government to the American People .....	

### THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Hindenburg's Drive .....	10
The Movements of the Armies..	10
The Mystery Gun .....	11
Americans in the Fight.....	11
British Opinion .....	12
German Opinion .....	12
The Great War (Chronology)..	12
General Wood on America's Duty .....	12
An Explosion in the Senate....	13
The Airplane Situation.....	13
Silence versus Publicity.....	14
Our Shipbuilding Progress.....	14
The New Liberty Loan.....	15

The Deciding Factor .....	16
By Henry Woodhouse .....	

The Biggest Battle in History....	17
By The Military Critic of The Independent .....	

The Western Front (Map).....	18
------------------------------	----

While the Battle Rages.....	20
Staff Correspondence from Washington .....	

The Independent-Harper's Weekly News-Pictorial .....	21
--	----

The Stranger Within Our Gates..	25
By Arthur M. Wolfson .....	

### THE COUNTRYSIDE NUMBER

Built-in Furniture .....	27
By Abbott McClure and Harold D. Eberlein .....	

The House Comfortable (Pictures) .....	29
--	----

Chintzes and Cretonnes.....	30
By George Leland Hunter .....	

These Will Help You Keep Your Cook (Pictures).....	32
--	----

Taking Efficiency Into the Kitchen .....	33
By Mildred Maddocks .....	

My Patch of Peas .....	34
By H. W. Darr .....	

Planting Your Potatoes.....	35
By Hugh Findlay .....	

What to Do in April.....	36
By Hugh Findlay .....	

The Poultry Yard in April....	40
By E. I. Farrington .....	

A Practical Birdman .....	44
---------------------------	----

The Patriot Who Owns a Car....	38
By John Eustis .....	

### THE NEW BOOKS

Pelle The Conqueror .....	51
---------------------------	----

The Long Trick .....	52
The U. P. Trail .....	52

The Independent Lesson Plans...	56
---------------------------------	----

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON**—I am a political suicide.

**AUGUSTINE BIBBELL**—The world is sick of autocratic monarchs.

**GERALD STANLEY LEE**—It was halfness that brought on the war.

**JULIAN STREET**—If Hamlet is unbalanced so also is Pollyanna.

**W. J. BRYAN**—The Lord made me for utility rather than for beauty.

**SIR JOSEPH COMPTON-RICKETT**—The essence of modern war is surprise.

**PRIMA DONNA GALLI-CURCI**—I do not think I shall ever have the perfect voice.

**PRESIDENT CHANG**—I am guilty of ignorance of men, I am lacking in foresight.

**HILAIRE BELLOC**—The Polish nation will either be the check or the prey of Germany.

**DR. FRANK CRANE**—Privilege is ugly anywhere, but among children it is bitter.

**UPTON SINCLAIR**—There are thousands of people all over the country who read what I write.

**CORRA HARRIS**—The world does come to an end every hundred years or so and history proves it.

**HON. ELIHU ROOT**—The controlling idea is that what we want for Congress is the quality of loyalty.

**DOROTHY MASON**—A hall to be impressive should contain at least one distinctive piece of furniture.

**SECRETARY MCADOO**—I want the railroad officers and employees to get the spirit of this new era.

**MAJOR-GEN. H. A. GREEN**—The Germans may bend our line, but, by Heaven, they can never break it.

**OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD**—To deny a man the right to his conscience is the highest form of treason to the American state.

**EZRA POUND**—I dreamt that I was God Himself whom heavenly joy immerses, and all the angels sat about and praised my verses.

**CARL W. ACKERMAN**—Until today Germany has not been fighting the Allies. Germany has been attacking each nation separately.

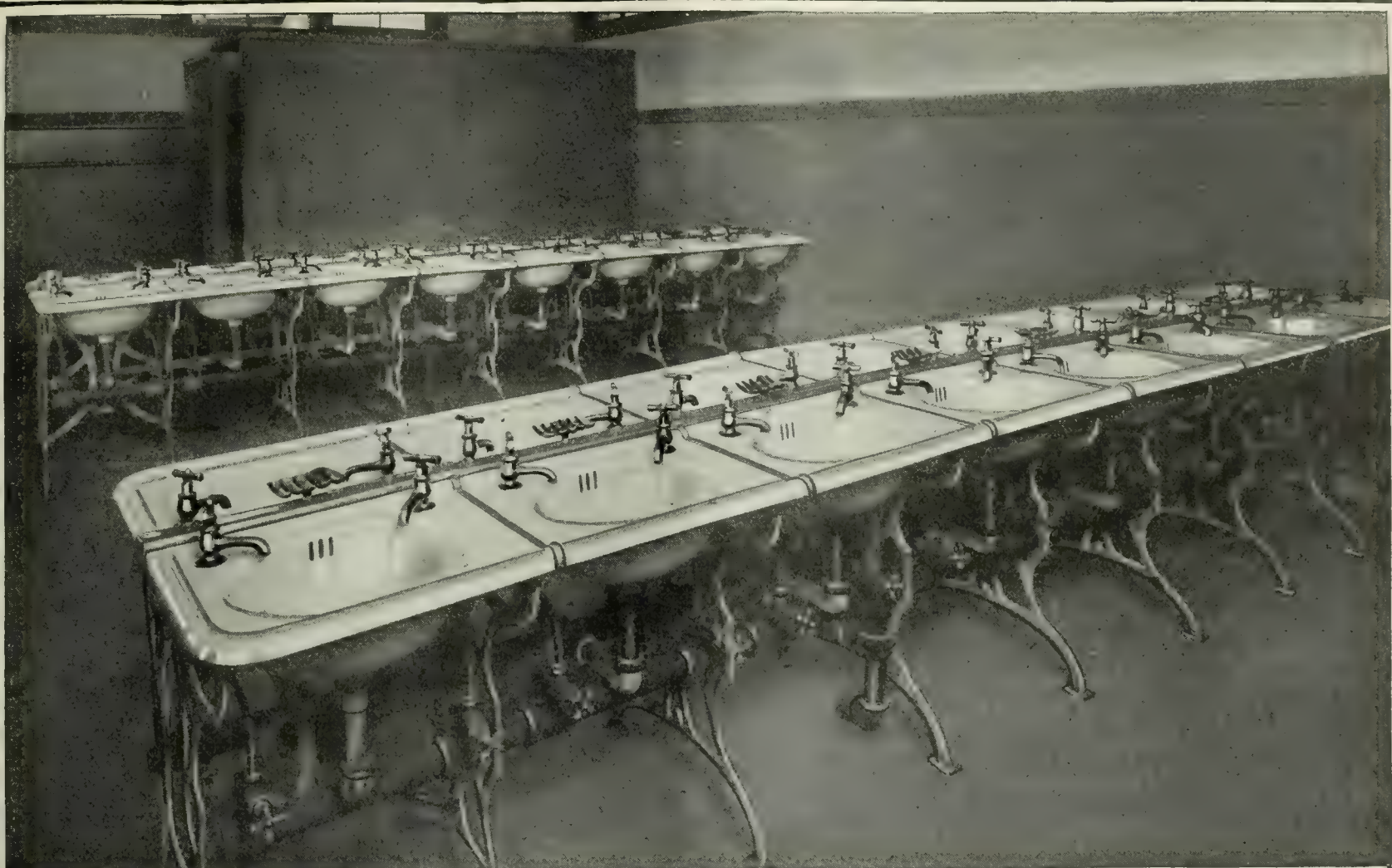
**DR. PAUL LENSCH**—Germany will have won the war if she does not lose it, but England will have lost the war if she does not win it.

**COLONEL ROOSEVELT**—I wish our people would understand what a dreadful misfortune it has been for the whole world to have had America for the last three and a half years carrying on the "Let-George-Do-It" policy.

**SIR STEPHEN KENT**—If Great Britain had had one eighth of the great labor troubles in the past two years that the United States has had the country would have had to conclude a disgraceful peace with Germany by this time.

**COL. W. B. THOMPSON**—The United States was founded by men who came from relatively free countries. The men and women who constitute the backbone of the Russian revolutionary movement come out of prisons, out of dungeons, out of exile in Siberia.





Washroom of Remington Arms Union Metallic Co., Ilion, N. Y.

# Great Factory Installations Bear the Name "Standard"

IN the large industrial centers throughout the country—in cities and towns—wherever numbers of men and women are employed and where sanitary plumbing conditions are therefore most essential—"Standard" fixtures are found in

factories and plants of all kinds. Our ability to produce goods in large quantities makes it possible for us to meet emergencies in quick time. *Your* factory sanitation problems, if referred to us, will have speedy and intelligent handling.

## "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures

### "Standard" Wholesale Houses

In the cities marked thus (\*) at the bottom of this page there are "Standard" Wholesale Houses carrying in stock complete lines of **Supplies and Tools** for Mills, Mines and Factories—also the Water, Gas, Steam and Oil Industries. Write to, or call upon the nearest wholesale house.

for industrial plants represent a wide variety—a readiness to supply any requirement. Our free book—"Factory Sanitation"—contains advice that should be of great help in improving your own plant and increasing the efficiency of your employes. Write Dept. M for a copy of it.

"Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home represent the same high standards of quality and service and are shown in a special booklet which you are invited to write for.

### Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh Permanent Exhibits in These Cities

NEW YORK.....	35 W. 31ST	*ALTOONA.....	918 11TH
NEW YORK (EXPORT DEPT.).....	50 BROAD	*MILWAUKEE.....	95 W. WATER ST.
BOSTON.....	186 DEVONSHIRE	SAN FRANCISCO.....	149-55 BLUXOME
PHILADELPHIA.....	1215 WALNUT	LOS ANGELES.....	671 MESQUIT
WASHINGTON.....	SOUTHERN BLDG.	*LOUISVILLE.....	319 W. MAIN
*PITTSBURGH.....	439-449 WATER	*NASHVILLE.....	315 TENTH AVE. S.
PITTSBURGH.....	106 SIXTH	*NEW ORLEANS.....	846 BARONNE
*CHICAGO.....	14-30 N. PEORIA	*HOUSTON.....	PRESTON & SMITH
*ST. LOUIS.....	100 N. FOURTH	*DALLAS.....	1200-1206 JACKSON
*CLEVELAND.....	4409 EUCLID	*SAN ANTONIO.....	212 LOSOYA
CINCINNATI.....	633 WALNUT	*FORT WORTH.....	828-830 MONROE
*TOLEDO.....	311-321 ERIE	KANSAS CITY.....	RIDGE ARCADE
*COLUMBUS.....	243-255 S. THIRD	*TORONTO, CAN.....	59 E. RICHMOND
*CANTON.....	1106 SECOND ST. N. E.	*HAMILTON, CAN.....	20 W. JACKSON
*YOUNGSTOWN.....	458 W. FEDERAL	DETROIT OFFICE.....	HAMMOND BLDG.
*WHEELING.....	3120-30 JACOBS	CHICAGO OFFICE.....	KARPEN BLDG.
*ERIE.....	128 W. TWELFTH		



## STERLING SILVERWARE ENRICHES BOTH THE HOME AND YOU

At this period of the year when womankind, taking her cue from Spring, is busy re-arranging the home and finding new opportunities to add to its attractiveness and to improve its service

### GORHAM STERLING SILVERWARE

is both an inspiration and an investment, for it enriches the home by its utility and beauty, and enriches the possessor by the lifetime length of its service and its permanent intrinsic worth.

### GORHAM STERLING SILVERWARE

is sold by leading jewelers everywhere and bears this trade-mark



# THE GORHAM COMPANY

SILVERSMITHS AND GOLDSMITHS

## NEW YORK

WORKS - PROVIDENCE AND NEW YORK



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



## UNITE AND WIN

This is the eighth message from the United States Government to the American people. Presented each week in The Independent by George Creel, Chairman of Committee on Public Information, appointed by President Wilson

**T**HE German drive on the western front was forced upon the German high command by the German people. They were tired of victories that meant nothing. They had refused to be cheered by the success in northern Italy. They had not taken heart from the collapse of Russia. They wanted a victory that would seem final. And it could be obtained only in France.

Having decided to make the attack in France, the Kaiser and his generals had to enhearten the German people and the German army to the effort. A new Verdun was to be assaulted, but the supply of silent confidence had been exhausted. The Verdun drive had been launched as a surprise with every advantage of military secrecy. Those days are past in Germany. There was not the necessary morale for another such campaign. That morale had to be produced by a sort of public inflation of popular hope.

Hence all the official announcements of a supreme effort that was to carry Germany to victory. Hence the advertisement of preparation, the invitation to newspaper correspondents to see the show, the announcement that Hindenburg and Ludendorff and the Kaiser and the Crown Prince would be personally on the ground. Hence also the new uniforms for the troops, and even the long distance gun to bombard Paris with ridiculously inadequate small shells.

That gun is what the Allies call a "propaganda gun." It is used to carry home the boast to Germany: "We are bombarding Paris." It was designed to make the neutrals cry: "A gun that carries seventy-six miles! Wonderful! Terrifying! Let us be careful!" And it was planned to frighten the weak-hearted among the Allies into saying: "The Germans can do anything! Seventy-six miles! What's the use?"

After the first alarm in Paris, the nursemaids refused to leave the Bois with their charges when the shells began to fall.

At the beginning of the war, the French had a saying: "It is merely a question of killing enough Germans." And the French have never changed their opinion on that point. They welcome this new German attack as an opportunity to kill more Germans. The British receive it in the same spirit. They are not considering the territory lost or won. They are counting only the casualties. They are giving ground, but exacting payment for it. They are not asking for victories. They are willing to let the Germans take what they please in that line as long as the Germans pay too much for it. They are satisfied if the Germans will only continue to come on, in their famous mass formations against the guns of the Allies. The British first line, before St. Quentin, was held only by outposts. The point where

the drive would strike was known and the British had orders to inflict all possible punishment but to save themselves—to fight a retiring battle and slaughter the enemy as he advanced.

From that point of view, the new German drive is "just what we want," as the French Premier says.

It has other aspects for America. It means an increased effort and greater burden for the United States. Even if the Germans are beaten disastrously, the losses will not be all on the German side, and the Allied losses in men and material and fighting power will have to be made up by us. The conflict will be brought just so much nearer to us. It will have to be taken just so much more seriously by us. It will have to be met with a proportionately stiffer resistance and a more compact unity.

The German sympathizers in America have been taking advantage of every class quarrel and religious dissension and racial problem and political quarrel, in order to divide and disunite us. They are encouraging the campaign against price-fixing and persuading the farmer that he has a grievance in his \$2.20 wheat. They have thousands of propagandists among the negroes, exciting them with stories of impossible atrocities committed against the colored people in the South. They are equally busy with attempts to incite the whites to negro lynchings, even while they are assuring the negro that under the Kaiser the colored race will have social equality with the whites. They are circulating anti-Catholic literature on the one hand, and, on the other, spreading circumstantial stories of Government discrimination against Catholics in the army camps. Men like Walter Woolke in the *Sunset Magazine* of San Francisco are exasperating the labor problem by attacking the workingmen with charges of disloyalty, and by misrepresenting conditions in the shipyards. German agents are at work inciting the I. W. W., organizing leagues of conscientious objectors, and preaching violence in the West, while other German agents are leading mobs to tar and feather the victims of this German propaganda of social unrest. Every sort of lie about the Government and its war measures is being circulated for the purpose of weakening the faith of the people in the men who are conducting the war—lies about the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the War Department, the Navy, the Shipping Board, the Red Cross and all else. By such means, the unity with which we entered the conflict has been disintegrated. The menace of the German drive on the western front should solidify us.

It is a drive against us. It has been undertaken, now, to destroy our Allies before our strength can reach the battle-



field. If the Germans could win, the defeat would be our defeat and the consequences as terrible for us as for any country that is opposed to German domination. There can no longer be any doubt of German purpose. That has been settled by the terms of peace offered to Russia and by the invasion of Russia that has continued since the peace was signed. It was "Downfall or World Dominion" for the German Empire when the war began. It is only "World Dominion" that the Imperial German Government plans now

—dominion not merely over Russia and Belgium and Rumania and Serbia, but over France and Italy and Great Britain, too, and over America. If we cannot unite in opposition to the German drive in France as the Italians were united by the German drive in the North, we cannot succeed in defending ourselves. It is, so far, the most serious hour of the war for us. "Divide and conquer" is the maxim of the German army and the German propagandist. "Unite and win" must be ours.

---

*For what avail the plough or sail,  
Or land or life, if freedom fail?*

---

## FIVE MILLION MEN!

THE Great Battle has for the American nation one supremely vital lesson. Success in the Great War demands men. It is because Germany has the manpower in overflowing measure that Hindenburg has been able to launch his terrific drive with such promise of success. When the German drive is stopped, it will be by men. The greatest battle of all history resolves itself at the last into a naked struggle between two masses of men. Other things being equal, man power will win.

A battle may be lost because of weakness in other directions. Disaster may flow from lack of munitions, from deficiencies in communications, in strategy, in leadership. But no battle can be won without men.

If the Allies had been able to confront the onrushing Germans with equal forces, there need never have been a moment's question of the outcome. In a modern attack against a highly organized system of cunningly planned and strongly fortified trenches, supported by heavy masses of artillery, the odds are all against the offensive. One man with rifle or machine gun behind a parapet is worth several coming unprotected across the pitiless spaces of No Man's Land. But the preponderance of attacking forces can become too great for even the most strongly entrenched defenders to withstand. Without enough men, no trenches or guns will stem the tide.

As we scan with anxious eyes the news reports of the Great Battle, and study on the map the slowly backward shifting line that marks the fateful recoil of the forces that fight for democracy and humanity, we can only regret with bitterness and humility that America's contribution to that heroically resisting line is practically negligible. There may be a handful of Americans fighting shoulder to shoulder with their brothers of England and France. There can be no more than that. What would Americans not give if our share in the resistance to that demoniac onrush were commensurate with our national greatness and proportioned to what we have at stake?

In the midst of the terrible battle two messages come to us from across the seas, to which we must harken with attentive minds. The Premier of England sends to the people of America a word of urgency and forcefulness:

*"In war, time is vital. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of getting American reinforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible space of time."*

To this appeal from the leader of the nation whose invincible navy has kept our shores inviolate for three years and a half and whose men have poured out their blood in torrents in the cause that we now recognize to be our own, we cannot turn a deaf or an unheeding ear. Men we must send, with all the speed we may and in numbers limited only by the means of transport.

The other message comes from one of our own. General

Leonard Wood, senior Major General of the United States Army and former Chief of its General Staff, comes back from France to tell us that we should have two million men in France this year, and a further force of three million men behind them here if Germany is to be defeated.

General Wood is an experienced, skilled and able soldier. His judgment on a matter of military policy is beyond question sound. His counsel is not to be lightly weighed nor wantonly cast aside.

How near are we to the mark set by General Wood? In his article in *The Independent* last week Mr. George Creel told the facts:

The Regular Army, from a scant 128,000, has grown to 513,000; the National Guard in Federal Service has expanded from 80,446 to 450,000; and a half million young Americans are in the National Army. That is to say, within a year the army of the United States has grown from 9524 officers and 202,510 men to 123,801 officers and 1,528,924 men.

We have then one million and a half in all. We should have five million—more than three times as many. Secretary Baker has said that we are to have half a million men in France early this year. We should have three times as many more before the year is out.

We are not getting men, training men, sending men fast enough. We must have a new plan on a more extended scale with a greater impetus. We must get men into training camps in numbers that exceed anything we have yet attempted. We must put them thru the mill of preparation with vigor and speed. We must get them over to France, to complete their training there and then to fling the implacable defiance of America into the teeth of the Kaiser's men.

Objections will be raised to such a program. There is no objection that cannot be met if we are sufficiently determined to accomplish the result.

It will be said that we have not the training camps to hold the men. But Mr. Creel last week told us how cantonments can be built and camps prepared when America wants to do it:

For the training of these men there had to be provided almost instantly sixteen cantonments, great cities of wood and steel complete in every municipal detail. On May 7 the order to select sites was given; on June 15 building began; and within ninety days after the driving of the first nail the first selected men entered the cantonments.

It will be said that we have not the uniforms, the blankets, and the other equipment. They can be manufactured. There is plenty of wool now going into civilians' clothing, plenty of machinery now being used to make clothes for men and women in civil life, that could be spared for military purpose the minute we make up our minds that a great army shall be raised and clothed.



It will be said that we lack the ships. They are being built. Chairman Hurley, in an address in New York last week, told of the splendid progress that is being made with our shipbuilding program. If he is right, before the year is out we shall have the ships.

It will be said that to take the young men from our industries in the necessary numbers and keep them in training for the long time until they could be sent across would be a deplorable blow to our industrial effectiveness. But we have not yet scratched the surface of the woman power of America. Just as fast as it is needed it will flow into whatever channels open to it with the call of imperative need. We have not yet begun to realize that what is now done by men we can do in some other way or do without. A visitor to Paris more than two years ago saw shop after shop boarded up and decorated with the simple legend, "Closed on account of mobilization." Where, in this country, has anything yet been "closed on account of the selective draft"?

It will be said—but what may not be said.

There is but one thing to say.

The cause needs men. England asks for men. France asks for men. Victory demands men.

We will send men.

"We are coming, brothers in arms, five million Americans strong."

## MILITARISM NAKED AND UNASHAMED

IN the midst of the great battle the German Emperor is said to have been deeply impressed by the terrible devastation in the battle area. He is reported to have said to General von Ludendorff:

How glad we should be that our country has been spared such terrible things. Why did we succeed in keeping the fighting beyond our frontiers? Because before the war we always urged the need of armaments. When mankind changes these things also will change, but first mankind must begin to change.

The Kaiser is doing his best to convince us that militarism will not be eliminated from the world with the consent of the present rulers of Germany. They must be defeated by force of arms first. German militarism wears no mask. It is time that we began to believe the evidence of our eyes and ears.

## IN A DARK HOUR

ONCE more, as in the dark days of August, 1914, the cause of freedom and democracy, justice and humanity, faces a supreme trial. Then we were spectators; now we are partakers of the peril. With what mind and with what heart shall we meet this hour?

Our first emotion must be one of humility. Because we were slow to see this fight as ours, because we were long in recognizing the reality of the German menace to all that we hold most sacred, our gallant allies must meet this greatest assault with but little of immediate help from the man power of America.

We must shake ourselves free from careless optimism. It is the greatest war machine the world has ever seen that launches its augmented strength against the devoted ranks of our allies. We can only pray that the lines will hold. The event is still shrouded in the mists.

We must clear our minds no less of black pessimism. The world has never beheld purer consecration and more heroic determination than infuses the souls of the men who "stand at Armageddon and battle for the Lord." What man can do, the bulldog breed of Britain and the fine flower of France will achieve. It may even be that America's "first hundred thousand" will have its opportunity to show the American "fighting edge" before this grim matter has been played out. With such champions, fighting in so good a cause, it were craven to despair.

But what can we others do, standing impotent half a world away? We can "here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain." We can tune our hearts anew to the determination that, come what may come, we shall go thru to the end. We can multiply and accelerate our preparations as tho it were to be our lot at the last to fight the German horror single handed and alone. We can reconsecrate ourselves to the conviction that the world cannot endure permanently half German and half free.

## DISINTERESTED DEVILS

MANY modern people are inclined to fight shy of the old theological term "sin" and substitute some word or phrase supposed to be equivalent, such as "selfishness," "anti-social conduct" or "arrested development of the moral consciousness." Since sin by any other name is just as bad, there is no reason to fear that the rapid disappearance of the word from sermons and articles is any sign of growing insensitiveness to the presence of evil. But there is reason to regret that the new terms which have displaced "sin" are so inadequate.

Selfishness, for example, is often described as the sole cause of all moral evil. The good man, we hear, sacrifices himself for others; the bad man seeks his own immediate profit. It may be conceded that most wicked acts have been performed for the benefit of the person committing them, but, on the other hand, some of the most appalling acts of devilishness ever committed were as little calculated to profit the evil-doer as to benefit his victims. Many crimes find an easy explanation in the love of money, of comfort, of beauty, of pleasure, or in the satisfaction of hate or jealousy. These may be called the personal or selfish sins. But there is a dreadful list of impersonal crimes; whose origin must be sought in the abstract love of power, in the bullying instinct which delights in cruelty for its own sake, or in the fanatical devotion to the interests of others which will lead men to do for the sake of Fatherland, of Holy Church, of a business corporation, of a labor union, of a political party or even of a college football team what nothing could have induced them to do for their own profit. There is an altruism of evil as well as an altruism of good. We may illustrate this by two brief pictures, not of individuals but of well-known types.

The scene is Spain in the sixteenth century. An Inquisitor has just entrapped a heretic by an elaborate series of deceits ending in a broken pledge of safe-conduct. The Inquisitor is about to question his victim by means of the rack, preparatory to roasting him at the stake. The Inquisitor is a bad man, if perfidy and cruelty are evils, but he is not a selfish man. He sleeps in a stone cell, wears a hair shirt, lives on bread and water, spends his nights in prayer and vigil and inflicts more savage tortures on his own body than on that of any heretic he ever examined.

The scene is Germany in the twentieth century. A diplomat has just concluded a treaty devoting (as he well knows) several hundred thousand Christians to Turkish massacre. He has supervised the distribution among various neutral nations of every weapon of demoralization from lying propaganda to bombs and poison; he has tricked nations into war by forged documents; he has decreed that the women and children of one province shall be enslaved to work under the lash in the munitions factories of their conquerors and that the women and children of another province shall be robbed of their gathered crops and left to starve. This diplomat, like the Spanish Inquisitor, is a bad but not a selfish man. He lives within a very modest salary from the State and has resisted every temptation to enrich himself by graft. He is austere in his personal habits and strictly honorable in his personal relations. He has sent his own sons forth to die in the war which he provoked and





FIELD MARSHAL HAIG

has himself been under fire while inspecting the front. Ambition is his strongest selfish motive, and yet he has more than once sacrificed honors, office and reputation to shield the blunders of his official superiors. Apart from his self-sacrificing devotion to the Fatherland, in whose service he has grown gray with incessant toil, he would be a very fine fellow. He does the Devil's work with the same single-minded loyalty that a saint brings to the work of God.

## SHOPPING TIME SAVING

**N**OW that we have artificial-light-saving—curiously miscalled “daylight saving”—added to the coal-saving, wheat-saving, meat-saving, paper-saving, and freight-saving, it seems appropriate to call attention to an ingenious device of an early American economist, Joseph Warren, for reducing and fairly apportioning the time spent in shopping. The “time stores” that he started in the Socialist communities at New Harmony, Indiana, and Modern Times—now Brentwood—Long Island, were equipt with clocks to measure the number of minutes absorbed in making each sale. When the clerk started to wait on a customer he set the dial and when he had finished he noted the elapsed time. He then added to the bill such part of his day's wages as corresponded to the fraction of his day that he had consumed in attending upon the customer.

This system if introduced into our department stores would speed up purchasing marvelously for the bargain hunter. On the other hand, the ladies who enjoy shopping could spend all the time they liked at the amusement, only they would pay for it by the hour as for a taxicab instead of throwing the cost of it, as now, upon the store or rather upon those who dash in, buy something and out again. The customer with a conscience would not as now be worried or hurried into an inconsiderate purchase by the thought that she was too slow in making up her mind, for she would find it worth her while to pay the extra twenty or fifty cents an hour to get just what she wanted. On the other hand, the shopgirl would cease to be impatient and snippish. It would indeed be “no trouble to show goods” if she knew she was being paid for every minute she so spent.

Which of our enterprising department stores will be the first to introduce the taximeter shopgirl?

Ille ne passeront pas! They shall not pass!

How do you like that extra hour of daylight? What do you do with it, now you have it?

South Dakota has ratified the Federal prohibition amendment without a dissenting vote in either chamber of the legislature. This is the tenth state to ratify. The legislators in the ten states stand five to one against the liquor traffic. There can be but one outcome.

Another American amusement, besides skating, feasting or theatergoing, has been banned by the war. The interpretation of prophecy, in which our forefathers took such delight, is now prohibited—that is if the interpretation points toward pacifism. Pastor Russell's posthumous work on “The Finished Mystery,” dealing, we are told—for we disclaim having a copy—with the Books of Revelation, has been confiscated in Canada and United States.

German engineers have begun the construction of a tunnel connecting Europe and Asia according to plans previously prepared. This ought not to prove a formidable undertaking since the Strait of the Dardanelles is only 1475 yards across at its narrowest point. The Hudson tunnels are 2000 yards long. The Germans have also prepared plans for a Dover-Calais tunnel but have not yet begun work on it owing to unexpected difficulty in acquiring possession of the terminals.



# THE MESSAGE OF THE HOUR

## From the British Government to the American People

### PRESENTED BY THE EARL OF READING

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE  
UNITED STATES

*Taken from a speech delivered at the Lotos  
Club, New York, March 27*

**W**E have now been engaged in war for a long period. We have struggled ever since August of 1914. We are still struggling and we shall continue to struggle until the end has come.

It is well that we should face facts. I do not believe that either you in this country or we in ours are ever the worse off for knowing the facts, even tho they may be unpalatable. We have had during the last few days conflicting currents of anxiety which have no doubt stirred you, as they have stirred our people, to the depths. We have had an enemy who has concentrated his attacks upon our forces with the object of driving us to a surrender of large bodies of our troops and to break our lines so as to compel on our part the acceptance of a peace at the dictation of Germany.

The attacks have been heavy; we have been driven from positions which we held. The enemy has been enabled to do this by withdrawing masses of troops from Russia, assisted by the artillery which he has got, not only from there but also from Austria, all flung upon the part of the line which was held by the British troops. Deeds of valor have been done; acts of prodigious valor have been accomplished daily. Many of them, alas, must remain unsung; but in the end the epic will be written which will, I verily believe, prove the record of one of the glorious chapters of British arms. Our men have been compelled to give ground in consequence of sheer weight of numbers of men and guns. If you read the stories that are daily appearing in your press you will know some of the deeds which our people have been called upon to perform. I am not going to enumerate them, for the best of all reasons, that I know not the details; they have not yet been chronicled. But I do know this, and I have no hesitation in saying it to you, speaking, as I do, as an Englishman and as the representative of my nation, that we have withstood the attacks of the enemy; that we have held our line under circumstances which may well redound to the credit of any nation which may be called upon to submit to like attacks. In particular, what has held our people together is the dogged determination, the grim tenacity of our people. When speaking of it I will, if I may, give you a message which I have received by cable today from Mr. Lloyd George, our Prime Minister. He says:

**“W**E are at the crisis of the war. Attacked by an immense superiority of German troops, our army has been forced to retire. The retirement has been carried out methodically before the pressure of a steady succession of fresh German reserves, which are suffering enormous losses. The situation is being faced with splendid courage and resolution. The dogged pluck of our troops has for the moment checked the ceaseless onrush of the enemy, and the French have now joined in the struggle. But this battle, the greatest and most momentous in the history of the world, is only just beginning. Throught it French and British are buoyed up with the knowledge that the great Republic to the West will neglect no effort which can hasten its troops and its ships to Europe. In war, time is vital. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of getting American reinforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible space of time.”

Possibly it is difficult for the American people—with all your sympathy and with all your sensitiveness—to understand exactly the feelings of us who have been in this war so long; who have lost so many; who have all suffered in the same way, and who are all anxious at the present moment as to the lives of those who are doing battle on the front at this moment. It is difficult indeed to picture to yourselves what all this means to us; but you are about to learn it. You have your troops now in France, you are sending constantly more and more troops, you are taking your part in the line. You are preparing now for any onslaught which may be made upon you. You will have to go thru the same kind of suffering which we have had to endure. You will not shrink from it, as we have not shrunk from it; you will not flinch from sacrifice, as we have not flinched from it. You will do your duty—I believe in my innermost heart—as we have tried to do ours.

These are the days of realities. They are the days of grim earnestness. They are the moments when men realize that life is something real, and that there can be no play. They are moments when we are becoming impressed more and more that ideals are worth striving for, that they are worth sacrifices, that lives must be cheerfully spent if they end in the realization of those great ideals which tend to make humanity noble.

**A**ND now, as this fight continues, let me remind you that there is that in the British people which you know so well, having, if I may be permitted for once to remind you, had common ancestors of British stock—that when once they had made up their minds, when once they had set their will and purpose, that they will hold on to the end, that they will never give way, and that in this particular instance there is the added force, the strength of which it is difficult for man to gauge—that is, that they know that their cause is just.

Our men are like yours, in the main not trained soldiers—men who were civilians, just as yours were, only a little while ago and who did not think that they would ever be called upon to don a military uniform. All sections of the community joined with us originally in volunteering their services, for it was only at a late stage that we had to have recourse to conscription. All sections of the community are now soldiers doing their share, and it is indeed one of the marvels of the day at which I never cease myself to wonder, that there should be so many men who do deeds which at one time were thought to be associated with the few, but which, nevertheless, are the proud heritage, I believe, of our common stock—deeds which are the result of an inborn

**It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of getting American reinforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible space of time.—Premier Lloyd George.**

valor and of a fixed determination which knows not the meaning of giving in.

I think now of the efforts that will be required before this struggle is ended. Do let us remember, as we have tried to remember it in my country, that it is not only courage and enthusiasm for the war that are required, it is the effort of every single man and woman in the country. Everything that human ingenuity can bring to bear in this struggle must be accomplished. All the resources which can be organized and mustered for the common purpose must be brought together and must be used. All that men can do must be done. That is the lesson which we have learned. It is the lesson we are trying to teach our people. It is the lesson, I believe, which must be learned everywhere where there is war, for this war is a war in which it is idle to speak of nations being involved—it is a war in which the very sacred principles upon which humanity is based are at stake.

It is incalculable what the result would be if, indeed, we were to fail. We cannot fail, because if we did humanity would stagger and be crushed. But I do not for one moment contemplate a possible failure. I see before me in you, my countrymen and our Allies, the assistance which is being given, and will continue in ever-increasing magnitude to be afforded us by this great republic.

I speak for my country when I say to you in conclusion that we have no fear, we have no doubt, we are not shaken in our faith, we are as resolute as ever, we are determined that, come what may, we will fight on as we are fighting for liberty—that which is dearer even than life itself.

Together you in America and we of Great Britain and the Allies can do so much, now that we are together, that no human being, however great his foresight, can, in my judgment, measure it. I have stood from the first moment, staggered at the immensity of the problem when striving to picture to myself what you and we together can accomplish—you with your ideals, with your great traditions of liberty, with your battles ever for liberty and for liberty alone—we with our traditions, with our past history, with our clarified visions, with our ideals, the same as yours. We can now walk with you in the path which all humans with great ideals would wish to tread.

**T**OGETHER we can secure almost all that is worth having; together we can accomplish much that hitherto seemed impossible. Together we can work for liberty, for democracy; together we can always manage to maintain the peace of the world. In my view there is nothing greater in the world's vision at the present moment than your great nation and mine assembled together, fighting for the common cause, shedding our blood together for the common ideal, determined, as we are, together to win a common victory, all struggling and striving with all our might and main, not for aggression of any country, not for any dynastic victory, not for one sovereignty being greater than another, but in order that we may still continue together to pursue the path of peace, of justice, of liberty, that in the end it may be said that we with our allies have done that which seemed impossible—that is, we managed to secure peace for humanity and for the world.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Hindenburg's Drive

The big offensive for which the Germans for months have been openly preparing and boasting about was started on the morning of March 21. It was directed against the southern end of the British front between Arras and La Fère, an extent of about fifty miles. The artillery preparation was brief, but intense. Guns of all sizes were used on the front, including some Austrian howitzers carrying up to twenty-eight miles, and guns of a new design that shelled Paris. Gas shells were also employed, but owing to the wind did little damage. After a few hours of bombardment the infantry moved across the open ground against the British trenches, in mass formation as at the beginning of the war. The British batteries cut them down by thousands; sometimes half of them fell, but the rest pushed on. Even their enemies were compelled to admire the coolness with which they stood under fire of the British machine guns while they cut the barbed wire with their shears. On the other hand, the German reports give full credit to the courage of the defenders, but say that they were poorly handled.

The British troops at the front were outnumbered and not being adequately supported were forced to withdraw when they were exhausted. The German line, on the other hand, was constantly replenished by fresh forces as the troops in front were used up. The German soldiers were replaced every two days, while many of the British had to fight all the week. At Ervillers nine German divisions with a thousand cannon were brought against three British divisions; before Cambrai they were eight to two. One gun to every twelve or fifteen yards is said to have been the average for most of the German line.

According to British estimates the enemy had eighty-five divisions of reserves on the western front. Of these thirty-three were brought into action on the first day, ten on the second and ten on the third. A division is now counted as 14,000 men.

During the first five days the Germans claimed the capture of about 50,000 men and a thousand guns. This is not surprising considering the extent of the ground covered and tends to confirm the British reports that no

large bodies of their troops were cut off, but that the withdrawal was conducted to an orderly manner. Isolated detachments of British troops stuck desperately to their posts and inflicted terrible slaughter upon the enemy. The British military authorities estimated their total losses for the week at 100,000 and the enemy's at 600,000.

The tanks that were first employed by the British on this front a year ago have now been adopted by the Germans. Their tanks, said to be of a new and swifter type, were introduced in the present drive and proved useful in dislodging the British batteries which the infantry could not reach. The Germans claim the capture of more than a hundred of the British tanks, some of which are now being employed against their former owners. The Germans claim to have brought down ninety-three airplanes and six captive balloons. On the other hand, at least twice as many enemy machines were lost and the British aviators did valiant service in peppering the advancing columns with their machine guns in low flights.

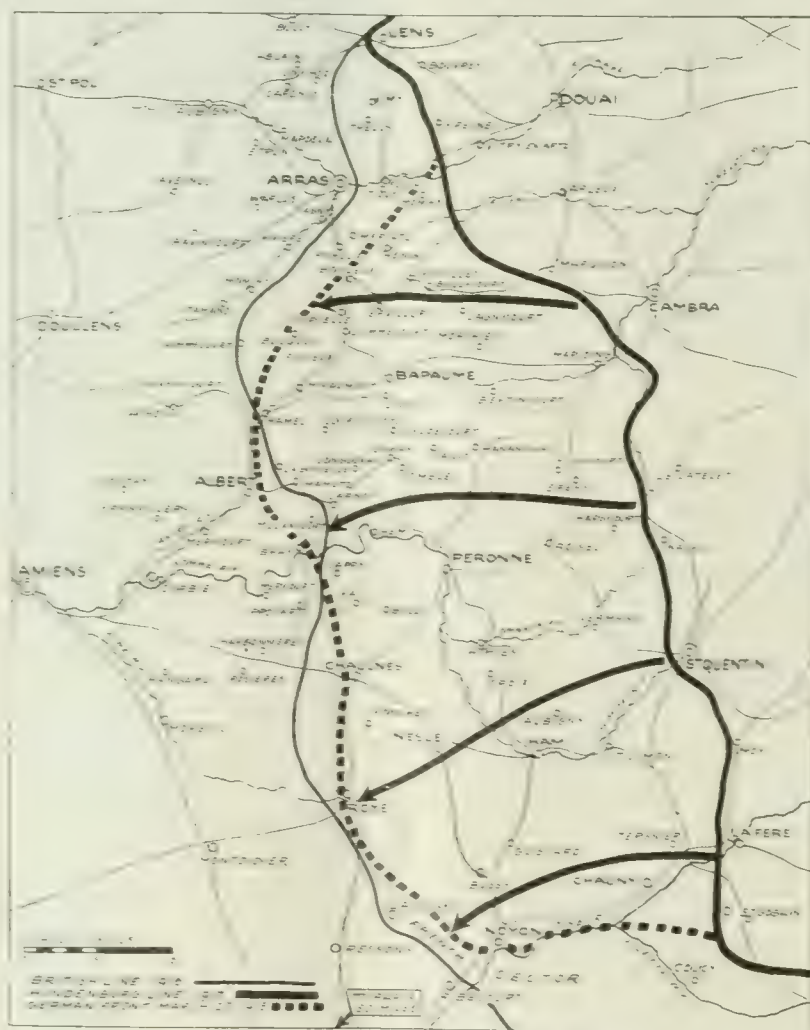
## The Movements of the Armies

The right or northern wing was under the command of the Bavarian Crown Prince Rupprecht and Generals von Bulow and von der Marwitz. Their attack was directed at Bapaume, one of the towns evacuated by the Germans a year ago and seven miles in front of the Hindenburg line.

The German Crown Prince with General von Hutier commanded the left or southern wing, which, starting from St. Quentin, crossed the Somme River at Ham. The Emperor William with Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff established his headquarters at St. Quentin, close behind and in the middle of the German front. He went forward and visited Péronne in person as soon as it was taken. Altogether fourteen generals are named in the German despatches as commanding armies engaged in this drive.

The Germans had made no secret of their intention of putting all their power into a great and, as they hoped, a decisive drive against the British line, and their elaborate preparations have been repeatedly reported. The Allied airplanes have been active in observing and impeding the progress of these preparations. In February the British correspondents announced that the Germans were laying new roads to the front and practising the tactics of open warfare which they expected to have an opportunity to display. Models of the British positions with trenches, barricades and mimic canals were laid out and the German shock troops drilled in taking them in cooperation with the new tanks. Yet the actual attack took the British by surprise, for they were not aware that such large numbers of troops had been concentrated on this sector. This was due to the fact that the Germans had detrained their reserves in Belgium and brought them to the front in six night marches.

The German advance is essentially a swing of a fifty mile line, hinged in the north of Arras, while the southern end has moved twenty miles down the Oise River. The right or north wing, moving forward below Arras, which the English hold, took by hard fighting the villages of Croisilles and Ervillers, three or four miles in front of the German line. The next column, coming from Cambrai, took the railroad town of



THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE SOMME

The German offensive, starting from the Hindenburg line (broad solid line) between Douai and La Fère had by the end of a week reached the limit indicated by the dotted line. This, as will be seen, coincides closely with the front (thin solid line) held by the British and French before they began to drive the Germans back in the first battle of the Somme, July to November, 1916. Bapaume, Péronne, Ham and Noyon, which were the objectives of the French and British in 1916, were spontaneously evacuated in February of 1917 when the Germans withdrew to the Hindenburg line, laying waste the country in between over which they have now swept. The Germans seem to be directing their drive at Amiens and they have taken Albert. The French are holding the territory south of the Oise and Ailette rivers and some Americans are reported here. The "mystery gun" bombarding Paris is supposed to be located at St. Gobain, south of La Fère



Bapaume, which the British fought so hard for in 1916 and which was evacuated by the Germans in the beginning of 1917. Further south the columns from St. Quentin captured Péronne, the ancient fortress in the bend of the river which was the objective of the French and British in the first battle of the Somme two years ago. The columns from Bapaume then converged upon Albert, in the direction of Amiens.

At Ham the Germans crossed the Somme on pontoons in face of a heavy fire. The British, finding themselves unable to hold the line here, called upon their allies for help, and in response the French took over the southern sector of the threatened line from Roye to Noyon on the Oise River. But they were not able to hold these towns against the advance of the Germans from La Fère, and were compelled to retire down stream toward Paris. On the left or southern side of the Oise the French are still steadfast.

The end of the week found the German front just about where it was fixed in the fall of 1914 when the armies became immobilized. That is to say, the Germans have regained about all the ground they had lost in three and a half years of trench fighting.

Their advance in the first three days took them substantially over the strip which Hindenburg evacuated in February, last year. Then they entered upon the old battlefield of the Somme from which they had been driven back by the French and British during the preceding year. Now they stand on the edge of new territory which they have not seen since they first swept over it in the summer of 1914.

#### The Mystery Guns

It has been the habit of the Germans to introduce a new invention in each one of their offensives, largely for the psychological effect, because all of the belligerents have been nervous lest some novel device should give them an

advantage sufficient to compensate for courage and numbers. In their attack upon the Belgian fortresses in 1914 the Germans produced the forty-two centimeter gun of unprecedented range and power. In the battle of Ypres they inaugurated gas attacks, notwithstanding the prohibition against them in the Hague rules of warfare. At Verdun they brought out the flame-throwers. Not long ago the Allies were surprised to find that a German airplane which had fallen behind their lines was equipped with Diesel engines which burn crude oil and are much more efficient than the gasoline engines.

The innovation of the present campaign is a big gun which apparently has a range of seventy-five miles. When the news first arrived that shells were being fired into the city of Paris, it was received with incredulity by the experts and with amazement by the public, for the German lines before the recent drive were sixty-two miles away from the French capital, and no gun was known which could shoot half that distance. But later reports confirm the report and shows that there were at least two such guns engaged in the regular bombardment of Paris and its suburbs. Beginning at eight o'clock on Saturday, the shells fell at intervals of twenty minutes. This was reduced to fifteen minutes on Sunday and later to nine minutes. Occasionally the shells fell one or two minutes apart, proving that there were at least two guns. Their caliber is 8.8 inches and their length 20 inches. They weigh 200 pounds, but contain less than 20 pounds of explosives. According to a late dispatch the guns were manufactured at the

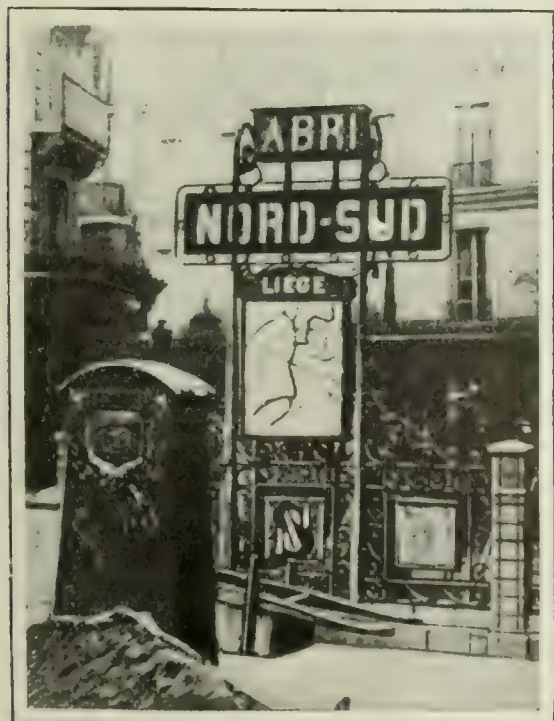
Krupp munition works in Essen. The shells do not do nearly as much damage when they explode as the bombs dropped from airplanes which were raiding Paris at the same time. Ten persons were reported killed and fifteen wounded the first day by the gunfire. In many cases the only damage done was a hole four or five feet in diameter blown in a building or the pavement. The Paris populace on Palm Sunday seemed less alarmed over the bombardment than amused at the attempts of the police to play the drums which had been given them as a new warning signal.

**Americans in the Fight** For knowledge of American participation in the great battle we are confined to the German, British and French reports for nothing from Pershing has so far been made public. German military correspondents say that "the undoubted bravery of the Americans proved no match for the *furor Teutonicus* and that they got "a severe lesson" is "especially gratifying to us." The correspondent of the socialist daily *Vorwärts* says:

Attacks of combined allied forces yesterday against the pivot of the German attacking front near La Fère were particularly heavy. These counterattacks did not find us unprepared. It testifies to the superior foresight of the German command that these attacks, in which American troops certainly participated only symbolically, were not only beaten off, but were thrown back on the Oise Canal by an energetic blow.

The Americans who "symbolically participated" are surmised to be 27,000 and it appears that they are stationed near the juncture of the French and British forces on the north side of the Oise. Two regiments of American railway engineers are known to be on the British front.

Meanwhile the artillery has been active on both sides of the American sector in front of Toul. Two of the French towns back of the German



© Underwood & Underwood



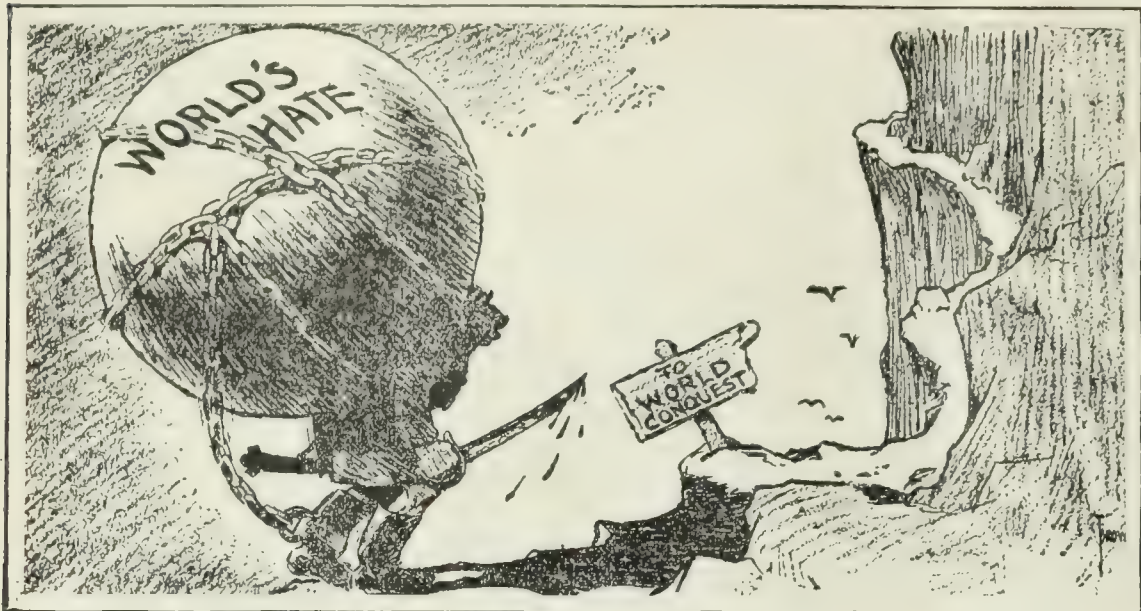
Central News



#### PARIS UNDER FIRE

Parisians lately have been getting used to air raids; they met with similar calmness last week the bombardment of the city by a mysterious long-range gun. Part of Paris took to cellars and public shelters, but most of Paris went about the usual occupations. The city is plentifully posted with signs like those in the photographs at left and right above. The one at the left shows a street map with directions to the nearest "abri" or shelter; the one at the right shows the subway entrance placarded as a place of refuge. In the center is a refuge cellar where the people are waiting the end of an air raid. The more cautious wear gas masks, but that is unusual





Brown in Chicago Daily News

### THE BURDEN

line, have been so heavily bombarded with gas bombs that one of them, Richecourt, had to be evacuated. An American gun of 37 millimeter caliber has done effective service in knocking out enemy observation posts and batteries.

**British Opinion** How the British military authorities regard the situation may be seen from a statement given out on March 27 by General Maurice, Chief Director of Military Affairs at the War Office:

The opposing forces on the whole front are as nearly equal as possible. The enemy, being on the offensive, gets his reserves on the scene first. What we require is time to get up our forces to the right place. Every day the enemy is held is a tremendous advantage to us.

The battle is far from over, and I would not like to say we are not likely to be faced with another crisis, but time is on our side. The enemy is getting further from his railheads and the area behind the line is getting more congested. His supply of men also is wearing down. Thus far the Germans have kept their troops in echelon, throwing in fresh men from the rear echelons as fast as the front line is exhausted. Meanwhile the men carry full equipment and exist on iron rations. This process of handling troops is now growing difficult, and meanwhile Anglo-French reserves are getting nearer the battle front. The situation today is less critical than it has been in the last few days.

**German Opinion** How the Somme battle looks thru enemy eyes may best be learned from General von Ludendorff, chief aid to Hindenburg and reputed to be Germany's greatest strategist. In an interview on March 27 he said:

A great battle has been fought and victory has been won, but nobody can foresee what will result from it. The course of the battle goes exactly as it was planned, and as it was hoped it would go. The infantry has completely maintained the spirit with which it entered the war in 1914, and this will bring further successes, altho the enemy is still strong and fights with determination.

We have succeeded in changing the fighting from position warfare to warfare of movement, altho the attacker had everything against him and the defender had strong defensive means in his favor.

The British believed they could rely on the strength of machinery. The employment of tanks and great numbers of machine-guns is typical of their methods of warfare. Undoubtedly the British use machine guns with much skill. For instance, they construct subterranean corridors, starting from trenches, in which machine guns are

planted. Such installations cannot be observed by our artillery, and in foggy weather especially cannot be reached. Our infantry had to take all these machine gun nests, scattered everywhere over the battlefield.

Our men advanced with great élan so that it was difficult to follow them with tired horses and damaged carts, but the spirit of the men is splendid.

The preparations for the battle meant two months of strenuous labor. In the beginning of February the order was given, and on the night of March 20-21 the attack was begun, right to the minute. Everything was ready. We see the result.

### The First Phase of the Battle

The end of the week after the drive began found the Germans occupying substantially a right-angled triangle of which the hypotenuse was the old Hindenburg line. The base from La Fère to Montdidier was about thirty-seven miles and the height, from Montdidier to Arras, was about fifty miles. The French at the end of the week struck at the middle section of the base line between Lassigny and Noyon, and drove the Germans back more than a mile on a six mile front. The British have not yet delivered their counter attack in force.

The western side of the German triangle is still sixteen miles east of Amiens, and, since it would be dangerous to advance a sharper salient, the Germans have decided to raise the altitude of their triangle by extending the line of attack north of Arras. Accordingly, on the morning of the 28th the enemy bombarded the British line east of Arras and then, under cover of a cloud of smoke, launched fresh troops at the British trenches both on the north and the south of the Scarpe River, which runs thru Arras. They gained some of the hills east of Arras from which they had been driven a year ago.

So far as can be gathered from the dispatches, the number of troops actively engaged in the first week of the battle was about as follows:

German .....	800,000
British .....	400,000
French .....	140,000

Besides these some American soldiers were involved, but their number is purely a matter of conjecture. The British estimates of enemy losses range from 30 to 60 per cent. The German report, on the other hand,

states that: "Our losses have been generally kept within normal limits, altho at some of the most vital points they were heavier. Of every hundred wounded 60 or 70 per cent received slight wounds."

**General Wood on America's Duty** Major General Leonard Wood, who has just returned from France, appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs last week and told the members what he had observed and learned "over there." It was a secret session in which he spoke, but very definite and apparently accurate reports of what he said found their way into the public prints, presumably thru members of the committee.

General Wood reported that France and Great Britain are disappointed at the slowness with which the United States is bringing its war preparations to fruition. The Allied nations had believed that this country, once in the conflict, would display much greater force than had actually been shown. The failure to supply adequate tonnage to make up for the losses caused by the submarine warfare had seriously upset the Allied calculations.

General Wood asserted, from his study of the situation on the spot, that the United States should have 2,000,000 men in France this year. To accomplish this, and to have a sufficient reserve behind them on this side, we should begin to train 5,000,000 men at once. There should be no hesitancy in calling out sufficient men to reach that aggregate without delay. The necessity for greatly increased forces of Americans in France will grow continuously until the war ends. General Wood expressed deep admiration for the National Army; and urged that the units composing it be sent over just as rapidly as possible, the training of the men to be completed behind the lines in France.

General Wood's assertion that not a single American fighting airplane was in use by the American forces in France was a tremendous shock to members of the committee, as it must be to every American. The Germans have the ascendancy in the air over the American lines, the General said, since the Amer-

### THE GREAT WAR

March 22—Germans attacking British line on fifty mile front between Arras and La Fère.

March 23—Germans take Péronne. Paris bombarded by gun seventy-five miles away.

March 24—Germans take Ham, Chauny and Bapaume. Somme River crost.

March 25—Germans take Nesle and Noyon. Bolsheviki drive Germans from Odessa.

March 26—Germans take Roye and Chaulnes. British destroy Turkish force in Hit region, Mesopotamia.

March 27—Germans take Albert and Montdidier. British Admiralty reports loss of sixteen ships over 1600 tons and thirteen smaller.

March 28—Germans attack at Arras. French counter attack north of the Oise.



icans are entirely dependent upon whatever aid in the way of machines the French are able to give them. The French airmen on either side of the American sector give what assistance they can; but they are often too closely occupied over their own trenches to afford adequate protection. At such times the German airmen fly at will over the American forces; sometimes coming down so low that our men fire at them with revolvers.

Men, ships, airplanes and artillery, General Wood said, were the principal military needs of the Allies from the United States, and in the order named.

**An Explosion in the Senate** The disturbing report of General Wood as to the lack of actual achievement by the United States during its first year in the war was followed by an explosive debate in the Senate on the same theme. The attack upon the record of the Administration was led by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. His strictures were concurred in by Senator Poindexter of Washington and Senator Johnson of California. Senator Lodge declared that the United States has no fighting aeroplanes in France and no gun except a few old coast defense guns, for which the French are making carriages. In the matter of ships, he asserted that we have turned out exactly two American ships in the past twelve months as a part of our ambitious war program of shipbuilding.

On the subject of our failure in the field of aeroplane production Mr. Lodge spoke with the heaviest emphasis. He said:

We know here and we have known for weeks, as the Germans have known, that we have no fighting airplanes in France. The Secretary of War spoke a short time ago of our beginning to send fighting airplanes to France. He said the number was small, but we had begun to send them. We returned at that time the two French models which we had here. Since then, I believe, one American airplane has gone; it may be on the water now, it may have been landed.

The heavy Liberty motor, according to the best information I can get, may be developed so as to furnish adequate power for bombing airplanes. The light motor does not show capacity for fighting airplanes. We have not a fighting airplane in France. The front where our men are is not defended in the air. The French and the English have use for every airplane they can bring up, and our men are not defended at all.

We have spent \$840,000,000 for airplanes in the last year, and we have not a fighting airplane in France.

On the matter of our manufacture of artillery, the Senator from Massachusetts had equally discouraging facts.

We have no guns in France except a few old coast guns which we sent out early, and for which the French are making carriages. We are using French guns. That is the hard fact. We decided to make 75-millimeter guns. We got the French plans; they gave us everything, including the secret of the recoil, and six months were wasted while we were trying to improve the best recoil of the best gun in the world, and now we have no guns. We have gone back to the French plans, with six golden, wasted months behind us.

His statement of the shipbuilding situation disclosed nothing of adequate achievement:

We have turned out two American ships,

according to the best information I can get. The country is told about twenty-six, or whatever the number is. We have been finishing some commandeered foreign ships; we have commandeered other ships, but we have got only two American ships, and yet the Shipping Board has been in existence since September, 1916. Two American ordered and built ships is our whole contribution to the new tonnage of the world.

In conclusion Senator Lodge made an appeal for taking the people into the Government's confidence.

The world looked to us a year ago and said we had come to the rescue of the situation. If the situation is ultimately to be saved, it can only be saved by the resources and the man-power of the United States. We have a good draft law; it has been well administered. We got the men; we can get more men; but, apart from that, what have we to show in accomplishment? A wasted year!

The only relief that I can see is to appeal to the spirit of the American people. You cannot do that if you deceive them. Tell them the truth. Let them know the dangers and the perils in which they are; that we are fighting for freedom, for civilization, for all that makes life worth living, and that we may be fighting before very long for our very existence as an independent nation.

It is no time to deceive ourselves. Let us look facts in the face. I for one have held my peace a long time, but the day has gone by when it is right to hold our peace.

**The Airplane Situation** Further light was thrown upon the airplane situation by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska and Senator New of Indiana. Mr. Hitchcock, who is a Democrat of an unusually independent turn of mind, attempted to meet the vehement charges of Mr. Lodge and Mr. Poindexter in relation to the deficiency in aircraft. He declared that the President had appointed a committee to investigate the matter and that a report was to be made by the committee within a few days. He said that the Aircraft Production Board had given every assurance that a certain number of combat or battle planes of the highest type would be ready by July 1. He added, however, "Last summer the Aircraft Production Board, in an excess of sanguine expectation, promised the country an enormous number of combat planes for a certain date of this year. There were to be 20,000 of them early in 1918. Later this contemplated output was reduced to 17,000, then 15,000, and now it is 2000 by July 1." Later in the day, in response to an inquiry from Senator Johnson, Senator New, a member of the Military Affairs



"FIVE MILLION MEN IN ARMS"

Major General Leonard Wood, just back from a tour of the battlefield in France, brings a stern call to America to speed up every phase of war activity. Two and a half million men in France by 1919, five million men in training, more ships, more airplanes, more ordnance were General Wood's chief recommendations before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. He told the committee that France and Great Britain were disappointed at America's slowness in war preparations and that the Allies had counted on America for enough tonnage to offset the submarine losses. This photograph of General Wood talking with Colonel Roosevelt was taken before America entered the war when Colonel Roosevelt addressed the men at Plattsburg on our need of preparedness.



Committee, gave additional information in regard to the matter. He said that the original program called for delivering in France 12,000 combat planes by the first of next July. When the Senator from California asked further how many would actually be delivered in France by that date, Mr. New replied, "Thirty-seven." Mr. Johnson proceeded: "One of the statements made today is that it is in testimony before the Military Affairs Committee that the condition of our boys in the trenches today is such that, without let or hindrance, German planes are flying over them, and flying so low that our boys are shooting at them with revolvers." He demanded whether that was the testimony before the committee. Mr. New replied that it was.

**Silence Versus Publicity** In the course of the debate a spirited interchange took place between Senator Overman of North Carolina and Senator Poindexter of Washington. Mr. Poindexter had severely criticized the methods of the Aircraft Production and Shipping Boards. As he declared that "in September, 1916, men who were authorized to produce ships quibbled about preparations; they wasted month after month in quibbling," Senator Overman, who is recognized in the Senate as a kind of unofficial spokesman for the Administration, sprang to his feet, and the following colloquy occurred:

Senator Overman: Does the Senator think this is the proper time, admitting everything he says is true, to discourage the American people in the saddest hour of our history during the war? Does he think it the proper course to take on the floor of the Senate? Sometimes silence is golden.

Senator Poindexter: I infer from what the Senator says that if these things are true we should remain silent. I remained silent a long time.

Senator Overman: But the Senator is taking this opportunity when I say we are in great distress to discourage the American people, when we need to be encouraged instead of disheartened.

Senator Poindexter: This isn't going to discourage the American people.

Senator Overman: It discourages everybody. Now is the time for all men to be true and to be silent about these matters that we admit to be true.

Senator Poindexter: I don't agree with the Senator. I think there comes a time, after a while, when silence and forbearance are a fault. I will tell you that it is the



© International Film

#### \$2,000,000 IN SMOKE

Fire and explosion, cause unknown, destroyed the Jarvis Warehouses last week at Jersey City, causing the loss of \$2,000,000 worth of war supplies

duty of the Senator from North Carolina and of every other patriotic citizen not to be silent, but to exert ourselves to improve the administration and the efforts of the Government in this war.

Senator Overman: The Senator is here criticizing the Administration for its mistakes while it is doing the best it can to carry on the war.

Senator Poindexter: I am here to point out what the Senator is seeking to cover up—an undisputed and scandalous failure of the Administration.

Senator Overman: I admitted that what the Senator had said was true, but I asked the Senator, admitting it to be true, if this was the proper time for the Senate to be throwing it out to the American people when they ought to be enthused. I say we ought to correct these mistakes, but in the proper way. Every man on the floor wants to correct them. Every man here, I think, is a patriot. Why does the Senator stand here at this time, when we are in a serious condition, to make the people of America unhappy and discourage them? This is not the time.

Senator Poindexter: How can everybody get together and correct the errors, if everybody does not know about the errors?

Senator Overman: The point I make is that the Senator from Washington is stirring up trouble in the country.

Senator Poindexter: If it stirs up trou-

ble, in order to point out the actual situation we are in, with a view of remedying that situation, with a view to remedying this policy of nonproduction and removing the secret influences and mysterious blight that have thwarted the efforts of the Administration, when it is time to understand that situation in order that everybody, as the Senator from North Carolina says, may unite to bring about a successful issue at the war.

This policy of silence, at this critical time, about the failures in our program of war preparations, has been also recommended by newspapers who are thick-and-thin supporters of the Administration. But there are other leaders of public opinion who believe that the American people do not need to be kept in ignorance even at a moment of dire crisis. They are convinced that the national fiber is strong enough to bear the truth, even when it is disagreeable and disheartening.

#### Our Shipbuilding Progress

In a frank and comprehensive speech last week in New York Mr. Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, presented the facts in regard to the country's shipbuilding program, its present status, and the hope for the future. Mr. Hurley portrayed the tremendous need for ships thus:

If by the exercise of magic a bridge could be thrown across the Atlantic over which our armies, their artillery and supply trains could move rapidly and unhampered to the battle lines in France, would any military man in Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Paris, London or Washington have any doubt but that the world would be made safe for democracy before the year goes out? We have the men, we have the guns, we have the supplies. But without means of getting them to the front we might as well be without them. And unless we get our men to the battle line we will not win this war.

So it all comes back to ocean transportation—to the vital need of ships. Fail there and we fail utterly.

He declared that the responsibility for supplying this need had devolved upon the Shipping Board—

under the most extraordinary conditions that ever existed—supplying it at the most crucial period of the war's history, at a time when every other industry is being taxed to its utmost capacity in the matter of materials and labor to provide war necessities. The problem of providing tonnage, such as is required by the exigencies of the existing situation, would in itself be an enormous task, even in normal peace times.



#### WHERE AMERICA HOLDS THE LINE

It is not an inspiring photograph, until you realize that this desolate stretch is the American sector of the frontier of freedom, where our "boys" are doing their part to help win the war. This photograph was taken between the front lines and Toul. The trenches are in the background.





© Underwood & Underwood

#### THE FIRST AMERICANS GIVEN THE FRENCH WAR MEDAL

Six of the soldiers fighting on the American front were decorated recently by the French Government for bravery under fire. This ceremony took place behind the lines during Premier Clemenceau's visit to the American sector. The Premier is second from the left in this photograph. General Debeney, commander of the French Army Corps, is pinning the medal on one of the Americans.

The difficulties are quadrupled when all branches of the military service are struggling for enlargement, struggling for the same materials and labor, and when we must, at the same time, give unprecedented aid to the Allies, both in furnishing labor to them for the manufacture of what they need in this country, and in furnishing them materials.

When the Board took hold of the task of shipbuilding, said Mr. Hurley, there was no shipyard in existence with which an order could be placed. The old yards were full to capacity with naval and merchant shipping orders. A new industry had to be created. New shipyards had to be built, shipbuilders to be secured to take charge of them, and men trained to build the ships. There were 37 steel shipyards in America when we entered the war. There are now 81 additional steel and wood shipyards, and 18 others have been expanded.

We are building 235 new steel shipways or 26 more than exist in all of the steel shipyards of England today.

On March 1, Mr. Hurley explained, there were under construction by the Shipping Board eight million tons of steel shipping; five million tons of this were being built for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and three million tons consisted of uncompleted ships that had been requisitioned by the Government from private owners. Of this total steel construction, two million tons had been completed.

This statement of course does not mean that ships representing that amount of tonnage had been finished, launched and put into service; but that that proportion, or about 28 per cent. of all the work on the ships included in the whole eight million ton total had been completed. On March 1, Mr. Hurley said, 650,000 tons, or about eight per cent of the contracted and requisitioned ships, had been completed—an amount of floating tonnage exceeding our total output in 1916, including steel, wooden, and sailing vessels, by about 50 per cent. Mr. Hurley did not attempt to reconcile these figures with the statement of Senator Lodge that only two American ships had been completed

within the year except by quoting a couplet from Kipling's "If":

If you can keep your head when all about you

Are losing theirs, and blaming it on you.

He did, however, offer the suggestion that there are two methods of computing the construction of tonnage to show what is accomplished. One is by showing the tonnage in the water. That is presumably the method employed by Senator Lodge, who doubtless also excluded in his computation any requisitioned ships that have been completed. The other way is to show the tonnage under construction, and to report how near the entire program is to completion. This is the method adopted by Mr. Hurley, who also grouped together the requisitioned tonnage and the new tonnage begun and carried forward by the Shipping Board itself.

On the subject of wooden shipbuilding, the chairman of the Shipping Board had this to report:

Our program for building wooden ships has been beset with many difficulties and handicaps which could not well be foreseen. A year ago, wooden shipbuilding in the United States was almost a lost art. We found twenty-four old wooden shipyards, with seventy-three ship ways. The capacity for wooden shipbuilding has been increased until we now have eighty-one wooden shipbuilding yards, with 332 ways completed or nearing completion. Assuming that these ways will each produce two standard ships per year we should turn out about 2,300,000 deadweight tons of wooden ships annually.

He summed up the matter of increased facilities for shipbuilding thus:

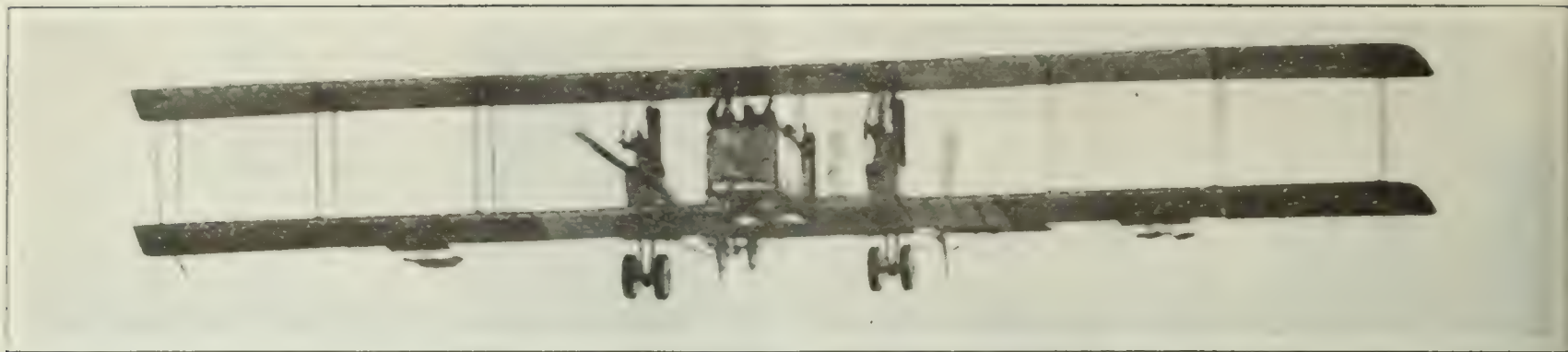
These 332 wooden shipbuilding ways, now nearing completion, added to our 398 steel building ways, will give us a total of 730 berths upon which to build steel and wooden vessels. When you consider that we had only 162 steel building ways a few months ago and 73 wooden shipbuilding ways—a total of 235—an increase is shown of 495 wooden and steel berths on which we can build ships. With our total of 730 wooden and steel ways, we will have 521 more berths than Sir Eric Geddes in his recent speech stated England has now.

The New Liberty Loan The third Liberty Loan, the drive for which is to open on the anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the Great War, will be for \$3,000,000,000. The interest

rate will be 4¼ per cent. Provision is made for a 5 per cent sinking fund during the period of the war and for one year thereafter, by means of which the bonds of those who are compelled to sell may be purchased. The new issue of bonds will not, as was the case with the first two issues, be convertible into bonds of any later issue bearing a higher rate of interest. Bonds of the first and second Liberty Loans, however, may be exchanged for those of the third loan. Both the amount of the new loan and the rate of interest are smaller than was expected. The explanation of the Secretary of the Treasury is that "the rate now proposed is sufficient and that by restricting unnecessary capital issues, and by inducing the people who subscribe for Liberty Bonds to save and to keep them for investment, and by purchases with the sinking fund from those who find themselves compelled to sell, future increases in the interest rate may be avoided." Mr. McAdoo, in issuing his statement in regard to the new loan, added this appeal: "I am sure that the people will respond to the third Liberty Loan with the same loyalty and enthusiasm that characterized the first two loans. The great events now happening in France must fire the soul of every American with a new determination to furnish all the dollars and all the material resources of America that are needed to put an end to the execrable atrocities of German militarism. Defeat faces the Kaiser. Let us hasten it by asserting America's might with increased vigor in concert with our gallant comrades."

The first Liberty Loan was put out in June of last year. Two billion dollars were asked for and over three billion were subscribed. But none of the oversubscriptions were accepted. The interest rate was 3½ per cent. The second Liberty Loan was issued in October. The request for \$3,000,000,000 was met by subscriptions of four and a half billion dollars. Fifty per cent of the oversubscriptions were accepted. The interest rate was 4 per cent.





# THE DECIDING FACTOR

## An Analysis of Air Fighting in the Somme Offensive

"HAD the Allies one thousand more aeroplanes, we could have easily defeated the Germans."

This is the general expression that one hears as the German offensive is raging. It is an official as well as a public expression, and everybody scans the reports to find out what the aeroplanes are doing and whether the Allies have sufficient aeroplanes to maintain that supremacy in the air which is necessary to decide the war in favor of the Allies.

In the intense engagement that is now raging in France, one fact stands out clearly above all others and that is that if the British are enabled to hold the German offensive and roll back the Teuton wave, it will be due to a certain degree of superiority of the Allied air service.

The Allied aviators, and balloon pilots who watch the movements of the enemy from day to day, began working to prevent disaster many months ago. Hidden among a mass of other matter in the dispatches a few days ago was a small paragraph, the significance of which was doubtless lost on many readers. It stated that the Intelligence Corps of the British Army knew that the attack was coming and so General Haig was able to prepare to resist it and bring up reserve divisions in advance of the attack to those places where they would eventually be most sorely needed. This information was secured mainly by the airmen, who, flying low over the German lines, were enabled to make observations that have proved invaluable to the British and the Allies.

Had we had one thousand more bombing and fighting aeroplanes in service, they could have prepared the way to victory. They could have done more than five hundred thousand additional soldiers, or anything else that the Allies could have had.

With one thousand additional warplanes, the Allies would have been able to completely prevent German aviators from mapping the Allied positions; and could have destroyed the military bases, munition dumps, gun emplacements, the railroads upon which the troops, munitions and supplies were transported. In short, they could have prevented the massing of such a huge body of troops as the Germans massed for this drive.

Aeroplanes are the only things that can pass the German lines. They can

BY HENRY WOODHOUSE

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AERIAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA

fly over the German lines and they can do so at night, when neither the anti-aircraft guns nor the German aeroplanes can see them.

Unfortunately, the Allies did not have this additional aerial force. To keep one thousand well trained aviators on the fighting fronts, employing them daily, involves about forty per cent replacements in aviators, and from one hundred to three hundred per cent replacements in machines per month. In other words, it takes six hundred aviators per month to keep one thousand fighting continuously, operating day and night. Not all of these aviators are killed or hurt. A large number just "wear out" after a few weeks or months of intensive service, and cannot continue. They must be sent back to rest or to be employed in other work.

As for machines, they are used fast and in large numbers. The anti-aircraft guns are quite accurate at heights of fifteen thousand feet; and speeds up to one hundred forty miles are necessary to maintain supremacy in the air.



From Official Pictures Post

Aviator Nungesser, who succeeds Guynemer as the "Ace of Aces" on the western front. He has more detected German planes to his credit than any other aviator

Landing such fast machines in small fields leads to damaging a great many.

However, when we consider the tremendous value of each aviator, we find that the air service is the most important and economic branch of the fighting forces.

The dispatches give the number of German aeroplanes brought down by the British aviators in the first three days of the offensive as ninety-four. This is one of the evidences that the Germans have a substantial air service.

One of the dispatches dated March 24 summarized some of the activities of the aviators as follows:

"In moonlight of sufficient brilliance to permit the reading of a newspaper, bombing planes and warplanes swarm out, carrying high explosives, far behind the battle zone. They broaden the area of death scores of miles, few villages escaping.

"When the sun rises, the bombers, like prowling night birds, return to their roost; ground fighting speeds up, and scout fleets, succeeding the bombers, fly low over the clashing infantry, harassing enemy columns and observing for the artillery."

The official report on the aerial operations, also dated March 24, read as follows:

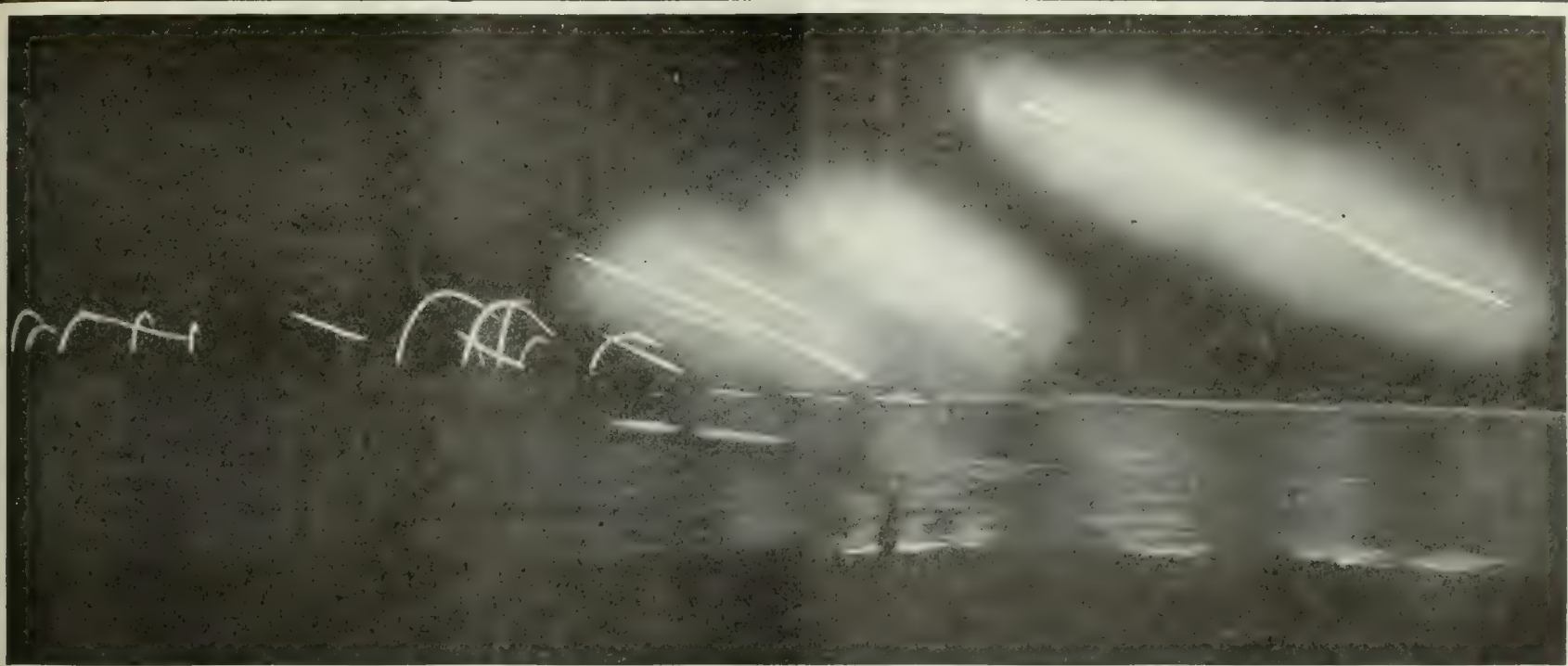
"The enemy's low-flying aeroplanes were most persistent in their attack on our infantry in the forward areas. Many of these machines were attacked and brought down by our pilots. A total of twenty-nine hostile machines were brought down and twenty-five others were driven down out of control. Two enemy balloons were also destroyed. Nine of our machines are missing.

"Our machines on Saturday carried out another successful raid on factories in Mannheim. Nearly one and a half tons of bombs were dropt, and bursts were seen on a soda factory, the railway and docks.

"Several fires were started, one of which was of great size, with flames reaching to a height of 200 feet and smoke to 5000 feet. The conflagration was visible for a distance of thirty-five miles.

"The weather Saturday again favored operations, and our aeroplanes were constantly employed in reconnoitering positions of troops, in photography and bombing and in reporting suitable targets for our artillery. Many thousands of [Continued on page 48]





*Fighting in the dark—to the eye star shells appear as a shooting ball of fire that for a moment lights up the terrain*

## THE BIGGEST BATTLE IN HISTORY

BY THE MILITARY CRITIC  
OF THE INDEPENDENT

**T**HE long expected blow has fallen. As the sun rose on Thursday, March 21, the field-gray hordes swarmed out of the trenches of the Hindenburg line and advanced in solid masses along a fifty mile front into the land that a year before they had desolated. By Wednesday the Germans had gained some twenty miles and the battle line was back about to where it was in June, 1916.

As was pointed out last week in *The Independent*, Hindenburg "has the move" this year as formerly and can choose his own time and place for the spring campaign. It now appears that he not only picked the battlefield but prepared it for his purposes more than a year ago. The ground over which he has advanced is the same that he relinquished to the British without a struggle in February, 1917. The British laughed at Hindenburg for calling it "a strategical retreat," but now we see that is just what it was.

It will be remembered that the summer of 1916 ended with appearances very favorable to the Allies. The French had successfully stood off the German attack on Verdun and inflicted upon the enemy a loss of half a million men. The British, attacking the German front on the Somme July 1 in order to draw fire from Verdun, had by the middle of November taken 38,000 prisoners and 125 guns and 514 machine guns. They had fought their way to within gunshot of Péronne and Bapaume and were sure of getting these fortified cities in the spring.

The plans for the spring campaign were made in November, 1916, by representatives of all the Allies meeting at the French General Headquarters. Here it was agreed for the first time that attacks should be made in force on all fronts of the enemy at the same date so as to prevent the shifting of troops as in former campaigns. But these well laid plans were never carried out. By the time spring came Russia was out of the war. Italy was dilatory.

The Salonica army made no movement. Even the French and British failed to coöperate. According to the November agreement between Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Marshal Joffre, the British were first to take Vimy Ridge overlooking the Lens coal region and then to concentrate their troops on the north end of the line for an offensive on the Flanders front in May. Joffre was to strike on the southern side of the Laon salient, a hundred and twenty miles away. But in December Joffre was removed and General Nivelle, who replaced him, threw over the plans of his predecessor and proposed one of his own. This was that instead of the British attacking in Flanders and the French on the Aisne as had been arranged, they should fight side by side in Artois and direct a joint offensive against the Hindenburg line between Cambrai and Laon. Nivelle's plan was substituted for Joffre's in January and preparations made to attack the Hindenburg line. But on the 24th of February the British discovered that the Hindenburg line was no longer there. It had been secretly moved a dozen miles east and the strip between converted into a desert so chaotic that the Allies were not able to get at the new Hindenburg line until too late in the fall to accomplish anything.

In order not to waste the spring altogether the British and French struck at the ends of the line which had not been shifted. General Allenby, who has since distinguished himself in Palestine, stormed Vimy Ridge as planned, but this brilliant exploit, being now unconnected with other operations, led to nothing further. Nivelle on his part took the ridge of the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne, but the Germans being prepared for him inflicted such terrible losses that the offensive was abandoned. Whether this was because the parliamentarians who came out

from Paris to witness the victory turned sick at the sight of such slaughter or whether Nivelle himself recognized its futility is still in dispute. Anyhow, Nivelle was removed and Pétain, who took his place, decided to wait for the Americans before undertaking a general offensive.

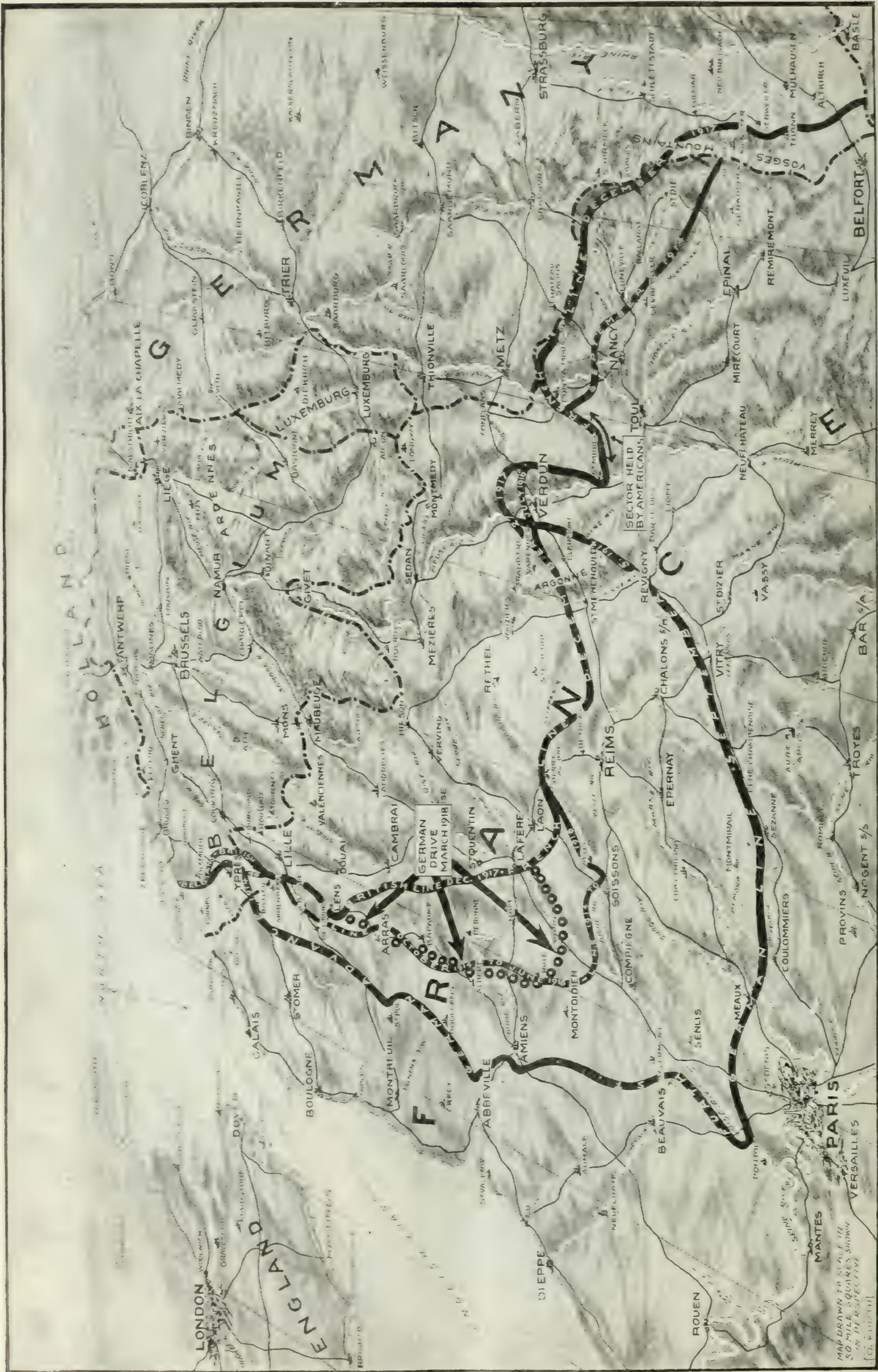
We have all seen and been horrified by the pictures of devastation of the region behind Péronne and Bapaume evacuated by the Germans; the orchards cut down, the churches desecrated, the tombs despoiled, the ancient castle of Coucy razed to the ground, the wells poisoned, the villages demolished, the towns looted, the homes defiled. The viciousness and wanton cruelty there displayed can never be explained away but will remain an indelible disgrace to the German name. But apart from such manifestations of malignity the devastation of the abandoned zone was not objectless. The Russians and Rumanians as they retreated laid waste their own country in similar manner, tho of course without such spitefulness. The Germans seem to have had three objects in mind:

First, terrorism; to prove to the French and Belgians that if they drove the Germans back foot by foot the country would be left ruined and uninhabitable, whereas if they would negotiate a peace as the Germans proposed the country might be left intact. The effect of the destruction, however, appears to have been quite the contrary of what the Germans intended, for even the exiled owners of property in the towns in the German rear demanded the expulsion of the invader regardless of the ruin he might leave in his train.

The second object of this devastation was to hinder the advance of the Allies and this, as we have seen, it accomplished.

The third object became apparent only this last week, the preparation for the present German offensive. The ground was so thoroly laid waste that





### HINDENBURG'S DRIVE TOWARD THE SEA

This birdseye view of the western front shows the relation of the new movement to the earlier operations of the war. First came the great sweep of the Germans thru Belgium almost to Paris. Then, on September 5, 1914, General Joffre struck the blow at First Champsé on the Marne that threw the Germans back on the western side to the Somme and the Aisne. Here they stuck until July, 1916, when the British and French attack dislodged them and compelled them to retreat back to the English Channel. From this line the Germans have now advanced and regained the ground they lost between July, 1916, and February, 1917. Their objective seems to be Amiens, which, if attained, would pretty nearly cut off the British from the French and force the former back to Boulogne and Calais with the Channel behind them. Once on the coast they could play havoc with British shipping or bombard England with the 75-mile gun. The Germans seem to have exhausted their momentum and are now liable to attack from the British on the north and the French on the south.

have now advanced and regained the ground they lost between July, 1916, and February, 1917. Their objective seems to be Amiens, which, if attained, would pretty nearly cut off the British from the French and force the former back to Boulogne and Calais with the Channel behind them. Once on the coast they could play havoc with British shipping or bombard England with the 75-mile gun. The Germans seem to have exhausted their momentum and are now liable to attack from the British on the north and the French on the south.



all last year it could not be made available for a successful offensive and even this year it seems unsuitable for a successful defensive. The devastated strip formed the glacis to Hindenburg's new fortress. The British found here an insecure foothold and have lost within four days what it took them four months to gain.

Besides clearing a space a dozen miles wide in front of his new position Hindenburg adopted last year a new system of entrenchments. The experience of the preceding years had proved that no fortifications could be constructed of sufficient strength to withstand the high explosives and that any position could be taken if the enemy could concentrate his artillery fire upon it. So the Germans ceased the attempt to make the first line impregnable and instead held it with a comparatively small force while the bulk of the troops are kept in reserve in the rear, ready to be rushed to any point threatened. Behind the front trenches is a wide zone of semi-isolated fortifications so that after an attacking force has broken thru the first line its advance becomes increasingly difficult and dangerous until it is finally brought to a halt.

In the old barrier system of defense which prevailed up to the end of 1916 the front barrier consisted of three parallel lines of trenches about 200 yards apart, each protected by barbed wire entanglements and provided with bomb-proof shelters. About two miles behind this was a second barrier of triple entrenchments and then a third barrier at a similar distance. But since all three lines were within five miles they could all be bombarded at once by the enemy guns.

In the new system of cushion defense introduced by Hindenburg in 1917 there are three zones of fortifications, each consisting of a dozen trenches or more. These are placed about five miles instead of two hundred yards apart and the space between filled with "pill-boxes," concrete redoubts, traps, ambushes, tunnels, cross-trenches, concealed artillery, contact mines and all sorts of devices to impede and destroy advancing troops. This intermediate zone is of course marked, measured and mapped so that when it is occupied by an invading force any particular spot in it may be bombarded from the second and third lines, which are out of the effective range of the enemy guns. Each successive zone of defense has, therefore, to be subjected to siege just like the first and cannot usually be carried by assault until the ground between has been cleared up and the heavy guns moved forward.

As will be seen, this change in the method of fortification corresponds to the change in artillery due to the introduction of recoil absorbers. Since the momentum of the cannon is equal to the momentum of the ball, it became harder with each increase in caliber to hold the gun in place. Attempts to keep it stationary by anchoring it to the earth or embedding it in concrete were bound to fail because only

an infinite force could stop the recoil instantly. So the elastic cushion device was adopted by which the recoiling gun meets a resistance slight at first but steadily increasing until the gun is brought to a standstill and then returned to its original position. The Hindenburg cushion is a modern adaptation of Andrew Jackson's idea of stopping cannon balls with cotton bales instead of stone walls.

Whether the Hindenburg system of depth defense is as wonderful a discovery as the Germans make out or not, it certainly sufficed to protect them against the French and British attacks all last year and it is to be hoped that the Allies, who are said to have adopted it, will find it equally effective. It is this change of trench tactics that accounts for the reports during the past year that the British or French at various points had broken thru the Hindenburg line and made a gain of three or four miles at various points, then for no apparent reason the offensive petered out and instead of a victorious advance we heard no more about it. It accounts for the reports that when American troops have entered the enemy's trenches they have sometimes found them absolutely deserted—but this does not mean that they were undefended.

To overcome this new formation of fortification it was necessary to get at the rear lines, ten or more miles back, where the real strength lay. To do this the moving fortresses, the tanks, were brought into use. These pushed thru barbed wire barricades and roamed around the intermediate zones indifferent to rifle or machine gun fire even from the rear. The airplanes, too, are now employed in bombarding the emplacements, cantonments and communications too far in the rear to be reached by guns from the front.

It was by such means that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig hoped to break thru the Hindenburg line when he launched his attack toward Cambrai at 6:30 on the morning of November 20, 1917. His plan, as he frankly explains it in his official report of the campaign issued a few weeks ago, is worth noting now, for it shows that he tried to do last fall what Hindenburg is trying to do this spring on the same front, altho in the reverse direction:

The infantry, the tanks and the artillery, working in combination, were to endeavor to break thru all the enemy's lines of defense on the first day. If this were successfully accomplished and the situation developed favorably, cavalry were then to be passed thru to raid the enemy's communications, disorganize his system of command, damage his railways and interfere as much as possible with the arrival of reinforcements.

It was explained to all the commanders that everything depended upon secrecy up to the moment of starting, and after that on bold, determined, rapid action. Unless the opposition could be beaten down quickly no great results could be looked for.

My intentions as regards subsequent exploitation were to push westward and northwestward, taking the Hindenburg line in the reverse from Menin to the River Scarpe and capturing all the enemy's defenses. . . . I am of the opinion that on the 20th and 21st of November we went very near to success, sufficiently complete

to bring the realization of our full program within our power.

Haig had reason to feel encouraged at the end of the second day, but at the end of the month he knew that he had his last chance of breaking thru the Hindenburg line before the winter came. His right wing had, for some reason not yet explained to the public, been left unsupported and the Germans breaking thru here got even behind the line from which the British had started their advance on November 20. This compelled Haig to relinquish a large part of the ground he had gained in the previous ten days.

So we can get encouragement from the British failure at Cambrai in the present crisis, for in spite of the initial reverses the counter-attack may turn tables on the enemy. The Allies are better prepared to deliver such a counter-attack than ever before, for the last session of the Supreme War Council at Versailles decided to hold a joint army in reserve to be sent without delay to any threatened point. This army is supposed to include an American contingent as well as British and French. This action of the Versailles Council aroused heated opposition in England. It was contrary to British traditions and a shock to British pride to place their troops under foreign command, and none of the French generals had shown such marked military genius as to make his choice as generalissimo acceptable. The French felt the same way about the British commanders. So the proposal—said to have been supported by the American representatives—to place one man in supreme command of the Allied armies on all fronts, as in Germany, failed of adoption and even the compromise plan to set aside an independent army under joint control for emergency use came near being repudiated by Parliament. General Sir William Robertson resigned his position as Chief of the Imperial Staff rather than submit to such limitation of his authority as the Versailles plan required. But Premier Lloyd George, with his accustomed oratorical skill, quieted the opposition in the House of Commons and presumably the reserve army was organized, altho the plan was decided upon only a month before the need came.

It will be seen by reference to the passages quoted above that Haig was hoping to break thru the Hindenburg line at Cambrai, then swinging rapidly to the north to take the rest of the line in the rear. For this purpose he had brought up large forces of cavalry to be used as soon as his advance guard had reached the open country behind the trenches. But the open country was not reached, so the cavalry had to be sent back to their posts in the rear, where for more than three years they have remained almost idle.

Hindenburg is presumably bent on the same strategy and we already hear that Uhlans are riding thru the conquered territory. Both parties have been praying for open warfare because a decision can never [Continued on page 55]



# WHILE THE BATTLE RAGES

STAFF CORRESPONDENT FROM WASHINGTON

THE news that the Great Battle had at last begun came to Washington in the middle of an afternoon. The shock of it temporarily halted the Government's vast war machinery. That this tremendous thing which so vitally affects the United States — which, if disastrously concluded, will change the cur-

rent of every present endeavor—should be occurring across an ocean which for generations has been held our best defense, but which now is in peril of German domination; that no specific deed or purpose now in hand could affect the issue; that once again, as at the beginning of the war, the United States must stand idly by and watch and wait—these thoughts struck every one simultaneously and paralyzed action.

In one Government building a conference was in process of putting the final touches to a piece of legislation to be introduced into Congress as an Administration measure. A secretary brought in the news bulletins. The lawyer checked himself in the midst of an analysis of a clause; the chief dropt his papers. The others crowded around. Finally one broke the silence. "Whichever way this breaks, it means work for us. Let's go back to the job."

Washington even in war time is a curiously quiet place. Detached is the word. In spite of the fact that here are assembled the best brains in the United States, and in spite of the fact that today Washington is the organizing and administering center of the civilian and military resources of the United States, it still possesses something of that village quality which used to be one of its great charms.

Outwardly, except for the nightly guard of soldiers with bayonets fixed around the White House and the speeding cars carrying uniformed men and officers about the city, Washington thru these terrible days has been much like every normal American city. Outwardly, be it emphasized. Inwardly—who can tell the whole story?

Yet it may be told in part.

Washington today is like a volcano which has long been quiet. Ever since the outburst against Secretary Baker in the Senate, the work of the war has been progressing at good pace and with little friction. The criticism that Mr. Baker welcomed was given him and much benefit resulted, not the least of which was to the critics. The century-old antagonism between Congress and the departments was apparently break-

ing down. Conferences took the place of conflict, and members of Congress sat at council table with representatives of the Administration, talking things over man to man, working things out in honest human fashion. Into this situation, so favorable to workmanlike results, burst the news of the Great Battle. And having burst, it found its first and easy outlet in Congress.

Roughly speaking, Congress has split into four divisions. These divisions are not sharply marked off from each other, and their lines, like the battle lines in France, are sure to shift back and forth. At a certain point, which will probably come when some decision has been reached in France, the lines will probably merge and the leadership of the Administration will again become paramount. At the moment, however, and holding grave possibilities both for the present situation and for the not too remote future of the Republic, this regrouping of law-makers is of outstanding interest. Its prime importance arises, of course, from the fact that the members of Congress are the elected representatives of the people, and thus, broadly speaking, reflect at the central point of the Nation the currents of opinion from every quarter. Whatever may be said against Congress as an institution, this great fact should never be forgotten. The mails and the wires daily maintain close contact between members of both Houses and the people.

The reaction on Congress of the news of the Great Battle has been to cut it into four parts. One is obviously the Republicans who have been criticizing the conduct of the war partly for sincerely patriotic reasons and partly for partizan reasons. A second is composed of those Democrats who for a variety of causes have been against the Administration, and who now, naturally sought out by the newspaper correspondents, give voice to anti-Administration views. A third are the out-and-out Administration Democrats. The worst epithet to describe them is "defenders" of the Administration. The fourth group, by far the largest, is the silent ones of both parties.

Senator Lodge represents the first

group. He represented it admirably on Tuesday when he shouted, "How many more bitter lessons must we have before we learn the necessity of preparation to meet the terrible situation now upon us?" Senator Hitchcock represents the second group. He represented it admirably when he characterized the number of airplanes estimated for delivery on

July 1 as "ridiculously small." Senator Overman, of North Carolina, represents the third group. "Does the Senator," he inquired of Poindexter, of Washington, "think this is a proper time to admit everything he thinks to be true to discourage the American people in the saddest hour of our history during the war?"

The fourth group, representing the majority of both Houses and therefore the majority of the people, is silent. It is not, however, indifferent. It is not picturesque; it is probably not extravagant to say that it typifies the intelligent spirit of this country today, willing to do the right thing, patiently trying to find out what is the right thing, ready to learn the truth, not prone to jump too soon, solid, perhaps a little slow, but substantial.

Congress is not Washington and Washington is not Congress, but you cannot describe Washington without realizing that when all is said and done upon Congress depends finally the granting of the money and the power by which alone the Government can act. Congress is the vent of the volcano. Up to the time of the Great Battle Congress has been doing what it was asked. Now, however, with the immensity of an immeasurable black future staring every loyal man and woman of the allied countries in the face, there are signs that Congress is on the verge of a cleavage which may make the war. For aside from the sensationalism of it, there is nothing better than a bout of recrimination. If the air needs clearing, such a bout will clear it. If not, it will merely relieve overstrained nerves.

Overhead the skies of Washington are blue and the grass in the parks is green and the magnolia trees are blossoming. This, as the old comic opera song puts it, has nothing to do with the case—except this: There are certain permanent, pervading things which go on while Great Battles are being fought. The slow, sure processes of nature and the steady, sure concentration of the energies of this hundred million people are both visible here and now in this center of democracy.

WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD.





# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



© Underwood & Underwood

## BRINGING UP BRITISH RESERVES

The retreat and rear attack of British troops before the German offensive, so carried out as to cost the Germans more than four to one in men, was halted at Arras, where reserves had been amassed to supplement the weary troops from the front lines





© Underwood & Underwood

#### NEAR NOYON ON THE FRENCH FRONT

*The French troops fell back slowly under the German attack. But Noyon, captured March 25, was retaken by the French March 28*



#### A GERMAN INVENTION TO INCREASE WAR'S HORROR

*The gas cylinder, first used by the enemy in the siege of Verdun, is considered valuable chiefly for its psychological effect of terror*

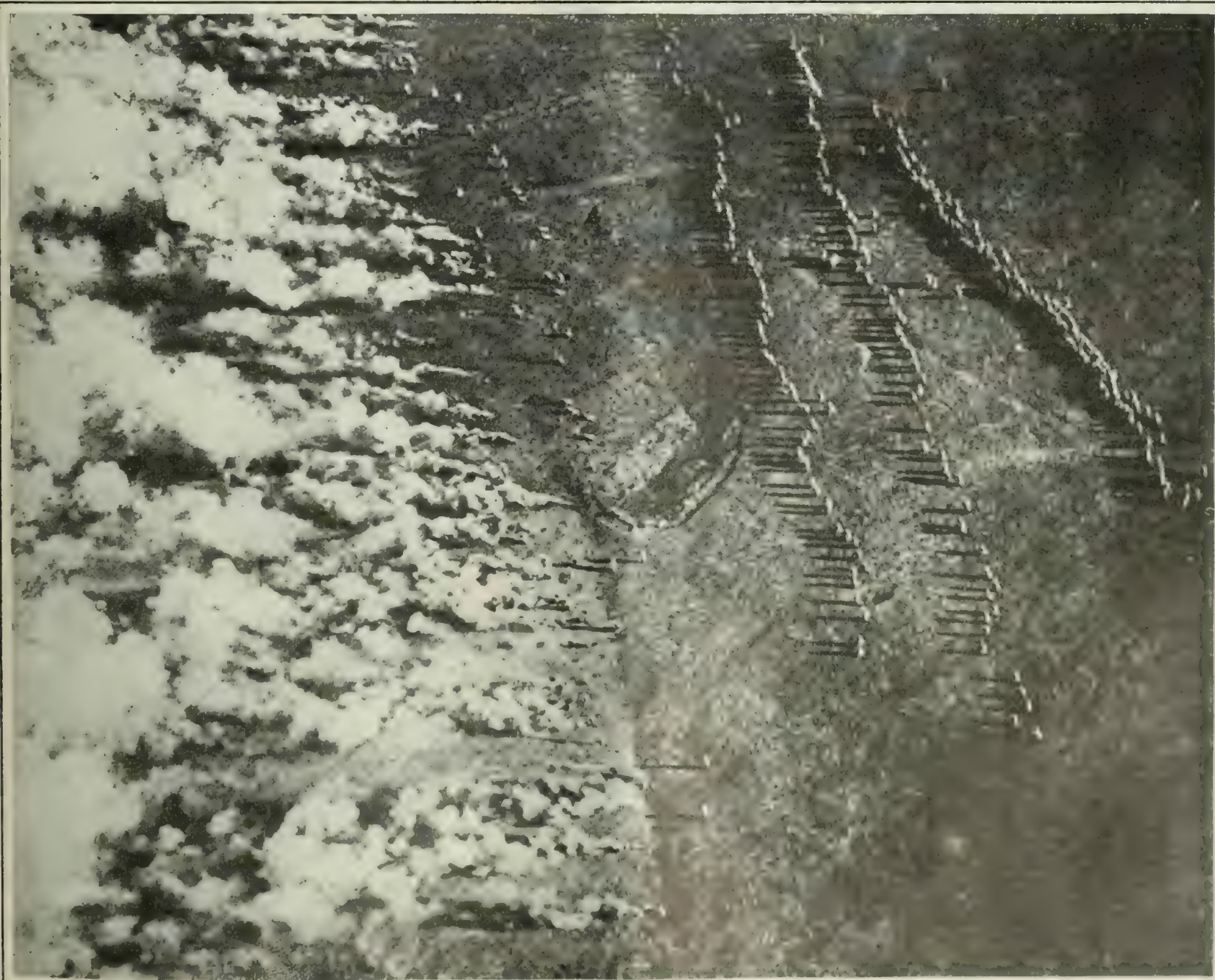




*Underwood & Underwood*

#### SCOTS GUARDS GOING INTO ACTION

*These men typify "the steadfastness and valor" commended by Field-Marshal Haig in an appeal to his troops and in a message to America*



© International Film

#### A SPECTACULAR ATTACK BY POISON GAS

*A French airman took this photograph of German troops massed for a gas attack. Three lines are waiting to charge behind the lines*





# WHEN THE PRUSSIANS PASSED THIS WAY BEFORE

The territory taken by the enemy in the present advance is almost identical with that occupied by him from 1914 to 1916 and evacuated in the "strategic" Hindenburg retreat of 1917



© Underwood & Underwood

## THE GERMAN TROOPS IN HAM

The flags and wreaths proclaim Germany's triumph at the occupation of Ham in 1914. The town was laid desolate before the Germans left it. During the past year some of the French people had returned and Ham was the center of the reconstruction work carried on by a unit of Smith College girls. It was retaken March 24, but the civilians had ample warning to get away

© Underwood & Underwood

## CIVILIANS AT ST. QUENTIN WERE MADE SLAVES

St. Quentin was the point at which the enemy broke thru the British line at the beginning of the present drive. The British took it in 1917 after three years of German occupation. This photograph was taken in 1914 when German soldiers led away the able-bodied civilian population. Armed guards are driving the line along



## "TOWNS TEN TIMES TOOK"

French troops are fighting gallantly over their land where the battlelines have surged back and forth for nearly four years now



# THE STRANGER WITHIN OUR GATES

Sixth Message from the National Security League, Committee on Patriotism through Education, of which The Independent is the official publication

**I**N every training camp in this country, in every army corps in France, there are thousands of men whose parents came from almost every country in Europe. These men are all loyal Americans; they have heard the call of democracy and are fighting its battles without thought of the flags under which their fathers were born. Their eager, unselfish response to the call of their country is the most hopeful sign in American history. In Europe nothing like it could ever occur. To this day, even in a country like France, there is a recognized difference between Provençal, Breton and Picard, while in the empires of Germany, Austria and Turkey, men are held together under a common ruler only by the rule of fear and of force.

National ideals, as we understand them, were practically unknown on the continent of Europe till the beginning of the nineteenth century; even a common language was not enough to bring the people of Italy together till the middle of the century; the people of southern Germany entered into a federation with the conquering Prussian as late as 1870; while the Bohemians and Poles in Austria, the Finns and Ukrainians in Russia have waited for centuries for release from the rule of a foreign king.

To the native born American this deep-seated pride of race, these violent antagonisms between peoples, are almost incomprehensible. He has never known the iron heel of an oppressor; he has never witnessed the effect of the conquest of one people by another. Under our system of government he has become accustomed to thinking of the descendants of Englishmen, Frenchmen and Germans, of Russians, Poles and Bohemians, as Americans only, because they share equally in our system of public education, because they mingle freely in their business and social relations, because they intermarry at the end of one generation, because they all look forward to a common future under the protection of the American flag.

This process of race amalgamation began early in the history of this country. It goes back to the very beginnings of many of the English colonies in America. Frenchmen, Germans and Scotchmen were given opportunities equal to those of the original settlers, so that by the beginning of the Revolution race distinctions in the

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL  
OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

colonies had practically disappeared. George Washington, Philip Schuyler, Peter Mühlenthal and Henry Laurens were companions in arms in the struggle for political freedom; sons of Irishmen and of Scotchmen, as well as descendants of Englishmen, signed the Declaration of Independence; and the Constitution was adopted by men of almost every European race.

The policy adopted by the people of the colonies has never been abandoned. The sympathy of this country has regularly gone out to the oppressed races of Europe. We welcomed Kossuth and Carl Schurz in the middle of the nineteenth century; we sheltered Fenian refugees from Ireland; we found homes for thousands of Russian Jews who fled from the fury of pogroms. From one end of Europe to the other the United States has always been heralded as the land of opportunity. Immigrants, first by the thousands, later on by the millions, have landed at the ports of this country and taken up their residence in all parts of the United States.

The great tide of Irish immigration continued for two or three generations. At the same time thousands of Germans crossed the ocean and settled in the Middle West. It was they who saved Missouri for the Union when the older American-born population threatened to carry it into the camps of the Confederacy. Of their loyalty and their devotion to the land of their adoption there never was any question. They remembered the way their efforts to establish free institutions had been defeated by the force of German autocracy. They gave of their lives and their wealth without question in the struggle for the preservation of the Union. They and their descendants are among the most loyal citizens of the United States.

After the Germans and the Irish came the sturdy, freedom-loving, land-hungry men of Scandinavia. The farms of Wisconsin and the Dakotas are the visual evidences of what they contributed to the welfare of this country. They, too, are among the most loyal citizens of the United States.

Last of all, in the past generation, Russian Jews and Italians, and the men from southeastern Europe have poured into this country. These men, like the others, have come to escape political, social and economic oppression, but unlike the immigrants of an earlier generation they have not as yet arrived at an understanding of what the institutions of this country mean. They live herded together in the tenements of our industrial communities. They are restless because they find insufficient sympathy with their struggle for existence. They need help; they need education; they need sympathy. It is our duty to give of these freely. Otherwise thru our impatience we shall destroy one of the very foundations upon which this republic was built. If this war is to engage their energies, we must make plain to them that we are fighting in the same cause as their brothers in Russia, only in a way that is much more likely to succeed.

"This is the only country in the world," said President Wilson, "which experiences a constant and repeated rebirth. . . . This country is constantly drinking strength out of new sources by volunteer association with it of great bodies of strong men and forward looking women." The true American who remembers these words of the President will endeavor to understand and to sympathize with the newer elements of our population. He will rid himself of his prejudices and his scorn for these "outlandish" people. He will do his best to hasten their understanding of American ideals. He will remember the Chinese proverb: "Among truly educated people there are no distinctions of race."

The persistence of racial characteristics and of European antagonisms is today the greatest menace to our unity of purpose. For generations we successfully assimilated thousands of immigrants because we offered them equal economic opportunity and full rights as American citizens. If today our experiment is threatened with failure, it [Continued on page 46]



Representing five nationalities, these loyal Americans are candidates at the Officers' Training Camp at Schofield Barracks, Oahu, Hawaii. From left to right at bayonet practise are General Sam Johnson, Russian; Louis F. Pagel, American; Alvin H. Robinson, Hawaiian; Anthony Y. Sato, Chinese; Kinieli Sika, Japanese.





*This type of furniture, built into the thickness of the wall, claims an honorable ancestry in the Renaissance period*



# The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING : BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

## BUILT-IN FURNITURE

Built-in furniture is BY ABBOT McCLURE AND HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN

not to be regarded as a cheap substitute to take the place of more eligible movable furniture. It may be either permissible or positively preferable (1) when it is expedient to economize space or to utilize space that otherwise must be wasted; (2) when architectural conditions either invite or require it; (3) and, finally, when considerations of permanent placement or the necessity of dispensing, so far as may be, with movable equipment are to be taken into account.

In examining anything with a view to putting it to some constructive use, especially anything connected with the art or practise of interior decoration, it is always advisable to take a brief survey of its historical antecedents. By so doing we acquire a clear insight into its nature and gain a fresh ground of appreciation for applying it to our own occasions. In the late middle ages—we need look no farther back—much of the better furniture was ecclesiastical or semi-ecclesiastical and nearly all of it was of a distinctly architectural character. In fact, it was often an inseparable part of the interior architecture. Of this furniture, not a little was *built* in place—seating pieces such as choir stalls, state seats in baronial halls, aumbries or cupboards filling niches or recesses in the wall, credences, and some of the great bedsteads. In the Renaissance period, especially in Italy, some of the aumbries or cupboards, built into the thickness of the wall and closed in with doors flush with the wall surface, were objects



*An unproductive space filled usefully and attractively*

of admirable decorative effort and dignity of aspect. Coming down to a later date, there were in England during the Queen Anne and Early Georgian period the built-in cupboards and buffets, both for the side-wall and the corner, which were highly elaborated and of conspicuous decorative quality. In France, empaneled cupboards, *armoires* and in-built consoles were recognized features during the reign of Louis XV. Both in England and in our own country, during the eighteenth century, another phase was marked by the cupboards with doors, coved or arched tops and shaped shelves, or by the New England buffets, in some cases without doors but with shaped

borders at the sides and head, and occasionally further ornamented with color and gilt, all of which were built into the paneling beside fireplaces or in corners and are still to be seen in old houses. These are a few of the historic instances of built-in furniture—enough, however, to establish its claims to an honorable ancestry.

Unfortunately, the average modern conception pictures built-in furniture as a cheap, brummagem affair, oftentimes a makeshift or fantastic “stunts,” of mischievous tendency and poverty-stricken invention. Built-in furniture, properly designed, and executed with due reference to its architectural environment and the concomitant movable equipment with which it is to be associated, is a dignified and worthy accessory and entitled to respectful consideration as a legitimate utilitarian and decorative resource. If it is not possible to have the *right* kind of built-in furniture, designed with the aforesaid due regard for the character of the architectural setting, and contrived to accord with the composition of the movable equipment, *do not have it at all*. It is *not* essential that the built-in piece or pieces be elaborate; it is most essential that it or they be well and consistently devised.

The *proper designing* of built-in furniture requires care and thought quite as much as do the selection and purchase and disposal of movable furniture: the *execution* demands skill and calculating precision, and such outlay as may be commensurate with the degree of elaboration in-



*Built-in furniture, properly designed and executed with due reference to its architectural environment and the movable equipment with which it is to be associated, is a dignified accessory and entitled to consideration as a utilitarian and decorative resource*





*A well devised piece of built-in furniture, in keeping with the character of the room*

volved. If built-in furniture is to be reckoned merely an home-made, "do-it-yourself" kind of production, a cheap makeshift in lieu of some more desirable and not immediately obtainable article, it is almost certain to be reprehensible. If we wished a room well furnished with movable furniture, we should not set out to accomplish the end in view by fitting it with chance-gotten "junk" that cost neither effort of selection nor reasonable cash outlay; no more may we, if we wish decent built-in furniture, withhold thought and a fair expenditure. To do so is to derogate from its dignity as a reputable and legitimate decorative resource.

Built-in furniture may be adapted to almost any mode of interior decorative treatment, to a greater or less extent, some modes giving more scope for its employment than others. Remembering this, let us first enumerate the capacities in which it may appear and then examine the methods of introducing it to good purpose according to the threefold category noted at the outset. From the very nature of things, built-in furniture falls chiefly into the classification of what we commonly designate as *wall furniture*, to borrow the familiar terminology applied to movables. That means to say that, as the building-in of furniture is especially germane to incorporation in the fixed architectural setting, cupboards, closets, cabinets, bookcases, buffets and such kindred articles as are always set against a wall offer the most varied possibilities. Besides the articles just enumerated, we may add to the list presses, wardrobes, chests of drawers, chests, sideboards, dressers and bureaux of divers sorts. Seating furniture, such as settees and benches, may be devised in numerous acceptable forms and several kinds of tables and desks also are susceptible of satisfactory construction.

Without going to such lengths of space economy as did the New England housewife who

is said to have had some of the treads of her stairs hinged so that she might stow sundry small articles within the steps, we may often profitably avail ourselves of space habitually neglected and allowed to go to waste. Along the sloping sides of attic walls, for example, where it is impossible for any one to stand upright or to place a piece of movable furniture to advantage, it is the truest kind of economy to build in drawers or cupboards. At the same time, by so doing, the room may be made more symmetrical, without lessening the really usable floor space, and given a dignity and interest it did not before possess, provided the built-in cupboards or drawers be acceptably designed.

Again, it not infrequently happens that rooms and, even more so, halls contain offsets and alcoves that both present difficulties of furnishing and impair architectural symmetry. Here a piece of built-in furniture would oftentimes save the day. Remember, however, "in filling such an unproductive space with a piece of built-in furniture that the cue for its treatment in design and color must be taken for the best note in its surroundings." Many a time the end of a hall or passageway contains unproductive space, where the construction of permanent drawers or cupboards would be a boon to the housekeeper and might be made to supply a feature of appreciable decorative interest. Even when such a hall-end contains a window, the building-in may



*A Georgian paneled room where the built-in cupboard enters into the original scheme*

be so done around it that it is merely embasured and neither its usefulness nor aspect impaired. The space under a window seat or any stationary bench or settle can nearly always be used for a built-in chest or set of drawers.

One of the accompanying illustrations shows how an alcove in a small bedroom was turned to good account. The offset was too shallow to hold a chest of drawers or a dresser of ordinary dimensions, without its projecting too much, and longer than was necessary for either. The difficulty was settled by building in a set of drawers to fill the whole length and only the depth of the offset and by using the top for a dresser

with a mirror hung on the wall above. It is in just such ways as this and by utilizing spaces of awkward dimensions that the building-in of furniture may not only contribute materially to the capacity of a small room, without intrenching appreciably upon its dimensions, but may also help its appearance and even give it a certain distinction. For any one with an eye quick to see and initiative to seize upon such opportunities for practising a most commendable kind of economy and space utilization, built-in furniture becomes almost plastic in its adaptability. The only danger in such cases is the occasional temptation to regard it as merely a bit of expedient and utilitarian carpentry and to forget that, as furniture, it is entitled to consideration on decorative

grounds. The design must be true and just. Otherwise a lasting injustice is done both to the piece itself and to the eye of those who see it daily. The degree of decorative elaboration bestowed will depend upon the character of the room and the sense and good taste of the owner.

Under certain conditions, the architectural ensemble may either invite or, indeed, almost require one or more pieces of built-in furniture. An admirable instance of this is to [Continued on page 47]



*The alcove in this small bedroom was turned to good account by building in a set of shallow drawers, using the top for a dresser*

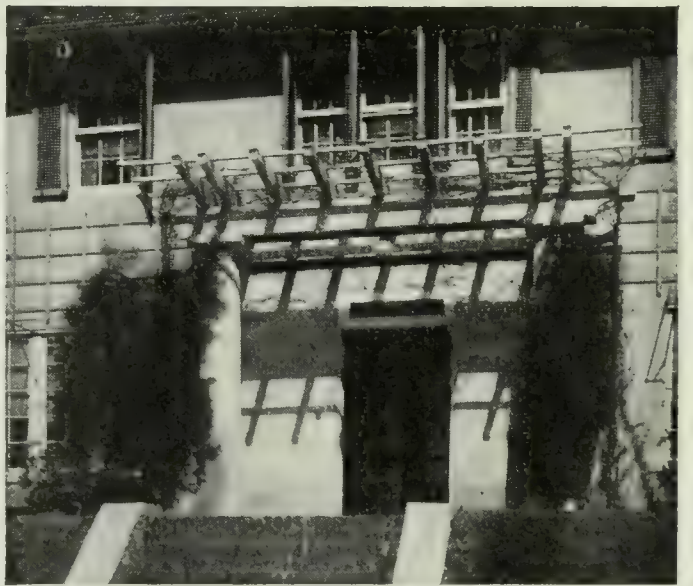


*Where the construction of permanent cupboards has contributed materially to the room capacity is a boon to the housekeeper and of appreciable decorative interest*



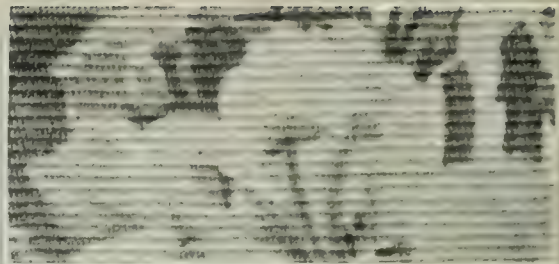
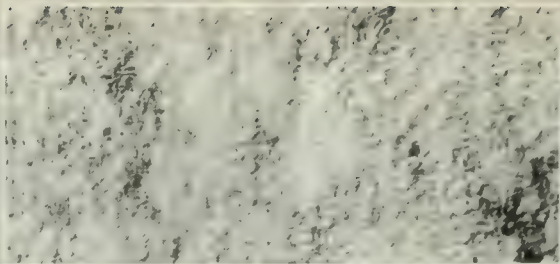
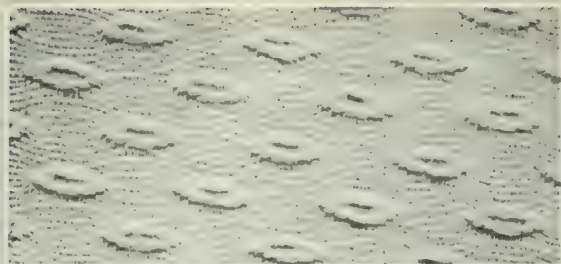
## The House Comfortable

*Comfort was made the keynote in choosing the location, architecture and furnishing of this house at New Rochelle, New York. It is placed rather deep in its own grounds, with a wide lawn sloping down to the street and a garden in the rear. Evergreens planted close to the house and a wide wooden trellis and pergola entrance relieve the severe cement structure. The veranda has been made an integral part of the house and is used as a living room the year round, glassed in thru the cold weather and screened and curtained in the summertime*



RESIDENCE OF S. C. STEINHARDT AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK. H. T. LINDBERG, ARCHITECT





Numbers 1, 2, 3, reading from left to right, are cotton taffeta, terry cloth, antoinette repp

# CHINTZES AND CRETONNES

BY GEORGE LELAND HUNTER

**C**HINTZES and cretonnes, like wall paper, are in their origin merely printed imitations of paintings, just as our modern books and magazines, are printed imitations of writing. In memory of this, the French still use the phrase "papiers peints" (painted papers) for wall papers, and "toilet peintes" (painted cloths) for cloth prints.

Very properly did Pliny, writing at the time of Christ, classify the Egyptian chintzes of the period under the head of painting. The process, which he describes in detail, was similar to that still employed sixteen hundred years later by the Indians and the Persians who inspired France and England of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to imitation. Of the process, Dr. Havart wrote in 1693: "The painting of chintzes proceeds in the most leisurely manner in the world, in a manner similar to the crawling of snails, which appear to make no headway. Anybody wanting to present a vivid picture of Patience, would find one of the chintz painters of Palicol a perfect model."

This slow painting process by no means harmonized with European ideas. The rapid development in Europe, after the middle of the fifteenth century, of the printing of illustrations from engraved blocks, and of the printing of text from type, had made printing almost as much second nature to the European as painting was to the Oriental. In imitating Oriental painted cloths, Europeans therefore substituted press for hand, printing the patterns rapidly from wooden blocks or copper plates instead of applying them slowly with brush or pencil.

Finally in the nineteenth century, block-printing having itself come to seem slow, European inventive genius found a way to

Lecturer on Tapestries  
at Metropolitan Art  
Museum in New York



Reading from top to bottom are Numbers 4, 5 and 6. Below on the left are Numbers 7 and 8 and on the right are Numbers 9 and 10

mount a series of rollers around a huge circular drum, so that as the cloth-covered drum revolved, the cloth was printed almost simultaneously with all the different colors, instead of having to wait as in block printing for the drying of each color before the next could be applied. The employment of water or steam or electric power to turn the drum made the speed of roller printing almost incredibly great, and the cost almost incredibly small.

But the repeat of the patterns has to be small, and the impression of the colors is far inferior. So that for the better trade, the hand block still holds its own, and with enthusiasm we unearth and use again today French and English blocks that were made over a century ago.

Chintz is the English word. Cretonne is the French word. Consequently we Americans use both. In the eighteenth century, the French called them "indiennes" or "persiennes" (Indians or Persians), whether imported from the Orient or imitated in France. The English in the seventeenth century already called them "chints," a word derived from the Sanscrit

"chitra," meaning many-colored. Pepys in his famous diary under date of September 5, 1663, wrote:

"Bought my wife a chint, that is, a painted calico, for to line her study."

Among the most famous European makers of chintzes and cretonnes have been Oberkampf, whose works at Jouy, near Versailles, made "Jouy prints" famous, and William Morris whose tapestry and print works at Merton, near London, inspired all Europe to better art. Illustrations Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16 are of designs by William Morris, originally executed under his personal direction, but still produced by his successors at the same place in exactly the same manner, and sold in America thru their New York agents. Nos. 11 and 12 are Jouy prints from copperplate, which permits great delicacy of line but restricts the number of colors because of the difficulty of registration. No. 17 is a European print made in Germany from tiny blocks, in black on linen, in the fourteenth century, long before the Oriental prints were known in the west. The design is certainly pleasing and easy for roller reproduction.

No. 18 is a modern American "Chinoiserie," roller-printed on cotton but arranged in such a way as to prevent the smallness of the repeat from being obvious. All of the fabrics on page A (Nos. 1-10) are also modern American and mark a distinct advance not only over ten years ago, but even over two years ago. Nos. 1, 2, 3 illustrate three of the numerous varieties of weave used to print upon, these three having been selected for illustration because their pronounced texture makes distinctions obvious. No. 1 has tiny broché figures on a coarse taffeta ground; No. 2 has a surface of uncut loops like a Turkish towel; No. 3 is a repp







Number 11, a Jouy print

with unusually wide ribs. Among the many textures not illustrated is "linette," which imitates the yarn as well as the weave of linen, and thus helps to produce the effect of dollars at the cost of dimes, which indeed is the purpose of most printed goods as compared with damasks, velvets, and brocades which are figured on the loom, and made in silk instead of the less expensive linen or cotton.

No. 4 is a very daring attempt, but for some reason the hammer of the repeat is not oppressive, any more than it is in the charming trellis No. 6, or the delightful bird and flower composition No. 5. Nos. 8 and 10 both take us back to Egypt, the latter to the Egypt pictured on the inner walls of ancient mastabas like the mastaba of Perneb at the Metropolitan Museum, the former to modern Mohammedan Egypt and the mysteries of the desert.

The most obvious difference between hand-made foreign prints (Nos. 11 to 16) and American machine-made prints, is in the price. The former are much more expensive than the latter, even when the greater width of 50 inches as compared with 36 inches is taken into consideration. But they possess qualities which cause them to more than hold their own in the smarter shops.

In the first place, the repeat of the machine-made goods is necessarily so small (18 inches square or less) that the production of picture effects is exceedingly difficult. Even in No. 18 the scenes line up diagonally, while it is obvious that few de-

signs arranged like No. 4 would be pleasing. The machine is at its best in the production of tiny diaper patterns where the repeat is too weak to hammer. But, of course, our American makers are always aiming at the unattainable, and by hitching their wagons to stars, have accomplished results of splendid excellence, especially since the war has restricted importations and crowded us back on our own resources.

Again, the colors and impression of the hand prints are uniformly far better. The colors of the machine cloths being overprinted while still wet, do not blend together with the vivacity that is characteristic of the hand cloths. Especially delightful in the latter are the "smudge" effects that distinguish so many of the ancient English wooden blocks still used to print all-over florals. Then, the machine prints



Number 12, a Jouy print

other furnishings, the clash is more violent than in the case of the smaller patterns of machine-made.

The most serious danger in the use of chintzes and cretonnes, as in the use of wall papers, results from their cheapness as compared with damasks and brocades and velvets. The tendency is to use too much, and because printed patterns cost little, to overlay with it walls and furniture as well as windows and doors. Nothing is more objectionable than a room where the eye can find no escape from the same chintz eternally repeated from floor to ceiling. And if wall paper in the same pattern, or in patterns to match, takes the place of chintz on the wall, the combination is almost equally displeasing. Rooms are made to live in, which means that space should be left for those who are to occupy them. On the other hand chintzes and cretonnes introduce cheer and comfort at a minimum of expense, and are distinctly more summery and more suitable for country houses and chambers than stuffs figured in the weave. And especially in their color effects, chintzes and cretonnes have no need to apologize either to the loom or the brush. The gradations of tone and contrasts of hue secured by printing on cloth have a distinctive charm which has won for them an individual and distinctive place in interior decoration.

Of course, foreign as well as domestic chintzes and cretonnes come in a range of colorings, so that if you don't like those your dealer has, it is probably his fault for selecting wrong.



At the top, Number 13; below on the left, Number 14; on the right, Number 15; at the bottom, Number 16: All designs by William Morris

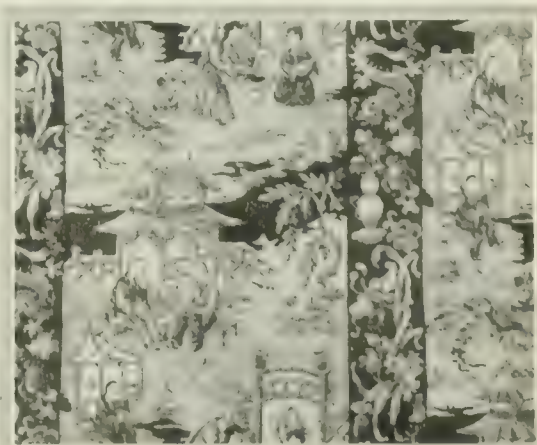
are usually on cotton, while the hand prints are on linen, which in itself makes a radical distinction of quality, as regards not only appearance when new, but especially as regards wear, and permanence of colors.

The curse of the American industry is the constant output of "new lines" each season, which makes it certain that no design, however good, will last long, and that no design, however bad, will fail to reach some homes. Designs like those of the Jouy prints, Nos. 11 and 12, and of William Morris, Nos. 13 to 16, never grow old. Who could fail to appreciate the charm of "Brer Rabbit," No. 14, or "Strawberry Thief," No. 15?

However, hand-made chintzes and cretonnes in use require quite as much taste and judgment as their machine-made sisters. Their greater possibilities render serious mistakes easy. When the larger patterns of hand-made are not appropriate to the interior, or not in keeping with the



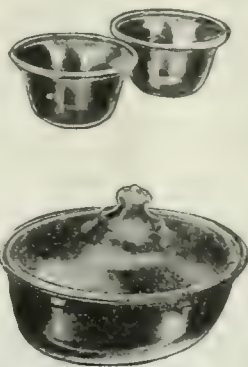
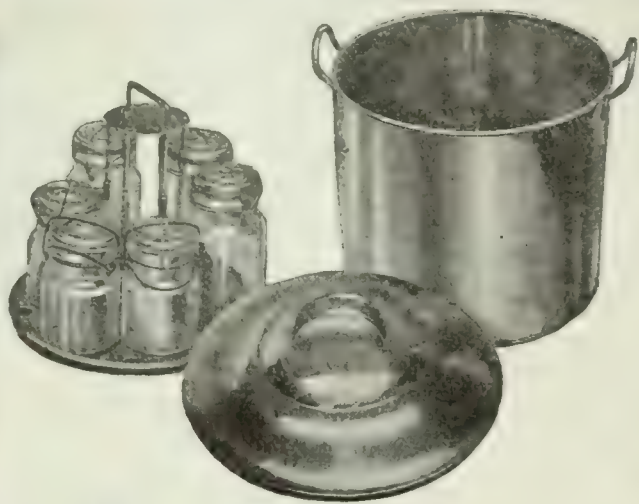
Number 17, a fourteenth century German block print in black on linen



A modern American Chinoiserie roller-printed on "linette"



# These Will Help You Keep Your Cook



The casserole and baking dishes on the left are made of non-breakable glass. Clean, good looking, direct from oven to table



Make your own butter—just enough. You can use this handy little glass churn for other purposes, too. It comes in one, two, three and four quart sizes

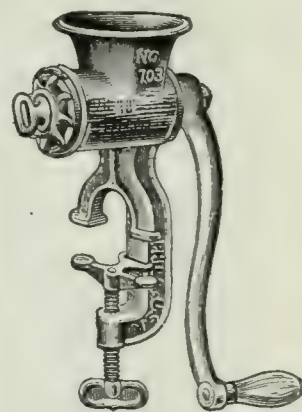


A sanitary greaser for bread pans, and other tins. Nickel plated frame. Cost, 75 cents

An efficient, modern canner 14 inches high, 12½ inches in diameter, \$6.50; Queen pint jars cost \$1.50 a dozen; the quart \$1.75



This white enamel, handsome, sanitary table top can be placed quickly on your old kitchen table. It fastens firmly

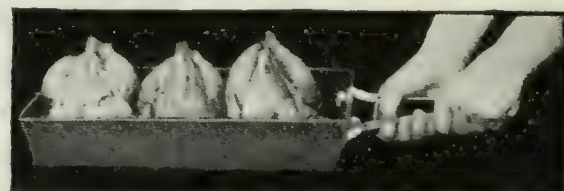


Four knives come with each of these food choppers. Using the finest you can make your own nut butter. 2 lb. size \$1.75

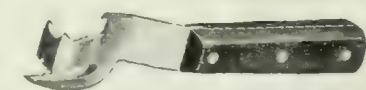
An oven thermometer like the one below may prevent bothersome losses. When it is hot you can lift it out by a fork thrust into the top holes



Here is a glass bottle French dressing mixer. It show how much vinegar and oil to use

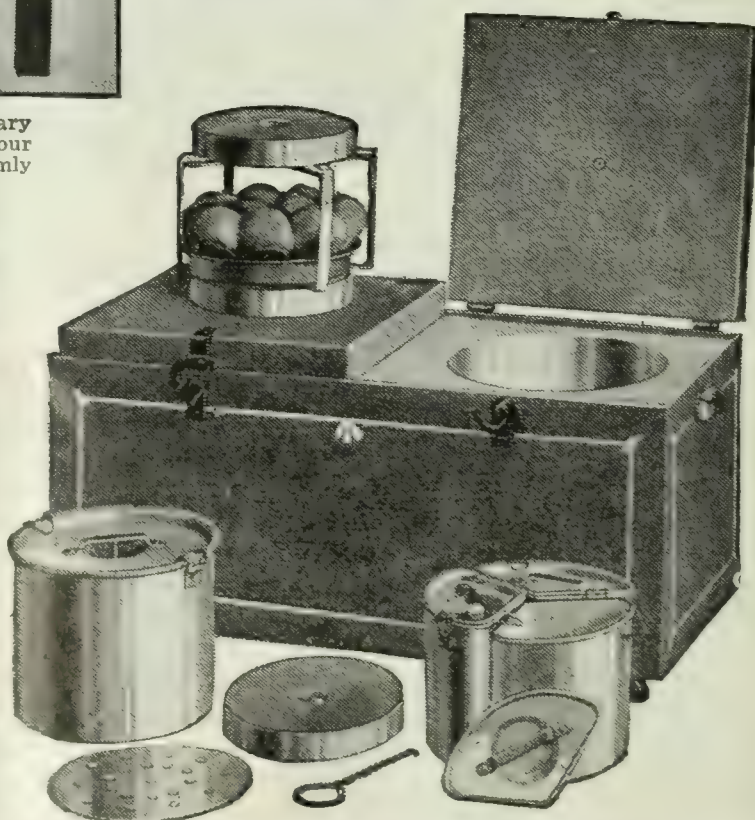


Save your hands—and don't drop the pan! Use a safe, sure lifter to take things out of the oven



Hands and fingers suffer from some can-openers. Try this one, which is easily used and is safe

Ice cream made at home without turning a crank! The vacuum freezer at the left is a real hot-weather comfort. 2 quart size \$4



A fireless stove cooks while you sleep or entertain. This one at the right has a capacity of 14 quarts



# TAKING EFFICIENCY INTO THE KITCHEN

BY MILDRED MADDOCKS

DIRECTOR OF THE GOOD HOUSEKEEPING INSTITUTE

**E**FFICIENT household management is as necessary and important to the individual and to the nation as efficient business methods. Why, then, has efficiency made greater strides in commerce than in home life? The condition appears to be largely due to the fact that the business man is more accessible for the demonstration of the efficiency method and devices in his work than is the housewife in her work. For as an actual fact there are relatively as many devices and methods for promoting efficiency in the kitchen as there are for the office or factory and, as many as is individually possible every woman should know and put into use.

Because in the kitchen more steps are wasted, more time is lost, and more effort is fruitless, efficient housekeeping centers around a well planned kitchen. It should tell a story of efficiency in planning, of logical placement of all installations, so that work can be properly routed toward their final destination, and lastly, it should indicate a wise selection of appliances that there may be a tool for every need, and yet not one that cannot be used often enough to warrant its purchase.

An efficient kitchen should satisfy the eye as a picture in which every principle of practical art is made use of and every

principle of efficiency that a factory manager might install is yet especially adapted to the varied operations of work in the home. The question is often raised if the efficient kitchen, well planned and thoroly equipt, is a constructive move for the woman who is blessed or unblessed with service in the home. The answer "yes" cannot be sufficiently strong. That servants as a class will refuse to use an untried device is too true. But how often does the woman who bought that device first learn how to use it before she attempts to teach another? Ask yourself if constructive teaching is a possibility unless there be first a

thoro familiarity with the subject matter.

I have yet to find that servant who does not respond to the proper hight of sinks—a hight that relieves strain on back muscles, or one who objects seriously to a logical placement of equipment that inevitably must save her steps.

Today architects are giving the kitchen fully as much thought as any room in the house and very often the kitchen and dining room are the most carefully planned portion of the house. An ideal location is on the north with windows to the east and west, allowing for sun in the room a portion of the day, without permitting it to linger in summer months long enough to

make the kitchen breathless with sultry heat.

In every case an oblong rather than a square room is suggested, and working operations should be so far as possible across the shorter dimension of the room. A space 11 by 14 feet furnishes ample room for one worker. The extra length of the one dimension is utilized to secure additional ventilation and a rest corner where the housekeeper may have her shelf of books on home economics, cooking, etc., and a comfortable chair in which to enjoy them. This floor area is larger than many so-called efficiency [Continued on page 54]



*An oblong room is suggested with working operations across the shorter dimensions*



*Install a kitchen cabinet flanked by shallow cabinets 12 to 14 in*

*extending to a hight that makes each shelf accessible*



# MY PATCH OF PEAS

BY H. W. DARR

THERE is no vegetable so eagerly purchased or so tempting to the epicure as the first "home grown peas." Pea growing has just enough of the element of uncertainty about its proper development and bearing to add zest to its culture for the true gardener, or to one who is not content to just throw seeds into the ground and expect nature, or someone else to do the rest.

At the old home on the farm in Illinois we used to raise lots of peas. While it was part of my "chore" to care for the garden when I was a boy, I do not remember that we gave any particular attention to the selection of varieties of peas raised. I do remember that the old Marrowfat and Tom Thumb peas were grown. Compared to some of the grand varieties that may now be planted, those two are absolutely not worth space it takes to grow them.

Years after leaving the farm I tried again to grow peas, but for several seasons without success. Finally I discovered I had been planting the wrinkled varieties too early and too thinly. While peas may be planted early, it is the better plan to defer putting the seed into the ground until the weather has had time to warm the soil so that the seed will begin to germinate as soon as planted, in order that the young plant may shoot thru the ground and develop its growth rapidly.

In 1915 I had a patch of peas 60 by 150 feet from which I picked over seventy bushels of fancy pods. The first plantings were made April 24. The soil was in fine shape, having been plowed late the preceding fall just before the ground froze. A day or two before seeding, it had been disced both ways and harrowed. The rows were laid out by the aid of ruler and line. I used a "Warren" hoe to plow out the furrow to a depth of 4 inches. The drill was set to plant the seed 2 inches below the bottom of the trench. This method enabled me to get the seed 6 inches below the surface of the ground and still provide for a shallow covering so the plants could easily come thru. As they grew the soil was plowed into the trench gradually until the ground was level again. To provide against possible drouth it is quite necessary to use some such care in getting peas deep into the ground where the soil is cool and moist. Peas like cool, moist feet. That explains why plantings made in midsummer usually are unsatisfactory.

Peas can stand a slight frost and the smooth varieties quite a freeze, but such weather conditions are by no means helpful. Unless the ground is warm enough to germinate the seeds within a few days after planting the wrinkled varieties will rot in the ground. April 24 is the earliest planting I have made. The latest first planting I have made has been May 17. The average is about May 1 to 6.

On April 24, 1915, the temperature averaged about 74, tho we had several days of warmer weather of 80 or over and high drying winds. That day I planted Little Marvel, Best Early, British Wonder, Prolific, Dwarf Champion and Senator varieties. They were planted under what may be termed the double row system. The rows to be thrown together were 15 inches apart. Then a space of 24 inches was allowed between the double row. For convenience in picking and also for beauty of arrangement and growth I planted alternate double rows of the dwarf and tall varieties. I prefer the tall peas; of course it requires a lot more work to take care of them, but the yield is, as a rule, enough greater to justify the extra cost in time and material.

July 1 we picked the first mess of peas

Variety	Height	First Picking	Total No. of Pecks
Gradus .....	5 ft.	July 15	10
" .....	5 ft.	July 15	10
Prosperity .....	4 ft.	July 12	10
Little Marvel.....	15 in.	July 11	8
Gradus .....	5 ft.	July 13	11
Blue Bantum.....	16 in.	July 14	6
Prosperity .....	4 ft.	July 12	12
Sutton's Excelsior.	14 in.	July 15	5
Buttercup .....	2 ft.	July 17	6
Sutton's Discovery.	14 in.	July 18	5
Marchioness .....	4 ft.	July 4	11
Laxtonian .....	18 in.	July 14	5
Early Morn.....	5 ft.	July 8	8
Laxtonian .....	18 in.	July 14	7
Horsfords Mr. Gard	2½ ft.	July 18	6
Little Marvel.....	15 in.	July 10	12
Thomas Laxon....	3 ft.	July 8	10
Little Marvel.....	15 in.	July 10	12
Profusion .....	3 ft.	July 15	6
British Wonder...	18 in.	July 12	7
Alderman .....	5 ft.	July 16	9
Potlatch .....	18 in.	July 14	3
Quite Content....	6 ft.	July 17	10
Potlatch .....	18 in.	July 14	3
Teddy Roosevelt...	6 ft.	July 18	10

from Best Early, sixty-seven days from time of planting. This variety bore continuously for two weeks. It is a beautiful, vigorous pea but the pods are quite small tho an immense yielder. July 5 the Prolifics were ready and three days later the Little Marvels had matured. The Little Marvel is the most satisfactory dwarf variety I have grown.

April 28 I planted Senators, Prosperity, Marrowfat, Telephone, Alderman and Teddy Roosevelt. Alderman, Senator and Prosperity were the most satisfactory of the tall growing kind. The Prosperity is nearly as early as the smooth-seeded sort and it has every other quality desirable—size, productivity, quality and appearance. Seventy-three days after planting we picked



A half bushel of magnificent pods off a row 150 feet long 73 days after planting

a half bushel of magnificent pods off a row 150 feet long. Some pods were 5 inches long. Tho not so productive as other tall growing peas, it is within five days as early as the first dwarf wrinkled kinds.

There are many ways of supporting the tall growing vines. My garden, being in a beautiful part of the city, was designed to be as attractive as possible. So I chose not to use brush for supports, which are probably about the best. I bought from a lumber yard pine strips ¾ inch by 2 inches by 12 feet. They were sawed in two and sharpened and driven a foot into the ground between each double row and about 15 feet apart. Ordinary binder twine was strung on these posts, beginning about 8 inches from the ground and a line added about every 10 inches up the post. The twine was put on as the tops of the vines reached a few inches above the strings already in place. The only objection to this method of holding up the vines is that after each rain the cord must be pulled up tight again or the rows will not be so prim and straight on account of the vines lopping over on the loosened supports. If a small wire were to be used as the top and bottom cables and the twine woven up and down between these, the trellis would be more satisfactory but the cost of material would be considerably more.

The season was rainy and the soil wet a good share of the time. No working of the ground was permitted when it was too wet to break up nicely. By the use of a double wheel garden cultivator, the patch could be plowed over in a short time. When possible it was cultivated after every rain as soon as the soil was dry enough. In this way the patch was kept entirely free of weeds and grass and the ground never became crusted over.

After the vines were too large to pass under the cultivator it was not possible to plow except in the 24-inch space between rows. About the time the tall varieties were in blossom it turned off dry and the crop was in danger of being cut short on account of the ground drying out and baking. To prevent that I went up and down between the rows with my cultivator until I had made a dust mulch. Then I changed the regular plows to the larger ones with the mold board and turned the loose soil high up against the rows. Some of it, of course, found its way thru the row and covered the space in the center between the narrow rows. This dust mulch conserved the moisture in the ground and kept the vines green and thrifty until after the peas had matured.

Our success in 1915 prompted us to put in a larger crop of peas in 1916. We planted nineteen varieties.

The entire planting was made May 8, temperature being around 80 that day. Two rows 15 inches apart were planted of each variety. Between each double row I left a space of 24 inches. I have found that this arrangement gives plenty of room for the plants to develop and also affords enough space between rows for working the ground and picking the pods.

The first peas were picked from the Marchioness July 4, sixty days after planting. This variety is a very satisfactory one to plant. I was so impressed with its quality and quantity that I am going to plant it again this year. I appreciate the fact that peas like other crops vary on account of conditions from year to year. But out of the nineteen varieties planted last year I am replanting this year not more than five. Listed in order of rank they are Prosperity, Little Marvel, Marchioness, Quite Content and Roosevelt.



# PLANTING YOUR POTATOES

BY HUGH FINDLAY

**I**T is not practical to try to raise potatoes in some of the city lots, where the soil might be put to a more intensive culture of the root crops that may be planted close together. Potatoes usually sell at a reasonable price in the fall, and it is generally advised that the city gardener buy his potatoes, while the suburban and farm gardeners may raise them, providing they



*Shallow box divided into compartments with pasteboard. Seed ready to cover*

follow the fundamental principles of culture that result in success. Plant only good seed, treated before planting to prevent disease, in a cool, well-drained, deeply pulverized soil. The soil should be rich in potash incorporated with humus, and should be in a physical condition to retain moisture. There should be frequent level cultivation to keep down weeds and form a dust mulch to conserve moisture, and the foliage should be protected from disease and insects by spraying.

Good seed should be the first consideration of every grower. The seed should be free from scab, and while not necessarily large should never be small. To pick out the medium sized potatoes for table use and keep the marbles for seed is a great mistake. It is good practise to buy the seed from a reliable party because the change of location, soil, etc., influence the crop. Where the grower selects his seed year after year from his own garden, the potatoes have a tendency to rot.

The seed should always be treated before cutting the tuber by placing the potatoes in a sack and submerging it in a solution of one ounce of powdered corrosive sublimate poison to eight gallons of water. Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in one quart of hot water before adding it to the cold water. Soak the tubers in this solution for one and one-half hours, after which the tubers should be dried and cut.

Putting the seed potatoes in the sun for three weeks before planting will aid in de-

stroying the scab bacterium. Care should be exercised in applying fresh horse manure, wood ashes, lime or any alkaline-producing fertilizer where it comes in contact with the maturing tuber, thus preventing the danger of scab.

After you have selected the medium sized potatoes, cut them in such a way as to have from one to three eyes to each piece. It is to the advantage of the crop to allow the seed to be exposed to the air but not to the sun, for a few days after cutting the tuber. The wounded surface dries and the root system is immediately encouraged when the seed comes in contact with the moist soil.

The selection of varieties is important and should be done with the utmost care with reference to time of maturity, resistance to disease and productivity.

The varieties are arranged according to the time of ripening. Extra early, Beats They All (Mitchell's), Beauty of Hebron, Bliss Triumph, Early Ohio, Early Rose, and Irish Cobbler. The first five varieties are especially adapted to the North, while the Irish Cobbler does well both North and South. In the northern part of the United States such varieties as Green Mountain, Rural New Yorker, Carman and State of Maine are grown, while in the South, White Star, McCormick and Sir Walter Raleigh are prolific producers. It is nevertheless advisable to plant two early varieties and one late variety.

Potatoes thrive best on a rich sandy loam containing plant food, moisture and humus. If the soil is very sandy apply a heavy application of manure to the surface and plow it under in the fall. In the spring stir the surface of the soil and make furrows from twenty-four to thirty-six inches apart and from three to five inches in depth, and drop the tubers nine to fifteen inches apart. Cover the seed and one week after planting cultivate the surface with a Norcross weeder, wheel cultivator or spike tooth harrow. This stirring of the soil will destroy the first crop of early weeds. If a heavy rain should pack the soil and it should begin to crack a little before the tops appear, stir the surface again, but very lightly so as not to disturb the growing shoots. A large part of the success in growing potatoes depends on the amount of moisture available throughout the season, therefore cultivate with the view of keeping the surface covered with a thick coating of dust mulch. The potato should be cultivated from six to eight times during the season. "Hilling up" should be practised only where the soil is stiff and the tubers are planted near the surface.

The early crop may be started in a warm, light cellar by cutting the seed and

spreading it out on the floor. A temperature of about sixty degrees should be maintained and sufficient light to prevent the shoots from becoming spindly and weak. This may also be done in the hotbed, but usually the hotbed may be put to a little better purpose early in the spring. Plant the sprouted seed carefully in a well prepared and rich soil as soon as all danger of frost has passed. If the seed is given from four to five weeks to sprout and cultivated frequently after planting, a crop of fairly good sized tubers may be harvested in from seven to eight weeks.

A still better way to gain time in the spring is to section off a shallow box with pasteboard, making each compartment about three inches square. Have the bottom of the box well drained and put into it about one and one-half inches of rich soil. Place the tuber in the center of the compartment and cover it with soil. Place the box where it has heat and water when necessary. The soil should be kept moist but not wet. The sprouts appear in about nine days. They may be kept growing until they reach a height of four inches. Remove the pasteboard, carefully lift out the block of soil and plant it so that about one inch of the garden soil is added to the surface of the square on



*Potato plants ready to transplant. The crop is hurried forward from three to four weeks*

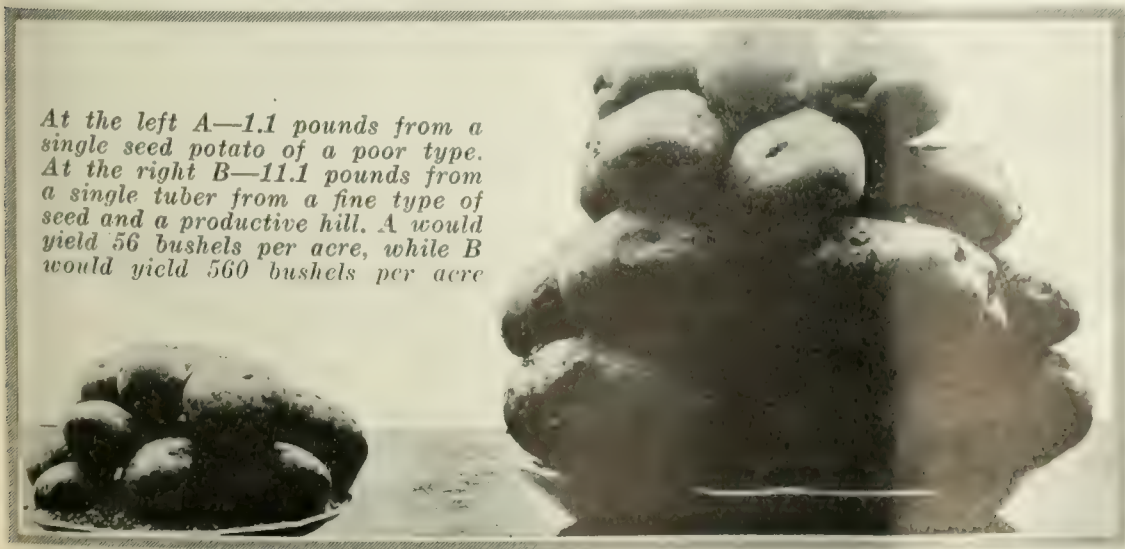
planting it in the garden. Start to cultivate the first week after planting and keep the shoots growing vigorously. Small, new potatoes may be harvested from five to six weeks after planting in the garden.

Planting the seed two inches in depth very early and mulching the surface of the soil with two inches of straw as soon as the tops appear, is a method used more in Europe than in this country to hasten the production of an early crop.

The late varieties may be planted in June or as late as July 5 in the vicinity of New York. They should be planted a little deeper than the early varieties, from four to five inches, providing the soil is a light loam.

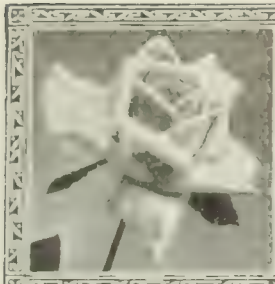
If the soil is light apply a liberal amount of well decayed manure and plow it under two or three weeks before planting. Fresh manure should never be used just before planting but it may be applied to a stiff soil which should be plowed in the fall, and left in the rough. In the spring, stir the soil to a depth of five to six inches and plant the seed. If stable manure is used it should always be well decayed and well incorporated into the soil before planting the seed.

Stable manure in the decayed form is not always available to the small gardener, so that it is neces- [Continued on page 51]



*At the left A—1.1 pounds from a single seed potato of a poor type. At the right B—11.1 pounds from a single tuber from a fine type of seed and a productive hill. A would yield 56 bushels per acre, while B would yield 560 bushels per acre*

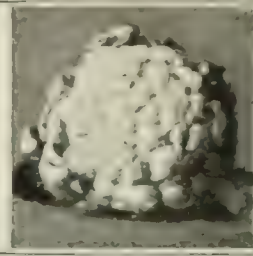




# What to Do in April

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE IN SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



## FLOWER GARDEN

**Gladiolus** Before planting out gladiolus the last of the month, the soil should be made rich with decayed stable manure for 12 inches in depth. Large bulbs should be planted 6 inches deep and small ones only 4 inches. Never use fresh manure.

**Dahlias** Before separating the dahlia roots, make sure that you leave part of the crown stem. A little bone meal should be added to the decayed manure before digging it into the soil. Mix a little sand with the garden loam and decayed sod for covering the bulbs.

**Sweetpeas** Before sowing the seed or transplanting the potted plants to the garden, dig a trench 12 inches deep. Fill it with decayed manure, decayed sod chopped up fine, and garden loam. Draw the furrow about 6 inches deep and cover the seed to a depth of 3 inches. Place the supports, brush or wire, as soon as the seed is planted. As the vines grow, the soil will fill in the trench after a few cultivations. Sweetpeas require a deep, rich loam.

**Carnations** The plants for next year may be planted to the open as soon as all danger of frost has passed.

**Roses** Less hardy roses, including the everbloomers, should be pruned.

All winter protection should be removed. In order to keep in check fungus diseases, spray with Bordeaux mixture even before the buds appear.

In planting out new roses, be sure to pack the soil firmly about the roots.

**Seedage** Seed of pansies and other such hardy plants may be sown in the open. Pansy and hardy aster plants may be planted out after all danger of severe frost has passed.

**Fertilizer** Wherever you have highly colored flowering plants, dig into the soil a free application of decayed stable manure mixt with a little fine bone meal and nitrate of soda. If chicken manure is used, apply it sparingly.

**Bird Houses and Baths** Early this month, prepare for the birds and attract them to your garden by placing bird houses and bird baths out of reach of cats and other enemies.

## GREENHOUSE

**Cuttings** Continue to put in a few cuttings of coleus, antirrhinum, geranium, abutilon, fuchsia and other bedding and fall blooming plants. Shade all cutting beds and ventilate the greenhouse freely on bright days. Remove all shade at sundown. The late varieties of chrysanthemums should be propagated now.

**Cyclamen** Shift the cyclamens to the cold frames and shade them. Make a floor of about 3 inches of ashes mixt with a little lime. This will not only insure proper drainage, but also check the work of earthworms and snails. Set the pots level and never allow them to dry out.

**Shading** The best mixture for shading the glass over the fern and palm house is a mixture of clay with a very little lime and water. It should rub off easily after drying, so that there will be little or no difficulty in removing it in the fall. Shade the glass over highly colored flowers.

**Cucumbers** A light application of pulverized sheep manure worked into the surface soil of the cucumber bed will give immediate results. If the fruit is crooked, apply nitrate of soda in liquid form, 3 pound to 7 gallons of water. After applying this solution, water the plants thoroly. A hive of bees in

the cucumber house will aid in the fertilization of the fruit flowers.

**Roses** Rose plants that are to be held over for another year may be given a rest now. Allow the bed to dry down. Remove and burn all leaves after the plants have become defoliated. Do not prune the roses back until after their period of rest.

**Palms** This is a good month to wash palms with whale oil soap to destroy the young scale insects. Use a sponge that is free from grit. Do not crack or scratch the foliage. Never use oil to make the foliage shine. The oil stops up the breathing parts of the leaf (Stomata) and smothers the plant.

**Melons** If muskmelon seed is planted under glass now, the fruit will be ripe two months earlier than from seed sown in the garden.

**Cut Flowers** Cut roses, snapdragons, carnations and other flowers early in the morning. Plunge the stems in cold water and allow them to stand in the dark for a few hours. If given this treatment, they will last much longer.

**Diseases** Carnation leaf-spot. This is known by round, grayish spots on the stem and leaves. Spray with copper sulfate, 1 pound to 20 gallons of water.

Chrysanthemum leaf-spot. Watch for small round spots appearing on the leaves. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

**Easter Plants** Rush Easter lilies, pot roses, genistas, azaleas, etc., by increasing the heat. Keep the house more or less moist. If the plants are a little too far advanced, increase the ventilation, keep the temperature low, and a few days before Easter place the plants in the dark.

## VEGETABLE GARDEN

**Early Start** About April 15, start cucumbers, sweet corn, string beans and summer squash in paper boxes or strawberry baskets, in the hotbed to be planted out later in the garden.

**Hotbed** Ventilate with care. On cold, dull days, ventilate only enough to allow the foul air to escape. Never allow the hotbed to become overheated.

Cucumber seed may be sown among the seedlings. The seedlings will be removed before the cucumber vines need the room. Much time is gained in realizing a crop of cucumbers and the hotbeds are in use during the summer.

**Seedage** The seed of all hardy types of vegetables may be sown this month; celery, carrots, beets, endive, lettuce, leek, onions, parsley, parsnips, radish, salsify, spinach, smooth peas, cauliflower, Swiss chard and turnips.

**Planting** Plant out as soon as the soil is in good condition rhubarb, horseradish, asparagus, Jerusalem artichokes and chives. Manure heavily and cultivate thoroly if you want good results from old beds. If stable manure is not available, apply fine bone meal.

**Cultivation** Keep the Norcross weeder busy in order not only to keep in check the weeds, but to supply air to the roots.

The scuffle hoe is a fine weapon to use on very young weeds. Do not use it too close to the root crops such as beets and carrots.

**Intercropping** After the potatoes are planted, sow the seed of dwarf peas, radish or early beets between the rows. Lettuce, beet plants or early cabbage may also be planted. Care should be exercised in the cultivation of these catch crops, so as not to disturb the potatoes.

## FRUIT AND BERRIES

**Spray** Spray the apple trees, just as the buds show pink, with one part lime sulfur to forty parts water, and add to this solution 3 pounds arsenate of lead. The apple scab is held in check by the lime sulfur, and the codling moth and tent caterpillar are destroyed by the poison.

Remove all spray apparatus and poisons from the orchard. Clean out spray machine after using. Do not allow stock in the orchard for from three to five days after spraying. It is not a good practise to keep stock in a fruit orchard.

**Scale Insects** If your fruit trees are troubled with scale insects, such as the San Jose, destroy or spray all bushes of Hawthorn, Japanese quince, wild plums and wild roses. Get all of your community fighting insects, and know where to find them and how to destroy them, and in a few years you would be freed from these pests.

**Planting** It is not too late to set out young fruit trees and berry bushes. Prune back the tops vigorously after planting.

**Cover Crops** Plow under the cover crops among the fruit trees and give the surface a thoro harrowing. Grub all grass and weeds about the tree. Care should be taken not to injure the roots. Use some slow acting fertilizer like coarse bone meal about the trees. Never use nitrate of soda.

**Cleaning** With the rush of spring work don't neglect to clean up all prunings from the orchard and berry patch and bunch them. Brush left in piles is, or makes, only harboring places for insects later.

**Intercropping** If the orchard is young, it may be intercropped with vegetables.

## GARDEN ENEMIES

**Maggots** The onion, turnip and radish are subject to the attack of root maggots. Before sowing the seed, scatter a little air slacked lime and tobacco dust in the trench.

**Sparrow** With the coming of the tender shoots of the peas, the sparrows visit the garden and pick these off close to the surface soil. Sprinkle the young pea vines early in the morning when the dew is on them with tobacco dust.

**Carnation Stem-rot** The soft rot of the stem just below the surface of the soil destroys many plants at transplanting. Change the field location of the plants annually.

**Apple Casebearers** This caterpillar in its case, works on the young leaves and buds. Poison leaves with arsenate of lead.

**Bud Moth** The caterpillar is brownish in color, and works on the buds. Use poison.

**Tent Caterpillar** Early in the spring this enemy appears with the coming of the first leaves. He builds large nets in the crotches of the branches. Poison by spraying.

**Cut Worms** If this pest cuts off the cabbage plants close to the surface, wrap a little paper about the stem on transplanting to the open. Make a bran mash mixt with molasses and Paris green. Scatter this about where the worms may find it. Poison.

**Slugs** If late in April slugs appear on the lettuce leaves, sprinkle a board with corn meal and place it meal side down in the garden. After the sun has been up a few hours, lift the board and the slugs will be found on the underside of it. Destroy with scalding water.





## A Simplex Will Keep Your Help Contented

**I**F you have a maid or laundress to do your ironing, it will be to your advantage to provide her with a **SIMPLEX**. It will save her time and keep her contented. The housewife who owns a "**SIMPLEX IRONER**" and other labor-saving appliances has no servant problem.

Besides, the **SIMPLEX IRONER** will show a substantial saving on your fuel bills and greatly increase the life of your clothes. You will be surprised at the amount of work turned out in a single hour and delighted with the perfect edges and glossy finish.

# SIMPLEX IRONER

"THE BEST IRONER"

*Saves Time—Saves Money—Saves Clothes—Saves Health*

Irons in addition to flat work, curtains, lingerie, aprons, men's shirts, children's play clothes, etc.

Electric Drive **SIMPLEX** for home with electric current. Power Ironer for the farm or washing machine user. Hand Power **SIMPLEX** for the home without gas or electricity. Various prices.

Can be had on Easy Payments and on approval. Durably made to last a lifetime. Write for our book "Clean Linen in Abundance." Also our illustrated story "Aunt Eliza from Boston."

Consult our Service Department in planning and arranging your home laundry—no obligation.

**AMERICAN IRONING MACHINE CO., 508, 168 N. Michigan Ave. CHICAGO**

We also make Ironing Machines and Equipment for the Small or Home Laundry, Hotel, Institution, Etc. Write for catalog.





New York business men en the way to work. "Patriotism should prompt the use of more rather than less gasoline, if coal is conserved"

# THE PATRIOT WHO OWNS A CAR

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE

**D**ESPITE the fact that the automobile is now an all-year vehicle and there is no longer a general laying up of cars over the winter season, yet springtime, and especially the month of April, seems to inaugurate the motoring year. Consequently now is the time that the passenger car owner is making his or her plans for the coming season, in so far as the use of an automobile is concerned.

Judging from talks I have had recently with a number of motorists it seems that there is a certain reluctance to use passenger cars as freely this season as heretofore. The reasons given, of course, are those prompted by patriotism. According to their belief gasoline and rubber supplies should be conserved for military uses, and among the sacrifices that must be made to win the war are included the pleasures and much of the convenience of motor travel. It is not strange that such beliefs exist, because certain interests and individuals have been to considerable pains to influence the public along these lines, altho their real motives have been no part of their propaganda.

However, let us consider the facts in the case.

There are now in the United States a million more gallons of gasoline produced daily than are consumed or exported, and the storage of this surplus is one of the problems perplexing the oil industry. Production of gasoline cannot be curtailed, because the fuel oil remaining after it is taken from the crude is needed for the many oil-burning naval and merchant vessels and for many other uses directly connected with the war. Gasoline is therefore a byproduct in the production of fuel oil. Today there is a full two years' supply of gasoline for the United States and its allies above ground, as the oil men term storage, the limitations of trans-Atlantic shipping being considered. In addition there are actually thousands of oil wells in this country drilled, tested and plugged until they are needed. In fields already discovered and proved there is gasoline enough to last two hundred years. I have before me many more facts of a similar nature, supplied by experts in the oil industry and employed by the Government, but the foregoing should suffice.

Then why, you ask, has there been so much talk about the need of conserving our supplies of gasoline, why the sensational appeal made last fall by the oil committee of the Council of National Defense, given out with all the prestige of Washington behind it? I have heard it asserted that the motive was to maintain the prevailing high prices of gasoline, or at least to furnish an excuse. If this is so and people, motorists in particular, materially reduced their consumption of gasoline, what a boomerang this propaganda would be. The case of England, where private motoring is taboo,

was and is one of the arguments. Of course, no mention was made of the fact that there being no oil wells or pipe lines running into the British Isles, all gasoline and other oil supplies were received via steamship.

Thus patriotism should prompt the use of more rather than less gasoline, especially if coal is conserved thereby, as is the case when one travels by automobile instead of railroad or trolley. And as to rubber the supply of crude is as plentiful and somewhat cheaper than it has been for several years.

**T**HE motorist who feels that by eliminating or restricting the use of his or her passenger car help is given in winning the war is either a member of that minute minority of merely joy-riders, or else, as is generally the case, does not appreciate what an automobile really is. And they can hardly be blamed, because these vehicles have been exploited so long under the name of pleasure cars, and luxury emphasized at the expense of utility, that even the all-wise members of Congress last fall classed motor trucks as luxuries, along with jeweled earrings and perfumery. However, Congress knows better now, and seems inclined to class even the passenger car as a utility and the motorist surely will do likewise. As a utility the passenger automobile is in a class with the railroad and the railroad was never considered a non-essential because people sometimes used it when purely pleasure bent.

Apropos the enlightenment of official Washington as to the utilitarian value of the passenger car, a group of Michigan bankers visited Fuel Administrator Garfield at a time last fall when the advisability of prohibiting the use of railroad freight cars for the shipment of automobiles was being considered. After some discussion one of the bankers asked Mr. Garfield if he used an automobile. Receiving an affirmative answer the banker said: "I will give you a thousand dollars more for your car than you paid for it, provided you will not buy or use another."

"No, no," quickly replied Mr. Garfield, "I need the car in my work here. It is indispensable in getting around and in going to and from my office."

It behooves us all, from official Washington to the humblest patriot, to increase business and personal efficiency as a means of winning the war. Economy of time is important in this respect and the automobile is perhaps the greatest saver of time that was ever invented. A thousand cars in a community, saving an average of an hour a day to their owners engaged in any line of manufacturing, business or in the pro-

fessions, save for that community daily 125 business days. Again, intense application to business cannot be kept up without some relaxation, some

change of environment, and a few breaths of good fresh air. The passenger automobile is the ideal means by which to secure a maximum of these benefits in a minimum time. About the only recreation President Wilson gets in these trying days is his afternoon automobile ride.

Is it not then a false conception of patriotism to restrict the use of passenger automobiles? One might just as logically curtail one's telephone service or walk less for exercise in order to save shoe leather.

And if one can afford it there should be no hesitancy about buying a new car. Replacing old machinery with new and improved machinery is one of the first steps in increasing efficiency in a factory. You will help the Government just as much as tho you bought additional Liberty Bonds with the purchase price. It only means that others will be able to buy the bonds. By purchasing a new car you are helping the third largest industry in the United States to keep going, one on which five per cent of the people depend for a living. And your old car is resold at a price permitting, perhaps, some mechanic to secure and use it for traveling to and from his work, so he can move his family out into the country, where they have a garden and help increase food production.

**I**N using their passenger cars this season, however, there are several ways in which motorists can serve the common cause. Driving at conservative speeds will reduce the wear and tear on the roads, which are now so essential for inter-city freight hauling by motor trucks. Incidentally when you meet motor trucks remember the great part they are playing in helping out the railroads and give them the right of way. Because of scarcity of labor and high cost of materials country highways and city streets, especially the former, are not being maintained as they should. This coupled with the heavy motor haulage will soon have the roads in bad condition, which will tend to make touring less desirable. Conservative driving will also save tires and fuel to the benefit of your pocketbook. Quick starting and stopping is not only hard on the car but hard on the road surface also. Giving a "lift" to the workman on foot whom you meet may increase the output that day of some munition factory. It is the multiplication of these little things that means, so much in our national effort. And to the average motorist many other things will occur whereby material help can be extended, while he or she is gaining health and recreation or saving time and otherwise promoting efficiency thru traveling by automobile.



1 8 2 8

MOTT

1 9 1 8



## What makes *this Lavatory different?*

“NO pedestal!” you say. “Then what *does* hold it up?”

Two heavy metal brackets, anchored to the wall, and concealed under “jackets” of vitreous china or solid porcelain.

That this arrangement means easier, *quicker* bathroom cleaning—an appreciable saving in time and labor—goes without saying.

“How about durability?”

The durability of Mott solid porcelain or vitreous china may be taken for granted. In fact, the passing years have a way of dealing kindly with all Mott bathroom equipment.

Send 4c postage for our 138-page “Bathroom Book,” showing 22 model bathrooms, with prices for individual fixtures.

*Everything we sell, we make*

## THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS

*Trenton, New Jersey*

New York, 5th Ave. & 17th St.

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| †Boston       | †Portland, Ore.    |
| †Pittsburgh   | †Washington, D. C. |
| †Chicago      | †New Orleans       |
| †Atlanta      | †Denver            |
| †Los Angeles  | †San Francisco     |
| †Philadelphia | †St. Louis         |
| †Seattle      | †San Antonio       |
| †Cleveland    | †Fort Smith, Ark.  |
| †Dallas       | †El Paso, Texas    |
| †Detroit      | †Indianapolis      |
| †Des Moines   | †Salt Lake City    |
| †Toledo       |                    |

MOTT COMPANY, LTD.

†Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Can.

†Showrooms equipped with model bathrooms.



## DREER'S

### "GOLD MEDAL" GLADIOLUS

We grow this magnificent strain for the express purpose of being able to supply those who want the very best mixture possible.

When Gladioli are grown in mixture they are liable to deteriorate rapidly and finally contain but a few colors. To avoid this we grow small blocks of a large number of exquisite high-grade sorts from which this mixture is made and which embraces all colors from the richest reds through all the intermediate tones of pink, rose, salmon, blush, white, yellow to the new blue, heliotrope and "pansy colors." Indeed so great is the diversity of colors that there is little risk of any two being exactly alike.

Having a large stock of splendid bulbs, we are able to offer them at a very reasonable price, viz. 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000. If wanted by Parcel Post add 6 cts. per doz. for postage.

The above is but one of our Specialties. For complete list send for

**DREER'S GARDEN BOOK  
FOR 1918**

Free on application if you mention  
this magazine.

**HENRY A. DREER**

714-716 CHESTNUT STREET  
PHILADELPHIA



## THE POULTRY YARD IN APRIL

BY E. I. FARRINGTON



*In quarters like these and with good feed  
a hen soon gets over her broodiness*

WHEN Mr. Hoover gave notice to the poultry keepers of the country that no more hens or pullets should be drest for market for a period of ten weeks, the fact that poultry keeping was on a war time basis was brought home to thousands of people for the first time. Mr. Hoover's purpose was, of course, to increase the production of eggs, and undoubtedly the order was needed. Yet it put many poultrymen in a peculiar situation, for they could not obtain sufficient grain to feed their hens except at an exorbitant price, and yet they had to keep them.

It is being discovered, in consequence, that practically as many eggs can be obtained by quite different feeding methods from those formerly employed. Edward S. Brown, the leading poultry expert of Great Britain, who has been sent to this country to arrange for shipping breeding stock to English poultrymen after the war, says that it has been found across the water that poultry will do very well on green feeds, potatoes, turnips and the like, with much less grain than was once considered indispensable.

Since the new flour orders went into effect American poultrymen are discovering that the bran which they buy has changed remarkably in substance and appearance. It has become more like meal, and is difficult to mix with water or milk. If fed dry, however, with twenty per cent of beef scraps, it makes a very good mash.

In parts of New England poultrymen are being refused oats, this grain being held wholly for horses. Oats are valuable as a substitute for wheat, but can be dispensed with. In the egg laying contest at Leavenworth, Kansas, the following very simple ration has given good results:

Scratch feed—400 pounds of cracked corn.

Dry mash—150 pounds of wheat bran, 150 pounds of wheat shorts, 100 pounds of beef scraps, 4 pounds of fine charcoal and 3 pounds of salt.

This ration can be improved by feeding either sprouted oats or sprouted barley, a bushel being fed for every one hundred pounds of corn.

Of course the orders from Washington, designed to promote the egg yield, were issued with the full knowledge of the fact that the spring months are the months in which the greatest number of eggs are produced. If as hoped the total number can be increased by five million, the egg supply of the country will begin to approach normal.

With plenty of eggs coming in, the small

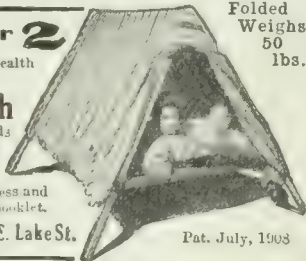
### 2 in ONE for 2

You will find real enjoyment and health  
out of doors with the

#### Ristey Tent-Couch

A tent and couch in one. Needs  
no ropes or stakes. Easily moved  
or raised and folds up in a roll.  
Just the thing for lawn, porch or  
camp. Send your name and address and  
we will mail you an interesting booklet.

Ristey Tent-Couch Co., 2204 E. Lake St.  
Minneapolis, Minn.



Folded  
Weights  
50  
lbs.

Pat. July, 1903

## RABBITS

A PROFITABLE SIDE-LINE OCCUPATION



Tells how to provide for the shortage in meat.  
Our book: "The Rabbit; How to Select,  
Breed and Manage the Rabbit and Belgian  
Hare for Pleasure or Profit," by breeders of  
long experience with rabbits. Eighth  
edition, nicely illustrated, enlarged and much  
improved. Price 25 cents with sample copy  
of the AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE con-  
taining Rabbit and Pet Stock Department.

POULTRY ADVOCATE, Dept. 312, Syracuse, N. Y.

## To the people of New York City and vicinity

Within 100 miles of New York City  
our motor truck deliveries will bring you  
freshly dug trees, shrubs, fruits and flow-  
ers of the best quality. For some of your  
needs the Hicks Nurseries is the best  
source of supply.

I Send for Home Landscapes. Landscape  
Architecture, Inc., the official organ of  
the American Society of Landscape  
Architects, has prepared a series of beau-  
tiful groups, and illustrated them by  
plans and perspectives. Some of these  
groups will probably fit your needs.

II Call at the Hicks Nurseries and see  
what beautiful plants you can have.  
Some of them save you 10 years. The  
big fruit trees will bear earlier than usual.  
New and beautiful plants from the  
famous collections at Highland Park,  
Rochester, have been described in Gar-  
den Magazine by the Superintendent,  
John Dunbar, one of the foremost  
authorities in this country. At the  
Hicks Nurseries you can get some of  
them for your garden.

III Ask your neighbor how they like Hicks  
stock and service, and the guarantee  
to replace free what does not grow  
satisfactorily.

**HICKS NURSERIES**

Box K, Westbury, L. I., N. Y. Phone 68

## Gladioli—Dahlias—Lilies Phlox—Iris—Peonies

and other Summer-Flowering Bulbs  
and Hardy Perennials.

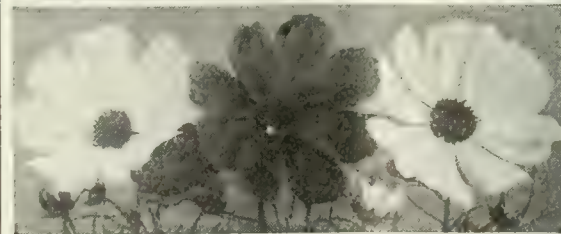
Vigorous, home-grown stock of the  
choicest varieties.

Send for Spring List now ready and  
receive our Fall Catalogue later.

**FRANKEN BROS.**

Box 152

Deerfield, Ill.



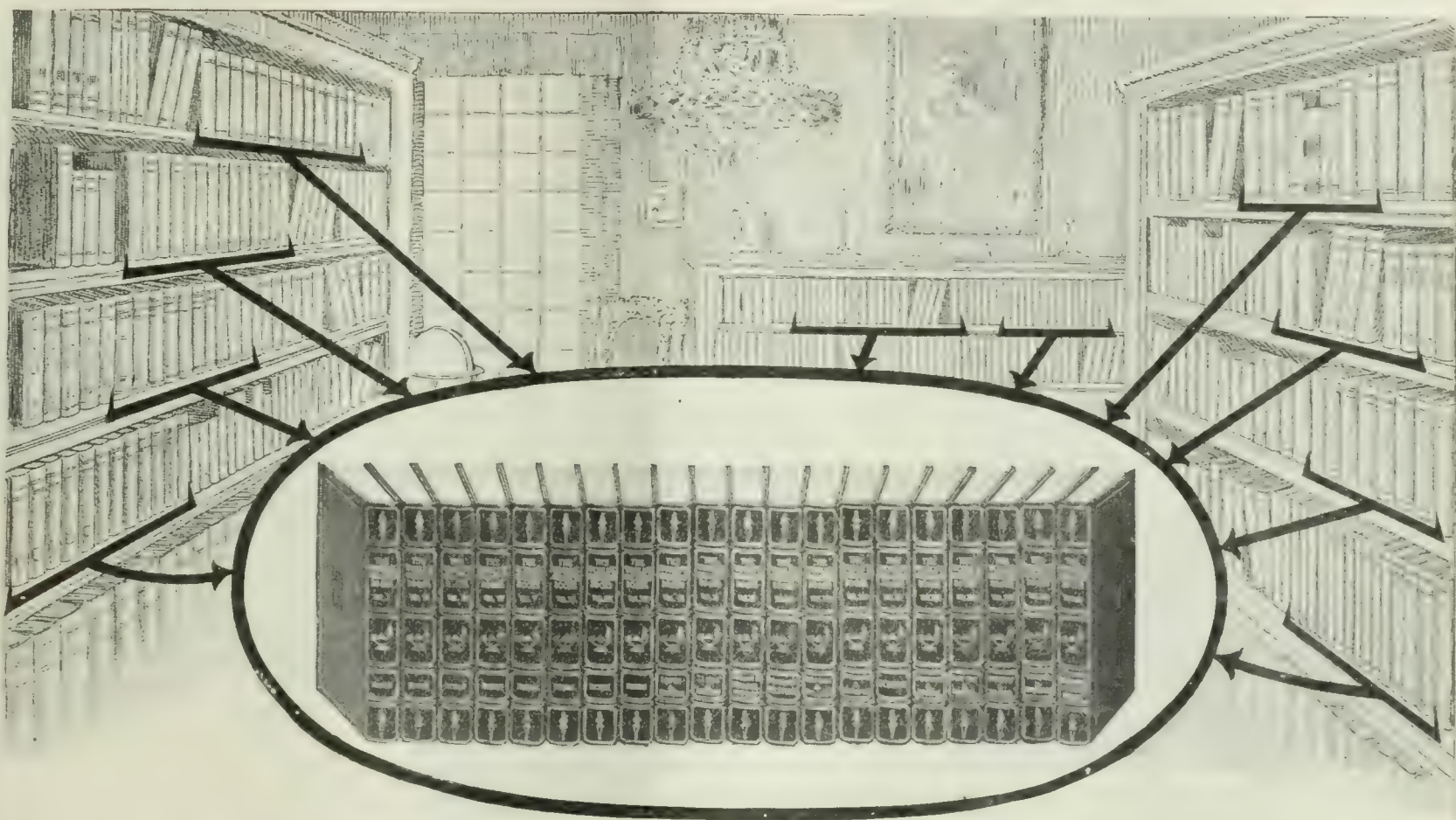
### Heatherhome Midsummer Cosmos

Flowers fully as large and beautifully colored as  
the late kind and bloom from July until frost.

For 25 cents we will mail you a large packet—  
White, Pink and Crimson blended. Also a large  
packet of Heatherhome Branching Asters—American  
grown, one full ounce of "Heatherhome Beauties,"  
Sweet Peas, and our unique and beautiful 1918 Catalog  
—"The War Time Flower Garden." Write today.

HEATHERHOME SEED & NURSERY CO.  
Room 407 258 Fifth Avenue New York





# A Millionaire's Library for 3¢ a Day

*Entire Set Shipped Free for Examination*

## A Glimpse of the Contents

<b>Fiction</b>	<b>History</b>	Davy
Austen	Egypt	Faraday
Balzac	Jews	Galilee
Boccaccio	Greece	Lyell
Bronte	Rome	Metchnikoff
Bunyan	Europe	Newton
Daudet	England	
Dickens	America	<b>Poetry and Drama</b>
Disraeli	France	Addison
Dumas	Germany	Ariosto
Eliot	Holland	Dante
Fielding	India	Aristophanes
Goethe	Spain	Beaumarchais
Goldsmith	Sweden	Browning
Hawthorne		Butler
Hichens	<b>Religion and Philosophy</b>	Byron
Holmes	Aristotle	Chaucer
Hugo	Aurelius	Dryden
Johnson	Bacon	Euripides
Kingsley		Homer
Lytton	<b>Philosophy and Economics</b>	Horace
Porter	Emerson	Ibsen
Rousseau	Hume	Longfellow
Scott	Kant	Lucretius
Shelley	Lacke	Milton
Stael	Plato	Moliere
Stowe	Schopenhauer	Ovid
Thackeray	Spencer	Pindar
Tolstoy	Bellamy	Pope
Walpole	Burke	Schiller
Zola	Comte	Shakespeare
	George	Shelley
<b>Lives and Letters</b>	Machiavelli	Sheridan
Carlyle	Marx	Tennyson
Chesterfield	Paine	Wagner
Goethe	Rousseau	
Irving		<b>Travel and Adventure</b>
Luther		Boswell
Pepys	<b>Science</b>	Loti
Richelieu	Darwin	Voltaire
Stael		Wallace
Tolstoy		

These are only a few of the subjects and the 370 authors represented in this great work which is in this complete library now yours for only 3 cents a day. Mail coupon.

THE cream of 560 of the world's greatest books by 300 of the world's greatest authors—Thackeray, Tolstoy, Dickens, Hugo, Shakespeare, Moliere, Sophocles, Tasso, etc., etc.—each the foremost intellect of his generation. Just the collection boiled down for quick reading that a millionaire lover of books would buy to make his library of classics complete. 560 of the world's greatest books selected and condensed by two of the world's foremost editors—Lord Northcliffe of England and S. S. McClure of America. \$2,000 worth of books (if bought in the original form) now yours for 3¢ a day for only a few months, through a truly remarkable publishing feat.

## Condensed to 20 Volumes

No longer do you have to wade through the dull parts of literature to get the brilliant spots—no longer do you have to spend years in becoming familiar with great authors—no longer do you have to solve the problem of where to begin, of deciding what is worth-while and what is waste of time in reading.

All of this has now been done for you. These two great editors have selected the books and their great editorial staffs have cut out the dull, unessential parts with which even the world's greatest literature abounds—and they have condensed all of these writings into twenty beautiful volumes containing all the gold but none of the dross. These are not extracts—they are condensations, yet every word is the word of the author. Never has there been such an opportunity to gain the riches in knowledge, riches in inspiration, in incentive, in self-confidence—to strengthen your mental power and infuse new spirit into every faculty and function of your brain. Never have the riches in entertainment, in wisdom been so easily within your grasp.

## Only 3 Cents a Day

Which way is your way? To purchase outright, without the privilege of return. The complete volumes at a cost of about \$200 and spend months and years getting out of them what you want. Or—  
—is this to be your way, or—to accept

our free inspection offer and, if pleased, to secure these same 560 Books, each edited and condensed to half an hour's reading, for less than 3¢ a day and to get the real substance of the wisdom and entertainment of the world by spending only 15 minutes or less a day? Which way for you—the old or the new?

## No Money in Advance

Thousands of sets have already been sold in England, and now these great books are ready for America. Realizing that these books, containing all the essence of a millionaire booklover's library, must be seen to be fully appreciated; realizing that their value to you grows each day that they are in your hands—we have decided to distribute a few introductory sets at a greatly reduced price on little payment, terms. Send the coupon—no money. It brings the complete set of 20 volumes, charges prepaid, on approval. If you don't find in them Inspiration, Pleasure, Knowledge—send them back at our expense. Otherwise 3 cents a day pays for them—pays the half price that you get on this introductory edition.

**McKINLAY, STONE & MacKENZIE**

Dept. 54

30 Irving Place  
New York

**McKINLAY, STONE & MacKENZIE**

Dept. 54, 30 Irving Place,  
New York

I accept your special offer. Please send me on approval, all charges prepaid, a complete set of "The World's Greatest Books" in 20 volumes, bound in cloth. If, after inspection, I find same satisfactory, I will send you \$1.00 promptly and \$1.00 each month thereafter for only 14 months. If the books are not satisfactory, I will return them within 30 days of receipt at your expense and the publisher is to refund me nothing. (If you would rather pay cash, deduct 5 per cent.)

Name .....

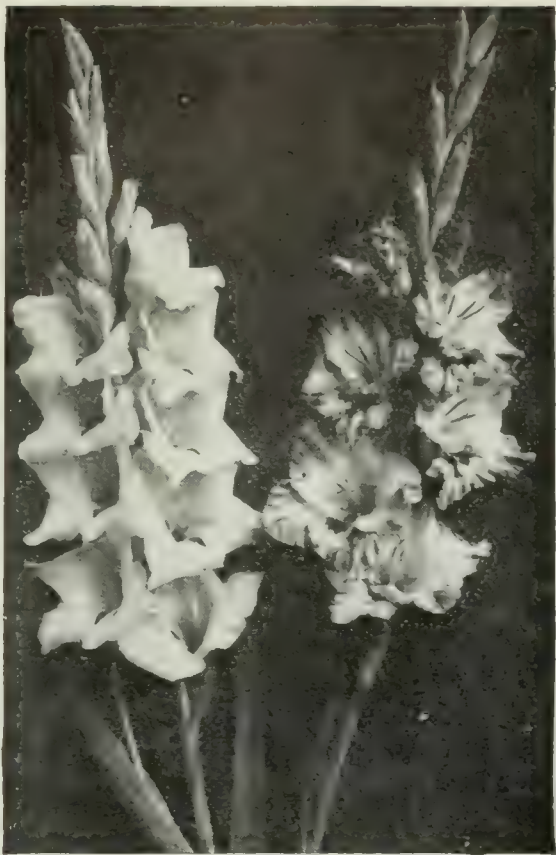
Address .....

Occupation .....

If you prefer the beautiful half leather binding, change the payments to read \$1.00 first payment and \$1.75 thereafter for 14 months.

MAIL THIS COUPON—WITHOUT MONEY NOW





## GLADIOLUS "KUNDERDI"

The Wonderful New Races  
with Wavy or Ruffled Petals

New Class New Types New Colors

**N**O other strains are near so beautiful and your collection can not be up-to-date without them. Send for our 1918 Free catalog of 52 pages with many beautiful illustrations. It describes nearly 300 varieties (all of our own production. 83 extra grand new ones now offered for the first time and only obtainable from us. It contains the most complete cultural notes and valuable information on gladiolus, including how to grow Giant or Prize winning blooms, and how to have them flowering throughout the entire summer and fall, until freezing weather sets in. It is time to plant now.

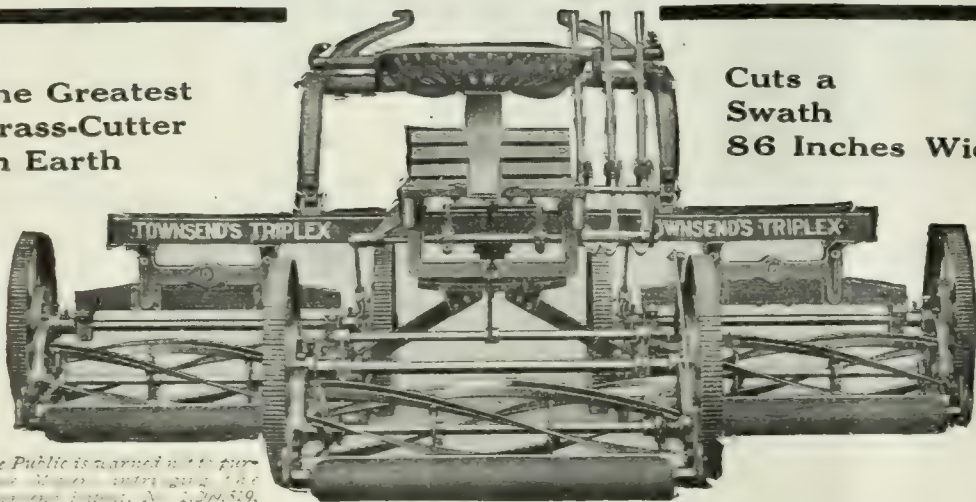
Address the originator of the Ruffled Gladiolus.

**A. E. KUNDERD, Box 5, Goshen, Ind.**

## TOWNSEND'S TRIPLEX

The Greatest  
Grass-Cutter  
on Earth

Cuts a  
Swath  
86 Inches Wide



*The Public is warned not to purchase cheap imitations of the Townsend's Triplex. No. 2, 200, 519, Dec. 29, 1910.*

**Floats Over the Uneven Ground as a Ship Rides the Waves**

One mower may be climbing a knoll, the second skimming a level and the third paring a hollow

Drawn by one horse and operated by one man, the TRIPLEX will mow more lawn in a day than the best motor mower ever made, cut it better and at a fraction of the cost.

Drawn by one horse and operated by one man, it will mow more lawn in a day than any three ordinary horse-drawn mowers with three horses and three men.

Does not smash the grass to earth and plaster it in the mud in springtime, neither

does it crush the life out of the grass between hot rollers and hard, hot ground in summer, as does the motor mower.

Write for catalogue illustrating all types of Lawn Mowers.

**S. P. TOWNSEND & CO.**

14 Central Avenue

ORANGE

NEW JERSEY



"BEGINNER'S."

Now is the time to replenish your Sketching Outfit.

Easels, Camp Stools, Umbrellas, Canvas, Academy Boards, Colors, Brushes, etc.

The Beginner's Box, as illustrated, \$1.75. Full line of boxes of Oil, Water Color and China Painting, Pastel and Crayon Drawing.

Catalogue sent on request

**DEVORE & RAYNOLDS CO., Inc.**

101 Fulton Street, New York

poultry keeper should lose no time in putting down many dozen to be kept until next winter. The plan of preserving eggs in water glass is entirely feasible if the eggs are fresh and clean. Sometimes complaints are heard that the eggs taste musty after they have been put down a few months. The reason is almost invariably that the eggs were not fresh enough when put down. Many city residents buy eggs by the case to be preserved, ordering them from some country town. If these eggs have been gathered up from farmers about the neighborhood, the chances are that many of them will be from one to three weeks old. Water glass can be purchased at any drug store and must be diluted in the proportion of one part to nine parts of water. Altho not necessary, it is wise to boil the water and allow it to cool. A stone crock is the best container, and should be half filled with the solution, the eggs being placed in the container carefully in order that they may not be cracked. Eggs can be added from time to time until the container is full, but there should always be two inches of water glass above the eggs. Keep the crock covered and in a cool place, occasionally adding water if evaporation makes this necessary.

**A**PRIL is the great hatching month, and it is important that the chickens receive the best of care. When a chicken dies, the loss involves not only a potential supply of meat, but also the loss of an egg which might have been used for food. Of course there is danger of too much coddling, but such matters as protecting the youngsters from rats, cats, lice, drafts and dampness must not be overlooked.

Many complex feeding rules have been laid down, but it is not necessary to follow them. There is no better starting food than stale bread soaked in milk, but with the milk partly squeezed out. Rolled oats, oatmeal and hard boiled eggs are also excellent for small chickens. After a few days, however, there is no reason why the chicks should not be gradually accustomed to regular feedings of finely cracked grain.

It is best for the amateur to use a commercial chick feed. At the end of a week a chicken mash or bran alone may be kept before the chickens at all times, ten per cent of beet scraps being added after ten days. If the chicks are not overfed and have plenty of water, with frequent extras in the way of lettuce or sprouted oats, they will make rapid growth, even when fed in the simple manner described.

Broody hens will begin to appear this month. Some of them may be needed, but they are likely to prove a nuisance and should be broken up as quickly as possible. The best way to break them up is to place them in a small cage or coop elevated on posts or fastened to the side of the house. It should be made of chicken wire, with a slatted floor, the boards being narrow and placed far enough apart to admit the air freely. In such quarters and with plenty of good feed a hen soon gets over her attack of broodiness, especially if she is incarcerated as soon as discovered. A hen has been allowed to sit on a nest for several days, breaking her up becoming a hard task. Of course no modern poultryman thinks of ducking his broody hens in a horse trough or slamming them on the floor after the manner followed by fowling in other days.

Tam—What sort o' meenister haonths in noo, Sandy?

Sandy—We seldom get a glint r can be sax days o' week he's enveesible an apply of seventh he's incomprehensible. Transcript.

the small



# Housewives of America!

## You Are the Nation's Home Guard

Are you trained? Are you fit for service? Are you really mistress of your house, or are you lost in the entanglements of cooking, cleaning, child-raising and the hundred other duties that claim your care? In other words, are you running your home, or is your home running you?

Never was there a time when your home meant so much to you, and required so much from you, as it does now. As a conscientious housewife, you want to play effectively your great part in our war for the homes of mankind, for you realize that at this time there is no need more vital than efficient home management. But as a woman, you desire more leisure to cultivate other things that appeal to you, to escape the rut of domestic drudgery and keep your mind fresh and awake to the big moving world outside. Therefore the

### THESE ARE YOUR BOOKS OF TACTICS

They will teach  
you more about

Family Budgets  
Foreign Cookery  
Curing Coughs and Colds  
Care of Heating Systems  
Principles of Nutrition  
Removing Stains  
Art Needlework  
Food Values  
Housekeeping Schedules  
Meat Substitutes  
Home Economics  
Menus and Diets  
Toilet Preparations  
Planning Meals  
Cleaning Woodwork  
Knitting and Crocheting  
Salts and Savors  
Restoring Faded Colors  
Sauces and Salads  
Disinfectants  
Vegetarian Foods  
Shampoos  
Home Sanitation  
Destroying Household  
Pests  
Care of Hands and Feet  
Laundry Helps  
Preserving and Pickling  
Curing Faulty Draughts  
Ventilation of Rooms  
Embroidery  
Food for Growing Children  
Marketing  
Jams and Jellies  
Care of Floors  
Treating Cold-sores and  
Cracked Lips  
Systematizing Your Kitchen  
Electric Utensils  
Use of "Left-overs"  
Chafing Dishes  
Fixing Plumbing Troubles  
Cleaning Wall-paper  
Serving Course Dinners  
Washing Woolens  
Managing Servants  
Setting a Table  
Whitening Clothes  
Weights and Measures  
Treating Minor Illnesses  
Preparing Fancy Dishes  
Tending Fires  
First Aid in Accidents  
Sinks, Drains, Etc.  
Care of Silver  
Balanced Rations  
Fireless Cooking  
Home-made Remedies  
Cakes and Candies  
Treatment of Cuts and Burns



### THE HOUSEKEEPER'S HANDY BOOK By Lucia Millet Baxter

Packed with the lore of generations of accomplished housewives, this volume contains just the things that the mistress of every well-ordered home must know. It includes 18 full-page illustrations, and is composed of enlightening chapters on the laundry, home sanitation, foreign cooking, toilet suggestions, needlework, accidents, minor illnesses—in fact, everything from cleanliness and health to the latest thing in knitting stitches.



### THE NUTRITION OF A HOUSEHOLD By Edwin T. and Lilian Brewster

The cheering sub-title of this invaluable book is "Better Food at Lower Cost." In these days of conservation and soaring prices, what subject is more important to the home? And as for the country, the government says, "Food will win the war." The authors have not written a dry treatise on proteins and calories, but an interesting, practical, common-sense discussion of the economic preparation of three wholesome meals a day.



### LETTERS TO A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER By Jane Prince

A book that is crammed with helpful suggestions on the family budget, economy in the home, servants, the weekly cleaning, the serving of meals, and other vital branches of the great profession of modern housekeeping. These pages are devoted particularly to the larger problems of efficient home management, which mean so much to the housekeeper, and upon the shoals of which many domestic boats are wrecked.



### THE CARE OF A HOUSE By Theodore M. Clark

Written by a noted architect, this book is a thorough-going discussion of the treatment of furnaces, fireplaces, stoves, water-pipes, chimneys, woodwork, floors, plumbing, lighting fixtures, and all the other physical features of a house. The author recognizes the importance to happy family life of a comfortable, wholesome dwelling, and the distress, anxiety and expense often caused by defects which, if understood in season, may be easily remedied. This remarkably useful volume is a certain money-and-trouble-saver for any householder.



JUNE-1915-25 CENTS

### THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL MAGAZINE

Under the Same Management as  
The Atlantic Monthly

In addition to *The House Beautiful Home Library*, you may have a twelve months' subscription to *The House Beautiful Magazine*, with all its splendid features on the building, furnishing and decorating of homes and the development and care of yards and gardens. In these trying times you can make your home a more satisfying place for yourself and for those you love if you will take advantage of this

### SPECIAL COMBINATION OFFER

The regular price of *The House Beautiful Magazine* is \$2.50 a year. The price of the four helpful volumes in *The House Beautiful Home Library* is \$5.00. At the regular rate they would cost you \$7.50, but for a limited time you may have them all for \$5.00, if you will return at once the attached coupon and a first payment of only

**\$1.00**

These four books are uniform in style, but absolutely distinct in contents. Either volume or **THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL MAGAZINE** makes a delightful gift for a friend.

If you prefer to pay in advance, you may have books and magazine for \$1.75  
The House Beautiful Publishing Co., 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.  
Enclosed find \$1.00, my first payment for one year's subscription (now or hereafter) to *The House Beautiful* and for the four helpful volumes in *The House Beautiful Home Library*, which you are to send me postpaid immediately. I will send you \$1.00 each month until the full price of \$7.50 is paid.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Foreign postage \$1.00 extra.





## King Greenhouses

### Seem to Grow in the Garden

You will never think of yours in terms of glass and iron and wood, but rather as the graceful Mother surrounded by her brood of flowers.

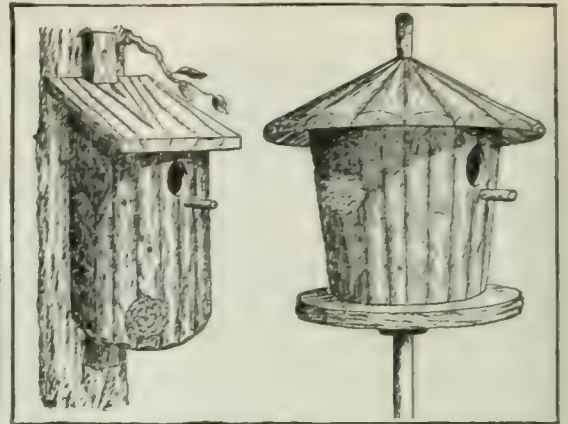
Just send us a picture of your garden and our experts will design you a KING that will be as much a part of it as the flowers themselves.

Illustrated literature on request.

**KING CONSTRUCTION CO., 410 King's Road, North Tonawanda, N. Y.**  
*All the Sunlight All Day Houses*

BRANCH OFFICES:

New York .....	1476 Broadway
Boston .....	1113 State St.
Scranton .....	307 Irving Ave.
Philadelphia....	Harrison Bldg., 15th and Market Sts.



## A PRACTICAL BIRD MAN And the Houses He Builds

GO to the woodpecker if you would learn to make satisfactory homes for birds. The busy little fellow who sounds his cheery tattoo on the dried trunks of trees is the very best architect in all birddom, and his reputation is sustained by hundreds of satisfied tenants who occupy his dwellings.

It took many years for Edwin H. Reiber, of West Webster, to find out this truth, and from the knowledge he has set himself up as rival to the woodpecker and to-day is turning out almost as many bird homes as his feathered competitor. That his efforts are appreciated is testified to by hundreds of tenants of his houses.

Mr. Reiber, or "The Bird Man," as he is more often known, has been a companion of the birds since his early boyhood. His chief delight has been to see the birds at their daily tasks of food hunting, nest building and the rearing of their young. Perhaps that is why he began to notice years ago that the clearing of timber, brush patches and wild fields was daily depriving the birds of their natural nesting places and forcing them to nest where they were more and more at the mercy of their natural enemies.

Then birds began to grow less and less in number, the whole country awoke to the danger that bird life might disappear as had the passenger pigeon and the buffalo.


Laws were enacted to protect birds from the guns and nets. "These laws are good," argued the Bird Man, "but they do not strike at the root of the trouble. What the birds need are food and safe nesting places." Then began his long patient study of nesting and bird housekeeping, experiments with artificial homes for birds and feeding stations for them.

His whole aim was to reproduce artificially the natural conditions under which the wild bird nests and rears its young.

These studies and experiments led him from the Valley of the Rio Grande to the pines of the Adirondacks. Summer and winter he followed the birds in their migrations, offering the shelter of his bird homes, until he had found a construction that not only gave the natural nesting conditions but was attractive to the birds and attractive to the eye as well, or as he says so often, "a home that pleases the birds and pleases the giver."

One of the greatest obstacles the Bird Man had to overcome in interesting those who were genuinely in sympathy with the movement for bird preservation was the popular fallacy that "a box with a hole in it," no matter how prettily it might be painted and decorated on the outside, was of any value as a saver of bird life. His earliest investigations had taught him that such a device was only a death trap for young birds, for they do not reproduce the natural conditions under which birds hatch their eggs and rear their young.

He has invented a system of bird hous-



### Move Your Poultry Yard When and Where You Want it by Using "Buffalo" Portable Poultry Runways

This new fencing system enables you to make any size yard desired and move it to other locations at will. To erect simply push legs into the ground.

Substantially constructed from 1 1/2 inch Diamond mesh heavy galvanized wire fabric and galvanized round iron frames with one inch galvanized Hexagon Netting along the bottom, twelve inches high. Strong and durable and its portable feature makes it readily adaptable for fencing in young chicks or ducklings, as well as grown chickens, ducks, geese, etc. Also used to advantage for enclosing small vegetable garden plots, dog runways, etc.

Made in standard size sections as follows:

7 ft. long by 5 ft. high.....	\$3.75 per section
2 ft. 6 in. long by 5 ft. high (gate)...	1.60 " "
8 ft. long by 2 ft. high.....	2.00 " "
6 ft. long by 2 ft. high.....	1.60 " "

PLUS 10% TO THE ABOVE PRICES.  
F. O. B. Buffalo.

The prices are effective April 1st, 1918, and are for orders consisting of six sections or more. Above sizes can be shipped from stock immediately. Special sizes made to order on short notice. Send money order, check, New York Draft or currency by registered mail NOW! Don't delay, freight conditions are bad and delay in ordering may disappoint you in delivery.

Our booklet No. 67 BR will be sent upon request with six cents to cover postage. A trial order will convince you of the merits of this system.

**BUFFALO WIRE WORKS CO. (Formerly Scheeler's Sons), 496 Terrace, Buffalo N. Y.**



# Apollo

## Roofing Products

Highest quality—  
Sold by weight

### Why build to burn? Use Galvanized Roofing for farm buildings—Tin Roofs for residences.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets not only excel for Roofing and Siding purposes, but are specially adapted for Chimneys, Tanks, Spouting, and all exposed sheet metal work. KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL Roofing Tin Plates are unequalled. Sold by leading dealers. Look for the Keystone added below regular brands. Shall we send our "Better Buildings" booklet?

**AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.**



ing that protects and conserves bird life. This is the way he explains it:

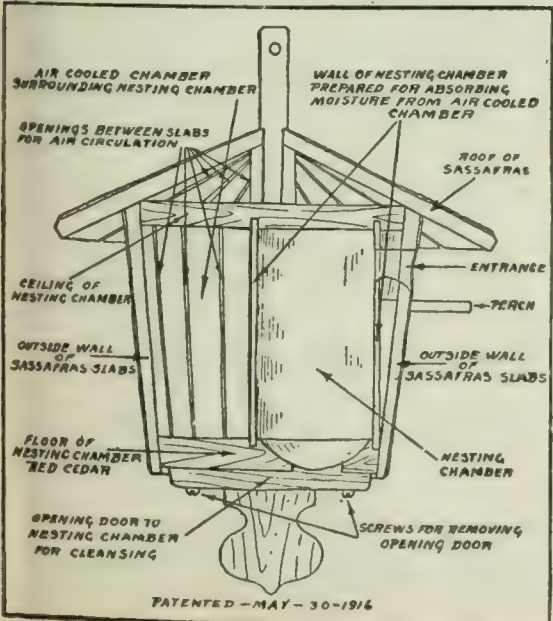
"In nature the woodpeckers peck out a nesting cavity in branches where the fibers of the wood are completely destroyed by decay, caused by excessive moisture, leaving the interior of the branch in a spongy, moist, cool condition. This condition is absolutely necessary to the birds of the house nesting varieties and insures perfect incubation of the eggs. This moisture has always been omitted in man-made bird houses, and our birds have been deprived of the condition upon which their lives actually depend.

"In bird eggs there is an amount of free albumen; a thin, watery substance which does not enter into the young bird during incubation, but remains and insures perfect hatching and makes it possible for the young birds to leave the shell easily and in perfect condition to reach maturity. In the ordinary one-wall bird houses this free albumen soon dries up from excessive heat, and when hatching time arrives the skin of the bird adheres to the inner shell membrane, is torn and much bird life is destroyed.

"As it is natural for the woodpecker to seek a new decayed branch each year for its home, so the old deserted cavities are taken possession of by the other house nesting birds that do not peck out cavities. Nature has supplied numerous woodpeckers that vary in size and peck out different sized cavities. These cavities become homes for the various birds that nest in deserted cavities.

"The deserted cavity of the hairy woodpecker makes a home for the bluebird; the red-headed woodpecker's cavity makes a home for the crested fly-catcher, and the flicker or golden-winged woodpecker makes a home for the sparrow hawk and screech owl. So if we are to construct a successful home for bluebirds, we go to the deserted hairy woodpecker's home and copy the natural conditions, the size and shape of entrance, the depth of the cavity from the entrance, the diameter of the cavity, and the moist, cool conditions of the cavity. If we should make the cavity too deep the young would be unable to reach the entrance; if too shallow the young would leave the nest before they were sufficiently strong to take care of themselves; so every detail has to be worked out minutely.

"I make my houses of sassafras and red cedar woods. The oils of both woods eliminate the possibility of vermin accumulating. As the bark of the sassafras is a nonconductor of heat, it also helps to keep the nesting chamber cool. Both woods are very durable, a necessity to man-made houses, as birds once established return year after year to the same house.



*"My Living Room"*

Look for name CREX in side binding

# CREX

## De Luxe Rugs

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
FABRIC PATENTED JULY 18, 1916

**"SO many guests have asked what makes my living room so cheerful-looking and so comfortable, and I tell them all that the secret lies on the floor—the CREX DE LUXE Rug."**

CREX rugs come in a wonderful range of beautiful patterns and colors, making selection easy. They lie flat—are reversible—dirt, dust and damp proof—and economical enough to use in any room—the year 'round.

When buying—be sure you obtain the genuine. Ask to see the name C-R-E-X woven in the edge of the side binding. If it isn't there it isn't a CREX.

**"It's a Practical War-Time Economy to Buy Crex"**

CREX CARPET COMPANY, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

### CREX

GRASS FURNITURE  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

CREX furniture—sold by leading dealers—is well worthy of your careful inspection. It harmonizes perfectly with CREX rugs.

Write today for handsomely illustrated booklet in natural colors—FREE.

### Memorial Tablets

JNO. WILLIAMS, INC.  
Established 1875

### Bronze Foundry

550 West 27th St., New York

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET FREE  
LINCOLN MEDALLION, 5 1/4 INCHES DIAMETER  
IN CAST BRONZE, \$1.00 POSTPAID

### JU-JITSU

Book direct from Japan. Absolutely the latest and best book of its kind. By Ohshima and Yokoyama, Professors of Ju-Jitsu in Kodokwan, Tokio. Teaches all the holds, breaks, defenses, throws, blows, tricks and secrets of this great art of self-defense. Illustrated with close to one hundred actual photographs. Learn to protect yourself. 300 pages. 7 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches. Cloth bound. \$2.70 postpaid. Send your order today. Money back if not satisfied. An ideal gift to your soldier boy. Tokio, Japan and U. S. Branch.

**RIKKO ART COMPANY - Cleveland, Ohio**

North Pole people and those in mid-African jungles do not use WHITING-ADAMS BRUSHES—because they do not use Brushes. Folks in other countries use Brushes, and prefer those made by

## WHITING-ADAMS

**BRUSHES and CIVILIZATION are INSEPARABLE**

FOR OVER FIVE GENERATIONS, the users of ARTISTS' BRUSHES, PAINTERS' BRUSHES, TOILET BRUSHES, and ALL KINDS OF BRUSHES, have come to rely on WHITING-ADAMS for the best brushes of every style for every purpose. This confidence in WHITING-ADAMS BRUSHES has spread wherever brushes are used.

**Whiting-Adams Co. makes the brush you want**  
John L. Whiting-J. J. Adams Co., Boston, U.S.A., Dept. X  
Brush Manufacturers for Over 100 Years

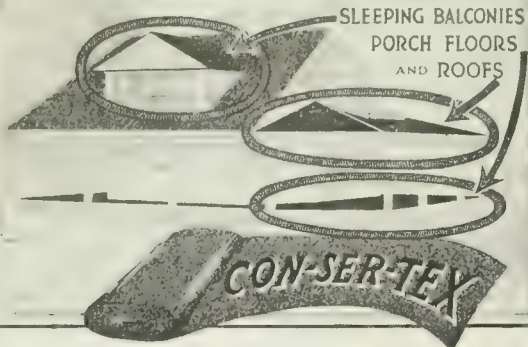
Whiting-Adams Brushes awarded Gold Medal and Other Blue Ribbon, the highest award at Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915



## CON-SER-TEX

THE IDEAL  
COVERING FOR

SLEEPING BALCONIES  
PORCH FLOORS  
AND ROOFS



Save Money, Secure Satisfaction,  
Avoid Future Expense

## Use Con-Ser-Tex Canvas Roofing

It makes a neat, attractive, durable surface which will last as long as the house itself.

This roofing material costs less than most others, is inexpensive to lay. For years has been giving satisfactory service.

Wherever a neat, artistic waterproof surface is wanted CON-SER-TEX should be used. It will not leak, buckle, crack, stretch, peel or rot.

CON-SER-TEX is a canvas roofing chemically treated to protect the fiber from mildew and the detrimental action of the oil in paint.

### Water-proof, Weather-proof Wear-proof

CON-SER-TEX is a perfect material for a roof, porch covering, or porch floor; on sleeping balconies, garage roofs, etc. In the suburban sections of the towns and cities throughout the United States, you will find hundreds of attractive and artistic homes where CON-SER-TEX is largely used—it renders continued satisfaction.

Investigate its merits. Send us the dimensions of your roof, porch floors, sleeping balcony, or the surface you want covered. We will mail you samples showing quality, width, weight, and free illustrated copy of "Roofing Facts and Figures."

**WM. L. BARRELL COMPANY**  
8 Thomas Street New York City

Chicago Distributor:

Geo. B. Carpenter & Co. 430-440 Wells Street

California Distributors:

Waterhouse-Wilcox Co.

San Francisco

Los Angeles

## NITRO-FERTILE

for Lawns  
and Gardens

**DON'T** be satisfied with halfway results. Note the photograph below which shows (on the right) how a Cleveland florist improved his results by using NITRO-FERTILE.

NITRO-FERTILE is a clean, odorless and complete plant-food in liquid form which makes greener lawns and more fruitful gardens. \$1.00 fertilizes 1500 square feet.

Send 25c. to cover postage and cost of sample for 10-day garden or indoor test. Complete instructions enclosed.

THE FERTILE CHEMICAL CO.  
608 Ellastone Bldg.,  
Cleveland, O.

Sample  
makes  
2 gal.  
plant  
food.



## THE STRANGER WITHIN OUR GATES

(Continued from page 25)

is because recently we have neglected our obligations to the strangers within our gates. The fault lies in our lack of adequate provisions for their education. Race antagonisms have persisted for centuries in Europe because autocratic governments have regularly attempted to suppress all the racial and national aspirations of weaker and subject peoples instead of building upon them newer and broader federal ideals. In this country in the past we succeeded in assimilating our immigrants because men landed in this country resolved to become American citizens as soon as possible. Today, the newer elements in our population are left to themselves in colonies and communities in the heart of our great cities. We have our ghettos, our Little Italies and our Little Hungaries in which immigrants are abandoned to their own devices. When they ask us for explanations of the meaning of our democracy they are often met with expressions of impatience; the honesty of their motives is doubted; their sons are branded as slackers because they have no understanding of the cause for which we are fighting and therefore have no desire to enlist.

Our duty is plain if we will see it. We have invited the oppressed and downtrodden of all countries to come to this country; we have used their strength to assist us in developing our economic resources; but we have forgotten our obligation to arouse in them faith, trust and hope in our American ideals.

America is still the land of opportunity. There is still room in this country for the men and women who shall come to us from Europe by the millions, bringing with them their ideals and their hopes for the future, but the safety of the republic is conditioned upon our building up its structure upon American rather than European ideals. Each new wave of immigration must be assimilated; each must be speedily educated so that men, women and children will become true Americans.

For generations we have been trying an experiment in internationalism within our own borders. We have succeeded in breaking down the race antagonisms which interfered with internationalism in Europe. We have given to men whose ancestors for centuries were bound down by the narrow conception of race loyalty a vision as broad as the limits of humanity. If in the future we are to become leaders in a world-wide internationalism based upon a strong democratic nationalism, we must not abandon the ideals of our fathers; we must carry on our experiment in internationalism thru immigration with increasing success.

"Waiter, how can I tell if this is a ham sandwich?"

"There's a label pasted on the rice paper, sir."—*Buffalo Express*.

"We no longer have the soliloquy on the stage."

"No, the telephone conversation has taken its place."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Stude (facetiously)—This steak is like a day in June, Mrs. Borden; very rare.

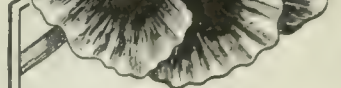
Landlady (crustily)—And your bill is like March weather; always unsettled.—*Punch Bowl*.

Bootmaker—Well, captain, I'm glad to see you back; now 'ow did you find the last pair of boots I made you?

Captain (an exchange prisoner from Germany)—Oh, the best I ever tasted.—*London Opinion*.

## MAULE'S SEEDS

—Once—  
Grown  
Always  
Grown



Make this  
your best year.  
Your garden

will be beautiful and more productive if you plant Maule's seeds. Every lot is tested for health, vigor and growing power before the seeds are sent to you.

### THE MAULE SEED BOOK

176 pages full of valuable planting and gardening information **FREE**

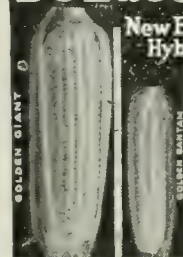
Write for it today.

Include 10c for a packet of Maule's Giant Pansies—the largest and most beautiful known.

You save money and get fresh seeds  
when you buy from

**WM. HENRY MAULE, Inc.**  
2147 Arch Street Phila., Pa.

## DeLue's GOLDEN GIANT SWEET CORN



New Early  
Hybrid

Furnishes the sweetest and most luscious creamy nutriment you can imagine. Acclaimed the most important horticultural acquisition of recent years. Awarded the only medal given for sweet corn by the Mass. Horticultural Society in nearly 100 years.

DeLue's Golden Giant is the result of 12 years' selection from the product of Howling Mob crossed with Golden Bantam and combines all the good points of both parents—and then some.

Stalks very short and stout near the ground. Two to three ears; 8 to 9 inches long; cob of small diameter, carrying from 12 to 18 rows of long, thick kernels of deep orange color. Remains tender until nearly ready for seed.

It excels all other early varieties in size, productiveness and quality, and all the late varieties in quality and early maturity while equalling them in size.

It is the one corn for the home or market gardener who wants the greatest amount of highest quality corn in the shortest period of time from the smallest piece of land. Illustrated booklet, "How to Know and How to Grow Medal Sweet Corn," sent with order. Price 35c per 1/2 oz.; 50c per oz. (about 120 to 130 seeds).

Beware of substitutes. The genuine seeds are for sale only by the originator.

**FREDERICK S. DeLUE, M.D., EXPERIMENTAL FARM**  
Needham, Mass., Dept. 3

## Protect the Song Birds!



**WITHOUT** the song birds all of our food crops would be destroyed by insects. They save millions of bushels of grain, fruit and vegetables every year. It is your duty to protect them and furnish them with safe homes, in which to raise their young. They will free your grounds and gardens from insect pests and gladden your heart with their beauty and song. Just the right kind of a

### Dodson Bird House

for every kind of bird. You can attract any bird to your home grounds—by simply putting up the right Dodson House.

**Order Now—Don't Wait!** FREE Bird Book sent on request, prices. Also beautiful colored Bird picture free.

**JOSEPH H. DODSON, President American Audubon Association**

762 Harrison Avenue, Kankakee, Ill.

Dodson's Sparrow Trap guaranteed to rid your community of these grain eating pests. Price \$6.

## War Service for Women

has been given careful consideration by the Government.

### IF YOU WANT TO ENLIST

but don't know how, write to

**THE INDEPENDENT WAR BUREAU**  
119 West 40th Street New York City



## BUILT-IN FURNITURE

(Continued from page 28)

be seen in many a Queen Anne or early Georgian panelled room where a built-in cupboard definitely enters into the original scheme as an essential item of decorative effect. If the room exhibited rich detail of carving, as many of them did, great care was bestowed upon the ornamentation of the cupboard both in respect of carved detail and, if a room was painted, in respect of color and gilding as well. The inside was no less conscientiously finished than the exterior, decorative painted devices often appearing in the coved or scalloped top, and carving at the edges of the shaped shelves. The example illustrated will convey an adequate idea of representative treatment. Less ornate but not less striking and worthy of emulation as a legitimate type of built-in furniture were the cupboards in corners and beside fireplaces in the panelled room ends of our own simpler American Georgian houses such as we see in another illustration. That the cupboard or closet is really a piece of built-in furniture—few people seem to realize it—one may be convinced "by removing a closet opening and leaving a bare, plastered, unadorned wall surface instead." Why not, then, make the closet or cupboard a real decorative factor in the room's composition? In placing it, endeavor to make its position balance some other architectural feature.

A useful and ingenious variant to the cupboard may be contrived by hinging the door of the upper portion at the bottom so that it will let down to form a desk or table, the central stile between the panels being also hinged, at the top, so that it may be dropt to form a leg. While speaking of built-in furniture invited by architectural conditions, the reader is reminded of the Renaissance Italian cupboards with decorated doors mentioned in a preceding paragraph. Bookcases or book shelves occupy an equally important place in the realm of built-in furniture with cupboards and closets and offer as great a range of opportunities for diversity of design and decorative treatment. Whatever fashion may most commend itself, remember that it is advisable to have movable shelves. If the shelves are not movable, be sure to have them spaced for volumes of standard sizes. The fireplace, under certain conditions, invites built-in seats or settles, either beside it or standing out into the room. Likewise, entrance halls and the sides of staircases or stair landings often present suitable opportunities for the construction of built-in seats.

Last of all we come to the cases where it is desirable, so far as possible, to dispense with movable furniture. Such conditions often obtain in bungalows or cottages to be used during only a few months in the year and to which it is inconvenient to transport any considerable amount of movable appointments. Under such circumstances, with the few suggestions already offered, a little ingenuity will devise numerous appropriate adaptations of built-in precedents for wall, table and seating furniture, which may be installed either when the bungalow or cottage is built or afterward. In a dwelling for all-the-year-round occupancy, such an amount of fixed equipment, of course, would savor of affectation, be uncomfortably suggestive of furniture paralysis and soon become monotonous, but under the conditions alluded to it is justifiable and usually preferable to what one too often finds in the way of broken or shabby odds and ends discarded from the furnishings of the family's more permanent abode. In any case, whether in cottage or

## Dreer's Famous American Asters

Asters are now the leading late Summer and Autumn flower both for cutting and for effect in the garden, and every flower lover should make a generous planting.

We offer this season over sixty kinds and colors, all "Made in America" and of the highest quality.

We especially recommend our collection of *Six Famous American* varieties containing a liberal packet each of Peerless Pink, Crimson King, Crego's Giant Pink, Crego's Giant White, Rose King and Violet King. Price for any of the sorts 15 cts. per packet, or the entire collection for 65 cts. postpaid.

For complete descriptions and cultural notes on above as well as a vast amount of information on Flowers and Plants of all kinds, Vegetable and Grass Seeds, send for



Dreer's Garden Book for 1918. 256 pages, profusely illustrated

Free on application if you mention this magazine.

HENRY A. DREER,

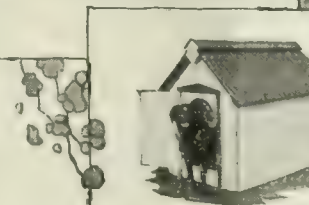
714-716 Chestnut St., Philadelphia



Play House



Poultry House



Dog Kennel

## HODGSON Portable HOUSES

WHEN you decide to *build* a small house of any kind you invite trouble, dirt and expense to your door. It starts with the deciphering of numerous, complicated blue-prints. Then follows dust, dirt, racket and extra expenses. And when the building is finished a ruined lawn and maybe disappointment stare you in the face.

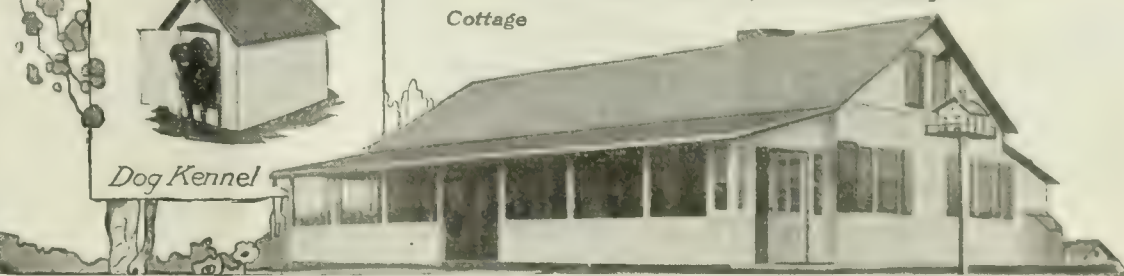
Side-step all this trouble. Buy a Hodgson Portable House. Select your bungalow, cottage, garage, playhouse, or any other kind of house from actual photographs shown in the Hodgson catalog.

Then your house will be shipped to you in neatly finished, fitted, painted sections. Unskilled workmen can erect it in a day and you have the exact house you selected and at the very same price. Send for a catalog today.

E. F. HODGSON CO.

Room 230, 116 Washington St., Boston, Mass.  
6 East 39th St., New York City

Cottage



## How to Use the Countryside Shop

I.—Write for our free Requisition Chart. Read the list of interesting items it brings you

II.—Check the items you expect to buy and about which you want information.

III.—Write on the blank pages all details and questions. Mail to us.

IV.—As promptly as possible, we will make reply, drawing upon our files of information and the experience of our Expert Counsellors to give you helpful suggestions.

The Countryside Shop, 119 West 40th St., New York City

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION





## LAWN BEAUTY

### With Economy and Conservation of Labor

THE lawn beautiful must be cut often and well and today hand mowing is not equal to this task where the lawn area is greater than two acres, unless labor out of all reasonable proportion is employed.

THERE is however one solution, one lawn-cutting mower that solves the labor problem and at the same time assures a perfect lawn at the minimum of expense. That mower is the

## FULLER & JOHNSON MOTOR LAWN MOWER

THE Fuller & Johnson combines large cutting capacity with flexibility and lightness. In one day's time one man can perfectly cut five acres of lawn. He can cut it so perfectly that no after-trimming with a hand mower around trees, shrubs or driveways will be necessary.

WHERE you find the most beautifully cared for estates, parks and cemeteries there too you will find the Fuller & Johnson Motor Lawn Mower. This machine is fast replacing hand mowers, horse mowers and the heavier types of motor mowers. It should replace them on your lawn.

Let us give you the full facts. Let us send you our book entitled "A Better Lawn." You owe it to your lawn and to your pocketbook to investigate the Fuller & Johnson.

MANUFACTURERS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY  
499 Fullerton Building - St. Louis, Mo.

## CHAMBERLIN STRIPS INSTALLED 25 YEARS AGO

are as good as new today.  
Equip NOW with

## CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIPS

"THE STANDARD FOR 25 YEARS"

and they'll be as good as  
new 25 years hence

Installed ONLY by expert mechanics from our factory branches. GUARANTEED 10 YEARS — but outlast your building.

Twice as much Chamberlin in use as all others combined—proof it's best.

We equip wood or metal windows, doors, casements, transoms—in new or old buildings.

WRITE for illustrated, descriptive book and list of users in your vicinity.

CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIP CO.  
Headquarters: 119 Dinan Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

larger dwelling and whether simple or elaborate in fashion, a sense of fitness and good judgment must determine the amount of built-in furniture to be used. A care to be invariably observed in every instance, for simple and ornate pieces alike, is to choose hardware of good design, for this item has more to do with the general aspect than a good many seem to realize. In a very small apartment, where all movables not vitally necessary must be eliminated, a bit of built-in furniture is sometimes a boon. As an instance—dozens of others might be adduced—one may suggest a combination piece whose lower part might conceal a kitchenette "while the upper part with glazed doors, curtained inside, might contain cooking utensils, kitchen supplies or dishes."

As a final bit of advice—keeping always in mind the fact that built-in furniture is not merely a clever space-saving "stunt" nor a handy makeshift but has its own real decorative value as well—let us set forth one guiding principle to observe in devising any piece, large or small: "Let it have a reason, either necessity or convenience, and let it be in keeping with the style of its surroundings."

## THE DECIDING FACTOR

(Continued from page 16)

rounds were fired by our pilots from low altitudes on hostile troops massed in villages and in the open continuously thruout the day.

"More than fourteen tons of bombs were dropt on enemy billets, on his high velocity guns and on railroad stations in the battle area.

"Our bombing aeroplanes were attacked by thirty-two hostile machines, and a fierce fight ensued. One of the enemy's aeroplanes was brought down in flames and another was downed, and fell in the center of Mannheim. Five others were driven down out of control.

"Despite this severe combat and the enemy's heavy anti-aircraft gunfire all our machines returned except two. During the night ten heavy bombs were dropt on an important railways bridge and works at Konz, just south of Treves, in Germany. Eight of these bombs were clearly seen to be bursting among the railways works.

"Nearly two tons of bombs were dropt from low hights on a hostile aerodrome south of Metz. Six bombs were seen to burst among the hangars and to set fire to some of the huts of the aerodrome. All our machines returned.

"From nightfall until early morning our night flying squadrons bombed areas on the battlefield in which hostile troops were concentrated, as well as enemy ammunition dumps and large guns. More than fourteen tons of bombs were again dropt by our machines, two and a half tons of which were loosed on the docks of Bruges. All our machines returned."

It is stated officially that this is only the beginning of the intensive warfare that is to follow, one of the great drives that are to follow each other in quick succession hereafter. We must, therefore, concentrate efforts on our aircraft program and put all the manufacturing facilities now standing practically idle in the United States to turn out aircraft and parts.

Consideration on an extended aircraft program must be delayed no longer.

The executive committee of the Aero Club of America, which has given thoro consideration to the situation, has made the following report, and presented the following recommendations:

"The situation must be considered from the standpoint of whether we as a nation

## DANERSK



A Sun Room of great charm can easily be evolved by the use of DANERSK FURNITURE.

We offer pieces in quaint colorings made to harmonize with your selection of the newest fabrics. There is no furniture at modest cost that is so interesting as DANERSK.

*Make each bedroom in your home different in its appeal*

The DANERSK METHOD is the only successful one by which you can express your individual taste in color and form at nominal cost.

Buy now. Freight conditions for shipments from Stamford to interior points are in excellent shape.

Call at our Exhibition Rooms

Send for Valuable Catalog "P-4"

**ERSKINE-DANFORTH  
CORPORATION**

2 West 47th Street, New York  
First Door West of Fifth Avenue—4th Floor

## Don't Wear a Truss

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.



MR. C. E. BROOKS

### Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.  
C. E. BROOKS, 490D State St., Marshall, Mich.

## LEPAGE'S GLUE

HANDY TUBES

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

is made by the  
RUSSIA CEMENT CO. GLOUCESTER, MASS.  
who also make and guarantee

## SIGNET THE PERMANENT INK



are today going as far and as fast as we can with the aircraft program, and whether the present program is sufficient to insure the constant production of aeroplanes in sufficient number to supply the American aviators in France, train and equip the thousands of aviators under training and to be trained, and contribute to the building of the Allies' forces, so as to gain and maintain the Allies' supremacy in the air.

"If we look at the situation from this standpoint, we find that we are only doing one fifth of what we should do and the main reason is that there are no funds with which to do more. The Government aeronautics organization today is unable to go further essentially because it lacks funds.

"The present aircraft program was made at the time when Italy was victorious and Russia was still fighting energetically. The \$640,000,000 appropriations represented the rock bottom cost for the smallest plan that could be made to meet the situation successfully then. It did not allow a margin to take care of changing conditions, and meet unforeseen needs.

"The Italian reverses and the Russian collapse created new conditions, to meet which, we should immediately have tripled our aircraft program. The club officials consulted some of the authorities about it and found that they felt the same way. But Congress was not in session, and nothing could be done, outside of making plans.

"These plans were made public in part when the War Department made public the fact that the estimates include an item for pay of 11,041 aviation officers and 153,945 enlisted men for the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. As it takes an average of two aeroplanes to train each aviator to the high point of efficiency required today and then it takes a minimum of six aeroplanes per aviator to keep him fighting for a year and it takes a spare motor for every motor used, there would be required 80,000 aeroplanes and more than twice that number of motors. Also a much larger number of schools for aviators and mechanics than there are now.

"To carry out this program would take an appropriation of about \$3,000,000,000, or about five times the amount the authorities have had to work with.

"This is a large sum, but it is small compared with the cost of the war, which is about \$500,000,000 a day, including economic loss due to cessation of commerce, and the enormous destruction of life and property.

"The Aero Club of America officials went over these figures with different Government officials and they agreed that such a program was necessary—and they felt that Congress would give the necessary appropriations soon after convening.

"This has not yet been done and the Government aeronautic organization's hands are tied until Congress allows further appropriations.

"Provided ample funds are allowed, the situation can be saved even at this late hour and the production of aircraft motors, and equipment quadrupled in the coming few months—there being a substantial foundation to build on."

No time should be lost in adopting the plan which is to give the Allies the supremacy in the air, which is so vital, as it will decide the war in favor of the Allies.

A big-hearted gentleman with a deep insight into human nature remarked during one of the recent sieges of below-zero weather:

"God pity the rich these cold nights. The poor can sleep with their windows shut."—*New York Post*.

The maker's name tells who made the lamp; the mark MAZDA tells what standards of excellence governed its making :: :: :: ::



**MAZDA**

*"Not the name of a thing,  
but the mark of a service"*

**The Meaning of MAZDA**

MAZDA is the trademark of a world-wide service to certain lamp manufacturers. Its purpose is to collect and select scientific and practical information concerning progress and developments in the art of incandescent lamp manufacturing and to distribute this information to the companies entitled to receive this Service. MAZDA Service is centered in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York.

The mark MAZDA can appear only on lamps which meet the standards of MAZDA Service. It is thus an assurance of quality. This trademark is the property of the General Electric Company.

 **RESEARCH LABORATORIES OF  
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY**

4636

CHARTERED 1853

**United States Trust Company of New York**

45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000      SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$14,142,245.32

THE COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, DEPOSITORY OF COURT MONEYS, and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President  
WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary  
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President  
CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary  
WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary

**TRUSTEES**

JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of Board

WM. ROCKEFELLER	LYMAN L. GAGE	ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES	HENRY W. de FOREST
FRANK LYMAN	PAYNE WHITNEY	WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY	WM. VINCENT ASTOR
JAMES STILLMAN	EDWARD W. SHELDON	WILLIAM STEWART TOD	CHAS. F. HOFFMAN
JOHN J. PHELPS	CHAUNCEY KEEP	OGDEN MILLIS	WILLIAM SLOANE
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD		CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.	



# Mr. Business Man!

*When you require legal advice, you consult a lawyer.*

*When you require information on insurance, you consult an insurance expert.*

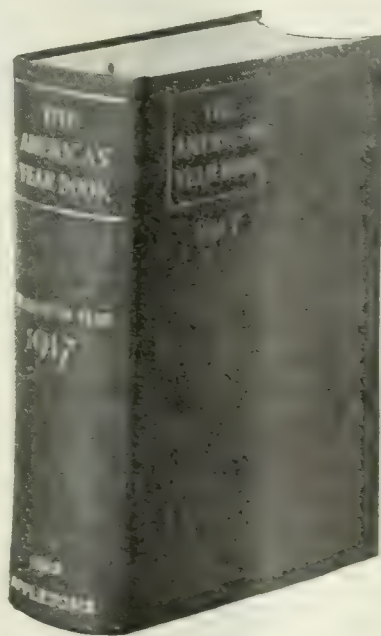
*When you require knowledge on various business problems, you consult recognized authorities.*

**When you want Facts on Any Subject—in a hurry—**

## THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK

**IS AT YOUR SERVICE**

It is made for busy men, editors, contributors, professional men, teachers, scientific workers, and every one who wishes to verify or confirm questions that arise in his mind. It is a short cut to accurate knowledge of current events and the progress of the world. Here you will find everything worth knowing that has happened during 1917. The Greatest Year in History. It covers every department of learning and human affairs, yet with all its comprehensiveness *The American Year Book* is far from being a mere collection of dry facts and statistics. It is neither an almanac nor an encyclopedia. It is absolutely unique. You need *The American Year Book* as a supplement to your encyclopedia. *Not Only a Reference Book But a Fascinating Story of the Progress of Civilization.*



The American Year Book is a wonderfully interesting inspiring narrative, written by more than one hundred of the most eminent men in America—men who know—men who do. Each of

these men is a specialist in some important subject, in many cases the greatest living authority in his field. One by one these men take up all the great departments of learning and human activity—history, politics, government, legislation, industry, science, the arts, the professions, the trades, foreign relations, literature, education and many others. In each sphere they show just what has been accomplished during 1917. It is more interesting than any novel you ever read. How can the creation of one man's imagination approach in intensity of interest the facts of human achievement during the past year?

## Every Busy Man and Woman Needs The American Year Book

From no other source can you get the information you ought to have with no waste of time and effort as from *The American Year Book*. In order to get the information that is packed into this handy volume of 900 pages you would have to read hundreds of books, magazines and newspapers.

Think of the time this book will save you. No other book in your library contains the information. You need *The American Year Book*. The analytic index containing 6,000 subjects will enable you to find easily just the subject on which you wish to be posted.

## THE INDEPENDENT'S REMARKABLE OFFER

By special arrangement with the publishers, Messrs. D. Appleton and Company, we are able to supply our readers with this valuable work at practically the manufacturing cost in combination with a renewal of their subscription to *The Independent*.

**THIS COUPON IS WORTH TWO DOLLARS SEVEN DOLLARS FOR FIVE DOLLARS**

**THE INDEPENDENT, 119 W. 40th St., New York**

Renew my subscription one year from present date and send  
me one copy of *The American Year Book*. Enclosed find five

Address .....

City .....

State .....

*The American Year Book* can be obtained from no other source for no less than the regular price of Three Dollars. The yearly subscription price of *THE INDEPENDENT* is Four Dollars. However while our supply lasts we will renew your subscription to *THE INDEPENDENT* for one year (provided you reside in the United States) from present date of expiration and deliver to your address, charges prepaid, a copy of the 1918 edition of *The American Year Book* for FIVE DOLLARS. *THE INDEPENDENT* may be sent to one address and the Year Book to another address (both must be in the United States) in case you wish to use either as a gift to a friend.

This offer also applies to new subscriptions.



## PLANTING YOUR POTATOES

(Continued from page 35)

sary to resort to specially prepared commercial fertilizers.

A commercial fertilizer having from three to five per cent of nitrogen, from six to eight per cent of phosphoric acid, and from eight to ten per cent of potash should be combined in such a way as to supply the necessary plant food. This fertilizer may be applied at the rate of about one-half when the soil is cultivated, and the remaining half in the furrows three or four days before planting.

It should always be understood that commercial fertilizers alone will not raise potatoes. The physical condition of the soil must be right, having considerable humus in it so as to retain the moisture and make the fertilizer available.

The following tables may aid the gardener who cannot secure sufficient decayed manure. Plot 30 by 80 feet, one and one-half bushels of potatoes planted. Possible harvest of ten to twelve bushels. Mixture No. 1. Clay soil. Dried blood, 30 pounds; acid phosphate, 50 pounds; sulphate of potash, 20 pounds. Mixture No. 2. Light garden loam. Sulphate of ammonia, 10 pounds; dried fish scrap, 30 pounds; acid phosphate, 45 pounds; sulphate of potash, 25 pounds. Mixture No. 3. Sandy loam. Nitrate of soda, 15 pounds; cotton seed meal, 30 pounds; acid phosphate, 40 pounds; sulphate of potash, 18 pounds.

The Colorado potato beetle or the potato bug, as it is incorrectly called, is a common enemy of the potato patch. It may be destroyed by spraying the foliage with one-quarter pound of Paris green to seven gallons of water. This will cover your plot of 30 by 80 feet. As the potatoes reach maturity it might require a little more, but usually if the first beetles are destroyed here is seldom a second attack. Keep the solution continually agitated because the Paris green does not dissolve in water. London purple, or powdered arsenate of lead dusted on the vines as soon as the beetles appear will easily destroy them.

The flea beetle is common wherever the potato is grown. It riddles the foliage full of tiny holes and is checked only by the spray of Bordeaux mixture which is applied before the blight.

The late blight appears from two to four weeks after the first potato beetles appear and especially during a rainy period. Spray several times during the season with Bordeaux. The disease attacks the leaf causing dark, water-soaked areas which are covered with white mildew in a few days after the disease first puts in its appearance. The leaves close to the soil where there is considerable moisture are usually the first to show signs of the disease. Spray thoroughly before the disease appears, for the disease can only be prevented, not cured.

The early varieties may be dug whenever they are large enough to use, but the late varieties should be matured before they are moved from the soil. The plant should be left growing until the leaves begin to fall, the stems will then naturally turn yellow and ripen and this is the right time to harvest the crop. Use a broad-tined fork or a sub rake and do not dig too close to the roots. If any of the potatoes are injured by digging use them first, do not store these injured tubers with the perfect ones.

Do not expose the potato to the sun and for long. The tubers should be dry before packing, but if they are left out for several days, or exposed to the sun for any length of time, they shrink, are subject to disease and may manufacture a poison in the tissue.

# OSTERMOOR

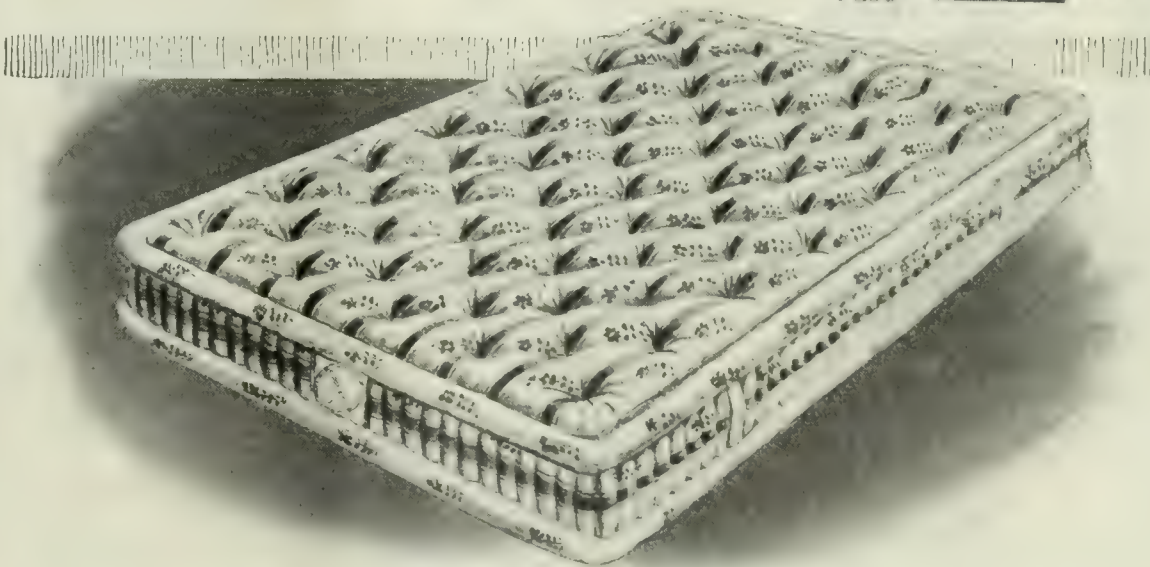
## Are you ashamed of your beds?

Afraid to ask a friend to stay over night—knowing that your beds are not comfortable? Don't apologize for your beds. Fit them with Ostermoor Mattresses, the best in mattress comfort, though not the most expensive.

Ostermoor Mattresses are built (not stuffed) for physical comfort; elastic, giving and taking to the curves of the body, inducing relaxation of the muscles and rest. Built layer by layer, an Ostermoor will never get out of shape or uneven. Make your bed on an Ostermoor.

For sale at the best stores. Write for our 144-page catalog, "The Test of Time," and samples of ticking—sent Free. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will ship direct to your home by express prepaid. Mattress securely packed in leatherette paper and burlap. Safe delivery guaranteed. Price \$30 up.

**Ostermoor & Company**  
106 Elizabeth St. New York City  
Canadian Agency: Alaska Bedding of Montreal, Ltd., Montreal

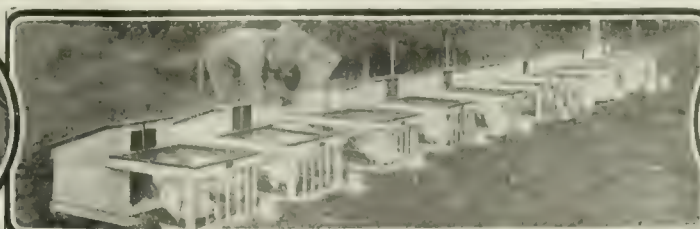


**TYPEWRITERS**  
\$10 and Up. All Makes. Save \$25 to \$50 on rebuilt at the factory by the well-known "Young Process." Sold for low cash—installment or rented. Rental applies on purchase price. Write for full details guaranteed. Free trial.  
YOUNG TYPEWRITER CO. Dept. 666 Chicago

**PINE TREE CAMP FOR GIRLS**  
On beautiful Naomi Lake, 2000 feet above sea, in pine-baden air of Pocono Mountains. Four hours from New York and Philadelphia. Bungalows and tents on sunny hill. Experienced counselors. Tennis, basket ball, canoeing, "hikes"—all outdoor sports. Handicrafts, gardening, Red Cross work. Tutoring desired. Send for Miss Blanche D. Price, 313 W. School Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.



No. 6 Poultry House



Setting Coops



Pigeon House

## HODGSON PORTABLE HOUSES

Room 341, 116 Washington St.  
Boston, Massachusetts

**E. F. HODGSON COMPANY**

6 East 39th Street  
New York City

This sanitary poultry house is an egg record breaker for 12 hens. The setting coops keep the hens by themselves while setting. The pigeon house (with its flight cage) is fitted complete for 10 nests. Hodgson poultry and pet stock houses are the most scientifically constructed on the market. Made of painted sections that can be easily bolted together by anyone. Send for illustrated booklet.



# Saves Coal



## Why It Does and How It Does

IT is easy enough to *claim* that the Kelsey Health Heat *saves* coal. Anybody can make claims. But it takes facts; two kinds of facts—cold facts and coal facts—to prove heating economy claims.

So let's understand each other. Our claim is: that the Kelsey will burn *less* coal and give *more* heat than any furnace; any steam system; any vacuum system; or any hot water system, regardless of what it costs. Bearing in mind last winter's experience, send for our Saving Sense Booklet. Make us *prove*, to your entire satisfaction, the Kelsey Coal Saving claim.

## THE KELSEY WARM AIR GENERATOR

235 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.  
NEW YORK CHICAGO  
103-C Park Avenue 217-C W. Lake St.  
DETROIT BOSTON  
Space 95-C Builders' Ex. 405-C P. O. Sq. Bldg.



## Shelltex Rimmed Shur-on EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES

GOOD to look at as well as *through*—for Shelltex Shur-ons combine style and distinction with perfect comfort. And Shelltex rims reduce lens breakage.

Look for the name Shur-on or Shelltex in the bridge—it's your best guarantee of sure satisfaction. At your dealer's.



E. KIRSTEIN SONS CO.  
253 Andrew Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Makers of rimmed and rimless Shur-on eyeglasses and spectacles. Established 1864.

## The New Books

### Pelle The Conqueror

WHEN a child possesses the humor and philosophy that were Pelle's it takes either a very stupid person who is unable to do anything more than record his sayings, or a very clever person who can put him unchanged into a story, to write about him at all successfully. Martin Andersen Nexö is Pelle himself become a Danish novelist—there could be nothing better to say of him than this—and so he has been able to make of his chapters on "Boyhood," unalloyed delight. Quoting at random which may be done quite safely, as there is scarcely a page which does not tempt one, Pelle soliloquizes:

God . . . well, He had a long white beard like the farmer at Kassé Farm; but who kept house for Him now He was old? Saint Peter was His bailiff, of course. . . . How could the old dry crows have just as young calves as the young ones? And so on and so on. Far out in the misty mass, invisible worlds floated by that had nothing to do with his own. A sound coming out of the unknown created them in a twinkling. They came into existence in the same way that the land had done that morning he had stood upon the deck of the steamer, and heard voices and noise thru the fog, thick and big, with forms that looked like huge gloves without fingers.

This first part, "Boyhood," appeared in 1906 as the work of an author then practically unknown even in his own country, and we can easily understand the instant acclamation with which it was received. Now with three sections, Apprenticeship, The Great Struggle and Victory, added, we have it in the translation. Mr. Nexö has kept our unfailing interest thru Pelle's apprenticeship in a shoemaker's shop, his later life in Copenhagen, his love, sorrow, and his gradual growth until we leave him after the Great Struggle, a labor leader, establishing a garden-city for employees. His message is from the very heart of the poor and he spares us none of the sordid horror yet never loses the essential beauty. He says:

Money to these folk consists not of those round, indifferent objects which people in the upper strata of human society piled up in whole heaps. Here every shilling meant so much suffering or happiness. Widow Hoest gave him a ten-öre piece, and he could not help reflecting that she had given him her midday meal for two days to come.



Martin Andersen Nexö, the Danish peasant writer, who has given us a really great book

1865



1918

Established Over Half Century

## DRY COLD STORAGE

FOR

## FURS

Moderate Rates

Storage Vaults Located on the Premises

Out of Town Customers may send their Furs by  
Express Charges Collect

## C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

126 West 42nd Street, New York City

Telephone: Bryant 4360



And of Pelle's experiences in prison he gives us descriptions, vividly horrible, and unutterably pathetic, as the following of a thrashing:

Fire's nothing: I'd rather be burnt alive than have it again. The fellow doesn't beat: he's not the least angry with you; nobody's angry with you; they're all so seriously grieved on your account. Do you know what the devilish part of corporal punishment is? It's not the bodily pain that they inflict upon the culprit; it's his inner man they thrash—his soul. While I lay there brooding over my mutilated spirit, left to lick my wounds like a wounded animal, I realized that I had been in an encounter with the evil conscience of society, the victim of their hatred of those who suffer.

Altogether *Pelle The Conqueror* proves one of the most significant contributions to modern fiction, one which cannot be disregarded. The superiority of this to most novels dealing with labor problems is that here the variety of interest is so great that one never feels overfed with its main issue. Nexö has too much to talk about—too many people to make live for us—and above all, too keen a sense of the humor of life itself to admit of this.

*Pelle the Conqueror*, by Martin Andersen Nexö. Henry Holt & Co. 2 vols., each \$2.

### The Long Trick

Much of what you have done, as far as the public eye is concerned, may almost be said to have been done in the twilight.

These words of the British Premier in an address on board the flagship of the British fleet in August, 1915, which are quoted on the title page of this book, express rather well the secondary importance which most people attach to the navy and its work in winning the war. The dearth of books on the naval activities of the war as compared to the many books of all sorts and kinds on the army is quite typical of the popular attitude of mind.

One of the splendid qualities of *The Long Trick* is the fact that after we finish reading it, we can't help realizing the navy. The sense of its importance is brought home to us with tremendous force. Naval man that he is, the author thinks that the navy is the biggest thing in the war and he succeeds in making us think so too. And withal, he writes a pleasant tale, a good story from start to finish, told for the sake of the telling and only now and then striking the serious vein and that chiefly in passing. War is a sport to be gone thru with in true sportsmanlike spirit. The end of it all is—well as the India-rubber man says, puffing his pipe as he sits in the peace of a summer evening, home on furlough after the battle of the wests:

Any price we can pay, any amount of sacrifice, hardship, discomfort—is nothing as long as we keep this quiet peace undisturbed. . . . Even dying is a little thing as long as all this is undefiled.

Told in vividly concentrated fashion, with a nonchalant brevity of style quite nautical in flavor, *The Long Trick* is a true picture of modern naval life as it is actually lived today and that is something of interest to all of us.

*The Long Trick*, by Bartimeus. Doran Company. \$1.35.

### The U. P. Trail

This new book by the popular author, Zane Grey, is a long and fascinating tale of the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, back in the '60's when our frontiers were at the Missouri and the Great West was a wilderness to be tamed with civilization thru the medium of the iron rails. Here are all the elements of

sudden death and terrible lust and alluring gold . . . the labor of giants, the heroism and sacrifice of this wildest time in the opening of the West,

that unforgettable epoch in our national life which will never lose its thrill for those who love the romance of the frontier days. (Harper's, \$1.50.)



Y  
YA  
YAL  
YALE

## "Y-a-l-e"

### —the code of security

When you see that trade-mark "Yale" on any kind of lock or piece of builders' hardware you see the master word for Security and Protection, for Durability and Endurance.

The products bearing that trade-mark "Yale" have been guarding the homes of the world for half a century; protecting business; shielding the lives and property of individuals and governments.

That trade-mark "Yale" on locks and builders' hardware means *something* beyond a name not to forget: it means a guaranteed product—a better product in materials and in performance.

Let the "Yale" trade-mark be your code of security; see it on Night Latches, Door Closers, Padlocks, Cabinet Locks, Trunk Locks, Builders' Hardware and Chain Blocks. It is always on a genuine Yale product.

Yale products for sale by hardware dealers.

### The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,

9 East 40th Street New York City

Chicago Office: 77 East Lake Street  
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

# YALE

TRADE MARK

You can safely put dependence on the unpickable, deadlocking Yale Cylinder Night Latch. Used by itself or as a reinforcement.

You can choose from more than two hundred designs in Yale Builders' Hardware—in every school of design and architecture.

Yale Padlocks are made in sizes, 3/4 inch to 3 1/2 inches—in many styles and at prices to meet every purse.

Give yourself comfort; yes and better health as well, with the Yale Door Closer. It closes and controls your doors, silently and always.

### WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.


Whatever your question;—be it the pronunciation of a new term; the spelling of a puzzling word; the location of Nigeria, the meaning of tractor, white coal etc.—this New Creation contains a clear, accurate, final answer

Over 400,000 Words Defined  
2700 Pages  
6000 Illustrations  
Grand Prize  
Panama-Pacific Exposition

Please send me specimen pages and FREE POCKET MAPS Per Independent

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_



# Health is Yours

If you follow the teaching of Dr. Elmer Lee, well known Drugless Health Specialist, Editor of the **HEALTH CULTURE MAGAZINE**

Every month it is brim full of hints and helps, by the editor and leading writers on health, for cures without drugs, and instructions on right eating, breathing, exercising, etc. Subscription \$1.50 a year; 15c. a number—four months trial for 25c.

Send stamps or coin. Money back if not satisfied.

**HEALTH CULTURE**, 500 St. James Bldg., New York

Health Culture Readers Keep Well

MAIL COUPON TO-DAY

Name.....



## City Light For Country Homes At Low Cost



**T**HE HEALTH of your family demands that oil lamps be discarded. They are unhealthy, unsightly, odorous and hard to keep clean. Tests prove that eleven people use less oxygen than one large lamp. Lamps, too, are dangerous.

WITH ELECTRICITY you simply screw a bulb into an electric light socket and instantly a brilliant, restful light is available. No lamps to clean, gas tanks to explode or danger from fire. One or a dozen lights may burn any time you choose.

WHEREAS AN OIL LAMP needs attention daily, an electric light bulb will last for months without attention. Then only a few seconds are required to make the change to a new one.

THE SAME POWER PLANT used for lighting purposes will supply current for fans, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, sewing machines, etc., as well as run the farm machinery and pump water anywhere you want it.

## Fairbanks-Morse Electric Light and Power Plant

1 to 200 H. P. for Cottage, Mansion or Town

IT GIVES a powerful current at half the cost of city electricity. Burns cheap kerosene, requires little attention and stays in order.

PLAN NOW for a brighter, healthier, more comfortable home. Take the first step today and write at once for our catalog 403E.

**Fairbanks, Morse & Co.**  
30 Church Street, New York City

Boston Office:  
47 Oliver Street

Baltimore Office:  
101 Light Street

## TAKING EFFICIENCY INTO THE KITCHEN

(Continued from page 33)

kitchens, but I believe that in planning any kitchen for convenience in work it must not be forgotten that unlike factory motions, kitchen operations are not uniform, and that it is of the utmost importance to secure an efficiency of the mind, when efficiency of the hand will inevitably follow. It is for this reason that in all plans endorsed by me all equipment and utensils are enclosed in convenient cupboards and kitchen cabinets rather than hung against the wall. Thus while steps are minimized by the proper placement of equipment the mind is never irritated by too close quarters and a "cluttered" room.

Again, I do not believe in "pantries" into which the housekeeper or maid retires to mix the cake or mold the bread. In their place I counsel a storage cabinet, planned at the outside entrance to the kitchen. In place of the pantry install a kitchen cabinet flanked by shallow cabinets 12 to 14 inches in depth (inside dimension), extending upward to a height that makes each shelf accessible to the user. These cabinets may be purchased in metal as a unit system or they may be made by a carpenter and finished in gloss enamel paint, waxed so that they will prove easy to clean. Equip each shelf with wire racks protecting the paint from any scarring due to careless handling of the utensils.

In planning the lighting for your kitchen provide for an overhead light for general illumination and side lights that will serve every working equipment. I am convinced that the first cost of installation will be more than offset in the cost of operation because of the saving in current possible from the use of lamps of low wattage at the particular place required. And this is without reference to the lessened eye strain and increased comfort on the part of the worker.

Kitchen floor coverings are a mooted point but in my judgment there has been no development that will prove better in the long run than linoleum cemented fast to the floor. The rounding corners favored by sanitary engineers can be obtained even with linoleum by a skilful operator in cement. The linoleum should be first laid, allowed to stretch for a couple of weeks, then cemented firmly to the floor. Then it is given a thoro coating of paste wax so that every pore of the linoleum is so filled with wax that there can be no possibility of cracking from drying. This linoleum can be easily cared for by washing it when needed, then wiping and finishing with a liquid wax preparation. A linoleum thus treated and cared for will last indefinitely and you need have no hesitation in scrubbing it. Replace the wax and the water can do no damage to the linoleum, but if wax or oil are not used the linoleum will gradually dry out and crack. Moreover, with the wax treated floor the soil remains more or less on the surface while it sinks deep into the untreated linoleum; which is the most difficult kind to scrub and clean.

Possibly the best and most attractive kitchen color scheme is the buff and yellow combination.

Wherever possible the window should be of the square, high type, so that equipment, as the sink, bookshelf, tables, etc., can be placed beneath them. This method secures a maximum of wall space that can always be utilized to advantage and at the same time secures an excellent lighting with no direct rays cast on the eyes.

## CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.

The South Jersey Coast is delightful at this season. Chalfonte appeals to cultivated, interesting people seeking rest and recreation. Modern, 10-story, fireproof. Right on the beach and boardwalk. All sports and pastimes. Golf club privileges. American Plan Always Open

THE LEEDS COMPANY



It is best to make reservation ahead for Chalfonte. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

### ARE YOU EVER GOING TO BUILD?



### IF SO THE TOUCHSTONE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

Hundreds of home builders have used Touchstone House plans and put the money saved on architect's fees in better materials. You owe it to yourself to see some Touchstone House Plans before you even plan to build! The Touchstone Booklet contains the drawings and plans of fourteen Touchstone Houses ranging in style from Dutch Colonial to Spanish Mission; in price from \$3,000.00 to \$15,000.00. It is published by the Touchstone Magazine which is edited by the former staff of The Craftsman.

Send \$1.00 today for The Touchstone Booklet and the next four numbers of this charming and practical magazine which has been called the most beautiful magazine in America.

The complete working blue prints of any house described are yours free with a four dollar full year's subscription.

Send check, money order or cash for \$1.00 now before you forget.

THE TOUCHSTONE

Room 4 118 East 30th Street New York City

### The University of Chicago

### HOME STUDY

in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence.

For detailed information address

26th Year U. of C. (Div. M) Chicago, Ill.



**REDUCE COST OF LIVING** By Home-Study of Domestic Science 100-pp. handbook FREE. Courses for home-makers, teachers, dietitians, nurses and many other well-paid positions. Am. School of Home Economics, 629 W. 69th St., Chicago

### STOP FORGETTING

Good memory is absolutely essential to success, for Memory is Power. Test your memory! I will send you Free my Copy-righted Memory and Concentration Test, also Free illustrated book How to Remember names, faces, studies - develop Will, Self-Confidence, Ready Speech and Thought. Write today. Address Dickson Memory School, 1404 Hearst Bldg. Chicago



**THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MINNESOTA** offers to graduates of standard colleges courses in residence or non-residence leading to advanced degrees. Under-graduate and High School courses also offered. Catalogue. UNIV. OF So. MINNESOTA, Dept. C., Austin, Minn.

### BACK YARD GARDENING

helps to win the war. Write COUNTRYSIDE SHOP, 119 West 40th St., New York.



## THE BIGGEST BATTLE IN HISTORY

(Continued from page 19)

be reached so long as the troops remain in the trenches. The Germans are confident of their superiority in field fighting, for their officers were trained in grand maneuvers every year before the war, while the officers of the new British army know nothing but trench fighting. Haig, on the other hand, is a brilliant cavalry officer of the type of Sheridan and Custer. He made his reputation by a daring charge against a Boer battery and he longs for such an opportunity to come again. But this is a war of chemists and mechanics and altho spurs are still worn by officers even when on board ship or airplane, they are retained more for their honorific significance than for practical use; they are the vestigial emblems of a vanished knighthood.

The desire of both sides for mobile maneuvers seems likely to be gratified. At any rate the advance of the Germans down the right bank of the Oise from La Fere to Noyon, twenty miles in five days, is something that we have not seen in France for three years and a half. This drives a wedge between the British on the north of the Oise and the French on the south and leaves Hindenburg free to attack whichever party he deems the weaker. If he turns to the right against the British and goes down the Somme he may reach Amiens, thirty miles west of Péronne. If he turns to the left and goes down the Oise he may reach Paris, sixty miles southwest of Noyon. But if he advances toward either objective his flanks are exposed to attack from both sides, by the British on the north and by the French on the south. Every mile he advances lengthens his front nearly two miles and if, as we have been assured, the Allies outnumber the Germans by more than two to one they ought to be able to inflict a fatal blow upon his exposed deployment. The farther and the faster he goes the weaker he gets because he is losing men, expending ammunition and lengthening his lines of communication. The ground he has gained, the old battleground of the Somme, thrice fought over, is the least valuable land in France. Any new entrenchments he may construct will be weaker than those he left on the old Hindenburg line. The prisoners he has taken, the guns he has captured, the casualties he has inflicted, will not compensate him for the lives he has lost. What he has gained by his victory is the initiative and what he can make of it remains to be seen. He has at one blow disconcerted whatever plans the Allies may have laid for the summer campaign. He has secured a position that enables him to attack either of his enemies separately upon an unfortified flank. Whether he has the power to avail himself of these advantages no one knows, not Haig nor Hindenburg. It must be decided by the ordeal of battle. The present situation is much the same as on the first of September, 1914, just before Joffre came back. The Germans now acknowledge that they lost the battle of the Marne because they had been too successful in the weeks before. They had lost their breath in their mad rush upon Paris. It all depends now on whether we have a Joffre waiting behind the Marne—or the Oise or the Somme.

Barber—'Air's gettin' very thin on the top, sir.

Crusty Customer—Bit personal, aren't you?

Barber (hurt)—Why, 'ave I so much as mentioned the squint you've got in yer left eye? Now, 'ave I?—*Passing Show.*



**I**f you have studied the problem of redecorating that room you have already decided that the only thing to do to make it satisfactory is to use flat color.

Panel it perhaps; but use over it all a very quiet neutral shade. Ivory? Light Gray? Cream? Or, any other in harmony with your furnishings.

Then your next question is *what material*. Water colors are beautiful because they are flat, but they are also extremely perishable. LIQUID VELVET combines the beauty of water colors with the durability of enamel.

Liquid Velvet shades—there are twenty-four and white—were selected by a great color artist with careful discrimination, and are absolutely pleasing.

Liquid Velvet may be washed with soap and water—perfect cleanliness is assured.

Write for Booklet and Color Chart.

THE O'BRIEN VARNISH CO.

102 Washington Ave. South Bend, Ind.  
Varnish Makers for More Than 40 Years

**Liquid Velvet**  
THE SPECIFIED BRAND

**MOST PEOPLE CAN MAKE MONEY, EVERYONE CAN SPECULATE, BUT FEW PEOPLE HAVE THE FACULTY OF INVESTING WISELY**

—to those who are in the habit of substantiating their investment selections with a thorough knowledge and understanding of the subject, we are making a very attractive

**Special Offer**

We shall be very glad to send particulars if you will sign and return this advertisement.

**The Investment Weekly**  
42 Broadway, N. Y.

Name .....

Address .....

## This New Range Is A Wonder For Cooking

Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.



There is absolutely no danger in this combination, as the gas section is as entirely separate from the coal section as if placed in another part of the kitchen.

Note the two gas ovens above—one for baking, glass paneled and one for broiling, with white enamel door.

Gold Medal

**Glenwood**

The large oven below has the Indicator and is heated by coal or wood.

See the cooking surface when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal.

When in a hurry both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for meats and the other for pastry—It

**"Makes Cooking Easy"**

Write for handsome free booklet 145 that tells all about it.

Weir Stove Co., Taunton, Mass.

Makers of the Celebrated Glenwood Coal, Wood and Gas Ranges, Heating Stoves and Furnaces.

## Own Your Own SUMMER HOME IN VERMONT

The moderate cost of owning your own summer home among the Green Mountains of Vermont will be a revelation to you.

In Vermont there are thousands of beauty spots, obtainable at very reasonable cost—just waiting for you to mold them into your ideal summer home. Over one hundred Green Mountain peaks more than 2000 feet high; hundreds of lakes and ponds in beautiful mountain settings.

Let this State Bureau help you find yours. Free booklets, "Summer Homes in Vermont and Cottage Sites and Farms for Sale," by writing

FREDERICK G. FLEETWOOD, Sec. of State  
Publicity Department D  
MORRISVILLE, VERMONT



## One Thing You Can Buy NOW

Lacey Profit Sharing Bonds have certain inherent qualities which make them an especially desirable purchase in these times of hesitancy. The Lacey interests have never lost a cent for investors in their 38 years of experience, but they have *made* many thousands of dollars for them.

ASK FOR BOOKLET T-203

JAMES D  
**LACEY TIMBER CO.**  
332 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago

## 1850 THE 1918 UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President  
FINANCE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE H. KELSEY  
Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, Banker

EDWARD TOWNSEND

Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

## Get Cash for your Real Estate

Any kind. Anywhere. The Simplex Plans will show you how. No commission to pay. Valuable information FREE. SIMPLEX, Dept. 103 1123 Broadway, New York

## DIVIDENDS

March 26th, 1918.

### UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

A regular dividend of one per cent, and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable May 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10th, 1918. N. H. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, April 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 15, 1918.

On account of the annual meeting the transfer books will be closed from Saturday, March 16, to Tuesday, March 26, 1918, both days included.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

### UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

#### DIVIDEND NO. 75

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on April 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20, 1918.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

1. Patriotism and Loyalty.
1. Prepare oral or written paragraphs on the following topics drawn from "The Stranger Within Our Gates": The Single Purpose that Unites All Americans; The Ideals that Make America; Why Americans are the Most Loyal of All People; America as the Land of Opportunity; Influences that Help to Make Americans; America as the Creation of Many Races; Famous Americans of Different Racial Origins; How We Can Help to Make Immigrants into Americans; Why Racial Persistence is a Menace to Americanism; The Danger of Racial Colonies; Should Foreign Language Papers be Permitted in America? What is Meant by Democratic Nationalism?
2. Read "The Patriot Who Owns a Car." Sum up the ways in which an automobile owner may give patriotic service.
3. Write a brief of the "Message from the American Government," writing it in such a way that the principal thought of the article will be made emphatic.
4. You hear several people speaking in a somewhat pessimistic way concerning the war. Give them facts, drawn from the "Message from the American Government," that will lead them to look upon the war in a new light.
5. Read the various editorial articles in The Independent this week, and then write a short composition on "The Spirit That Should Characterize the American People at This Time"
6. Draw from this week's number of The Independent a series of at least ten short paragraphs that will aid in the development of patriotism and loyalty.
7. Select from some patriotic article a passage that you think worthy of being memorized. Read, or recite, the passage effectively.
- II. The News of the Week.
1. Make a blackboard diagram of the recent movements on the Western Front, and give to your class a clear explanation of the great events that have taken place.
2. You are a Four Minute Speaker. Give a patriotic talk based on the recent battles along the Western Front, making your talk such that it will encourage the fighting spirit of any American.
- III. Special Articles.
1. Condense into a single paragraph what is told concerning the history of Chintzes and Cretonnes.
2. Write a paragraph of exposition, explaining the process of making chintzes and cretonnes.
3. Write explanatory notes concerning "The Diary of Samuel Pepys" and "The Art Work of William Morris," mentioned in "Chintzes and Cretonnes."
4. Give a short talk on the history of Built-In Furniture.
5. You are an architect planning a house for a wealthy client. Tell him how he may employ Built-In Furniture in order to make his house attractive and economical.
6. Write a clear description of some one example of satisfactory Built-In Furniture.
7. Your parents are about to build a new house. From "So Much Depends on the Kitchen" tell them what principles should guide them in planning for a comfortable and useful kitchen.
8. Write an argumentative brief based on "The Deciding Factor."
9. What is the principal point made in "The Deciding Factor"? By what methods does Mr. Woodhouse establish the point?
- IV. The New Books.
1. "Martin Anderson Nexø, the Danish peasant writer, has given us a really great book." From the review of "Pelle, the Conqueror," describe as many as you can of the characteristics that warrant calling it a really great book.
2. What is the significance of "Pelle, the Conqueror," in relation to modern American novels?
3. Does the review of "The Long Trick" suggest to you any points of comparison between it and Rudyard Kipling's sea stories? Name some of them.
4. Read the review of "The U. P. Trail" by Zane Grey, and write a fifty word advertisement of it suitable for publication on the jacket of the book.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

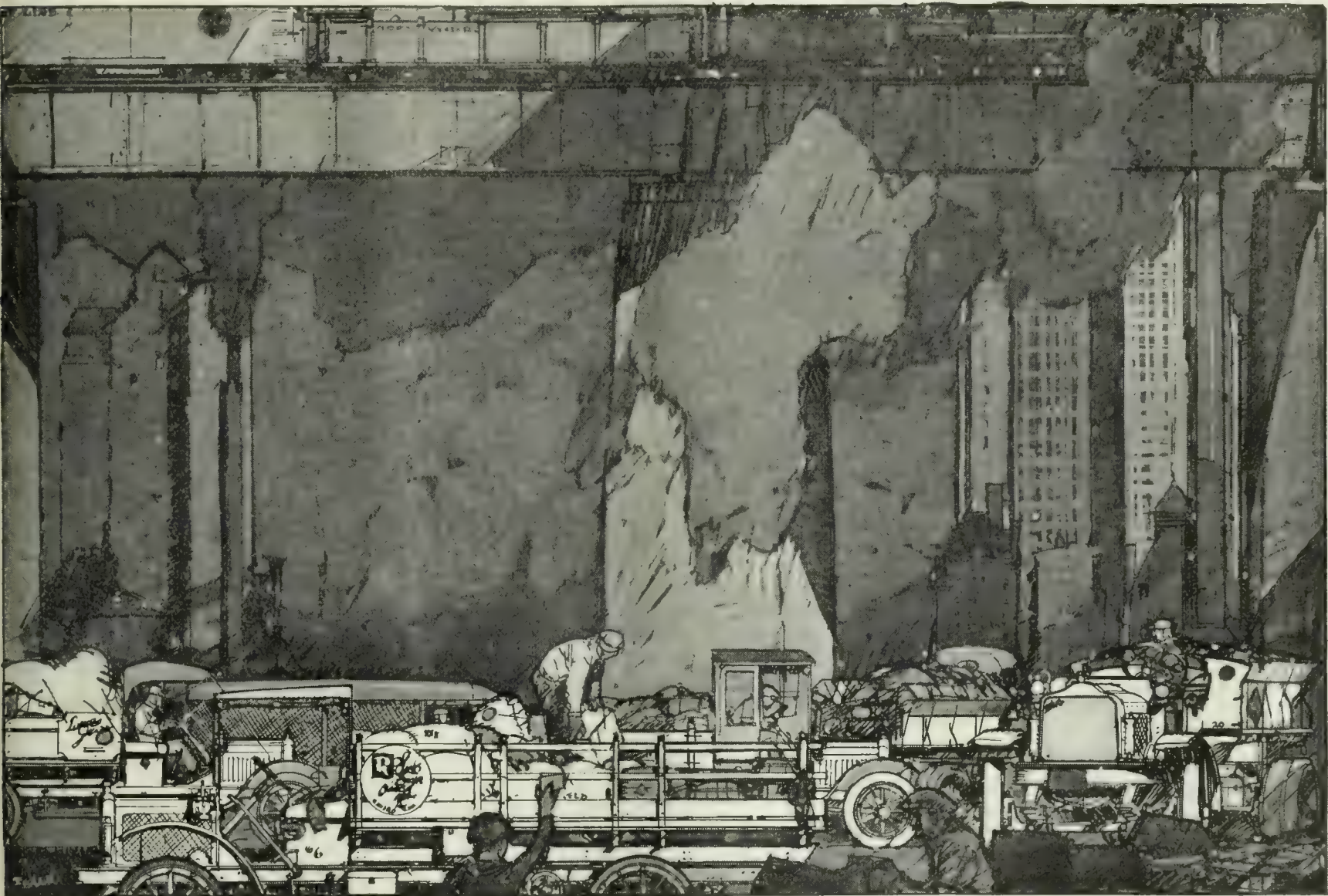
BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

In the news of this week all other events are overshadowed by the fighting on the western front. We are therefore confining the questions of this lesson plan to the various aspects of the Somme offensive.

1. The Battle Lines—"The Biggest Battle in History," "Hindenburg's Drive," "The Movements of the Army," "The Mystery Guns."
1. "It will be remembered that the summer of 1916 ended with appearances very favorable to the Allies." Summarize the situation then.
2. On the map of the western front published on page 18 compare the line of the present German drive with the British line of 1916. Point out the places of strategic importance and give reasons in each case.
3. "The plans for the spring campaign were made in November, 1916 by representatives of all the Allies meeting at the French General Headquarters. But these well laid plans were never carried out." Show the situation on each front that hindered or prevented these plans.
4. "The Germans had made no secret of their intention of putting all their power into a great and, as they hoped, a decisive drive against the British line." Why was this drive necessary?
5. "The Germans seem to have had three objects in mind" in making their present drive. What are these three objects and what seem to you the reasons for each?
6. Explain the system of the Hindenburg defense. How does it differ from the former trench tactics?
7. "The desire of both sides for mobile maneuvers seems likely to be gratified." Show the basis in this battle for the prophecy that open warfare may again be used instead of trench fighting.
8. "The present situation is much the same as on the 1st of September, 1914, just before Joffre came back. The Germans now acknowledge that they lost the battle of the Marne because they had been too successful in the weeks before." Show that the Somme offensive may have the same result.
- II. Air Fighting—"The Deciding Factor," "The Airplane Situation."
1. "Had the Allies one thousand more aeroplanes, we could have easily defeated the Germans." Give as many reasons as you can to substantiate this statement.
2. "We find that the air service is the most importance force in trench fighting." Illustrate this statement by the news of recent fighting on the western front.
- III. Great Britain's Message—"The Message of the Hour," "British Opinion."
1. "Together we can always manage to maintain the peace of the world." Show how Great Britain and America as allies more than double the strength of each.
2. "Our men are like yours, in the main not trained soldiers." Compare the methods used to raise Great Britain's army in this war with the course adopted by the United States. To what degree, in your estimation, did the British experience influence our attitude toward conscription?
- IV. "America's Reaction," "Unite and Win," "Five Million Men," "In a Dark Hour," "While the Battle Rages," "General Wood on America's Duty," "An Explosion in the Senate," "Silence Versus Publicity," "Our Shipbuilding Progress."
1. "The Great Battle has for the American nation one supremely vital lesson." What is that lesson. Show how we must meet it.
2. "It is a drive against us." German propaganda paved the way for the psychological effect in the United States of this "spring drive." Discuss some of the methods used and how we can make them ineffective.
3. "Congress has split into four divisions." What are they? Do you think any one will dominate? Which, and why?
4. Compare the relationship between Congress and the Administration now with that during the Civil War.
5. Give the main points of Senator Lodge's speech before the Senate. Compare it with General Wood's report to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and show where in the two coincide.
6. Give an account of our shipbuilding progress based on the facts presented in Chairman Hurley's recent speech.





## Delivery Costs in this Country Equal its Total Freight Bill

**A**UTHORITIES estimate that the American people pay as much for carting and delivering merchandise in towns and cities as they do for freight charges earned by all the railroads combined. This is a tremendous factor in the high cost of living.

Cartage from freight car to store door is an expensive item. There is no schedule about it. Consignees go for their freight whenever they get ready and often spend hours in getting it, due to congestion, and then carry away only part of a load.

### CONSUMER PAYS OVER SIX CENTS OUT OF EVERY \$1

An interesting investigation has been made recently by the Department of Commerce to determine the cost of retail delivery in the city of Washington. Figures obtained from 128 concerns doing one-third of the total retail business showed an average delivery cost of 6.2% of gross sales. Out of every dollar spent for merchandise *more than six cents was paid for delivering it.*

The actual cost, in different lines of business, ranged from 1½% to 45%. It totaled \$8,000,000, as against \$7,250,000 for inbound freight. Each

family in Washington thus paid on an average \$101.26 for retail delivery during the year 1916.

### A SIGNIFICANT FEATURE

Costs varied widely for concerns in the same line of business. While individual conditions, volume of trade, etc., were factors, *inefficiency* and *waste* played a large part in this variation. Some concerns used horses for delivery; others used inferior trucks; and still others, including some of the foremost and largest concerns, used the *best grade* of trucks, whose operating efficiency is high and whose operating cost is correspondingly low.

### THE REAL SOLUTION

War-time pressure now and peace competition after the war will inevitably force merchants and manufacturers to use the best trucks which can be built. They are the cheapest. True economy lies in the volume of performance steadily maintained over a long period of time. The investment charge is relatively small. Labor, fuel, depreciation, overshadow it. Any increase of the former which will decrease the latter effects a very substantial saving.

THE WHITE COMPANY  
CLEVELAND



# Nervous Americans

by

PAUL VON BOECKMANN

Master of Philosophy of Health

**W**E are the most "high strung" people on earth. The restless energy of Americans is proverbial. The average American is a bundle of nerves; ever ready to spring into action mentally and physically.

This alertness of nerve force is a high tribute to our state of civilization, as a highly organized nervous system is the most precious gift of Nature. To be dull nerved means to be dull brained; incapable of experiencing the higher emotions of Life—Love, Ambition and Courage. It means force of character.

But there is a great danger that this high nerve tension may evolve into a national weakness. Neurologists the world over agree that we suffer from nervous disorders more than any other nation; hence refer to us as "nervous Americans." We are deteriorating into a nation of neurasthenics (nerve bankrupts). This is because of our mile-a-minute life, which tears our nerves to shreds.

The vast opportunities open to us in every field; our freedom of government, which prevents no one from reaching the highest goal, economically, politically and socially, is the incentive which drives us into this break-neck speed of living.

Our high-strung nerves also make us very sensitive to worry, grief, and other emotions that wreck our nerves. Hence few people are free from the long train of evils that result from nerve strain.

Unfortunately, most people will not believe that their nerves are depleted and weak. So long as their hands and knees do not tremble, they cling to the belief that their nerves are strong and sound, which is a dangerous assumption.

The symptoms of nerve-exhaustion vary according to individual characteristics, but the development is usually as follows:

**First Stage:** Lack of energy, endurance and strength; "that tired feeling;" drowsiness; brain fog; sluggishness of the vital organs; poor blood circulation, etc., etc.

**Second Stage:** Nervous indigestion, belching, gas, sour stomach, heartburn, constipation, auto-intoxication, biliousness, gaspy and difficult breathing, irregular heart action, loss of hair, decline in sex force, lack of mental endurance and concentration, dizziness, headache, irritability, super-sensitive-ness, loss in weight, sleeplessness, and scores of other symptoms.

**Third Stage:** Serious mental disturbances, fear, undue worry, melancholia, dangerous organic disturbances, hallucinations, suicidal tendencies; and, in extreme cases, insanity.

If only a few of the symptoms mentioned apply to you, especially those indicating mental uncertainty, you may be sure your nerves are at fault—that you have partially exhausted your previous Nerve Force.

I have written a 64-page book on the Nerves which is of the utmost importance to every brain worker and those who have abused their nerves through over-work, worry, hurry, grief, and other strains.

It teaches you how to soothe, calm and care for the Nerves and how to increase your Nerve Capital. It is especially valuable to women, because of their highly organized and sensitive Nerves.

Send for the book today. It will be a revelation to you, and if you do not agree that it teaches the most important lesson on Health and Mental Efficiency you have ever read, return the book and your money will be refunded without question. The cost of the book, postpaid, is 25 cents (coin or stamps).

I have advertised in THE INDEPENDENT constantly for 15 years, which is ample evidence of my responsibility and integrity. The following are extracts from letters written by grateful people who have read my book:

"I have gained 12 lbs. since reading your book, and I feel so energetic. I had about given up hope of ever finding the cause of my low weight."

"Your book did more for me for indigestion than two courses in dieting."

A woman in Rochester, N. Y., writes: "I must tell you what your book has done for my daughter. After the death of her father she had been a nervous and physical wreck. We thought she had consumption. Then we sent for your book, and five days after reading it her health began to return, her terrible indigestion stopped and she began to gain weight. Today she is cheerful and strong."

"The advice given in your book on relaxation and calming my nerves has cleared my brain. Before I was half dizzy all the time."

A physician says: "Your book shows you have a scientific and profound knowledge of the nerves and nervous people. I am recommending your book to my patients."

"My heart is now regular again and my nerves are fine. I thought I had heart trouble, but it was simply a case of abused nerves. I have re-read your book at least ten times."

A prominent lawyer in Ansonia, Conn., says: "Your book saved me from a nervous collapse, such as I had three years ago. I now sleep soundly and am gaining weight. I can again do a real day's work."

"My nervous headaches disappeared as if by magic. I never knew until I read your book that I had nerves and had been abusing them."

## Pebbles

Daughter—Oh, Daddy, buy me that knitting bag! It's the dearest thing I ever saw.  
Daddy—Looking at the price tag—You're right.—*Froth.*

Society Editor—What's the latest news from Russia?

Telegraph Ditto—I can't tell you. It's simply revolting!—*Gargoyle.*

Witness—Yer Honour, would it be contempt of Court if I was to call you an old 'umbug?

Judge—Most decidedly.

Witness—Then I won't!

"Our child is backward. Four years old and takes no interest in Shakespeare."

"That does not necessarily indicate that the child is backward. He may believe that Bacon wrote the plays."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Colonel—Well, what do you want?

Hobo—Colonel, believe me, I am no ordinary beggar. I was at the front.

Colonel—You were?

Hobo—Yes, sir; but I couldn't make 'em hear, so I came round to the back.—*Puck.*

Wife (to enlisted college professor)—Promise me, Edwin, that you won't lose your head and do something rash.

Professor (grimly)—No danger, darling, your former supposition effectually disposes of the latter.—*Puck.*

Captain—Wuffo' did yo' desert the army when Ah o'dered a charge?

Private—Wal, yo' said 'strike fo' yo' country an' yo' home,' so while de other fellahs was strikin' fo' dar country. Ah struck fo' home.—*Zip.*

"Do you understand the Russian situation?"

"No," replied Senator Sorghum. "But that doesn't matter. Nobody else understands it sufficiently to prevent my assuming all kinds of superior knowledge, if I choose."—*Washington Star.*

In a recent examination paper for a boy clerk's post was this question:

"If the Premier and all the members of the Cabinet should die, who would officiate?"

Robert, a boy of fourteen, thought for a time, trying in vain to recall who came next in succession. At last a happy inspiration came to him, and he answered: "The undertaker."—*Vancouver Province.*

A gentleman was making an address in which he was trying to impress upon his hearers the fact that they would get more satisfaction out of life if they looked upon the bright side of things.

"And laugh whenever the chance comes?" said he. "Why, my dear friends, there is humor all about us. There are funny things before us all the time."

"So I see," said an attentive fellow on a front seat.—*New York Globe.*

Mr. Oldboy had engaged a new office boy. He had not been there a week before some money was missing from the cash box. Calling the new boy into his room, Mr. Oldboy said quietly:

"There are 5 shillings missing from the cash box Jones. Now, you and I are the only people who have the keys to that box."

"Well," said the boy, "s'pose we each pay half a crown, and both say no more about it?"—*New York Globe.*

The difference, not merely of degree but of kind, which is supposed to separate the rector from the inferior order of curates is exemplified in the following:

Returning to his parish after his autumn holiday, a dignified country clergyman, noticing a woman at her cottage-door, with a baby in her arms, asked: "Has that baby been baptized?"

"Well sir," replied the curtsying mother, "I shouldn't like to say as much as that, but your young man came and did what he could."—*Passing Show.*

Paul von Boeckmann, Studio 43, 110 West 40th St., New York



You can't bend a store cigar like you can Roberts' fresh Havanas. Store cigars are dried out. The leaf oil has evaporated and with it the original Havana flavor and aroma.

A Roberts Cigar

A Store Cigar

# New Kind of Havana

What a difference between the cigars you smoke and my **freshly made** Havanas! Cuban cigar-makers know—for when they want a smoke they roll themselves a cigar of the moist Havana leaf. That's the kind of a smoke I want to send you—a mild Havana that is shipped the day it is rolled. A cigar with all the richness of the oil **still** in the leaf. A full-flavored Havana that will give you a new conception of Havana taste and aroma. Such cigars I make here in Tampa and send out daily to my customers throughout the country.

## Try Before You Buy

No retailer can give you cigars like mine. The retailer's cigars have been made long before he puts them on his shelves to dry some more. Much of the fine natural leaf oil has escaped from the cigar. Humidors may moisten the dealer's cigars—but **only with water!** There is no way of restoring the exquisite Havana bouquet that has escaped with the evaporated oil. Store cigars will taste "flat" to you compared with the fine, full Havana flavor of my freshly made, freshly shipped Havanas. I don't ask you to accept my word for this. I say, "**Try my cigars before you buy.**"

## SEND NO MONEY

Don't send me a cent. Simply mail me your name and address and I will send you postpaid a box of fifty of my Roberts' Havana Perfectos. Smoke ten and if you are not more than delighted, return balance at my expense and you won't be out one cent. If you like my cigars, send me your check or money order for \$5.50. Selling as I do, direct from my factory to you, you get a 15c cigar that is **really fresh** at 11c postpaid. Write to me today and please enclose your card or your business letterhead.

**J. W. ROBERTS & SON**  
229 Roberts Street, Tampa, Fla.

*Roberts* of TAMPA, FLORIDA

ACTUAL SIZE  
Roberts' fresh  
Havana Perfectos,  
Havana,  
hand-made, 5 in.  
long. Smoke 10  
on free trial.

Attached herewith is my business card or letterhead. Please send me postpaid a box of 50 fresh Roberts' Havana Perfectos. If, after smoking ten, I find that I like your cigars, I'll send you \$5.50 for the box. Otherwise, I agree to return the balance of the cigars at your expense.

Name.....  
Address.....  
City.....  
State.....



The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter. Copy-right, 1918, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building, Chicago

# The Independent

Founded 1848

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

**INDEPENDENT CORPORATION**

Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Treasurer

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**JOHN GALSWORTHY**—We mistake "life" for living.

**EDNA FERBER**—Writers are not supposed to talk about themselves.

**PRESIDENT CHANG**—I cannot make others believe in my spirit.

**W. R. HEARST**—Eventually the world will come to total abstinence.

**ED. HOWE**—I know of many useful men who are hampered by matrimony.

**RUDYARD KIPLING**—There is no half-way house between victory and defeat.

**BERNARD SHAW**—If you only knew all the things I think and dare not say.

**SIR WILLIAM CROOKES**—Starvation can only be averted thru the laboratory.

**LORD NORTHCLIFFE**—Sympathy toward Russia is the right policy for the Allies.

**GERALD STANLEY LEE**—If Germany will not remove her appendix herself, we will.

**REV. T. W. McELVEEN**—Too many of us have ambitions, too few of us aspirations.

**PRIMA DONNA GALLI-CURCI**—I have so little interest in clothes. Singing is everything to me.

**W. J. BRYAN**—The Lord gave me ears that stuck out a good deal more than artistic standards require.

**THEODORE ROOSEVELT**—Remember, that what the Germans respect is the way we shoot—not the way we shout.

**LEON TROTZKY**—If we were really logical we would declare war on England now, for the sake of India, Egypt and Ireland.

**AL WOODS**—I would rather talk to George Cohan for ten minutes than to any other person in the world for three hours.

**SENATOR McCUMBER**—Unless conditions change only a collapse of the Central Powers can save the Allies from defeat.

**SENATOR NELSON**—One great thing we have accomplished by this war has been stopping the great flow of tourists to Europe.

**H. G. WELLS**—Our Tories would rather make the most abject surrender to the Kaiser than deal with a renascent republican Germany.

**CARDINAL GIBBONS**—More perhaps than any other single individual, our Holy Father, Pope Benedict XV, has suffered in this tragedy.

**EDWARD A. FILFNE**—There is one sure way for losing the war—and our business executives hold the power that can prevent its fulfillment.

**THEODORE P. SHONTS**—Probably no other one factor has contributed more to the comfort and relief of American life than the street railway.

**EMPEROR WILLIAM**—Germany desires peace, but before it can be attained her enemies must recognize that Germany has been victorious.

**BILLY SUNDAY**—Nell (Mrs. Sunday) would grab prizes at a beauty show, but she's got any woman I ever saw backed off the board and fanning for air, when it comes to horse sense.

**ECONOMIST BERTHA N. NIENBURG**—There will never be less drinking at the Chicago stock-yards until the men work

## CONTENTS FOR APRIL 13, 1918

Volume 94, Number 3619

### EDITORIALS

One Hand at the Helm.....	63
The Super-Lachrymator .....	63
The Biglow Papers.....	65
The Citadel of Christianity in Asia .....	66
Another Russian Reformation.....	66
Editorial Notes .....	66

Cartoon Comment .....	64
-----------------------	----

### THE STORY OF THE WEEK

More Troops to France.....	67
Ships, Not Excuses .....	67
British Victories in Asia.....	68
The Revolt of Russia.....	68
The Question of the Crimea... ..	68
The Great War (Chronology).....	68
Austrian Peace Talk .....	69
Holland's Protest .....	69
Anti-Draft Riots in Quebec....	69
Paris Church Shelled .....	70
To End Labor Troubles in War Work .....	70
Standard Oil Invites Employees to Confer .....	71
Loyalty's Victory in Wisconsin	71
I. W. W. on Trial .....	72
Artist or Enemy Alien.....	72
To Save More Wheat.....	72
Limitations of Parcels to France	72
Rotting at the Core .....	73
By George Creel .....	73

The Lucky Men in Camp.....	74
By Hamilton Holt .....	74

Welding the Forces of Labor....	76
By William Leavitt Stoddard	76

The Independent-Harpers' Weekly News-Pictorial .....	77
--	----

How Goes the Battle .....	80
By The Military Critic of The Independent .....	80

The Talk's the Thing .....	82
By Janet Payne Whitney .....	82

If You Are a Jew.....	84
By I. L. Bril .....	84

Words of the Week .....	85
-------------------------	----

EIGHT STORIES OF GOOD CHEER	
An Old Fashioned Christmas..	86
By Washington Irving .....	86

SPRING BOOKS YOU WILL WANT TO READ	
Empay's First Call .....	94
Dumb Heroes of War.....	94
Naval Power in the War.....	94
Heart of German Intrigue.....	95
Serbia Crucified .....	96
The Return of the Soldier.....	96
The Tree of Heaven.....	97
A Flying Fighter .....	99
A Crusader's Book .....	100
Verse A-Plenty .....	100
British Rusties .....	102
Soldier Authors at the Front..	102
Fiction in Lighter Vein.....	102
The Independent Lesson Plans..	104

shorter hours and are not so worn out at the end of the day that they are forced to seek relief by using alcoholic stimulants.

**HERR BARTHELME**—America is now conducting this frivolous war with all the superficiality and absence of expert knowledge of which this utterly unmilitary people is capable.

**WOODROW WILSON**—Every sign of these terrible days of war and revolutionary change bids us search our hearts thru and thru and make them ready for the birth of a new day.

## J U S T A W O R D

"Damn the Torpedoes! Go Ahead," to be published soon in The Independent, is a graphic story of the American fleet in the war zone, written by Herman Whitaker from first hand experience aboard one of our destroyers. His story presents the thrill of adventure as well as the serious purpose of war on the sea—take these paragraphs, for instance:

The boat on which I cruised was once out for nine days in a howling gale, and the chief executive officer gave me the following description of it: "You could neither lie down, sit up, stand, walk nor sleep. I was thrown off the ward room transom eight times one night. She was going over on her beam ends at each roll, and every time I dropt almost plumb for twelve feet and hit the opposite locker. It was dangerous. I might just as well have fallen down a well. I was so bruised, after a while, that I gave it up tho I was dying to sleep. There was nothing to do but hang on to a stanchion and stick it out.

"By day, the seas were a wonderful sight. The boat would rear up under a charging wave and stand on her heel as it passed on with two thirds of her length exposed. It was a wonder that she didn't break her back. And when she fell—the thousand tons of her would strike the water a tremendous blow. She'd quiver like a shaken lance; tremble like a frightened horse for ten minutes afterward. The waves were enormous; bases dark green, tips light jade against the sky and so clear that we could often see porpoises shooting thru like fish behind the plate glass of an aquarium. We couldn't take any sights; had to run by dead reckoning thru four and five knot tides. Often we were practically lost; had to hail a lightship to find out where we were 'at.' We couldn't even signal each other. We'd perhaps get a couple of letters from a destroyer only two or three hundred yards away, then down she would go, even the tips of her masts out of sight in the trough of a wave. It made a fellow feel mighty small to be tucked away, like that, in a little crevice of that roaring ocean. After nine days of it we were completely exhausted."

Here is another vivid bit:

Out of the thick pea soup fog, a huge black freighter suddenly rose on our bows. As we swung on our heel with one screw reversed a destroyer came shooting at us from the opposite quarter. Avoiding her, we almost ran down another steamer. I tell you for a while gray hell was loose there on a black sea.

Herman Whitaker writes out of a full experience his stories of action and adventure. He ran away from his home in California to serve three years in the British army, became a lumberjack in Ontario, pioneered in the Hudson Bay country, went to El Paso with General Pershing, joined Villa's Saltillo campaign against Huerta. He is at the battle front now as war correspondent of The Independent.



# NEW BOOKS

## Army French

Bound in stiff paper, rounded corners; 40 cents (postpaid 44 cents).

By ERNEST H. WILKINS and ALGERNON COLEMAN, of the University of Chicago.

Many camp educational workers say that, for their purposes, this is the best book they have seen. Prepared as the result of six months' experience by the authors in the teaching of military French, supplemented by reports from many other teachers who have been using the previous books:

*First Lessons in Spoken French for Men in Military Service;*  
*First Lessons in Spoken French for Doctors and Nurses;*  
*Le Soldat Américain en France.*

## The Dramatization of Bible Stories

Illustrated, \$1.00, postage extra.

By ELIZABETH E. MILLER, of the University of Chicago.

An invaluable book for teachers of children in day kindergartens and Sunday schools.

## The Greek Theater and Its Drama

Illustrated. \$3.00, postage extra.

By ROY C. FLICKINGER, of Northwestern University.

An important volume by an authority on the subject. It will appeal to all persons interested in the classics, archæology, or the history of the drama.

## What Is Christianity?

\$1.00, postage extra.

By GEORGE CROSS, of the Rochester Theological Seminary.

A unique survey of the rival interpretations of Christianity. The book covers the six great outstanding types—Apocalypticism, Catholicism, Mysticism, Protestantism, Rationalism, and Evangelicism.

## Matthew's Sayings of Jesus

\$1.25, postage extra (weight 1 lb. 5 oz.)

By GEORGE D. CASTOR.

This volume will appeal to all readers interested in the first three gospels as historical sources of information about Jesus. The reconstructed document at the end of the book gives the earliest version of the teachings of Jesus.

## The Third and Fourth Generation;

An Introduction to Heredity

\$1.00, postage extra (weight 1 lb. 2 oz.)

By ELLIOT R. DOWNING, of the University of Chicago.

This book explains the application of the principles of heredity to human parenthood and the problems of racial betterment. Suitable for general reading and for young people's classes in Sunday schools, high schools, and colleges.

## The Polish Peasant in Europe and America:

VOLS. I AND II. PRIMARY GROUP ORGANIZATION

[Not sold separately.]

\$5.50, postage extra (weight 4 lb. 10 oz.)

By WILLIAM I. THOMAS and FLORIAN ZNANIECKI, of the University of Chicago.

The series will consist of five volumes. Materials for Vols. I and II are selected from about 15,000 peasant letters.

## Social Control

\$1.50, postage extra.

Vol. XII of the Publications of the American Sociological Society.

# NEW IMPRESSIONS

**The Millennial Hope; A Phase of War-Time Thinking.** By SHIRLEY J. CASE, of the University of Chicago. \$1.25, postage extra (weight 1 lb. 2 oz.).

**The Story of the New Testament.** By EDGAR J. GOODSPEED, of the University of Chicago. \$1.00, postage extra (weight 1 lb.).

**English Poems: The Nineteenth Century.** Edited by WALTER C. BRONSON, of Brown University. \$1.00, postage extra (weight 1 lb. 14 oz.).

**Questions on Shakespeare: First Histories, Poems, Comedies.** By ALBERT H. TOLMAN, of the University of Chicago. \$1.00, postage extra (weight 1 lb. 2 oz.).

**Elements of Debating.** By LEVERETT S. LYON, of the University of Chicago. \$1.00, postage extra (weight 14 oz.).

**The Syntax of High-School Latin.** By LEE BYRNE, of the Mobile High School. 75 cents, postage extra (weight 1 lb.).

# THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

5751 ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



# NEW BOOKS TO HEAD THE SEASON'S LIST

## WAR BOOKS

### A YANKEE IN THE TRENCHES

By Corp. R. Derby Holmes

"Darby the Yank fights with the tanks." Six printings in the first month prove the popularity of this remarkable narrative of war experiences.

\$1.35 net

### LETTERS OF A CANADIAN STRETCHER BEARER

By R. A. L.

"A remarkable, vital, real and near view of the writer's experiences. . . . His letters fairly throb with the sense of actuality."—*New York Times*.

\$1.35 net

### GREAT BRITAIN AT WAR.

By Jeffery Farnol

In shop, shipyard and trench, on the sea and in the air, England's mighty struggle against the Hun is brought home to us with all the power of description which has made famous the author of "The Broad Highway." \$1.25 net.

### THE ADVENTURES OF ARNOLD ADAIR, AMERICAN ACE

By Laurence La Tourette Driggs

A book in which the adventure and romance of the Air Service is made real to every reader.

\$1.35 net

### A SOLDIER UNAFRAID

By Capt. Andre Cornet-Auquier

The letters of this young officer who died from wounds picture with unusual feeling the life of a French soldier at the front.

\$1.00 net

## FICTION

### THE PAWNS COUNT

By E. Phillips Oppenheim

"America first, America only, America always," is the motto of the heroine of Oppenheim's new novel of German international intrigue. \$1.50 net

### THE HOUSE OF WHISPERS

By William Johnston

An up-to-date mystery story with an original plot set in a modern New York apartment house, by the author of "Limpy." \$1.40 net

### THE BIOGRAPHY OF A MILLION DOLLARS

By George Kibbe Turner

A story of speed in which the career of a typical American business man is portrayed. \$1.50 net

### THE WOLF-CUB

By Patrick and Terence Casey

Something new and refreshing in entertaining fiction. A modern Spanish highwayman romance. \$1.40 net

### SUNSHINE BEGGARS

By Sidney McCall

The tale of how a little art and beauty came to a narrow American community makes a story full of human nature. \$1.50 net

### THE HOPE CHEST

By Mark Lee Luther

A social comedy of a high order to please the most exacting reader. \$1.50 net

### MRS. MARDEN'S ORDEAL

By James Hay, Jr.

The mystery of a murder in the home of a young society matron. \$1.50 net

### CABIN FEVER

By B. M. Bower

Unfolds Bud Moore's varying domestic affairs, against a typical Western background. \$1.35 net

## MISCELLANEOUS

### LITERARY CHAPTERS

By W. L. George

A series of brilliant chapters on modern letters. \$1.50 net

### SONGS OF SUNRISE

By Denis A. McCarthy

A collection of lilting, lyrical verse. \$1.25 net

## PLAYS

### THE HARLEQUINADE:

An Excursion

By Dion Clayton Calthrop and Granville Barker

A delicate and charming fantasy. \$1.25 net

### PAWNS OF WAR

By Bosworth Crocker

The very atmosphere of the rape of Belgium. \$1.25 net

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

Publishers

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY

Boston



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## ONE HAND AT THE HELM

“NAPOLEON wasn't much of a general,” said Premier Clemenceau. “He had only to fight a coalition.” The same might have been said of Frederick the Great and many another commander who owed his reputation to following the maxim of Louis XI, *Divide et impera*. It was the first lesson learned by young America. “We must all hang together,” said one of the signers to the rest in 1776. “Yes, or we will all hang separately,” responded Franklin.

Every one of the five campaigns of the present war has shown the advantage of the Quadruple Alliance in having their power in one man's hand and the weakness of the Entente Alliance in having their power divided between as many men as there are nations—and more, in most cases. The Kaiser may not be much of a military genius, but it is safe to say that he is better than the entire dozen commanders who have been pitted against him—simply because there is only one of him. Two heads are better than one, and a dozen better than two, and a million better than a dozen. This is the principle of democracy. But this refers to thinking heads. When it comes to acting heads, the fewer the better. The possibilities to be taken under consideration are many; the resulting action can be but one. Progress in the development of governmental machinery tends continually

toward the centralization of authority and the imposition of responsibility upon a single executive.

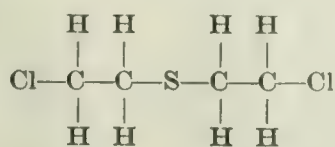
So we rejoice that the French, British and American armies in France are now under the command of General Foch. None of the military leaders of the Allies is regarded with more respect than the general who broke the force of the German invasion at La Fère Champenoise on the Marne, in September, 1914. He is a strategist of proven ability, a soldier with the mind of a mathematician who nevertheless lays the first emphasis on the moral element in the affairs of war. The cardinal principle of his strategy he has expressed something like this: “Find out the weak point of your enemy and deliver your blow there. If he has no weak point, make one.” When he was in command of the Ecole de Guerre, he used to quote Joseph de Maistre's maxim, “A battle lost is a battle which one believes to have been lost, for battles are not lost materially.” To this Foch used to add, “Battles are therefore lost morally, and it is therefore morally that they are won.” This is the kind of leadership the Allied cause above all needs.

The greatest battle of all time has come to a temporary halt. When it begins again, it will be of incalculable value to have the Allied strategy planned by a single mind, the Allied forces obeying a single will.

## THE SUPER-LACHRYMATOR

OUR boys in Lorraine do not appear to mind the shells and shrapnel so much as they do what they call “mustard gas.” It really is not our familiar oil of mustard, tho that is not to be sneezed at, but something vastly more irritating. When it was first discovered in Kekulé's laboratory years ago it proved too strong even for the toughened mucous membrane of German chemists and they abandoned the research as too dangerous. Now, however, they have taken up the investigation with fresh enthusiasm, for they have a lot of new subjects to experiment upon, several millions of them, brought from England, Australia, America and elsewhere at great expense and conveniently arranged before them in trenches. So they are manufacturing the villainous stuff wholesale and firing it into our camps.

The soldiers have named it “mustard gas” because of its blistering ability, but the chemist calls it di-chlor-di-ethyl-sulfide and he pictures it to himself in this fashion:



The Germans began their gas campaign at Ypres three years ago this April with simple elements, chlorine and bromine. But the cloud could be seen coming in the daytime, the hiss of the gases escaping from the cylinder could sometimes be heard in the dark. In any case the first whiff

was a signal to put on the gas masks and within ten or fifteen minutes the danger had blown over. But the new gas—which we suggest might be named “niobine”—gives little warning at first and it hangs around longer. It smells like garlic, an odor not noticeable in the French atmosphere. But a few hours after exposure the eyes begin to blister and the nose and lungs become inflamed, causing intense pain. A drop of the liquid on the skin produces ulceration. Clothing is little protection, for the vapor goes thru. A dugout or trench in which a gas shell has burst is uninhabitable until it all evaporates.

The use of gas is contrary to the Hague rules, but when the Germans began it of course their opponents had to follow suit. The American representatives at the Hague conference opposed the prohibition clause because they thought that it was not likely to be practicable to prevent the use of a weapon which tho cruel was nevertheless effective and not more fatal than those allowed by custom. The “sneezing gases,” the “weeping gases” and the “sleeping gases” will temporarily demoralize the troops manning a battery or trench without in most cases causing death or permanent injury, and it is easier to guard against gas by masks than to protect from projectiles by armor. So all the belligerents have turned their attention to the methods of molecular bombardment. Our American chemists have been working at the problem for a year and are now able to give the enemy doses of his own medicine—and something worse.



# CARTOON COMMENT

## THE GREAT BATTLE



### LET 'EM COME!

John Bull stands steadfast against the German onslaught. Cartoon by Rollin Kirby published in the "New York World"

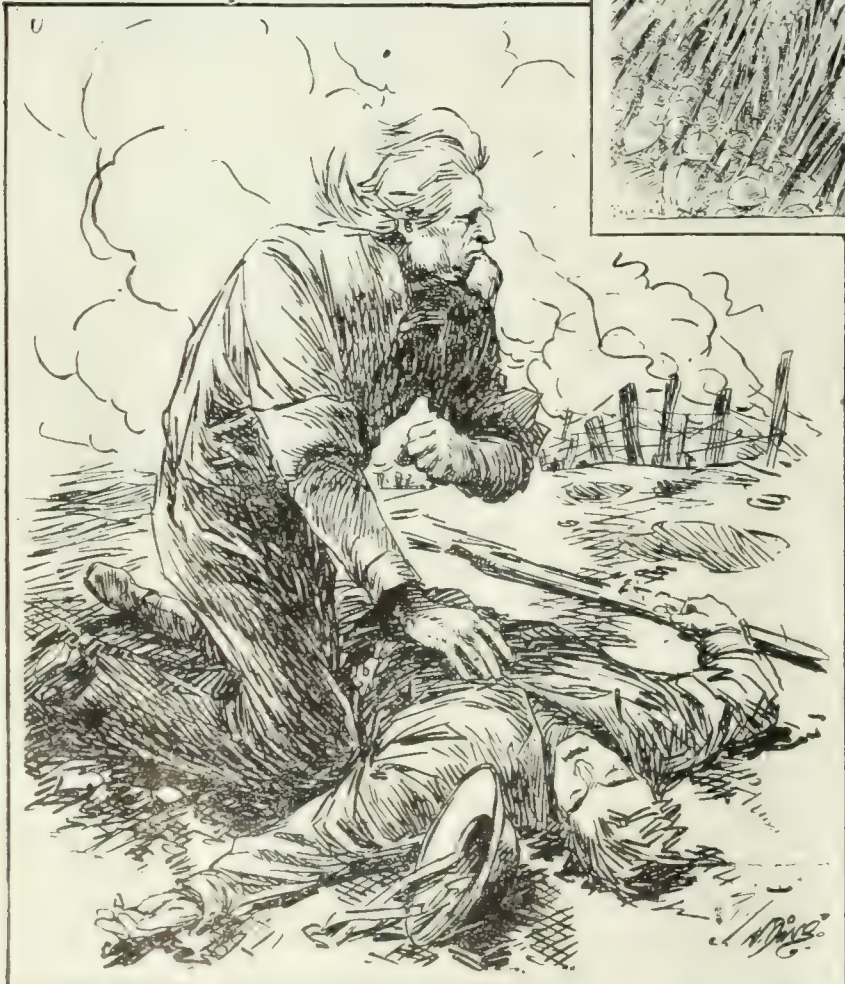
### THE PRUSSIAN FLOOD

The cartoon at the right, drawn by Vasek in the "Chicago Herald," pictures the German drive as a sacrificial flood of men inspired by the head devil of militarism



### THEY SHALL NOT PASS

The spirit of the Allies, fighting stubbornly to hold their line against tremendous odds, is forcefully portrayed in this cartoon drawn by Stinson in the "Dayton Daily News." American troops belong in the picture now, too, for our men have taken an active part in fighting the German offensive since this cartoon was published



### "SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN"

America's high resolve on the battle field: "Their Work Is Ended — Ours Is Just Begun." Darling in the "New York Tribune"



### STEADY IN THE REAR RANKS

A lesson for those at home is graphically presented in this cartoon drawn by Nelson Harding in the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle"



## THE BIGLOW PAPERS ON THE PRESENT CONFLICT

**A**NCIENTEST tradition has made Poet the equivalent of Prophet, and thumbing over our well-worn copy of Lowell we find ample confirmation. Who could better phrase the sort of "self-determination" which Germany has granted to the little nationalities of eastern Europe now brought within her borders:

I've chose my side, an' 't ain't no odds  
Ef I wuz drawed with magnets,  
Or ef I thought it prudenter  
To jine the nighes' bagnets.

Or, again:

We've a war, an' a debt, an' a flag; an' ef this  
Ain't ter be independunt, why, wut on airth is?

There are descriptions of the major belligerents as well. Would not the Kaiser heartily endorse this sentiment:

I'd gladly take all of our other resks on me  
To be rid of this low-lived politikle 'conomy.

Changing one proper name, this is timely advice for ourselves:

Thet's wut we want—we want to know  
The folks on our side hez the bravery  
To b'lieve ez hard, come weal, come woe,  
In Freedom ez Bill doos in Slavery.

Our best military experts must at times have felt:

Ef you read hist'ry, all runs smooth as grease,  
Coz there the men ain't nothin' more'n idees—  
But come to make it, ez we must today,  
Th' idees hev arms an' legs an' stop the way!

Finally, that noblest tribute to Peace with Victory ever written by an American poet:

Come, Peace! not like a mourner bowed  
For honor lost an' dear ones wasted,  
But proud, to meet a people proud,  
With eyes thet tell o' triumph tasted!  
Come, with han' grippin' on the hilt,  
An' step thet proves ye victory's daughter;  
Longin' for you, our spirits wilt  
Like shipwrecked men's on rafts for water . . .

Come, sech ez mothers prayed for, when  
They kissed their cross with lips thet quivered,  
An' bring fair wages for brave men,  
A nation saved, a race delivered!

## THE LOST HOUR

**I**N the days when journalists used moralities for fillers instead of jokes as they do now, this advertisement used to appear occasionally:

Lost: Somewhere between sunrise and sunset a golden hour set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for it can never be recovered in all eternity.

The hour which by act of Congress was cut out of Easter Sunday we did not miss because it was eliminated, like Adam's rib, while we were in a deep sleep. It meant at the most nothing more than the curtailment of some dream of Easter bonnets or some nightmare of the war. Besides, the Government promises to give the borrowed hour back to us in the fall. It is in fact a time loan, like the Liberty Bonds, payable in six months from date.

We lose so many hours out of our conscious lives in sleep that one more or less does not matter. However long we sleep by the clock we always wake up the next instant after we drop off. There is no lapsed time so far as we are concerned. It is merely a transformation scene like those of the theater, only quicker and noiseless. We close our eyes on darkness and when we open them a minute later the sun is shining and the clock has been set ahead six, seven or eight hours according to whether one is a man, a woman or a fool. They say that in taking photo plays it is customary to cut out certain sections of the film that have

thru some accident been left blank or spoiled and piece together what is left without a break. Our life is like that, about a third of our allotted film is reeled off in the darkness unexposed. We have not, unfortunately, the power of the motion picture man to cut out from our lives the film that we have spoiled. It is all there rolled upon the reels of the past to be released and exhibited in its entirety at the Day of Judgment.

But altho we cannot destroy an inch of our film past we can and do censor it. We have, as the Freudians tell us, an internal board of censorship continually on the watch to prevent the exhibition even at private view of those portions of our past which offend our sense of decency or present us in the character of villain or fool instead of hero. So our consciousness is not continuous.

We Americans are so fond of both legislation and rail-roading that we are less disconcerted by this sudden jump of the hour hand than other peoples. We are used to setting our watches back or forth an hour at a time whenever we travel across the continent. Some of us even have lost a day as we passed over that magic meridian that marks 180 degrees from Greenwich. The lines of longitude and latitude are called "imaginary lines" doubtless because they have so powerful an effect upon the imagination. When we cross the equator for the first time we expect at least a jounce like what we get at a trolley switch. To look at a map of Europe it seems made up of green, yellow, red and blue patches, put together like a crazy-quilt, and we are disappointed when we pass from Green-land into Red-land to find the boundary marked by nothing more than a white stone or a cross custom-house officer.

It takes us long to learn that the divisions of time and space are altogether arbitrary and mostly imaginary. The twenty-four hour day is an invention of the Babylonians, who did not know any better. They seem to have had six fingers and toes. Some time we will substitute a decimal day. Yet it is impossible to get rid of the feeling that hours, minutes and seconds have a real objective existence and we put blind confidence in our absurd calendar. When England switched over from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar it caused riots and mobs went about shouting "Give us back our eleven days!" No Czar had power enough to set the Russian calendar ahead, but the Bolsheviki knocked thirteen days out of last year without hesitation. The people had too many other things to worry about. In England the daylight saving act caused no disturbance except in ecclesiastical circles. High Churchmen have been discussing whether the service which is set for noon by canon law may properly be held at twelve of the civil law clock, which is eleven by the sun. But it is pointed out by others that since the Anglican churches in going by Greenwich time in the past have been from five minutes too late to twenty minutes too early, so there is no reason to think that the divine blessing would be withheld if the Parliamentary regulation were followed.

It does us all good to drop an hour or have two Sundays come together. It shakes our superstition of the actuality of these temporal conventionalities. For, as Bergson points out, what we know is not time but duration, and this cannot be measured off in numbered intervals as tho it were spatial. It is not one instant following another like the ticks of a clock or the dots on the dial. "Duration is the continuous progress of the past which eats up the future and grows as it advances." It is not a straight road stretching backward and forward as far as eye can reach, but a rolling snowball englobing all that it has gone over.

And after Bergson has enlarged our minds a bit we can take up Einstein and the Relativists and learn from them that there is no such thing as absolute time and that simultaneity is an absurdity. So it seems that time like the tariff is a local question and quite as susceptible of legislative management.



## THE CITADEL OF CHRISTIANITY IN ASIA

**S**WIFTLY the Ottoman hordes are swarming over Armenia, from which they were lately driven. Their path is marked with ruin, as it ever has been. Such of the Christian population as were not slaughtered, kidnapped, starved or transported when the Turks retreated two years ago, are being exterminated as the Turks advance. The affrighted population flee before them to the mountains for refuge as their ancestors have fled for two thousand years. But will they find safety in the Caucasus today? The Russians, who used to protect them against Moslem fury, have given way to the Germans, who have turned them over to the Turks. Baku, the Sacred Land of the Fire Worshipers, which Peter the Great took a hundred years ago, has been ignominiously surrendered to the Kaiser, who connived at it if he did not encourage the massacre of the Armenians. The stricken Christians are hemmed in between Turk and Teuton. Their friends are far away and very busy. The Pope is pleading for them in vain. They have nobody to rely upon but themselves.

So they are relying upon themselves. The Christians of the Caucasus have taken up arms—such arms as they can get—in self defense. The Armenians and the Georgians, forgetting that they are alien in race, oblivious of their differences in religion but remembering their common Christian faith, have united to hold this historic stronghold against the enemies who besiege it from every side. There were before the war in Caucasia a million and a half Georgians and more than a million Armenians. The latter have been indefinitely augmented by refugees from Turkey. The Georgians are Greek Orthodox, like the Russians. The Armenians are Gregorians. Both are ancient and honorable races with histories running back two thousand years. They garrison a fortress whose walls are mountain ranges 10,000 to 18,000 feet high, impregnable even against 42-centimeter guns. In these fastnesses during the nineteenth century the Lesghians under the leadership of High Priest Samuel, held out for twenty years against all the power that mighty Russia could bring against them. There is no better ground on which to make a last stand. There is no better reason for making such a stand, since what they face if they surrender is not merely subjection but extinction.

Caucasia has declared her independence. None of the new nationalities makes a stronger appeal to Americans. We have educated the Armenians in our schools. We have cured them in our hospitals. We have granted them refuge when they fled from the bloody scimitar. We have sent them food when they were starving. But now the best kind of "Armenian relief" is machine guns. British officers are said to have been sent to the Caucasus to organize the defense. But the British army on the Tigris is still four hundred miles away. Arms can be landed at the head of the Persian Gulf, but this is seven hundred miles away. There is nothing but a caravan road leading from there to the Caucasus and a camel train taking munitions seven hundred miles thru a country beset by Kurds, Turks and Persians can hardly compete with the Berlin-Baku railroad in the hands of our enemies. Still if we can only give them a little something to shoot with they may hold out till the war is decided in the west.

We now know why the British embarked upon that ill-fated enterprize of the Dardanelles. On January 2, 1915, a telegram was received by the British Foreign Office from Petrograd asking for a demonstration to draw off the Turks from the Caucasus. When Mr. Churchill asked Lord Kitchener what he could do he answered: "I do not see that we can do anything that will seriously help the Russians in the Caucasus. The only place that a demonstration might have some effect would be the Dardanelles." So England's newest superdreadnought "Queen Elizabeth," was despatched to the Dardanelles and followed by the Anzacs.

The sands of Gallipoli were strewn with the bodies of brave boys from Australia and New Zealand, but the Turks did withdraw from the Caucasus.

The Caucasian territory which the Turks were then trying to conquer has now been given to them by the Kaiser. All they have to do is to go up and occupy the land. To adopt the phrase of the Russian conqueror of Armenia they "want Armenia but no Armenians." Beyond the Caucasus lies Tartary. These Christian races stand in the way of the union of Turks and Tartars. The dispatches from Russia have lately told us of the formation of an independent state of the Bashkirs of the Urals. That is another link in the chain of Yeni-Turan, the All-Turanian federation that aims at an empire as wide as that of Genghis Khan. But the bond connecting the northern and southern Turanians is the isthmus between the Black and Caspian seas. Here the Caucasian race, like Prometheus of old, is lying bound and tortured on the mountaintop.

## ANOTHER RUSSIAN REFORMATION

**T**HERE seems to be no end to the daring and enterprize of the Russian revolutionists. They are making up for lost time and evidently aim not merely to catch up with the other nations but to get ahead of all of them. First, they reformed the Government and turned the rascals out. That's easy. We do it ourselves every few years. Next they reformed the Church, which is not so easy, but can be done. Then they reformed the calendar by dropping out thirteen days. Fourthly, they reformed the land tenure, which even Lloyd George had to give up as too hard a job for him. And finally, with unparalleled courage, the Bolsheviki have undertaken to reform the spelling. This is the stoutest citadel of conservatism, the sanctum sanctorum of the standpatters in all countries, and an anxious world will watch to see if the silent letters are swept away like the sinecure officials of the old régime.

So far the Bolshevik Minister of Education proposes merely to abolish three letters which it seems have not been doing any work for some centuries that others could not do as well. Since there are thirty-seven letters in the Russian alphabet one would think that the staff might be cut down a bit in the interests of economy and efficiency. At any rate, it is so ordered and after January 1 (N. S., mind you!) Yatt, Phita and E Minor will cease to draw their salaries and be banished from the schools.

The King's English is much worse than the Czar's Russian in the matter of orthography, but it would take more than a Bolsheviki revolution to bring its spelling into accord with its pronunciation. It took the French Revolution to introduce the metric system and it took the American Revolution to substitute dollars and cents for £ s. d. But even if we cannot expect in our lifetimes to have a spelling that will spell, could we not show our sympathy with the Russians by swearing off the use of silent letters during the war?

Nothing Bolshevikistic or Kultural about the result of the Senatorial election in Wisconsin!

Do your winter coal buying early, says Mr. Garfield. We will, sir. If you will just see that the coal is mined and brought to Ourtown, we will do the rest.

On the same day last week the Massachusetts legislature ratified the Federal prohibition amendment and Indiana adopted state prohibition. These are inclement days for the "wets."

The New York "antis" are proposing to have the state recede from its enthusiastic adoption of woman suffrage. They must have made a mistake at 2 a. m. Easter morning. The hands of the clock were to be set forward, ladies, not back.

From an afternoon paper just come to hand we see that the Germans have employed 600,000 troops in their drive. In the next column a report equally authentic gives German losses, conservatively estimated, as 525,000. It ought to be comparatively easy to clean up the remaining 75,000 men.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## More Troops to France

"More troops to France" was the keynote of the deliberations of the War Council presided over by the President last week. The great German offensive, even tho it has fallen far short of its goal and seems destined to continue to do so, has convinced all the Allied governments that the imperative need of the hour is a great mass of reinforcements from the United States. The shipment of troops is to be made secondary to nothing in the joint plans of America, England and France.

Great Britain is arranging to send here for the transportation of detachments of the National Army many steamers that had been in other use elsewhere. Even food, which had been given a preferred place in the shipments to Europe, is to give place to men. Sailing vessels are to be substituted for steamers in the coast trade and on other routes, even that to Chile, where the indispensable nitrates for American farms come from. New plans for loading at American ports have cut down the "turn-around" time for steamships by twenty-five per cent.

It is evident that American troops are to go overseas at once in unprecedented numbers, and at a rate which was beyond all expectation a few months ago. They will be sent not only to France but to England, where they will go into the training camps which will be vacated by British troops ready for service at the front. It is said to be the present purpose of the Administration to have more than 1,500,000 men overseas by the end of 1918. In his review before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in January Secretary Baker declared that that number of men would be ready to go abroad this year "if the transportation facilities are available to us." The present problem is to provide the transportation facilities. With the hearty coöperation of our allies the Seven Seas are being searched for tonnage that can be spared.

Ships, Getting troops to France is obviously a matter of ships. There are not enough to be had, no matter what sacrifices are made by our Allies. The rest must be built. They must be built fast. The United States Shipping Board reports the progress in March as follows: Twenty-one vessels of 166,700 tons delivered; six vessels of 51,650 tons, building on contract from the Emergency Fleet Corporation, launched; twenty-one vessels of 149,636 tons, requisitioned from private owners, launched; and nine others, wood and composite, of an aggregate tonnage of 31,500, launched.

Chairman Hurley expresses deep disappointment with this result. The delivery of 166,700 tons was 30,000

tons below the lowest estimate. Instead of this reduction, he declares, there should have been an increase. The estimate was made on promises of shipbuilders. Mr. Hurley has sent a telegram to the manager of every shipyard working on ships for the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation. It reads as follows:

We are keenly disappointed in the amount of tonnage delivered by American shipyards during month of March and the slow progress made in many yards.

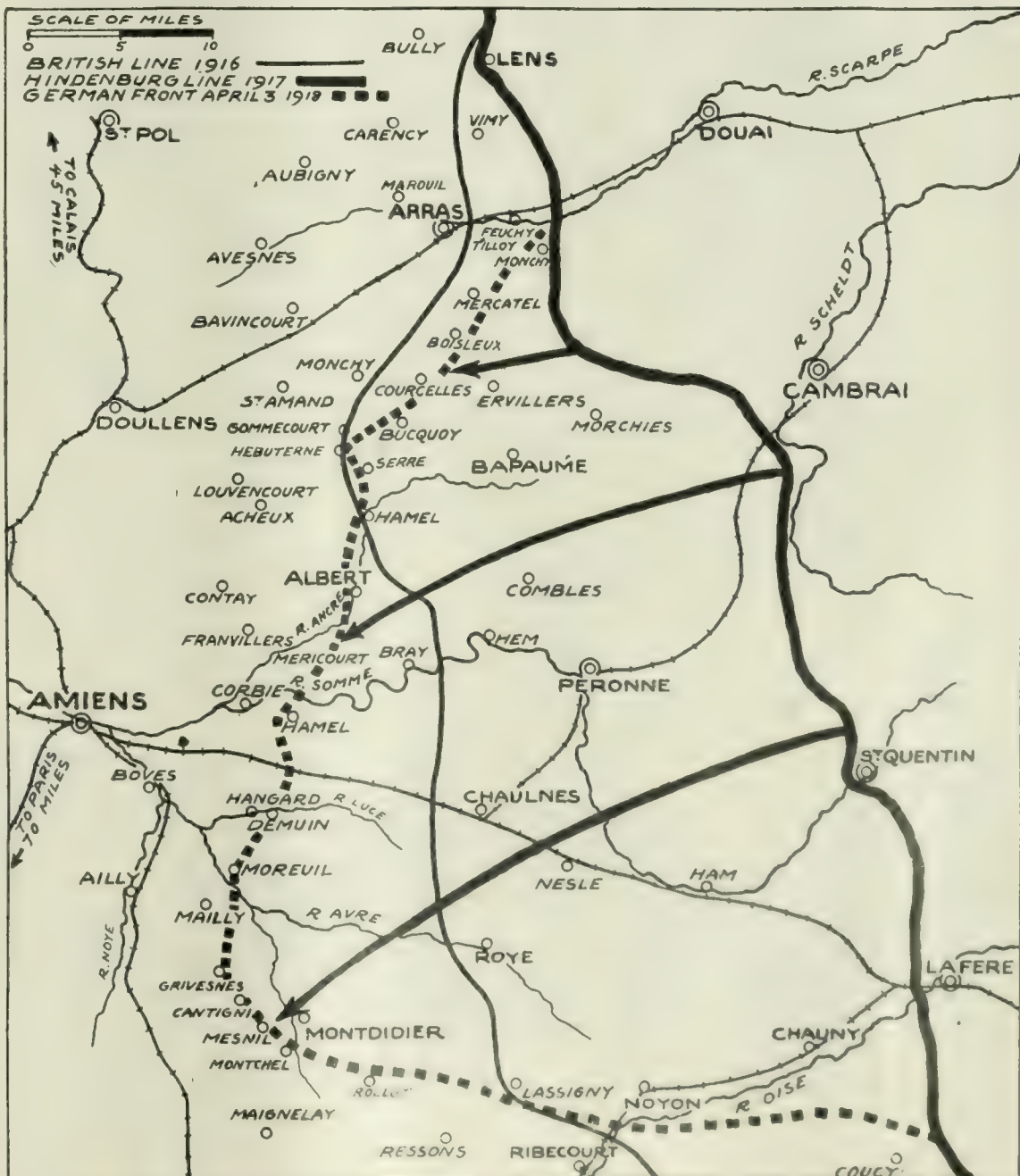
We are particularly anxious that you and your organization should put forth a special effort during the month of April. We are anxious that you should keep us fully informed concerning all causes of delay encountered in building ships during this month daily, by wire if necessary. We are concerned with the entire program, but we want April to break all records.

Are the majority of your men doing a full day's work? Are you working overtime? Are you running a night shift, or planning to do so? It is imperative that every power that can be taken advantage of be used. We want your reply promptly to this telegram, stating frankly the facts. Money, material and men have been supplied without stint by the nation. Keynote of present situation is management—lead-

ership. Emergency Fleet Corporation looks to you for team work in applying leadership to speeding up of program. We will welcome any suggestions which you wish to make, and if, in your opinion, the fault lies with the Emergency Fleet Corporation don't hesitate to advise us. What tonnage do you expect to produce during April in the way of finished ships? How many keels will you lay? How many ships will you launch? Please don't over-estimate. We are anxious to get actual facts so that our war program may be carried out.

We are holding you personally responsible for the successful management of your property. If you fail to maintain your schedule of production, which schedule the country is expecting you to meet and which we must have you meet in order to win this war, the country will charge you and us with not doing our part. Our country is holding every foreman and every workman in the shipyards, and especially every shipyard owner, stockholder and manager, as well as every officer and employee of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, responsible for the work of building ships. They are needed badly, and the American people want ships, not excuses.

Mr. Hurley is right. The dissatisfaction of the people of the nation with any failure to build ships with the greatest possible speed will be colossal.



HOW THE BATTLE GOES

The broken line shows the German front on April 3, 1918, the thin black line the British line of 1916, and the heavy black line the Hindenburg line, 1917, from which the Germans began their recent offensive. In "How the Battle Goes," published on another page, the Military Critic of The Independent sums up and explains the week's fighting on the western front.



### British Victories in Asia

While the British have received a setback in Europe they have been making great gains in Asia. The British expedition from Bagdad is following up the Tigris River. They routed the Turks at Hit and pursued them beyond Anah, 160 miles west of Bagdad. They captured 5000 prisoners and large depots of munitions. Then the British advanced seventy-three miles beyond Anah, which brings them half way toward Aleppo.

From Anah the old caravan route leads to Damascus, 300 miles west, which General Allenby is approaching from the south with the army from Egypt. If the two British forces, one from the east and the other from the west, can make a junction either at Damascus, or better at Aleppo, Turkey will be cut in two. Constantinople will lose all control over Egypt, Palestine, Arabia and Mesopotamia. From the British base at Cyprus it ought not to be difficult to land troops at Alexandria and cut the German railroad leading from Constantinople toward Bagdad. A demonstration here might check the Turkish invasion of the Caucasus, where the Armenians and Georgians have joined in a last stand.

### The Revolt of Russia

The portentous news from France has drawn attention from Russia, where nevertheless events are happening which may have an important influence upon the course of the war. As soon as the nominal peace was concluded with the Ukraine and Great Russia at Brest-Litovsk, all the German troops that could possibly be spared were sent to the western front. Those that were left were despatched in small detachments into the Ukraine and the Baltic provinces, nominally for the purpose of suppressing the Bolsheviks and restoring order, really for the purpose of gathering in foods, metals and munitions for German use. The harshness with which they have carried out these measures has aroused the resentment even of the propertied classes which welcomed them at first as their sole defense against the mob. The Ukrainian Rada which made peace at Brest-Litovsk and invited German troops to aid them against the Bolsheviks has now requested Germany to stop the advance of their troops. Germany is said to have replied that since she was invited to restore order she could not leave until this was accomplished. The demand of Germany to have 85 per cent of their grain and all their sugar except that needed for local consumption has been refused. The German commander at Kiev requested the bankers there to float a loan of \$5,000,000 on the security of German financial institutions, but they declined to comply.

The Bolshevik Rada, which was expelled from Kiev by the Germans, has set up a rival government at Ekaterinoslav, and declares its intention to fight the Germans by all possible means. In the south they seem to have obtained a considerable measure of suc-



Central News

#### A GAS MASK-HELMET-HAT

Belgian troops are the first to use this combination medieval helmet and modern mask. The visor gives extra protection to the eyes and face and the gas mask can be quickly slipped into position.

cess, for in combination with the Ukrainian troops the Bolsheviks have recaptured the ports of Kherson, Nikolayev, and Odessa on the Black Sea. These were occupied a few weeks ago by the Germans, who thereby obtained shipyards and shipping as well as large stores of grain and munitions. Unless the Germans can regain possession or control of the Black Sea ports, their ambitious plans for reaching the Caucasus, Persia and the frontiers of India are checked. Further to the east the Bashkirs and Tartars are reported to have set up an independent republic including three-fourths of a million inhabitants.

It is now recognized by the Allies that their embassies made a mistake in

attempting to leave Russia when the Government abandoned Petrograd for Moscow, and that it would have been wiser if they had followed the example of Mr. Francis and remained in the country. The French, Italian, Greek and Serbian representatives who left Petrograd to go thru Finland to Sweden were held up by the Bolsheviks at Tammerfors, Finland, where they have since remained. They have been forced into the humiliating position of having to apply thru the Danish legation to Mr. Joffe, the Bolshevik Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, whom they formerly refused to recognize, for permission to return to Petrograd and obtain a special train to Vologda, where the American Embassy now is. Mr. Joffe in granting permission said it seemed strange that Russia's allies should ask permission thru a neutral to enter a friendly country.

The Kaiser has sent his brother, Prince Henry, and one of his sons to Reval in Esthonia in order to strengthen the German influence in the Baltic Provinces. He was received enthusiastically by the Germans but the Esthonians refused to participate in the reception.

### The Question of the Crimea

The treaty with the Central Powers that established the independence of the Ukraine defined strictly its frontier on the western side but left the other three sides indefinite. On the north it will be bounded by Russia, tho perhaps in part contiguous to the proposed principality of Lithuania. On the east will also be Russian territory unless the Don Cossacks set up an independent state. To the south of Ukrainia is the peninsula of Crimea, to which apparently the Ukrainians lay no claim. The Ukrainian claim to nationality is based upon race, but they form only a small proportion of the population of Crimea, which is chiefly composed of Crimean Tartars, a people allied by race and religion to the Turks on the other side of the sea. There is, however, a strong element of Great Russians and Greeks and in the cities of Germans and Jews. The Tartars, who invaded the peninsula in the thirteenth century, set up an independent khanate, but from 1478 to 1783, when it was annexed by Russia, the Crimea acknowledged the sovereignty of the Sultan of Turkey. In 1856 the Turks, with the aid of the French and English, tried to reconquer it, but the fortress of Sevastopol held out for nearly a year and the Allies wore themselves out in the siege of it and it was restored to Russia.

Now the Turks are demanding the Crimea on the ground of nationality and of the sovereignty they exercised over it for more than three hundred years, and it is rumored that the Germans are willing to have it ceded to them. It will be remembered that in the treaty of Brest-Litovsk the Turks acquired possession of Transcaucasian provinces to which they had even less racial and historic rights. Meantime the Bolsheviks of the Crimea have set

### THE GREAT WAR

*March 29*—Germans launch attack on Arras. Paris church shelled by long range gun.

*March 30*—French attack southern side of German salient between Lassigny and Noyon. Anti-draft riots in Quebec.

*March 31*—British and French regain Moreuil, ten miles from Amiens. Australian steamer "Conargo" sunk by torpedo in Irish Sea.

*April 1*—White Star liner "Celtic" torpedoed but not sunk. Heavy shelling of American front at Toul.

*April 2*—Austrian Foreign Minister professes agreement with President's peace terms. British from Bagdad going up Euphrates are half way to Aleppo.

*April 3*—British regain Ayette, eight miles south of Arras. Americans gassed in another sector than Toul.

*April 4*—British Admiralty reports loss of six ships over 1600 tons and seven smaller; less than half of previous week's losses of large ships. Japan agrees to lend America 450,000 tons of shipping, 360,000 still to be built.



up a Soviet or Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and have proclaimed an independent Tauridian republic.

The world was shocked at the sweeping political and territorial demands of Germany in the Brest-Litovsk treaty, but now, it appears that the supplementary and unpublished trade treaty includes concessions of even greater value. It is announced that by this agreement Germany acquires control of the Baku oil fields on the Caspian Sea, which rival those of the United States and Mexico. Since the port of Batum, which serves as an outlet for the petroleum on the Black Sea, was by the treaty of Brest-Litovsk returned to Turkey, Germany has gained what she has long desired, a supply of oil fuel.

**Austrian Peace Talk** Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in an address to the Vienna Municipal Council, said:

Recently we were almost on the point of entering into negotiations with the western powers, when the wind suddenly veered round, and, as we know with certainty, the entente decided it had better wait, as parliamentary and political events in our country justified the hope that the monarchy would soon be defenseless.

Some time before the western offensive began Premier Clemenceau address to me an inquiry whether and upon what basis I was prepared to negotiate. In agreement with Berlin, I immediately replied that I was prepared to negotiate, and that as far as France was concerned the only obstacle I could see in the way of peace was the French desire for Alsace-Lorraine. The reply from Paris was that it was impossible to negotiate on this basis. Thereupon there was no choice left.

The colossal struggle in the west has already begun, Austro-Hungarian and German troops are fighting shoulder to shoulder as they fought in Russia, Serbia, Rumania and Italy. We are fighting together for the defense of Austria-Hungary and Germany. Come what may we will not sacrifice Germany's interests any more than she will leave us in the lurch. We are not fighting for imperialistic or annexationist aims for ourselves or for Germany.

I consider the safest guarantee for the future, international agreements to prevent war. In such agreements, if they are framed

in binding form, I should see much stronger guarantees against surprise attacks by neighbors than in frontier rectifications, but thus far, except in the case of President Wilson, I have been unable to discover among any of our enemies serious inclination to accept this idea. However, despite the small degree of approval this idea receives, I consider that it will be realized.

There were rumors of preliminary peace negotiations during the winter, but this is the first time a statement in regard to it has been made by any government. Premier Clemenceau, when the Austrian statement was called to his attention, declared: "Czernin lied."

**Holland's Protest** The Dutch Government has issued a statement in the *Official Gazette* denying the allegations of President Wilson that the seizure of the Dutch shipping in American ports was justified on the ground that Holland could not make use of the ships under the conditions imposed. The Dutch Government protests that the ships could be employed in legitimate neutral commerce, but that to permit their use for the transportation of troops and war material from America thru the war zone to the European co-belligerents would be an unneutral act on the part of the Netherlands. The Netherlands could not consent to allowing the Dutch shipping to be sent by the Allies thru the danger zone unless the associated governments could guarantee the ships would not be armed and would not transport troops or war material. The statement concludes:

The Netherlands Government deems it its duty, especially in serious times such as the present, to speak with complete candor. It voices the sentiments of the entire Dutch nation, which sees in the seizure an act of violence which it will oppose with all the energy of its conviction and its wounded national feeling.

The American Government has always appealed to right and justice, has always come forward as the champion of small nations. That it now coöperates in an act diametrically opposed to those principles is a proceeding which can find no counterweight in the manifestations of friendship

or assurances of lenient application of the wrong committed.

On the other hand, the American Government holds that it would have been within the rights of the United States to take the vessels permanently, paying for them a just price, but, recognizing that Holland would be handicapped after the war by such action, it was announced that only the use of the ships would be required. After the war they will be returned to the Dutch flag in as good condition as when taken and if sunk will be replaced.

The ancient right of angary, which permits the seizure of neutral ships as well as other means of transportation by a belligerent in cases of emergency, is recognized by international law, altho American authorities have been disposed to deny its justification. It was last exercised, previous to the present war, by the Germans in 1870, when they seized and sank some British vessels in the Seine to keep the French gunboats from coming up the river. Prince Bismarck defended the action against the British protest, but consented to compensate the owners.

**Anti-Draft Riots in Quebec** There has been an outbreak in Quebec against the conscription law similar to those that took place in New York City in 1863. The compulsory service act was carried thruout Canada by large majorities except in the French provinces. When the result of the election was known threats of secession were voiced and preparations made for organized resistance to the execution of the act. The efforts of the troops to round up the slackers precipitated the outbreak. A mob of ten thousand gathered in Quebec on March 29 to storm the drill hall where the conscripts were confined. Hardware stores were looted for arms. False fire alarms from all quarters added to the confusion.

The military took prompt action by occupying the public squares while charges of cavalry swept thru the



© Committee on Public Information, from Underwood & Underwood

#### A FRENCH DIRIGIBLE GUARDING THE AMERICAN CAMP

Until we can get airplanes built and shipped overseas, we are dependent on French aircraft to fight back enemy planes attacking our lines



streets. Bricks and stones were showered upon the soldiers, and from the housetops snipers fired upon them. It was three days before the disorder was put down, and then only by the use of gunfire by the military against street crowds.

#### Paris Church Shelled

The new Krupp long-range guns continue the bombardment of Paris every day. Whether they do any military damage or not is not reported, but the number of civilians killed is considerable. The bombardment seems to have no effect upon the courage of the Parisians. On the contrary, the wantonness and brutality of it has roused a spirit of resentment that strengthens their determination to resistance. The whole civilized world was horrified at the shelling of the city during the services of Good Friday, for one of the shells struck a prominent church and exploded inside. A breach twelve feet high and twenty feet wide was made in the north end of the church and the roof at that end, falling, buried the worshipers with debris. The nave was filled with a heap of stones as high as the altar. All of the stained windows were shattered. From the debris seventy-five bodies were taken, fifty-four of them women, and many children. The wounded numbered ninety. The priests turned their attention to administering the last sacrament to the dying. Cardinal Amette arrived at the scene a few minutes after the explosion and was followed soon by President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau. Among those killed was Counselor Stroehlin, of the Swiss Legation. The injured included Countess Morand, Viscount Molitor and other distinguished people, among them five

Americans. The Pope has addressed a protest against such sacrilege to the Catholic Emperor of Austria. The Kaiser has sent a telegram of congratulation to the Krupp works at Essen for their success in constructing the long-range gun.

According to German accounts the new gun attains its unprecedented range by rising into the rarefied air of the upper atmosphere. The highest point in the curve of its trajectory is over eighteen miles and the time of its flight is three minutes. The projectile has a caliber of 8½ inches and weighs with its internal charge of explosives 660 pounds. The gun is 65½ feet long, instead of the 90 or 150 feet that some American experts thought necessary.

It is surmized in Paris that there are four of these guns, two being used on alternate days, and that they are emplaced near Laon, eighty miles from Paris.

Of course, no particular building could be aimed at from such a distance, but with all Paris as a target every shot can take effect. None of them has so far failed to explode.

The German complaint that the French are destroying the ancient cathedral of Laon by their bombardment of that city may indicate that the French are trying to reach the site of these long-range guns.

#### To End Labor Troubles in War Work

An elaborate and thorough plan for the elimination and settlement of troubles between capital and labor has been proposed by the War Labor Conference Board, which was formed two months ago on the suggestion of the Secretary of Labor. The Conference Board consisted of five representatives

of capital, five representatives of labor, and two representatives of the public, ex-President Taft and Mr. Frank P. Walsh.

The board's plan provides for the creation of a National War Labor Board, to be made up in the same way as the Conference Board which makes the report. The War Labor Board is to have the power:

1. To settle, by mediation and conciliation, disputes between employers and workers in the field of war production and other fields closely related to it;
2. To provide local machinery for such mediation;
3. To mediate itself when local efforts have failed;
4. To appoint an umpire, when voluntary settlement has not been reached, to hear and decide the controversy finally, the umpire to be chosen by unanimous vote of the board or, failing that, by lot from a list of ten persons nominated by the President.

The action of the board is to be invoked by either side in a controversy or by the Secretary of Labor. The board and the umpire in their consideration of the controversy are to be governed by the following principles:

1. No strikes or lockouts during the war;
2. The right of the workers to organize and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives;
3. The right of employers to do the same;
4. No discrimination against workers because of trade union membership or activities;
5. No exercise by workers of coercive measures to induce others to join their unions or to compel employers to deal with them;
6. Union shops to continue union shops, and in the case of other shops the continuance of them as open shops not to be considered a grievance by the workers;
7. No relaxation of established safeguards of health and safety;
8. For women doing work ordinarily done by men, equal pay for equal work;
9. Maximum production of all war industries to be maintained;
10. Living wage to be guaranteed.

When the report of the Conference Board had been made public, the following statement was made by Mr. Walsh, the representative of the public who had been selected by labor, as Mr. Taft had been by capital:

The plan submitted represents the best thought of capital and labor as to what the policy of our Government with respect to industrial relations during the war ought to be. Representing capital were five of the largest employers in the nation, but one of whom had ever dealt with trade unions, advised and counseled by ex-President Taft, one of the world's proven great administrators and of the very highest American type of manhood. The representatives of the unions upon the board were the national officers of unions engaged in war production and numbering in their ranks considerably over one million men and women.

The principles declared might be called an industrial chart for the Government securing to the employer maximum production, and to the worker the strongest guar-



THE FRENCH FOR FANS

At home, folks spend some time learning whether there is a war going on or not. These marines at training camp are taking a special lesson in the French phrases they will need to help the "home boys" win if they get an incidental game over there. "Kill the umpire," for instance, becomes "A bas l'arbitre." "A la Maison" cheers on a home run.



anty of his right to organization and the health growth of the principles of democracy as applied to industry, as economic welfare while the war for human liberty everywhere is being waged. If the plan is adopted by the Government, I am satisfied that there will be a ready and hearty acquiescence therein by the employers and workers of the country so that the volume of production may flow with the maximum of fruitfulness and speed. This is absolutely essential to an early victory. The industrial army, both planners and workers, which are but other names for employers and employees, is second only in importance and necessity to our forces in the theater of war. Their loyal coöperation and enthusiastic effort will win the war.

**Standard Oil Invites Employees to Confer** The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has adopted a new plan to promote better relations between the company and its employees. Conferences in which officers of the company participate with representatives elected by the workers are to take place at regular intervals. The plan was announced to the workers at the company's refineries by the following notice:

This company invites the coöperation of every employee in seeing to it that its long-established policy for fair treatment of all employees in matters pertaining to wages and working conditions is maintained, and the company, on its part, desires to coöperate as far as may be helpful with each employee in his plans to provide satisfactory living and social conditions for himself and family.

In order that each employee may be enabled to thus coöperate most effectively, the company invites employees to elect from their own number, by secret ballot, men in whom they have confidence, who shall represent them in dealing with officers and other representatives of the company in matters of mutual interest, this election to be on the general basis of one representative to 150 employees, with at least two representatives in each division of the works.

The persons thus selected by the employees will be their duly accredited representatives at a joint meeting with the representatives of the company, which it is proposed to hold at 26 Broadway, New York, April 1, 1918, for the purpose of getting better acquainted and of discussing matters of mutual concern. They will also be the accredited representatives of the employees at all subsequent meetings and in all matters of coöperation between the company and its employees, until the employees shall designate some other person to represent them.

The representatives of the men are to be encouraged to take part freely in the conferences, presenting the side of the workers with frankness and vigor. It is hoped by the company's officers that serious troubles between the employers and the employees may be prevented by these conferences, at which incipient differences may be opened up and eliminated before they grow to the proportions of acute grievances. It is intended that this plan shall be the beginning of a permanent policy.

The first conference was held on April 1 at the office of the company in the famous building at 26 Broadway, New York. The seventy-five representatives who had been elected by secret ballot by the company's workers at its three plants sat down to dinner with seventy-five of the company's executives.

The principal after-dinner speech was made by Walter C. Teagle, pres-



THE YANKS ARE COMING

General Pershing's proposal on March 29 that the American troops in France be sent forward at once to fight side by side with the Allies wherever they were most needed was followed by an announcement from Washington that every sacrifice will be made to increase the number of troops we are sending overseas. Trained regiments that cannot be used immediately in the formation of American divisions are to be brigaded temporarily under French and British units. The troops disembarked and lined up for inspection in this photograph are part of an American division now probably fighting at the front.

ident of the New Jersey company. He announced a ten per cent increase in the wages for all the company's workers with the exception of a small class for whom an increase has already been put into effect and another small group who get five per cent. Mr. Teagle declared that the two fundamental principles of the Standard's policy toward its employees were to be: first, assurance of fair treatment and fair working conditions; and, second, the consideration of the new program of welfare work which the company has in mind for its employees as in no sense a substitute for fair wages.

The welfare plans were laid before the workers by other speakers. They included the presentation to each employee after one year's service of a life insurance policy paid for entirely by the company; annuities for employees reaching the age of sixty-five years, and for all younger employees after twenty years of service; sick and accident benefits; establishment of an employment department, which will act as the intermediary between the company and the employees, and serve as a court of appeal in the case of dismissal; participation of the company in the Bayonne Housing Corporation, which proposes the creation of model housing conditions for employees of the Standard's Bayonne plant and other neighboring corporations; and enlargement by gifts from Mr. John D. Rockefeller of the service of the Y. M. C. A. as a community center.

The enthusiasm with which the announcements were received by the representatives of the workers is a favorable augury for the future of the Standard's new policy.

**Loyalty's Victory in Wisconsin** Congressman Lenroot was elected United States Senator from Wisconsin last week to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Husting. He defeated Joseph E. Davies, the Democratic candidate, by a plurality of something over 10,000, and former Congressman Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, by about 46,000. Mr. Berger received a little more than one-quarter of the total vote cast in the state.

Mr. Davies was the Administration's candidate. He resigned from the office of chairman of the Federal Trade Commission to make the fight in Wisconsin, and his candidacy received the endorsement of a letter from the President, in which Mr. Wilson said:

May I also add a word of thanks to you for your steadfast loyalty and patriotism during that trying period before we were thrust into the war, while to avoid becoming involved therein every effort was being made aggressively to assert and fearlessly to maintain American rights?

The McLemore resolution, the embargo issue, and the armed neutrality measure presented the first opportunities to apply the acid test in our country to disclose true loyalty and genuine Americanism. It should always be a source of much satisfaction to you that on these crucial propositions you proved true.

On the three measures mentioned by the President, Congressman Lenroot was opposed to the position taken by the Administration. The implication of Mr. Wilson's "acid test" is therefore obvious.

The election had been awaited with some trepidation thruout the country. Because of the pacifist, Socialist, and pro-German sentiment that has been supposed to make the state of Wisconsin the one weak point in America's



determination to fight the war thru to a triumphant conclusion. The attitude of Senator La Follette in the Senate and out has had much to do with this suspicion of Wisconsin's loyalty. The numbers of German-American inhabitants of the state and the strength of the Socialist movement there have been other disturbing elements in the situation.

But now the people of Wisconsin have emphatically repudiated the thought that they are not loyal to the purposes of the rest of the United States in relation to Prussian militarism. Mr. Lenroot's Americanism and devotion to the vigorous prosecution of the war are beyond question. Before the declaration of war, he was reluctant to have the United States go in. But he voted for the declaration of war and, once we were in, he has supported the war preparations and activities of the nation without reservation.

The issue in Wisconsin between the Republicans and the Democrats was not distinct. The victory of Mr. Lenroot is probably partly an endorsement for a tried and able legislator of progressive spirit; partly an indication of the natural swing of the pendulum away from the party in power; partly an expression of critical feeling toward the Administration because of imputed mistakes and failures; partly the expression of a desire to rebuke the President for taking a hand in a partizan fight.

Mr. Lenroot's election should add strength to the Senate. It should reinforce the Republican forces there. It will, incidentally, add a much-needed vote to the ranks of the woman suffrage supporters. Mr. Lenroot voted in the House in favor of the Federal woman suffrage amendment, and will doubtless do the same in the Senate when opportunity offers.

**I. W. W.** One hundred and twelve members of the Industrial Workers of the World were put on trial last week in Chicago charged with conspiracy to impede the prosecution of the war. Among the defendants were William O. Haywood, the general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W. and a labor leader of extremely radical propensities for the past twenty-five years; Vincent St. John, Haywood's predecessor in office; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the most picturesque figures in the radical labor movement, and Arturo Giovannitti, one of the leaders of the I. W. W. strike at Lawrence, Massachusetts, several years ago.

Mr. Giovannitti, however, who will be remembered by Independent readers as the author of an article on "Syndicalism—the Creed of Force," published in its pages in 1913, was promptly discharged, the indictment against him having been withdrawn by the prosecution.

The charges against the defendants include allegations of sabotage in the slowing down of production and the wanton spoiling of material, incitement to strikes in order to delay the output of munitions of war, and intrigue against

military service. The indictment charges violation of five Federal laws: the espionage act, the section of the criminal code prohibiting interference with the civil rights of citizens, the selective draft act, the conspiracy statute and the postal laws.

**Artist or Enemy Alien?** Dr. Karl Muck, the leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has been arrested as an enemy alien. The particulars of the charge against him were not made public. The arrest comes as a startling sequel to the



Paul Thompson

**RED CROSS WORKROOMS PLEASE COPY** This suggestion for efficiency in making surgical dressings has been tried out successfully at the Red Cross headquarters in Cincinnati. The wheel carries eight bolts of gauze at once, stretching the material smooth so that it can be accurately cut to any measurement. This does away with the old necessity of drawing threads by hand and makes it possible for two women to do as much work in ten minutes as six formerly did in an hour.

controversy last fall over the leader of the Boston orchestra and his attitude toward the United States. At a concert in Providence late in October he refused to have the orchestra play "The Star Spangled Banner." This action roused a storm of protest, culminating in demands for Dr. Muck's internment as a "dangerous enemy alien." Major Henry Lee Higginson, the founder and financial backer of the orchestra, strongly defended its leader and denied that the failure to play the National Anthem had been due to Dr. Muck's refusal to conduct it. At subsequent concerts of the Boston Symphony, one of which, in New York, was given under police guard, the National Anthem was played. Dr. Muck has from the first maintained a severe silence in regard to the whole matter. It is contended on his behalf that he is a Swiss citizen, his father, a Bavarian, having become naturalized in Switzerland when his son was six years old. All loyal Americans who have rejoiced in wonderful musical accomplishments of the Boston Symphony will await the outcome of the investigation of Dr. Muck's relationships with conflicting feelings.

**To Save More Wheat** The Food Administrator has declared that, if we are to furnish our Allies with the necessary supply of wheat to maintain their war bread on a proper basis from now until the next harvest, we must reduce our monthly consumption of wheat from its normal figure of 42,000,000 bushels to one-half that amount. Reserving a certain necessary portion for the use of the army, and for a margin to cover exceptional cases, this will leave one and one-half pounds of wheat products weekly per person.

To effect the needed saving of wheat Mr. Hoover asks that the following rules be observed:

1. Householders not to use more than one and one-half pounds of wheat products a week per person;
2. Public eating places and clubs to continue to observe Mondays and Wednesdays as wheatless days;
3. Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of wheat flour to any customer in a town or city, or twice as much to a country customer; and to sell no wheat products without an equal weight of other cereals.

The Food Administrator supplemented the new rules, which he announced, with this statement:

Many thousand families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever, except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction. There is no reason why all the American people who are able to cook in their own households can not subsist perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than 1½ pounds a week, and we specially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional program in order that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a proportion of substitutes.

In order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of the Allies and our own army, we propose to supplement the voluntary coöperation of the public by a further limitation of distribution and we shall place at once restrictions on distribution which will be adjusted from time to time to secure as nearly equitable distribution as possible. With the arrival of harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions; until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice and coöperation of the distributing trades.

**Limitations of Parcels to France** After April 15 the sending of unlimited quantities of things to individual soldiers abroad by parcel post and express will no longer be permitted. The War Department has issued an order providing that parents and friends may send over only articles for which a definite request has come from the man overseas, the request bearing the approval of the commanding officer of his regiment or other military unit. The purpose of the order is obviously to save precious shipping space. The more soldiers we have in France, the more parcels will naturally be sent over by the folks at home. The new restriction will be irksome to the many who want to keep in touch with their boys over there with substantial evidences of thoughtfulness, but it seems to be a military necessity.



# ROTTING AT THE CORE

## The Amazing Facts of Germany's Internal Breakdown

This is the ninth message from the United States Government to the American people. Presented each week in The Independent by George Creel, Chairman of Committee on Public Information, appointed by President Wilson

**F**OR some time there have been symptoms of a systemic breakdown in the body of the German state. It has been apparent not in the labor troubles only—the peace strikes which the military authorities have so thoroly repressed. And it was not indicated merely by the loss of morale in the army, where the mutinies have been put down as successfully as the strikes were. It was shown, most clearly, in the reports of the illicit trade in food that was continuing throughout Germany in spite of every effort of food regulation and distribution. And it has come suddenly to the surface, now, in an epidemic of crime, in an exposure of commercial scandals, in proofs of the wholesale corruption of the German civil service, in the discovery of a complete loss of security in the mails, and in evidences of all manner of profiteering not only in civilian business but in contracts for the government and supplies for the fighting line.

It is as if all classes of the German people had at last realized that they were not supporting a "holy war of self-defense," but a piratical war of aggression for imperial conquest and trade expansion; and as if, with that realization, they had turned their minds to making for themselves whatever profit they could take out of the general pillage.

The workingman struck first and was clubbed into subjection, but he is evidently looting. The news dispatches report that the suburbs of Berlin are being terrorized by "bands" of criminals. The companies that insure against theft are threatened with bankruptcy, so numerous are the cases of house-breaking. "A wagon cannot stand on the street or the railroad track, unguarded," says the *Volksblatt* of the manufacturing town of Bochum. "Parcels of food, fuel and similar scarce necessities of life are regarded as outside the protection of the law. The worst part of it is that the abuses have extended to the officials. Who should wonder, then, when post parcels are 'lost' and rail shipments reach their destination with but half their contents?"

Food cards are stolen all over the country. There have been such wholesale infringements of the food regulations that the newspapers have reported the

arrival of carloads of illicit food supplies in the larger cities. I do not want to generalize nor above all to cast aspersions on the mass of regular officials," writes the *Volksblatt*, but the supervising staff has not held its own against the temptations offered by the war, and it is of no use to shut one's eyes to the fact. Any one who is engaged in business and wants an order from the authorities to get his raw material and fuel, or to prevent his railroad shipments being delayed or to insure that his bill is approved and paid without delay—he does well when he puts a few greenbacks in his pockets to stir up the zeal of the necessary officials. This is not limited to subordinate positions, but extends to circles of whose 'unimpeachability' we Germans have been justly proud. There has arisen, in fact, a state of affairs that bears a desperate resemblance to so-called Russian conditions."

The outbreaks of larceny and burglary and crimes against life and property certainly resemble the Russian disorders. The German papers explain that these crimes are due to "jailbirds and deserters" who take advantage of the fact that there are no able-bodied men left as watchmen. The word "deserters" is significant. But the extraordinary number of cases reported shows that neither army deserters nor criminal classes could be responsible for them all. The whole people have become cor-

rupted and the lower classes steal because it is the only way in which they can prey upon the state as the others are preying.

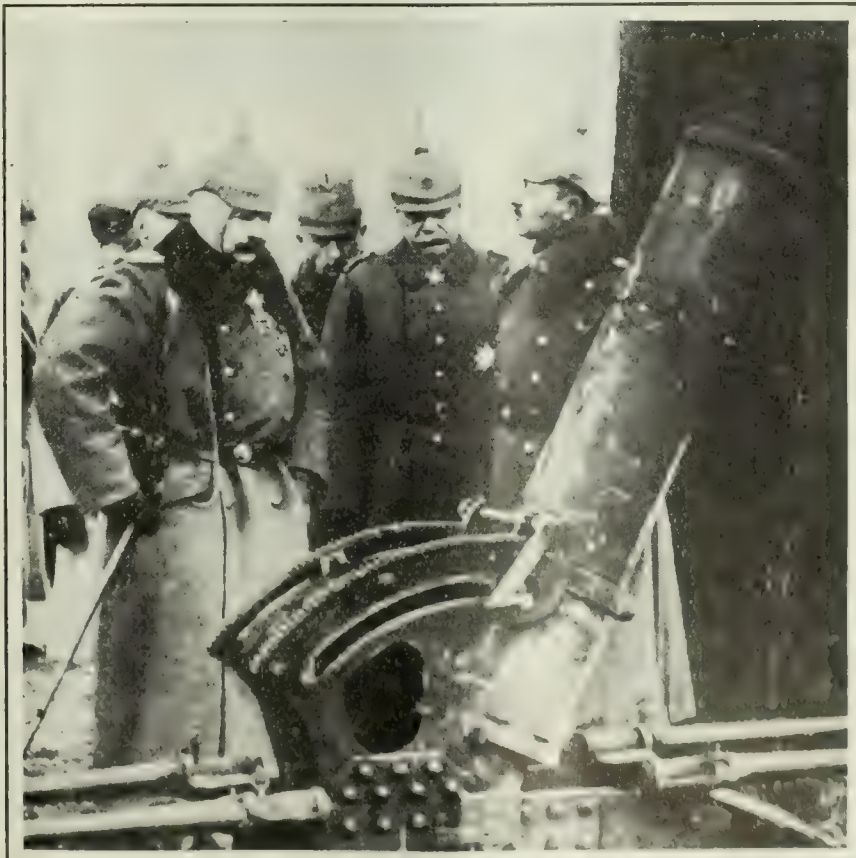
The *Volksblatt* makes that plain in a long article upon "The Decline of Economic Morals."

"The opportunity for gain," it says, "has promoted a feature of business ethics that not only disgusts the person who is yet free of it, but even makes him despair, considering the extent to which it has spread during this war. The lust for wealth has simply destroyed all business ethics and even the appearance of manners. Even the church has no longer the slightest influence on the masses.

"Whoever is caught in this profiteering makes all sorts of daring vindications and excuses. The small dealer, without much money or influence, ultimately accepts punishment as unavoidable, promising himself that next time he will go about it differently. But the rich dealer and manufacturer avails himself of all government organizations, chambers of commerce, trade unions, etc., in order to protect himself from punishment. In all fairness, it might be expected that the organizations of the middle classes, of industry and wholesale dealers, chambers of commerce, retail dealers' associations, manufacturers' associations, etc., would exhort and warn their members to refrain from such courses of action and

be of loyal assistance to the Fatherland. Yet, no one hears of anything like that. On the contrary these institutions give protection to such people instead of expelling them and letting them bear the responsibilities of their dirty tricks.

"We hear of some of the wildest kind of court decisions which declare that a profit of 25 per cent or even more is only normal and customary in business. We learned it in the 'Schondorf' case. In that case a half a dozen decisions were cited, all of which were of course favorable to the offenders. The profit which originally came to 34 per cent was cut down to 23.44 per cent, and this rate was not considered as usury. Herr Schondorf pocketed his enormous profit while posing as a Red Cross benefactor. It is a fact that he was fully aware that his way of transacting business was not legitimate, for he [Continued on page 103



"Germany still stands, like a tree decayed at the heart, supported by the strength of that outer shell which is the army." On that strength Prussian militarism stakes its last hope. The Kaiser, standing at the left in the foreground of this photograph, is making a tour of inspection along the German front





© International Film

From a hill or an aeroplane the camp, built horseshoe shape with its big, low, oblong, unpainted white pine buildings about the size of a prosperous hay barn, looks for all the world like the typical western boom town of the movies, only forty times as large

# THE LUCKY MEN IN CAMP

BY HAMILTON HOLT

The editor of The Independent is now in Europe, presumably "taking a squint at the Boches from the front line trenches." These impressions of the army camps in the United States, written just before he sailed, are based on visits to six of the Eastern camps

**W**HEN I received an invitation the other day to go "over there" as the guest of the British Government and take a squint at the Boches thru a periscope from the front line trenches—the invitation didn't read quite that way, but that's how I took it—it was obvious that the first thing for me to do in preparation for such a great adventure was to get a glimpse of the boys training in the camps at home. For it would never do to call upon the Tommy Atkins without being able to bring them a first hand message from the Yanks "over here," and I thereupon wrote to my friend the Y. M. C. A. Secretary saying that I would accept his kind invitation and make a few speeches on "The Autocrat William versus the Democrat Wilson" at some of the army camps. Accordingly I have just made flying visits to Camp Upton, New York, Camp Gordon, Georgia, and Camps Lee, Stuart Hill, Langley and Morrison, Virginia. As they all looked alike to me, except that some were located on black mud and some on red mud, I shall only set down here a few of the general impressions I received.

I had always imagined that a military camp consisted of rows of white tents with sentries walking up and down between, and tethered horses with their ears back trying to kick each other, multitudes of soldiers squatting on the ground polishing their guns and officers sitting on camp stools studying maps.

Instead, I found six enormous cities rising raw and ugly out of the open fields or forest, but with all the modern conveniences—miles of macadam roads, multitudes of office buildings, barracks, mess halls, stables, garages, storehouses, hotels, clubs, theaters, auditoriums, libraries, Y. M. C. A. buildings, churches, and all supplied with telephones, electric lights, hot and cold water, modern plumbing—and as spotlessly clean and well ordered as an endowed hospital for millionaires or a battleship deck. These camps will each hold thirty thousand men or more. They are usually built in the shape of a horseshoe around a great central flat

or undulating area which is used as a drill ground or miniature battle field. From a hill or an aeroplane the camp with its big, low, oblong, unpainted white pine buildings about the size of a prosperous hay barn looks for all the world like the typical Western boom town of the movies, only forty times as



© International Film

Thrusting with grim vigor a bayonet into dummies suspended from a "gallows"

large. The camps not only look good, but they smell good. The odor of fresh earth and unseasoned pine boards is not spoiled by open drains and uncovered garbage cans. The camps are laid out on generous proportions. From end to end of the horseshoe is usually a good six or seven miles. The buildings are generally constructed to get the sun. The avenues are broad and well paved, and up and down them continually flow from sunrise to sunset a stream of khaki-clad clean-cut lads, starchy-looking officers, fleets of motor trucks, teams of well groomed horses and mules and an occasional motor-cycle or horseback rider.

But the life of the camps is to be found in the great central field where for eight solid hours every day our boys are drilling, drilling and ceaselessly drilling. One morning in Camp Lee I sauntered over the field, moving about as the spirit seized me. This great field

—perhaps a thousand acres in extent—was everywhere alive with marching and counter marching men. They were in groups of all sizes and formations from the awkward squad still in civilian clothes to the full battalion with colors and band. In the middle of the field a giant battleplane had just alighted from Camp Langley forty miles away. A great crowd of soldiers was pressing so close about the strange bird that four armed guards had to circle about holding them back. Not far off, a handsome English officer was instructing American officers in the five distinct motions required when the gas mask is put on, I heard him say that the masks must always be ready for instant use when within two miles of the front trenches. He also tested the American officers' capacity to hold their breath while adjusting the masks. The men varied all the way from twenty to seventy seconds at the first trial.

I walked over a hill and watched a young lieutenant drilling half a dozen non-commissioned officers in bayonet charging. It was a more than realistic spectacle to see the grim vigor with which they plunged forward at the word of command, driving their bayonets deep into the earth where a crouching German was supposed to be and then with a yell darting forward to thrust the bayonet again into dummies suspended from a "gallows" who were supposed to be Germans coming to the support of their comrades.

On the next hill, twenty boys all masked and armored like the pictures of Japanese fencers were fighting each other two by two with wooden guns padded at the end, while down in the hollow a group of machine gunners was firing incessant rounds at targets made to look like German heads sticking out of an evergreen camouflaged embankment. In the valley to the left, a band was playing "Pop Goes the Weasel" to the double quick accompaniment of the bass drum, while all the troupes accelerated their pace and dog-trotted around the field. Just then a group of officers with field glasses came walking along trying to detect hidden



machine guns that had been planted somewhere ahead. I followed their searching glances with my eyes but could not see anything suspicious except a clump of bushes not a hundred feet away, when all of a sudden a whole blue-overalled gun crew jumped before our eyes out of the grass to our left. They had completely concealed themselves behind stones and tussocks.

It is drill, drill, drill and little else but drill. But the boys seem to like it for I saw nowhere a sour or sullen face. They thrive under the rigor of this regime, and they grow straight and clear-eyed and the courage and spirit they soon acquire bodes ill for the men across on the other side of "No Man's Land," when they receive the order to go over the top.

As far as I could see our troops were adequately clad and equipt. I heard no complaints as to any dereliction on the part of the War Department in the matter of equipment or care of the men. The English and French instructors, to be sure, hold up their hands in horror at hot and cold water and electric lights and talk of the danger of mollycoddling the men. But the American officers good naturedly laugh and go on giving the men the best that is to be had in the way of comfort, food and care. They feel confident the men can endure more hardships when the actual crisis comes the better cared for they have been. The meals are good enough for a king. The first breakfast which I took with the men consisted of oatmeal, milk, sugar, baked potatoes, gravy, hamburger steak, bread and coffee. There were no napkins and we



Underwood & Underwood

*There are five distinct motions required when the gas mask is put on. The masks must always be ready for instant use when within two miles of the front trenches*

had to bring our dishes up afterwards to the hot water tub where they were washed and wiped, but I never enjoyed a meal more. No wonder the fellows living on them come in a short time to feel like fighting cocks, and develop all the ebullition of a young bull or a Yale sophomore. Yet the spirits of the men do not degenerate into brutality or viciousness. I was told there is little or no drinking or debauchery of any kind in the American cantonments and very little without. The saloons in the neighboring towns are all under the jurisdiction of the military authorities and are rigorously suppress if they are found selling liquor to men in uniform. While prostitution has not been so completely eliminated in the cities near the camps, my college classmate, now a major in the medical corps of one of the camps, told me that less than 200 men out of 40,000 in camps were in the base hospital with venereal diseases and these diseases were mostly contracted before the men arrived in camp. Probably no army ever before could boast of such a record.

One would think that hiking twenty miles a day or drilling eight hours on the parade ground and in the practise trenches would give enough exercise to the average soldier. But such evidently

is not the case, for they are all as ardent for athletics as any freshwater collegian. The athletic spirit is fostered largely by the Y. M. C. A., whose huts dot every half mile or less of the camps. Each Y. M. C. A. hut has an athletic director who trains the boys in baseball, football, boxing, etc., and it is needless to say they take to

it like ducks to water. I saw a meet in one of the auditoriums one evening that embraced a basket ball match, a boxing bout that ended in a knockout, and a wrestling match that sent two regiments nearly crazy with excitement.

The Y. M. C. A. huts are worth a whole article to themselves. They certainly are the most popular institution in the camp. Any man who should make a sneering remark about them today would be in for real trouble. Each one consists of a long hall, which is used for games and entertainments to which is joined a small group of rooms where men may bring their friends, including women, and sit around the great fireplaces and read, play games, and write home. A favorite sign that adorns the living room of almost every hut is "Write to Mother." There is a secretary always in charge, and he has a wonderful opportunity to get in touch with the men. Tho the huts are open all day long and there are always men using them at all hours, it is in the evening when they are in all their glory. Something goes on every single night. There are two movies each week, a stunt and athletic night, two lectures, and a religious meeting. The men are usually so tired [Continued on page 92]



Underwood & Underwood

*The life of the camp is to be found in the great central field where for eight solid hours each day our boys are drilling, ceaselessly drilling. But here, in groups of all sizes and formations, the boys are enjoying a band concert*



# WELDING THE FORCES OF LABOR

BY WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

WITH a bare announcement of their departure in the press shortly before they sailed, a delegation of American men and women representing the organized labor movement of the United States left a certain Atlantic port for Europe. The nation has grown so used to the arrival and departure of delegations and commissions and famous individuals representing vast interests that it may be pardoned for not having inquired too closely into the purpose of this mission. But there is a purpose and a story behind the trip of an importance far greater than that of merely bearing a message of cheer, of merely being fêted and fed on war rations.

This purpose reaches into the very heart of the successful prosecution of the war and the attainment of a lasting and democratic peace.

"In a short time," wrote William H. Johnston, international president of the International Association of Machinists, to his fellow members, "I shall leave the United States on an exceptionally important mission to our brothers and fellow trade unionists 'over there.'"

"Our mission is to carry a message of good will, of fraternity and coöperation from the labor movement of America to the workers and the people generally of the British Isles and of France. We shall do our utmost to impart to them the spirit both of our American trade unionists and of all the people of our republic in this critical period of struggle by civilized nations to preserve liberty, justice, democracy and government by law rather than government by an autocracy or dynasty."

In company with Mr. Johnston on this mission are James Wilson of the Pattern Makers' League, John P. Frey of the Iron Molders, Martin Ryan of the Railway Carmen, Agnes Nestor of the Glove Workers, Melinda Scott of the Straw Hat Trimmers, Chester A. Wright of the Typographic Union, William Short of the Washington State Federation of Labor, and George L. Berry of the Printing Pressmen. It is a representative trade union group. It is a group, moreover, skilled not only in national and international trades-unionism, but one of men and women broadly representative of wider interests than those alone of organized labor. It will take to the Allies something more than any ordinary group could, and it will beyond question bring back home facts and inspiration which will make for a better understanding and for more permanent good relations between the peoples of the United States, England and France.

While this mission is not an official



Government mission, it is the next best thing to it. The position of Mr. Gompers in the Council of National Defense makes this certain. The further fact that no one may obtain a passport from the State Department unless his going is approved by the Government makes this certainty doubly sure.

In order to gather the real purport of this mission it is well to go back to a declaration of the American Federation of Labor which was made before the Congress of the United States declared that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany. The date is March 9, 1917. Some of the more significant sentences are these:

"In no previous war has the organized labor movement taken a directing part. Labor has now reached an understanding of its rights, of its power and resources, of its value and contributions to society, and must make definite constructive proposals. . . . The present war discloses a struggle between the institutions of democracy and those of autocracy. As a nation we should profit from the experiences of other nations. Democracy cannot be established by patches upon an autocratic system."

Here is the deliberated statement of the American labor movement made previous to our entering the war. In common with the vast majority of thinking Americans, these men foresaw our participation in the war and made preparation so that their attitude might be sound and right. Thanks to this preparation and to the prompt recognition by the Administration that labor is a part of the nation and hence should be a part of the Government, we on this side of the Atlantic have avoided many

of the risks and disasters which befell Great Britain.

Labor today in England is in a condition of unrest. This condition is, of course, chronic with labor everywhere, but the problems peculiar to a war of such duration and intensity as the present one have made this unrest disturbing—disturbing not only to the Empire, but disturbing to the leaders of labor. Labor in England has sacrificed greatly for the war. In common with every one, labor has sacrificed men and money—freely, as all free men sacrifice themselves today. But, more than that, labor in England has sacrificed the fruits of a century of dearly won rights and liberties. It is not necessary to enumerate these, but it is necessary, to realize that in England the labor movement has, thru a long series of decades, been fighting for democracy—fighting to fashion a constitutional monarchy to the needs of a people.

Now with the active military entrance of this Democracy into the struggle, now that American labor also has

begun to sacrifice rights and liberties which have been gained by it, it is fitting and proper that this mission shall bear to the workers of England and France this message: We are one with you. We know what you have given up. We are ready to give up as much. We pledge ourselves to this, and we carry with us the pledge of a hundred million people. You are weary of war. We are fresh. We will give of our strength. Our hands are in yours. It is our common fight.

The American labor mission goes to England and France at almost the identical moment that the American armed forces are joining those of England and France in the Great Battle. The symbolism is far from superficial. "It will be my purpose," wrote Johnston, speaking no doubt of the common purpose of the group, "to observe how government officials function with the responsible executives of the trade unions; how the standards of health, safety and education are being maintained during the war; what the prospects are to return to old trade ethics after the war; what is being done or contemplated on the question of so-called 'dilution of labor,' and what steps are being taken to protect women workers from undue hardship, overexertion or possible exploitation."

This mission will have every opportunity to perform its function. But this function cannot be performed fully unless the American public, in addition to American organized labor, shall appreciate that it is necessary, and shall realize that it is one with the function of the entire nation in this hour.

Washington, D. C.



*The Independent-Harper's Weekly*  
NEWS-PICTORIAL

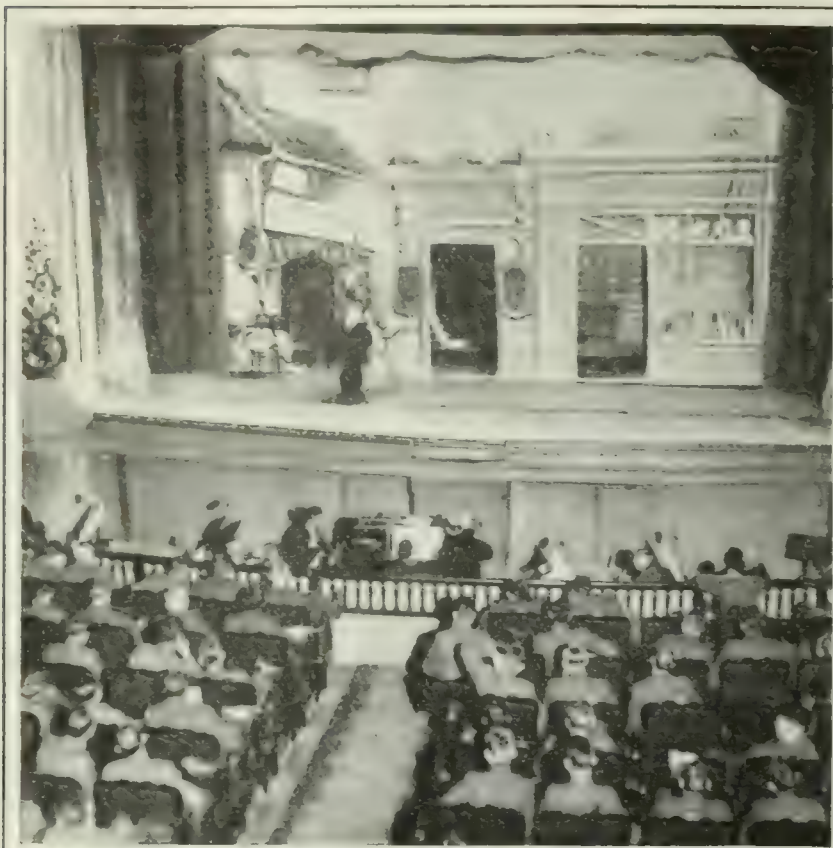


International Film

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

"Such unity of command is a most hopeful augury of ultimate success," called President Wilson in congratulating General Ferdinand Foch upon his appointment to command of all the forces—French, British, American, Belgian and Portuguese—on the western front





© International Film

#### GIVING OUR TROOPS A TIME

The Casino at Aix-les-Bains—rest center for the American Expeditionary Force in France—is enough to keep any man from missing Broadway, or the Opera House at Keokuk. The best talent from Paris, London and Rome comes to the Casino to entertain the Sammies. In this case the stage is set for a vaudeville turn with the shop of Ignatz Spotash at the left and the American Bar prominently displayed in the center



© International Film

#### ON LEAVE AT AIX-LES-BAINS

Loitering in the sunshine to read the home news, these Americans are resting between trips to the trenches



#### THE PIE LINE

War correspondents in France have found a good story in the fact that French "confiseries" turned their attention to the making of apple pies when the American men came over. They're probably not exactly like New England apple pies, but Sammy on leave seems to like them



Illustration on Public Information, from Western Newspaper Union

#### SERENADING SAMMY

The Alpine buglers assisted by a French military band are giving an impromptu concert to some American troops behind the lines





© Underwood & Underwood

**THE  
FIRST  
HUNDRED  
THOUSAND  
GO IN**

*The unending line above is symbolic of America's will to serve; the photographs below are of the men now fighting at the front. The squad at the left are pushing a supply wagon aboard a flat car on the narrow gauge*

© International Film



AN AMERICAN SENTRY AT THE FRONT



THE SUPPLY WAGON TRAVELS BY RAIL—EVENTUALLY



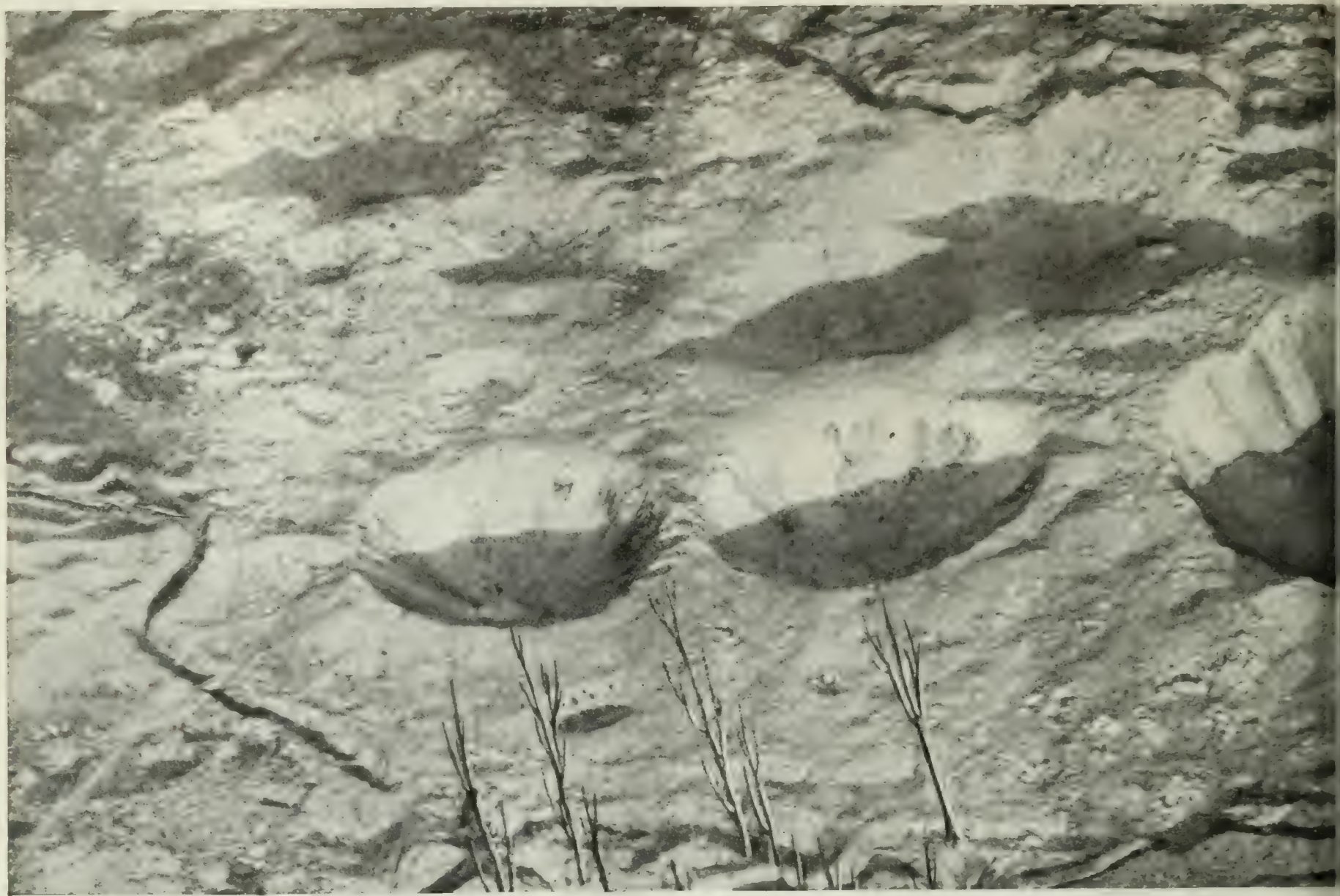
© Committee on Public Information, from Central News

© International Film

**MOVING UP OUR TROOPS**

"Hour after hour long lines of trucks moved forward," said a news dispatch, "carrying American forces to help beat back the Boche"





THIS EXTRAORDINARY PHOTOGRAPH OF SHELL CRATERS BLASTED OUT BY HEAVY FRENCH ARTILLERY

## HOW THE BATTLE GOES

By the Military Critic of The Independent

**I**N the first week the point of the German wedge was driven forward a distance of thirty-five miles. By this drive the Germans regained possession of about 900 square miles of territory, practically all, in some places more, than they had lost in this quarter since 1914.

But the ground gained by the Germans is the least valuable in Europe since it has been fought over for nearly four years and deliberately devastated. The new German lines are sixty per cent longer and no stronger than those they left. They have captured many guns but they have expended an enormous amount of ammunition. They have taken many prisoners but they have sacrificed an appalling number of men.

The Allies have been forced back but their lines are still unbroken. None of their armies has been cut off. None of their commanders has been captured. No cities of great importance have been lost.

On the map the Germans have won a great victory, but if on the map they do not win more it will be counted as a defeat because it has cost more than it in itself is worth. Its value lies in its vantage. The Germans are now in a position to strike a heavier blow than ever before—if they have the strength. But so also are the Allies—if they have the strength. Breaking the deadlock has

weakened the defensive of both parties and given an unprecedented opportunity for an offensive to whichever party is able to make use of it. The Germans do not seem to have exhausted their strength, and the Allies have not yet shown their strength. Until then the outcome is a matter of speculation.

The strategic advantage of the German drive is that it has brought them within striking distance of Amiens. As every American tourist knows, the shortest route from Calais to Paris runs thru Amiens. Beyond Amiens the railroad divides into three, one running up the Avre River, the second up the Noye, and the third up the Celle. The first of these was cut by the Germans when they took Moreuil on the Avre. The second is only five miles away, and Amiens itself, the junction of all the railroads of this region, is within ten miles of the German front. From this front the German artillery could of course make the town too hot to hold the British, and so weaken the main link connecting them with the French. Amiens has been one of the chief British bases all thru the war, and it would seriously discommoded them to have to evacuate the city even tho the Germans did not take it.

For that reason the British and French are making desperate efforts to hold back the German movement

toward Amiens. During the second week both sides concentrated their forces upon this point. The Germans realized that their acute salient at Montdidier could not be held unless they extended their holdings beyond and above it. So they attacked the British line to the north and took a chain of villages southeast of Amiens, Pierrepont, Moreuil, Hangard, Demuin, Marcelcave, lying in the angle between the Avre and the Luce Rivers. The British and French joined here in vigorous counter-attacks and regained much of the ground. Some of these villages changed hands two or three times during the week. The Canadian and French soldiers were mingled in the attack on Moreuil. Twice they entered the village and twice the Germans drove them out. On the third charge of the day they took Moreuil and held it.

On the south the German front is limited by the Oise. The bridges across the river have been destroyed and the French hold the hills upon the southern side in force.

On the north the German right wing is held back by Arras. The Germans cannot widen their front unless they can break the grip of the British on this ancient stronghold. A year ago the British strengthened their position here by taking Vimy ridge and other heights northeast of the town as far as Lens.





IN THE CHAMPAGNE SECTOR BY A FRENCH AIR OBSERVER FOR THE USE OF THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF

Yet the British line on the southeast is only three miles from Arras.

It is against this quarter that the Germans directed their attack at the end of the week when their advance toward Amiens began to slacken. They are said to have thrown eleven divisions against the Arras front without so far making any deep impression upon it.

The Germans are supposed to have employed about 600,000 at the start of their drive, but have gradually increased the number to a million or more. Half of these are in the field north of the Somme and the other half south.

The astonishing rapidity of the German movement was accomplished by means of new tactics and equipment. A French report based on the orders found on prisoners describes the German formation as follows:

The division advances in two regimental groups progressing side by side. The first line of each group consists, first, of one regiment of three battalions of infantry, whose task is to advance straight upon their objectives, regardless of losses, leaving the work of reducing our centers of resistance to specialist detachments following them.

These consist, first, of one company of storm troops, one and one-half machine gun company, a half company of sappers, one detachment of liquid flame throwers, half a heavy trench mortar company, one battery of light trench mortars and two batteries of what is called infantry guns.

In reserve come the third infantry regiment and a division of five tanks of British

origin and an independent group consisting of two cyclist companies and one company of storm troops.

This division is supported by twelve batteries of field guns and six of heavy artillery, including a battery of 8-inch howitzers.

According to prisoners, a number of enemy battalions have now got special light trench mortar detachments, known as infantry artillery, equipt with two light trench mortars of a new model, mounted on high wheels, supposed to be capable of firing twenty rounds a minute against tanks or other obstacles. The personnel of each detachment comprizes two officers and forty men.

The point of the German wedge was driven between the British and French forces, showing that Hindenburg was determined to take the fullest advantage, as he always has, of the division of his opponents. From the beginning of the war to the present this has been the chief weakness of the Allies, as it is of all alliances. In the battle of Mons the British and French armies got out of touch with each other, and each side blames the other for the disaster. Every year since there have been failures and friction due to imperfect coördination of effort and mutual misunderstanding. This difficulty has been fully realized by the civilians at the head of the belligerent governments, but they have never been able to get their military leaders to subordinate themselves to a foreign commander. Premier Lloyd George has from the start felt that unity of command was necessary to win the war, and he has made every effort to bring

it about, hitherto without success. In November, 1917, he went to Italy and held a conference with the French and Italian leaders at Raffalo. It was agreed there to establish an Inter-Allied General Staff, at the head of which should be General Cadorna with General Foch as the French representative and General Sir Henry Wilson as the British. Mr. Lloyd George then tried to procure parliamentary support for the Raffalo plan by what he called a "brutally frank" speech in which he said that the failure of the Allies to secure any important victories in Europe had been due to diversity of administration. But the hostility aroused in England at the very idea of even a partial alienation of the supreme command of British forces compelled him to attenuate the achievement and to explain that the Supreme War Council "was to have no executive power whatever, was to be merely advisory, that decisions in the matter of strategy and the distribution and movement of the various armies in the field would rest with the several governments of the Allies." In February, 1918, at the conference at Versailles he tried again, with the support of President Wilson, to make the so-called Supreme War Council really supreme and actually effective. This time he almost lost his position as Prime Minister, but finally quelled the storm by informing Parliament that General Haig would remain in independent command of the British forces as formerly, but that the Supreme War Council would [Continued on page 87]



# THE TALK'S THE THING

BY JANET PAYNE WHITNEY

THE first few moments of a dinner beside a perfect stranger, of whose very name you have only caught a hazy impression, are shy ones to the average human being. But when that stranger turns upon you and cuts short the little social preliminaries by which you are about to warm yourself up to conversational pitch, and says without preface, "Let's talk about something interesting," a feeling of unexpected dislike begins to arise within your soul. You feel as if they had blown out the only match you had to light the fire of social intercourse. You wait, in dumb resentment, for them to provide another—if they can. And when they follow up the attack by the suggestion, "Let's discuss the merits of Realism and Romanticism, or something of that kind," you have a sudden revelation of the capacity of the erring human heart to fall in hate at first sight. You either weakly and bashfully murmur, "You begin!" or you take the bull by the horns, and disguising your gall in sweetness, falsely declare that you hate both of them, that you never read any books, that the doctor says it is bad for your brain to think, and that the only thing you live for is outdoor exercise. Meanwhile your mind is grumbling to you inside that you have got a partner who talks like a book, and you wish he was just in a book and you could shut it up and go away.

It is a curious thing that we almost all hate people who talk like books, and hate books which don't talk like people. But it is probably in both cases the same quality that puts our backs up. When we say a person talks like a book, we mean he talks self-consciously and pedantically. But we also mean just that of a book in which the dialog seems to us untrue to life.

We can all stand a good deal of the "Pish, zounds, man, do you take me for a rabbit for your skewering? I have some pretty skill with the skewer myself, and if you impinge mine honor, faith, one of us will rue the day, and that not I," etc., school of writing, if the action is lively, because we are innocently prepared to take it on trust that people really did talk like that "in those days." But when it comes to stories of our own times we demand that the talk shall present a rather lightened picture of the conversation of people we know, at their best and liveliest, or most characteristic moments. A clever writer like Shaw can shift our sympathy from a righteous character to an unrighteous one by playing upon this instinctive dislike of pedantry or bookishness, and uncontrollable leaning toward naturalness and human nature. Take that little scene in "Misalliance" where Tarleton discovers the man in his new Turkish bath:

The Man (coming out of the bath, pistol in hand)—Another word, and you're a dead man.

Tarleton (braced)—Am I? Well, you're a live one; that's one comfort. I thought you were a ghost. (He sits down, quite un-

disturbed by the pistol.) Who are you, and what the devil were you doing in my new Turkish bath?

The Man (with tragic intensity)—I am the son of Lucinda Titmus.

Tarleton (the name conveying nothing to him)—Indeed? And how is she? Quite well, I hope?

The Man—She is dead. Dead, my God, and you're alive.

Tarleton (unimpressed by the tragedy, but sympathetic)—Oh! Lost your mother? That's sad. I'm sorry. But we can't all have the luck to survive our mothers.

The Man—Much you care, damn you.

Tarleton—Oh, don't cut up rough. Face it like a man. You see, I didn't know your mother.

The Man—Not know her? Do you dare to stand there by her open grave and deny that you knew her?

Tarleton—You read a good deal, don't you?

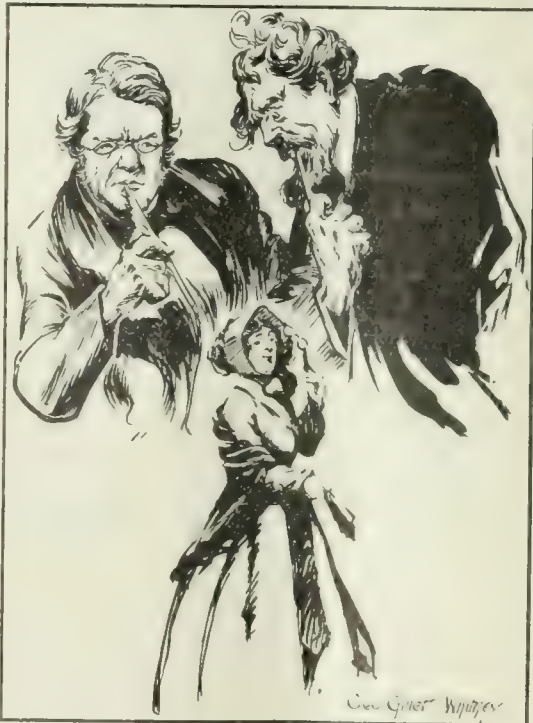
The Man—What if I do? What has that to do with your infamy and my mother's doom?

Tarleton—There, you see. Doom. That's not good sense; but its literature. Now it happens that I'm a tremendous reader; always was. When I was your age I read books of that sort by the bushel; the Doom sort, you know.

Our sympathies ought to be with the man, but we are lured into laughter at his stage-avenger air, and irresistibly attracted by Tarleton's cool, easy good-nature, which covers an absence of conscience that in the hands of a moralist would be truly appalling.

Human conversation is an extraordinary thing. We are normally talking for more of our lives than we are doing any other thing except sleeping, and yet we do not get tired of it. We are always pleased to meet a new person, and get some slightly varied talk, or to see an old friend and go over, with unabated zeal, the old familiar subjects. Like the jolly things of Nature, endlessly monotonous, and forever varied—dawn and sunset and the bonny midday heaven—it is never twice the same. Only the people to whom talk is no interchange, bore and are bored by it.

I remember reading a story about a



Dickens and Thackeray struggled to make live an ideally human young woman

man who was terrified to get married because of the endless vista of conversation that he saw stretching before him and the chosen lady. He had no gifts that way, and the prospect appalled him. The wedding-day happened because, having started the ball rolling he was too inarticulate to stop it, and the story leaves him, sweating with panic, shut up alone in a railway carriage with his bride, wondering how to begin the interminable conversation of wedded life. It seems rather serious that they have not learned to talk to each other before, and, on the lowest ground, they have lost lots of fun that they can never make up. But there is a gleam of hope in the lady's sense of humor. She begins to laugh. And the author at once retires.

In a short story such a situation can be amusingly and artistically treated, tho even then it does not quite convince, and several pages on the funky hero's mental struggles do not make him such a living figure as the laughing heroine becomes in her single appearance. But in a novel it would be impossible. We can bear an occasional strong, silent hero, if his author is strong in plot, and can put him smartly thru his paces in the field of action; but too much of him palls, and we cannot remember about him afterward. He was just a big, handsome puppet, who turned up at the right nicks of time, and foiled the wiles of the wicked (by never talking to them) and married the heroine in the last chapter.

But good talk is as necessary to a good novel as is an interesting plot, and if one of them must be missing, some novelists have proved that they can at least present living and likable human beings as characters by a minimum of plot and a maximum of lively conversation.

The best books, after all, are those which leave on our minds the impression that we have been mixing with real people, whose personalities will remain vivid and definite to us like friends long after we have forgotten the bulk of their adventures or misfortunes.

Not many people could pass an examination on the manifold events in "Pickwick Papers," but we could all write character sketches of Sam Weller or Mr. Snodgrass or the Fat Boy or the dangerous widow or good old Mr. Pickwick, or any of the rest. Who doesn't feel as if Mr. Pickwick were an uncle of his own?

When we turn to Dickens, we turn to a master-wizard. And it is as hard not to turn to him as it was to keep King Charles's head out of Mr. Dick's essay. There are a good many books about now on "How to write fiction," explaining and analyzing the arrangement of plot, cultivation of style, contrasting and development of character, use of conversation in evolving plot and character, and so forth; part of the passion for analysis that was characteristic of the twentieth century pre-war period, when there was time for it. To glance at [Continued on page 93]





## “I would like to go there, Joe, but there’s no place to live”

**Y**OU cannot expect to attract the better class of skilled workmen unless you can provide homes for them. Labor, today, has its choice of where it will work and where it will not. Besides, top-notch production depends on top-notch men—men who are satisfied and contented. A force of such men means expansion. Dissatisfied men, “floaters,” inefficient workers means lower and lesser production.

### Lewis Machine Cut Houses

have solved the housing problem for many of America’s leading industries. These houses are planned, designed, constructed and priced to meet today’s conditions—when speed and economy are essential. Houses of all the year around construction—substantial, practical, attractive homes, that can be erected in the shortest possible time. Over 100 designs to meet all conditions and requirements, or our engineers and architects will work in conjunction with yours.

The low prices of Lewis Machine Cut Houses is due to absolute standardization to the most minute detail—practically all waste is eliminated—every piece cut by machinery to actual accurate measure—and because of quantity production.

#### 24 to 48 Hour Shipments

Shipments of standard designs can be made in 24 to 48 hours, and a regular schedule maintained until

contract is completed. Each house shipped complete in a car.

#### Among Our Customers

Among the 1917 buyers of Lewis Machine Cut Houses who have purchased in quantity are such concerns as

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	Michigan Central Railroad
The Hercules Powder Co.	American Plate Glass Co.
The Bessemer Coal & Coke Co.	Inland Steel Co.
Eastern Michigan Power Co.	Thompson-Starrett Co.
Tennessee Copper Company	U. S. Government

#### For Industrial House Builders, Government Officials, Contractors and Builders

Our facilities are such that we can start immediate shipment for the building of whole towns or communities. No contract is too large for us to guarantee record-breaking time.

Wire or write for full details.

**LEWIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. L, General Offices: Bay City, Michigan**





# IF YOU ARE A JEW

Seventh message from the National Security League, Committee on Patriotism through Education, of which The Independent is the official publication

**I**N the early part of the year 1896 I represented the *London Jewish World* in Berlin. I was assigned to secure interviews with German leaders of thought. I went to Treitschke, the historian. For a moment he listened to me, and then glaring at me, he shouted in that harsh voice of his: "No! You are doubly damned. You are a Jew and you come from England." I beat a hasty retreat.

It is well for all liberal-minded people to understand the principles for which Treitschke stood, for they reflect the fundamentals upon which Teutonism rests. Treitschke, a favorite of the court, was intolerant of every foreigner, and a Jew was his special *bête noir*.

When the present war broke out, the position of the Jews, especially that of the six millions living in Eastern Europe, was most pitiable. At that time, Jewish sentiment was distinctly anti-Russian—not pro-German. Surprise and chagrin were expressed that liberal countries should ally themselves with the government of Czar Nicholas II. Scarcely one in a thousand knew which way to turn.

The Russian Revolution a year ago produced a complete change of sentiment. For the time being, it is true, the Russian Revolution has become abortive, for the strangle hold of Germany upon Russia has complicated the state of affairs, but it is advisable that Gentiles and Jews alike should know what may be expected if German domination in Russia prevails. The liberal world must awake to the situation because it affects millions of human beings, Jews and Gentiles alike. Jews are particularly interested in this question, since it concerns intimately the fate of six millions of their coreligionists in Russia.

**W**HAT has been Germany's attitude toward the Jew? To know this gives us an insight into the German mind and helps us understand what may be expected if Germany is allowed untrammelled sway in the future.

There are a little over six hundred thousand Jews in the German Empire, the total population of which is about sixty-five million. The Jews of Germany have again and again demonstrated their loyalty, yet Germany is the home and the fountainhead of anti-Semitism.

Jews could not be officers in the German army, and altho today, as a result of the heroism and martyrdom of German-Jewish soldiers, some have been elevated to the rank of officers, there has been an outcry against that.

No Jew could become a full professor of any German university and remain Jew. There have been only a few exceptions, and when the incumbents either retired or died, no other Jews were appointed.

BY I. L. BRIL

MANAGING EDITOR OF  
THE "JEWISH FORUM"

Foreign-born Jews could not become naturalized subjects of the German Empire, and in the middle eighties there were wholesale expulsions of these foreign-born Jews, altho large numbers of them had resided in Germany for twenty years or more and their children had been born in the country.

German scholars wrote books in which they attempted to show that the Jew did not even give a religion to the world. The famous Bible-Babel controversy will be recalled in this connection. Professor Delitzsch and Houston Chamberlain, a renegade Englishman, the son-in-law of Richard Wagner, are the chief exponents of this theory of the inferiority of the Jewish people.

Anti-Semitism was officially recognized in court circles. Bismarck, it is true, appointed Jews to positions in the foreign office, but he advanced only those who agreed to become converts to Christianity. Indeed, official Germany has regularly promoted baptism among Jews. The notorious Pastor Stoecker was court chaplain and the confidant of Emperor William II. His influence was most pernicious and he was never checked. The historian Treitschke, to whom reference has already been made, was another favorite at court. From his platform at the University of Berlin, Treitschke openly insulted Jews and impressed the students with the inferiority and unworthiness of the Jewish race.

Germany, official as well as unofficial, has given credence to the shameful blood accusation. A Jewish butcher in Konitz was arrested and actually convicted upon the charge that he had killed a Christian boy and used the blood for Passover. Tho it was conclusively established that the man had never committed the deed, and that the Jews have no such heinous practise, the German press, with a very few exceptions, raised the cry against Jews.

Germany has fostered anti-Semitism in other countries. Back in the late nineties, Ahlwardt, another notorious anti-Semitic leader, came to this country and began an anti-Semitic agitation here. He addressed at Cooper Union a meeting largely attended by Germans. Colonel Roosevelt, at that time Police Commissioner, detailed policemen who were Jews to guard the meeting against any disturbance, and incidentally to protect Ahlwardt.

Germany, in establishing colonies in Palestine in the Lebanon region, harassed the Jewish colonies in the Holy Land and endeavored to prevent the settlement of Jews in the ancient homeland of their people.

Recently there has been a decided recrudescence of anti-Jewishness. This is

by no means surprising. The governing element in Germany is inspired by anti-Jewish sentiment and this feeling has been fostered among all sections of the population. At this very moment, the *German People's Gazette*, the official organ of the anti-Semite movement in Germany, has begun a campaign against German Jews. The *Gazette* states that the time has come when Germany must declare open warfare against the Jews for fostering a spirit of revolt, and for being opposed to the war. This assertion borders upon the ridiculous because the six hundred thousand Jews of Germany have contributed more than their quota to the German army. Leaders like Ballin, Rathenau and Loewy have given themselves unstintingly to the service of their country, and yet the campaign of the *Gazette* has the approval of the rulers of the land.

**L**ET us pull the curtain down over this unpleasant picture and turn to a brighter one.

The United States has never closed its doors against Jews. The Government as well as the people of this country have at all times protested against their oppression in Russia under the old regime.

Theodore Roosevelt while President intervened on behalf of the Jews of Russia. In 1905, when Count Witte was in this country for the purpose of concluding peace with Japan, Mr. Roosevelt arranged for a deputation consisting of Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Straus, Isaac M. Seligman, Louis Marshall and Leo N. Levi, to present a memorandum in favor of their coreligionists to the Russian statesman. This was a most unusual procedure, but the world accepted it because it realized the good intention back of the deed.

Prior to that, John Hay, then Secretary of State in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, issued a note to Rumania, protesting against that country's violation of the Berlin treaty of 1878 which distinctly stipulated that the Jews of Rumania should be granted full and equal rights. No other Government ever did that.

The abrogation of the treaty with Russia by President Taft stands forth in striking contrast to the attitude of the Kaiser and his advisers toward the Jewish people. While they were working in full accord with the forces of reaction in Russia, supporting by their hostile demonstrations their policy of repression and openly approving of the pogroms, the United States thru its President was opposing the autocratic forces in Russia. When it is remembered that war between the United States and Russia might have resulted, the full weight of our policy will be understood.

The United States was the first country in the

[Continued on page 92]



## Words of the Week

**"BITTER ENDERS"**—A term applied to Englishmen, Frenchmen and Americans who advocate carrying on the war until the allies "can dictate terms of peace in Berlin."

**CASUALS**—Members of the army who have been detached from the units to which they regularly belong because they have been temporarily detailed to special service or because they are ill.

**FABRICATED SHIPS**—Ships of which the parts are manufactured according to standard models at various mills thruout the country and assembled for launching at the shipyards along the coast.

**AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE**—A term adopted officially by the United States in imitation of Great Britain (British Expeditionary Force) to designate the troops which have been sent overseas.

**TERRAIN** (Te rain')—A French word little used in English except as a technical military term to describe a portion of the earth's surface from the point of view of its fitness for purposes of defense or attack.

**INTERALLIED WAR COUNCIL**—A council of representatives of the four great western belligerents, England, France, Italy and the United States, which meets at Versailles from time to time to direct the general conduct of the war.

**HOSTESS HOUSES**—Houses maintained by Young Women's Christian Association at the entrance to a number of American training camps where mothers, wives and sweethearts can meet their soldier boys in quiet and comfort.

**FATHERLAND PARTY**—The extreme reactionary Junker and military group in Germany who are opposed to all internal reforms and who are advocating an extreme imperialistic program as the best method of winning the war.

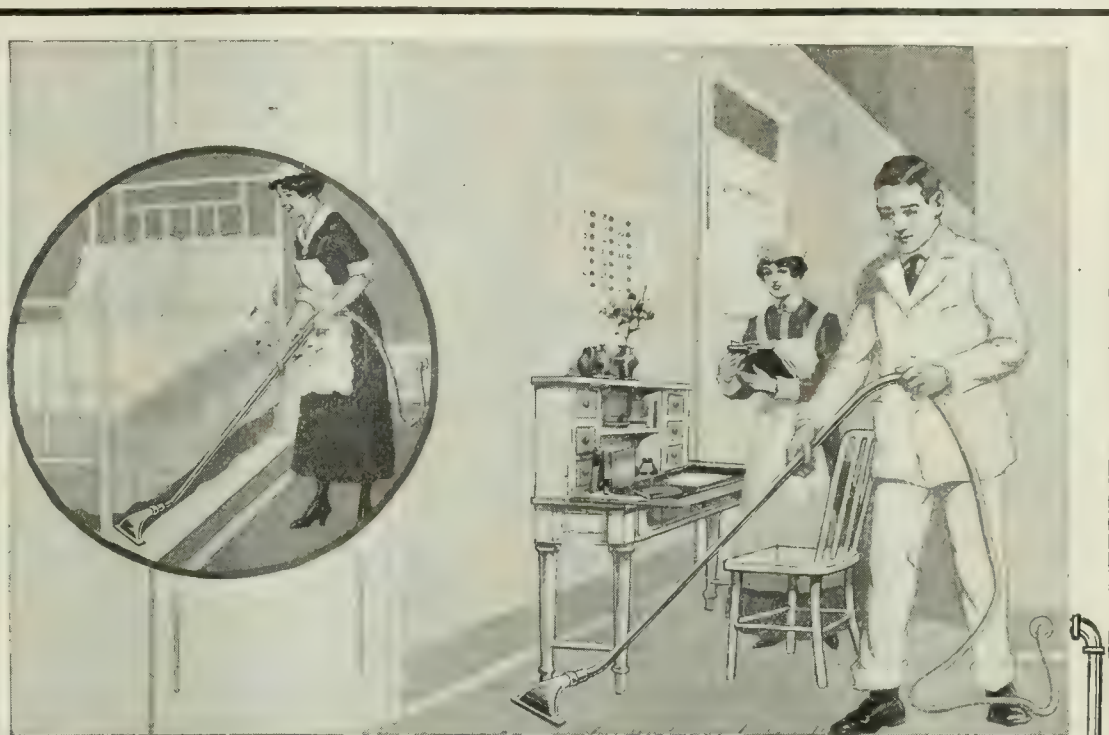
**Y. M. C. A. HUTS**—Buildings, often with a capacity of several thousand people, maintained by the Young Men's Christian Association in training camps, prison camps and rest stations in Europe for the convenience and entertainment of soldiers.

**LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE** (Es ca dreel)—A body of American volunteers who formed themselves into an aviation squadron under the French Government in 1915. They were the first to raise the Stars and Stripes on the battle front after our declaration of war.

**"STRAFE"** (Straf)—A slang word adopted by the English soldiers from the German word meaning to punish. "*Gott Strafe England*" (God punish England) was the battle cry of the Germans in 1914 and 1915. "Tommy's" adoption of the word "strafe" as a slang term was his way of showing his derision of the "Hun."

**ALAND ISLANDS**—A group of islands which are at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, half way between Sweden and Finland. The population is chiefly Swedish in descent. The islands were ceded by Sweden to Russia in 1809. The German fleet has recently occupied them as part of the "peaceful" settlement of the revolution in Finland.

**CHAIRMAN REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE**—The National Committee of each party consists of one delegate from each state. These delegates are chosen by the delegates to the National Convention. The Republican National Committee at a recent meeting chose Mr. Will H. Hays of Indiana as chairman. Mr. Hays is attempting to harmonize all factions of the party with a view to winning the Congressional elections next fall.



The ARCO WAND is accepted as the standard sanitary cleaning equipment for the best hospitals—where quick, noiseless, and thorough cleaning is The law. You should have this benefit and labor-saving feature in your own home by installing the ARCO WAND.

## A war-time necessity

The buying of labor-saving devices for the home or other building is just now the very best economy. Every woman wants to accomplish more these days and with the ARCO WAND she makes house-cleaning an easy matter of a few minutes, thus gaining time and freedom for other things.

## ARCO WAND VACUUM CLEANER

quick strokes of the ARCO WAND cleaner. Your household cleaning will never again be a worry or a task to you.

**Our monthly payment plan a desirable way to buy**

Go to your dealer and ask him to submit an estimate on equipping your home or other building with an ARCO WAND cleaner. He will be glad to explain our plan of easy buying.

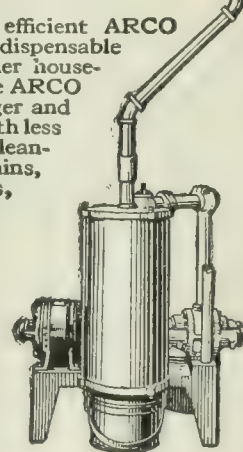
**SEND TODAY FOR COPY OF FREE CATALOG the "ARCO WAND," which explains and illustrates its many labor-saving uses—you will never regret your investment in an ARCO WAND.**

Write to  
Department  
C-9

**AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY**

Makers of the world-famous IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators

816-822  
S. Michigan Ave.  
Chicago



Machine is set in basement or side room. A suction pipe runs to each floor. ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaners, hose and tools, are sold by all Heating and Plumbing Trade.

## SAVE YOUR SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

Our new Sure-Sharp Process guarantees perfect shaving edge. Write today for mailing box and descriptive circular.

**THE THOMPSON RAZOR & CUTLERY CO.,**  
302 Thompson Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

## HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,



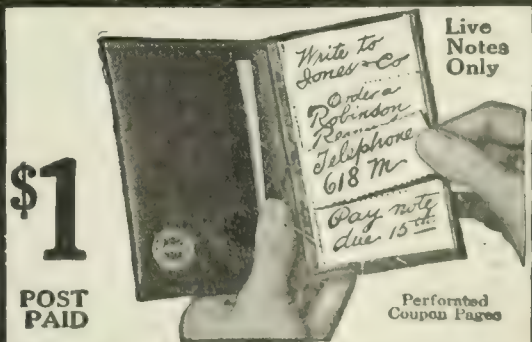
Soldiers use  
Foot-Ease

Son or Brother in training camps in the American Army or Navy? If so, mail him a package of **ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE**, the anti-septic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. The American, British and French troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. It is the greatest comforter for tired, aching, tender, swollen feet, and gives relief to corns and bunions.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Ask your dealer today for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you. What remembrance could be so acceptable?

## BACK YARD GARDENING

helps to win the war. Write **COUNTRYSIDE SHOP**, 119 West 40th St., New York.



POST  
PAID

Perforated  
Coupon Pages

**Each Memo Separate**

—tear out when attended to!

**ROBINSON REMINDER**

Each memo a perforated coupon, which, when attended to, is torn out. Live notes only. No searching thru obsolete notes. Everything ready for instant reference. Handy pocket in cover.

With each Reminder is an extra filler

Handsome Black Leather	3 in. x 5 in.	3 1/2 in. x 7 in.
India Calf or Seal Grain Cowhide	\$1.00	\$1.25
Genuine Seal or Morocco	1.00	1.75
Ladies' Shopping Reminder, 2 1/4 in. x 3 3/4 in., with pencil and extra filler,	\$1.00	

**Extra Fillers**  
Size B, 3 in. x 5 in. (4 coupons to the page) 70c per doz.  
Size A, 3 1/2 in. x 7 in. (6 coupons to the page) 90c per doz.  
Size L, 2 1/4 in. x 3 3/4 in. (3 coupons to the page) 60c per doz.  
Name in gold on cover—25c extra

If not at your stationer's, order from us. Stationers write.  
**Robinson Mfg. Co., 80 Elm St., Westfield, Mass.**



# PERSONAL

A Confidential Question Box  
Conducted by Edward Earle  
Purinton, Director of The  
Independent Efficiency Service, 119  
West Fortieth Street, New York



# EFFICIENCY

For Men, Women and the Young  
Folks, Who Are Invited to Consult  
Mr. Purinton Personally by Mail on  
Their Problems of Health, Work,  
Self Culture and Personal Efficiency

Mr. F. G. M., Massachusetts. "I desire to obtain data concerning a budget for a family of eight in Massachusetts. Can you direct me to the source?"

Budgets prepared by Earl G. Manning of Boston should be available at any large public library. A list of books might be had on application to the Department of Economics or of Domestic Science of Boston University, Boston; or Harvard University, Cambridge; or Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Massachusetts. A popular book on the subject is "The Minimum Cost of Living," by Winifred Stuart Gibbs, published by Macmillan; another is "Reducing the Cost of Living," by Scott Nearing, published by George W. Jacobs & Company, Philadelphia.

Mr. N. S. C., Ohio. "The problem of daily exercise for a business man of middle age puzzles me considerably. I was brought up on a farm, lived outdoors most of my life, but am now confined to a desk and am losing the old-time health and vigor. Do you know of any system of exercise in tabloid form that would keep me physically well and strong?"

Your physician is the man to consult first. He should ascertain the condition of your heart, lungs, kidneys, and blood pressure. If the diagnosis proves organs sound, functions normal, you can then learn by mail a system of concentrated exercise for daily use. Among the well known teachers of gymnastics are Alois P. Swoboda, Berkeley Building, New York; Lionel Strongfort, Park Building, Newark, New Jersey; Anthony Barker, 127 West Forty-second street, New York; Paul Von Boeckmann, 110 West Fortieth street, New York. Implements, games, and machines for home exercise, with instructions for use, may be had from A. G. Spalding & Brothers, 126 Nassau street, New York; or from S. B. Davega Company, 831 Broadway, New York; or by cooperation of the athletic instructor of any good college or Y. M. C. A.

Rev. E. S. P., Georgia. "Some of the most active members of my congregation are beginning to feel, as I have felt for some time, that our church, and every church, has a war duty to fulfil that no other organization can perform. We have a large membership in a thriving, good sized community, but no scientific plan or method of setting our members to work. Is there literature available that would show us what to do and how to do it?"

There is. A remarkable document along this line has been published by the Federal Council of Churches in America, headquarters 105 East Twenty-second street, New York. The document is entitled "Report of the Committee on War Time Local Inter-Church Work," and may doubtless be had from the chairman of the committee, Mr. E. L. Shuey, of Dayton, Ohio, or from the Federal Council in New York. We would commend this pamphlet to the immediate consideration of every pastor in the United States. The suggestions offered in this publication, which is unsectarian and interdenominational, would if carried out fully make every church organization as practical and powerful as a battalion of soldiers!

A Reader from Massachusetts. "I am a retired physician 88 years of age, sound in body and as I think, in mind. I have a pension not sufficient to support my family, with a small amount of real estate that I can't sell. I can write for the papers of my profession but they do not pay. I do not wish to ask my friends for help nor live by assistance of friends. What can I do?"

There is a city with a population of almost 100,000. There should be many opportunities for you to sell your wisdom and experience in ways outside of active professional duties.

Examine all your local newspapers; one or more will certainly be found to conduct a health

column of some kind, with articles and questions and answers by a capable physician; you might take charge of such a department, weekly or daily. There are mothers' clubs, professional and business men's organizations, other societies, in your community that certainly need, and probably would pay for, a course of health talks or lectures on appropriate subjects. There may also be factories and corporations desiring for their employees a consulting physician only. Some of the current magazines publish and pay for health articles of a popular nature; look thru magazines in a public library.

I know a doctor who at 90 years of age wrote a book on how to keep young. I know another who at 93 came to New York City and founded a health and longevity club that flourished and grew famous. Why not send out invitations for a series of monthly or weekly health and efficiency talks in your own home?

Ask the Simplex Service Company, 1123 Broadway, New York, how to sell your real estate.

A Subscriber from Minnesota. "I am an interested reader and student of your Efficiency column. Am engaged in ministerial work in a small town lacking educational advantages. I notice that I have great difficulty in clearly expressing my ideas in speeches or sermons. I read much, but somehow do not seem to improve. Have commenced to learn six new phrases every day. How can I acquire a vocabulary and learn to use the right word and phrase at the right time? Am discouraged because people with much less education than myself express their ideas in plainer, better language."

You need a home study course in good English and public speaking; courses are given by Grenville Kleiser, 354 Fourth avenue, New York; by La Salle Extension University, Chicago; by International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pennsylvania; by North American Institute, Manhattan Building, Chicago. Get literature describing all courses, make your selection.

Books and magazines that aid literary workers have been named recently in these columns. Go over back files of Question Box for answers along your line.

We think you are dwelling too much on the form of your message—not enough on the spirit, meaning and purpose. A tongue on fire with a burning truth has no business and no need to coat itself with polish. Go straight to the hearts of your people. A man's great eloquence is not of language, but of life, thought and feeling.

Miss P. S., Georgia. "I have written a number of special articles for magazines, but am not familiar with the literary market and do not know where to take manuscripts. Where can I obtain addresses of all the magazines publishing articles of a certain kind?"

We do not know of any complete directory such as you desire. But the Writer Publishing Company, P. O. Box 1905, Boston, Massachusetts, prints a Directory of Periodicals as a department of the magazine called *The Writer*; back numbers would probably include the information you seek. A topical index of all kinds of publications may be found in the Newspaper Annual and Directory published by N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia.

Mrs. W. R. S., Indiana. "Should a child ever be whipped? Are there no milder ways of enforcing discipline? Our boy is subject to periods of extreme temper, waywardness and disobedience. I have tried gentle measures to improve his character, but seemingly without effect. My husband and I disagree on the matter of corporal punishment; I cannot bear to see a child whipped, but have to acknowledge that moral suasion has not worked in this case. Please give us your opinion."

When you and your husband disagree, never let the fact be known. People who really love each other cannot disagree permanently.

Whipping a child is never justifiable. It is the substitution of laziness and brutality for intelligence, conscience and moral force in the person who does the whipping. Whoever has learned either to think or to feel cannot whip a child.

But moral suasion is generally weak, unscientific, unethical. It is largely based on a woman's maternal desire to keep her child from being hurt, when the child ought to be hurt. Sin means suffering; whoever tries to shield the sinner from the suffering must be accounted guilty of impiety.

Your husband is right in refusing to allow badness in the child; you are right in refusing to sanction a bad way of treating badness. You are wrong in being unwilling to have your child hurt; your husband is wrong in being willing to have him artificially hurt. All punishment should be reflex and automatic, the deed should carry its own penalty. The boy who puts his hand on a hot stove gets burned, immediately and invariably. The boy who monkeys with a hot stove in the mental and moral realm should get burned somehow—your job is to see that he does. The law of punishment is that all retribution shall be not revenge, but reaction.

The Boy Scouts or the Big Brothers might straighten out the kinks in your boy. Address of both organizations is 200 Fifth avenue, New York. Write also Parents' Association, 449 Fourth avenue, New York.

Miss H. B., Pennsylvania. "I should be grateful for advice as to possible service to the Government during the summer vacation. I am a college professor, 38 years old, in perfect health, graduate of Mount Holyoke and a Ph. D. of Bryn Mawr. Know French, German, Italian; can use typewriter, have my own machine."

A woman of your attainments should render superior service in one of a half dozen ways. The choice must lie with you, but we are glad to suggest sources of information. Write the same letter you wrote us to each of the following organizations; join the one that appeals to you most: Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, Chairman, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Washington, D. C.; National League for Woman's Service, 257 Madison avenue, New York; National Special Aid Society, 259 Fifth avenue, New York; American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.; National War Board Y. W. C. A., 600 Lexington avenue, New York; Militia of Mercy, 4 West Forty-ninth street, New York; Woman's Suffrage Party, 48 East Thirty-fourth street, New York; Department of Extension Teaching, Columbia University, Morningside Heights, New York; Columbia University Mobilization Committee on Woman's Work, 301 Philosophy Hall, Columbia University.

Miss B. E., Ohio. "I am twenty years old, graduated from High School two years ago, am now teaching. Had planned before the war to take a college course, or enter a hospital and train to be a nurse. I should like to prepare myself for real Red Cross work; would this be advisable now, and if so where? Or would I better continue teaching, or take the college course and fit myself for better teaching?"

When a young person wavers between two lines of vocational work, it is well to try a little of both in advance of selection. You have tried teaching—now try nursing. You can do this without giving up your position; a number of short preliminary courses are now given by the Red Cross, including elementary hygiene, home care of the sick, home dietetics, preparation of surgical dressings, etc. Apply for instruction or advice to Bureau of Nursing Service, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.; also to Bureau of Supplies, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.; also to E. T. Bicknell, Director General of Civilian Relief, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.



## HOW THE BATTLE GOES

(Continued from page 81)

have at its disposal an independent army to be thrown at any point where it was needed. Since General Wilson was quite overshadowed by General Foch in the Council, it meant practically that the latter was Generalissimo.

Now, however, the situation is cleared up thru the decisive action of General Pershing, who as soon as the German drive developed, went to the headquarters of General Foch and said to him:

I come to say to you that the American people would hold it a great honor for our troops were they engaged in the present battle. I ask it of you in my name and in that of the American people.

There is at this moment no other question than that of fighting, infantry, artillery, aviation—all that we have are yours to dispose of them as you will. Others are coming which are as numerous as will be necessary. I have come to say to you that the American people would be proud to be engaged in the greatest battle in history.

Under pressure of the great emergency the opposition has acquiesced and Premier Lloyd George was able to announce:

The enemy has had the incalculable advantage of fighting as one army. To meet this the Allies have since the battle began taken a most important decision. With the cordial coöperation of the British and French Commanders in Chief, General Foch has been charged by the British, French and American governments to coördinate the action of the Allied armies on the western front.

Premier Clemenceau has been as insistent as Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson upon the necessity of unified command, and we may now look for more effective uses of the forces upon the French front.

The act of General Pershing in placing the American troops under the command of General Foch, for service anywhere even tho it involved scattering the force, has been received with gratitude by the French and applauded in England even by those who have hitherto resisted such action on the part of the British command. We must remember in fairness to the English who have been opposing the efforts of Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Wilson to secure unity of command that it is easier for Americans than Englishmen to make such a sacrifice for America remembers that French troops served under Washington and have never fought against the United States while the English used to regard the French as their natural enemies and as late as 1898 came near to having a war with them.

All reports from the seat of war, including the German, pay tribute to the courage and steadfastness of the English and colonial troops who not only held their positions for days without rest or reinforcement against successive waves of fresh storm troops but made independent raids into the advancing forces. At the end of the second week the Allied lines are continuous and holding on all points of the new 110 mile front.

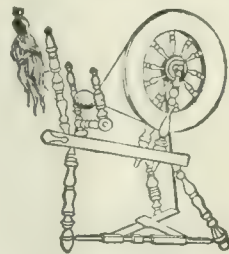
## The New Plays

*Toot-Toot*, a military musical comedy—spontaneous and hilarious. Decidedly a hit. (George M. Cohan Theater.)

*A Pair of Petticoats*. Thoroughly delightful English comedy by Cyril Harcourt. All the parts are well played; the lines are never dull! (Forty-fourth Street Roof Theater.)

Mme. Nazimova and splendidly balanced company play Ibsen's *The Wild Duck* with ability and effectiveness. But, alas, the play is meaningless and boring. More Ibsen to follow by same players. (Plymouth Theater.)

## Women's Underwear and Corsets at McCutcheon's



Reg. Trade-Mark

A beautiful line of French Underwear, including the finest Handkerchief Linen and real Lace-trimmed Garments.

**Bridal Sets** of fine dainty materials; prices \$25.00 to \$125.00.

**French Night-Gowns**—\$5.00, 7.50, 10.00.

**Philippine Gowns**—Beautifully Embroidered, \$1.95, 2.50, 3.25, 4.25.

**Crepe de Chine Underwear** of best quality at moderate prices.

### Negligees

Many attractive Negligees, of exquisite materials and bright coloring.

**Model No. 1**—Slip-on Model of Crepe de Chine trimmed with wide novelty Lace, \$12.75.

**Model No. 2**—Lace-trimmed, Jacket effect, Flower-trimmed, \$11.50.

**Satin Pullman Robe**, new model in dainty colors, \$14.00.

### Silk Petticoats

**Taffeta**—Best quality, \$3.95.

**Messaline and Taffeta**, flounce and scallop ruffles, \$5.75, 7.75.

**Silk Jersey**—Heaviest quality, tailored, fringe-trimmed in latest shades, \$10.50.

### Corsets and Brassieres

New Spring models in both Gossard Lace-in-front and Felicita Lace-in-back Corsets which conform to Fashion's newest lines and provide assured satisfaction.

In Brassieres we have a wide variety of styles in the most serviceable fabrics modeled to fit every type of figure.

*Orders by mail given special attention*

**James McCutcheon & Co.**

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts.

New York

## THE 1918 EDITION OF THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK IS NOW READY FOR YOU

By special arrangement with Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. we are able to supply you with the American Year Book at practically manufacturing cost in combination with a yearly subscription to THE INDEPENDENT. You can obtain the Year Book from no other source for less than the regular price \$3.00. THE INDEPENDENT is \$1.00. Our price for both is only FIVE DOLLARS. Address

THE INDEPENDENT - 119 West 40th Street, New York



## EIGHT STORIES OF GOOD CHEER

With Introductions by Frederick Houk Law

## AN OLD FASHIONED CHRISTMAS DINNER

BY WASHINGTON IRVING

IF I can by any lucky chance, in these days of evil, rub out one wrinkle from the brow of care, or beguile the heavy hearts of one moment of sorrow; if I can now and then penetrate thru the gathering film of misanthropy, prompt a benevolent view of human nature, and make my reader more in good-humor with his fellow-beings and himself, surely, I shall not then have written entirely in vain."

Washington Irving did not write in vain. He has gone, but his kindly spirit remains. We honor the neighborhood of his New York home by the name, "Irving Place"; we respect his grave in the old Dutch cemetery at Sleepy Hollow; and we feel his presence along the mossy walks and under the cool shadows of his country residence at Sunnyside, where he died in 1859, at the good age of seventy-six—one of the most charming personalities, one of America's greatest essayists and story-tellers, one of our most noted travelers, delighted by the rich beauty of rural England, or the fanciful dreams of the Moorish Alhambra.

In a series of narrative essays in "The Sketch Book," first

Lo, now is come our joyful'st feast!  
Let every man be jolly,  
Each room with yvie leaves is drest,  
And every post with holly.  
Now all our neighbours' chimneys smoke,  
And Christmas blocks are burning;  
Their ovens they with bak't meats choke,  
And all their spits are turning.  
Without the door let sorrow lie,  
And if, for cold, it hap to die,  
Wee 'le bury 't in a Christmas pye,  
And evermore be merry.

—WITHERS'S JUVENILIA.

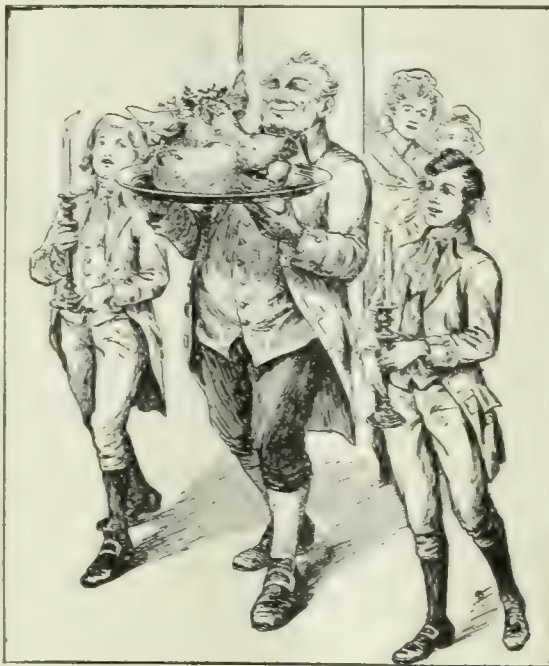
THE dinner was served up in the great hall where the Squire always held his Christmas banquet. A blazing, crackling fire of logs had been heaped on to warm the spacious apartment, and the flame went sparkling and wreathing up the wide-mouthed chimney. The great picture of the crusader and his white horse had been profusely decorated with greens for the occasion; and holly and ivy had likewise been wreathed round the helmet and weapons on the opposite wall. A sideboard was set out just under this chivalric trophy, on which was a display of plate that might have vied (at least in variety) with Belshazzar's parade of the vessels of the temple: "flagons, cans, cups, beakers, goblets, basins, and ewers;" the gorgeous utensils of good companionship that had gradually accumulated through many generations of jovial housekeepers. Before these stood the two Yule candles, beaming like two stars of the first magnitude; other lights were distributed in branches, and the whole array glittered like a firmament of silver.

We were ushered into this banqueting scene with the sound of minstrelsy, the old harper being seated on a stool beside the fireplace, and twanging his instrument with a vast deal more power than melody. Never did Christmas board display a more goodly and gracious assemblage of countenances; those who were not handsome were, at least, happy; and happiness is a rare improver of your hard-favored visage.

The parson said grace, which was not a short familiar one, such as is commonly addressed to the Deity. There was now a pause; when suddenly the butler entered the hall with some degree of bustle: he was attended by a servant on each side

published in 1819, Irving tells of an imaginary journey in Yorkshire by stage-coach, of his chance meeting with a former acquaintance, Frank Bracebridge, and of his subsequent holiday visit to Bracebridge Hall, where Frank's father, Squire Bracebridge, kept every good old Christmas custom, from the burning of the Yule log to the hanging of mistletoe and the singing of Christmas carols. The last essay of the series—the one from which the selections given below have been taken,—tells of the Christmas dinner at Bracebridge Hall, with all the merriment of youth and age and high spirit; a delightful old-time Christmas dinner in the great hall, with a harper to welcome the guests, with boar's head, peacock pie, and Wassail Bowl, with old songs and stories, followed by noisy games and maskings.

As we see the high festival, and hear the music and the laughter of the long ago, we realize that one way, at least, in which to be happy is to keep our reverence for things of the past, so that old customs may add to our enjoyment of things of the present.



The butler, attended by a servant on each side, entered with some degree of bustle

with a large wax-light, and bore a silver dish, on which was an enormous pig's head, decorated with rosemary, with a lemon in its mouth, which was placed with great formality at the head of the table. The moment this pageant made its appearance, the harper struck up a flourish; at the conclusion of which the young Oxonian, on receiving a hint from the Squire, gave, with an air of the most comic gravity, an old carol, the first verse of which was as follows:—

"Caput apri defero  
Reddens laudes Domino.  
The boar's head in hand bring I,  
With garlands gay and rosemary.  
I pray you all synge merrily  
Qui estis in convivio."

The table was literally loaded with good cheer and presented an epitome of country abundance, in this season of overflowing larders. A distinguished post was allotted to "ancient sirloin," as mine host termed it: being, as he added, "the standard of old English hospitality, and a joint of good-

ly presence, and full of expectation." There were several dishes quaintly decorated, and which had evidently something traditional in their embellishments; but about which, as I did not like to appear over-curious, I asked no questions.

I could not, however, but notice a pie, magnificently decorated with peacock's feathers in imitation of the tail of that bird, which overshadowed a considerable tract of the table. This, the Squire confessed, with some little hesitation, was a pheasant-pie, though a peacock-pie was certainly the most authentic; but there had been such a mortality among the peacocks this season, that he could not prevail upon himself to have one killed.

When the cloth was removed, the butler brought in a huge silver vessel of rare and curious workmanship, which he placed before the Squire. Its appearance was hailed with acclamation; being the Wassail Bowl, so renowned in Christmas festivity. The contents had been prepared by the Squire himself; for it was a beverage in the skilful mixture of which he particularly prided himself; alleging that it was too abstruse and complex for the comprehension of an ordinary servant. It was a potation, indeed, that might well make the heart of a toper leap within him; being composed of the richest and raciest wines, highly spiced and sweetened, with roasted apples bobbing about the surface.

The old gentleman's whole countenance beamed with a serene look of indwelling delight, as he stirred this mighty bowl. Having raised it to his lips, with a hearty wish of a merry Christmas to all present, he sent it brimming round the board, for every one to follow his example, according to the primitive style; pronouncing it "the ancient fountain of good feeling, where all hearts met together."

There was much laughing and rallying as the honest emblem of Christmas joviality circulated, and was kissed rather coyly by the ladies. When it reached Master Simon, he raised it in both hands, and with the air of a boon companion struck up an old Wassail chanson.



Much of the conversation during dinner turned upon family topics, to which I was a stranger. There was, however, a great deal of rallying of Master Simon about some gay widow, with whom he was accused of having a flirtation. This attack was commenced by the ladies; but it was continued throughout the dinner by the fat-headed old gentleman next the parson, with the persevering assiduity of a slow hound; being one of those long-winded jokers, who, though rather dull at starting game, are unrivalled for their talents in hunting it down. At every pause in the general conversation, he renewed his bantering in pretty much the same terms; winking hard at me with both eyes, whenever he gave Master Simon what he considered a home thrust. The latter, indeed, seemed fond of being teased on the subject, as old bachelors are apt to be; and he took occasion to inform me, in an undertone, that the lady in question was a prodigiously fine woman.

The dinner-time passed away in this flow of innocent hilarity, and, though the old hall may have resounded in its time with many a scene of broader rout and revel, yet I doubt whether it ever witnessed more honest and genuine enjoyment. How easy it is for one benevolent being to diffuse pleasure around him; and how truly is a kind heart a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity to freshen into smiles! the joyous disposition of the worthy Squire was perfectly contagious; he was happy himself, and disposed to make all the world happy.

When the ladies had retired, the conversation, as usual, became still more animated. The Squire told several long stories of early college pranks and adventures, in some of which the parson had been a sharer.

I found the tide of wine and wassail fast gaining on the dry land of sober judgment. The company grew merrier and louder as their jokes grew duller. Master Simon was in as chirping a humor as a grasshopper filled with dew; his old songs grew of a warmer complexion, and he began to talk maudlin about the widow. He even gave a long song about the wooing of a widow which he informed me he had gathered from an excellent black-letter work, entitled "Cupid's Solicitor for Love."

This song inspired the fat-headed old gentleman, who made several attempts to tell a rather broad story out of Joe Miller, that was pat to the purpose; but he always stuck in the middle, everybody recollecting the latter part excepting himself. The parson, too, began to show the effects of good cheer, having gradually settled down into a doze, and his wig sitting most suspiciously on one side. Just at this juncture we were summoned to the drawing-room, and, I suspect, at the private instigation of mine host, whose joviality seemed always tempered with a proper love of decorum.

After the dinner-table was removed, the hall was given up to the younger members of the family, who, prompted to all kind of noisy mirth by the Oxonian and Master Simon, made its old walls ring with their merriment, as they played at romping games. I delight in witnessing the gambols of children, and particularly at this happy holiday season, and could not help stealing out of the drawing-room on hearing one of their peals of laughter. I found them at the game of blindman's-bluff. Master Simon, who was the leader of their revel, and seemed on all occasions to fulfil the office of that ancient potentate, the Lord of Misrule, was blinded in the midst of the hall. The little beings were as busy about him as the mock fairies about Falstaff; pinch-



# There Are Guns That Send Out Joys

There are guns in our mills which boom every minute, to send out airy grain foods which taste like bubbled nuts.

Whole grains of rice or wheat go in them. Or pellets of hominy. And they come out airy, flaky tidbits, eight times former size.

That's how Puffed Grains are made—by Prof. Anderson's process. Their flavor comes through an hour of toasting in a fearful heat. Their flimsy texture comes through steam explosion. A hundred million food cells in each kernel are thus blown to pieces.

## Why This Bubble Form?

Many people think we do this to make fascinating morsels. To make grain foods flavory, thin and flimsy so they fairly melt away. To make them food confections.

But a college professor—a scientist—invented this strange process. And the only object was to fit whole grains to easily digest.

Ordinary cooking, baking or toasting breaks part of the food cells in grain. But our method alone breaks them all.

So these are the ideal grain foods. Every granule is fitted for digestion. Every atom feeds.

That's why these three grains—which can be puffed—should be largely served in puffed form. That is their most delightful form. It is their hygienic form. Served at any time—at meals or between meals—they avoid any tax on the stomach.

If you knew Puffed Grains as experts know them you would serve them many times as often. There is nothing like them—nothing in grain food so attractive, nothing so perfectly prepared.

**Puffed  
Rice**

**Corn  
Puffs**

**Puffed  
Wheat**

Each 15c Except in Far West





## The Spirit of War Service

Alone in the midst of war's desolation, the telephone lineman crawls to mend the broken wires.

On all sides the thunder of artillery; in the air bursting shrapnel.

He faces danger with that unconquerable spirit of war service which permits him to think only of maintaining the telephone connections.

The safety of the troops depends on these lines of communication, often used for the sentries' warnings, the carrying of

official commands and the summoning of reinforcements.

In a dark hole hidden among sparse brushwood are the telephone operators, some of whom have been for months in their damp cave ceaselessly swept by shells.

And they are admirable, all these heroes of the Signal Corps, whether serving in darkness or in the all too bright light of day.

The spirit of war service, over here as well as over there, furnishes the nerves, the endurance, the morale—the stuff that wins war.

ing him, plucking at the skirts of his coat, and tickling him with straws.

When I returned to the drawing-room, I found the company seated round the fire, listening to the parson, who was deeply ensconced in a high-backed oaken chair, the work of some cunning artificer of yore, which had been brought from the library for his particular accommodation. From this venerable piece of furniture, with which his shadowy figure and dark weazen face so admirably accorded, he was dealing out strange accounts of the popular superstitions and legends of the surrounding country.

He gave us several anecdotes of the fancies of the neighboring peasantry, concerning the effigy of the crusader, which lay on the tomb by the church-altar. As it was the only monument of the kind in that part of the country, it had always been regarded with feeling of superstition by the good wives of the village. It was said to get up from the tomb and walk the rounds of the churchyard in stormy nights, particularly when it thundered; and one old woman, whose cottage bordered on the church-yard, had seen it through the windows of the church, when the moon shone, slowly pacing up and down the aisles. It was the belief that some wrong had been left unredressed by the deceased, or some treasure hidden, which kept the spirit in a state of trouble and restlessness. Some talked of gold and jewels buried in the tomb, over which the spectre kept watch: and there was a story current of a sexton in old times, who endeavored to break his way to the coffin at night, but, just as he reached it, received a violent blow from the marble hand of the effigy, which stretched him senseless on the pavement. These tales were often laughed at by some of the sturdier among the rustics, yet, when night came on, there were many of the stoutest unbelievers that were shy of venturing alone in the footpath that led across the churchyard.

From these and other anecdotes that followed, the crusader appeared to be the favorite hero of ghost-stories throughout the vicinity. His picture, which hung up in the hall, was thought by the servants to have something supernatural about it; for they remarked that, in whatever part of the hall you went, the eyes of the warrior were still fixed on you. The old porter's wife, too, at the lodge, who had been born and brought up in the family, and was a great gossip among the maid-servants, affirmed, that in her young days she had often heard say, that on Midsummer eve, when it was well known all kinds of ghosts, goblins, and fairies become visible and walk abroad, the crusader used to mount his horse, come down from his picture, ride about the house, down the avenue, and so to the church to visit the tomb: on which occasion the church-door most civilly swung open of itself; not that he needed it, for he rode through closed gates and even stone walls, and had been seen by one of the dairy-maids to pass between two bars of the great park-gate, making himself as thin as a sheet of paper.

Whilst we were all attention to the parson's stories, our ears were suddenly assailed by a burst of heterogeneous sounds from the hall, in which were mingled something like the clang of rude minstrelsy, with the uproar of many small voices and girlish laughter. The door suddenly flew open, and a train came trooping into the room, that might almost have been mistaken for the breaking up of the court of Fairy. That indefatigable spirit, Master Simon, in the faithful discharge of his duties as lord of misrule, had conceived the idea of a Christmas mummary or masking;



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

**Prof. I. Hubert's  
MALVINA  
CREAM**

Is a safe aid to a soft, clear, healthy skin. Used as a massage it overcomes dryness and the tendency to wrinkle. Also takes the sting and soreness out of wind, tan and sun burn. Send for testimonials. Use Malvina Lotion and Ichthyol Soap with Malvina Cream to improve your complexion.

At all druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.  
Cream 50c, Lotion 50c, Soap 25c.  
PROF. I. HUBERT, Toledo, Ohio

## MANUSCRIPT

Fiction, narratives, travel; historical and scientific matter in prepared MSS., 25,000 words minimum, receives our careful consideration for BOOK issue. Readings absolutely necessary, no charge.

Roxburgh Pub. Co. (Inc.), 61 Court Street, Boston

### WAR SERVICE FOR WOMEN

has been given careful consideration by the Government.

### IF YOU WANT TO ENLIST

but don't know how, write to

THE INDEPENDENT WAR BUREAU  
119 West 40th Street New York City



and having called in to his assistance the Oxonian and the young officer, who were equally ripe for anything that should occasion romping and merriment, they had carried it into instant effect. The old housekeeper had been consulted; the antique clothes-presses and wardrobes rummaged, and made to yield up the relics of finery that had not seen the light for several generations; the younger part of the company had been privately convened from the parlor and hall, and the whole had been bedizened out, into a burlesque imitation of an antique mask.

Master Simon led the van, as "Ancient Christmas," quaintly appalled in a ruff, a short cloak, which had very much the aspect of one of the old housekeeper's petticoats, and a hat that might have served for a village steeple, and must indubitably have figured in the days of the Covenanters. From under this his nose curved boldly forth, flushed with a frost-bitten bloom, that seemed the very trophy of a December blast. He was accompanied by the blue-eyed romp, dished up as "Dame Mince Pie," in the venerable magnificence of a faded brocade, long stomacher, peaked hat and high-heeled shoes. The young officer appeared as Robin Hood, in a sporting dress of Kendal green, and a foraging cap with a gold tassel.

The fair Julia hung on his arm in a pretty rustic dress, as "Maid Marian." The rest of the train had been metamorphosed in various ways: the girls trussed up in the finery of the ancient belles of the Bracebridge line, and the striplings bewhiskered with burnt cork, and gravely clad in broad skirts, hanging sleeves, and full-bottomed wigs, to represent the character of Roast Beef, Plum Pudding, and other worthies celebrated in ancient maskings.

The irruption of his motley crew, with beat of drum, according to ancient custom, was the consummation of uproar and merriment. Master Simon covered himself with glory by the stateliness with which, as Ancient Christmas, he walked a minuet with the peerless, though giggling, Dame Mince Pie. It was followed by a dance of all the characters, which, from its medley of costumes, seemed as though the old family portraits had skipped down from their frames to join in the sport. Different centuries were figuring at cross hands and right and left; the dark ages were cutting pirouettes and rigadoons; and the days of Queen Bess jigging merrily down the middle, through a line of succeeding generations.

The worthy Squire contemplated these fantastic sports, and this resurrection of his old wardrobe, with the simple relish of childish delight. He stood chuckling and rubbing his hands, and scarcely hearing a word the parson said. It was inspiring to see wild-eyed frolic and warm-hearted hospitality breaking out from among the chills and glooms of winter, and old age throwing off his apathy, and catching once more the freshness of youthful enjoyment.

But enough of Christmas and its gambols. Methinks I hear the questions asked by my graver readers, "To what purpose is all this; how is the world to be made wiser by this talk?" Alas! is there not wisdom enough extant for the instruction of the world?

If, however, I can by any lucky chance, in these days of evil, rub out one wrinkle from the brow of care, or beguile the heavy heart of one moment of sorrow; if I can now and then penetrate through the gathering film of misanthropy, prompt a benevolent view of human nature, and make my reader more in good-humor with his fellow-beings and himself, surely, surely, I shall not then have written entirely in vain.

# OVER THERE



## To Win the War

Buy WAR SAVINGS STAMPS. Every stamp you buy brings comfort and cheer to our boys "Over There."

To encourage buying WAR SAVINGS STAMPS we will accept one \$5 WAR SAVINGS STAMP for a set of twelve

## American Hammered Piston Rings

for a Ford motor (regular price \$7.50) OR TWO \$5 WAR SAVINGS STAMPS for a set of twelve Rings for any other make car, truck or tractor (Regular price \$12 to \$18).

### Only One Set to a Customer This Offer Expires April 30th

Hundreds of Pierce-Arrow and White Trucks, ambulances and aeroplanes "OVER THERE" are equipped with the same wonder rings.

Thousands of trucks and cars are speeding up their work "OVER HERE" with the help of our rings. Buy piston rings NOW with WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

You help win the war, save money, increase your motor power 10 to 30%, save 25 to 50% gas, 50 to 75% oil, and minimize carbon and spark plug troubles.

All our dealers are co-operating with us in this great patriotic movement—they will accept WAR SAVINGS STAMPS in exchange for our rings—if they can't supply you, write direct to us.

### HAMMERED PISTON RING CO. OF AMERICA

Sales Dept. 209 Halsey Street

NEWARK, N. J.

Our Booklet "The Soul of the Motor" Free on Request.

Used also by Winton, Stutz, Stearns, Mercer, Lozier, Wright-Martin, and many others.

# OVER HERE

Save —  
Buy —  
for Victory



W.S.S.  
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS  
ISSUED BY THE  
UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT





# Stands Alone

Why is there no substitute for 3-in-One? Because this pure, highly-refined, non-gumming, non-acid oil has such an infinite variety of uses—and because it excels as a lubricant—as a cleaner and polisher—as a preventive of rust and tarnish.

Every home, city or country, has more than thirty important uses for 3-in-One. Every office, store, factory, garage, barn, tool-shed and outdoors has fifty other uses—all distinctly different. Try

## 3-in-One The Universal Oil

for lubricating all light mechanisms—lawn mowers, bicycles, sewing machines, typewriters, guns, fishing reels, automatic tools, locks, magnetos, Ford commutators, cream separators.

For cleaning and polishing fine furniture, pianos, desks, automobiles, golf clubs—all veneered and varnished surfaces.

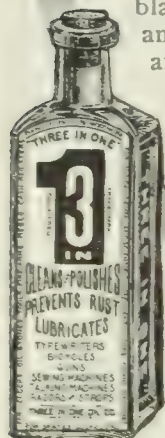
For preventing rust or tarnish on razor blades, nicked bathroom fixtures, stoves and ranges, tools, automobile springs—any metal surface.

3-in-One is sold at all stores in 50c, 25c and 15c (Small Size) bottles; also in the Handy Oil Can, 25c. *Dictionary of Uses* wrapped around each bottle.

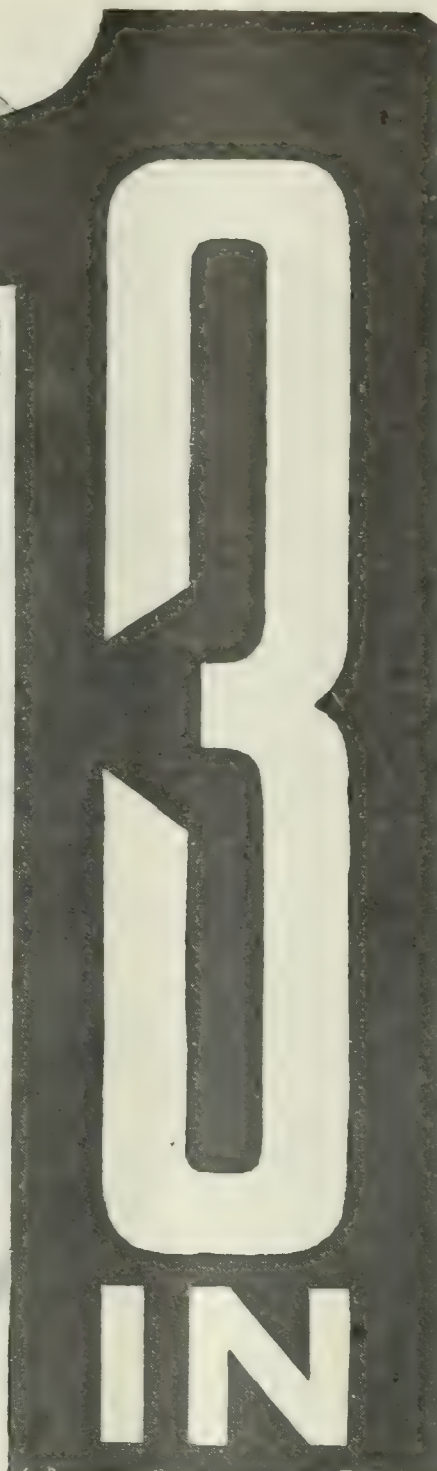
### FREE

Liberal sample of 3-in-One Oil and Dictionary of Uses. Write for them.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE



Three-in-One Oil Co.  
165 U.M. Broadway, New York



## THE LUCKY MEN IN CAMP

(Continued from page 75)

out after supper that they seldom wander far from their local huts, so that a good audience is to be found in each center. When I made my talks on the aims of the war, the men paid me as respectful attention as I have ever received anywhere, and on Sunday night when the service was principally religious there was as reverent a spirit manifest as in any church in the land. The Y. M. C. A. men tell me that the large auditorium that they have erected in each camp is not doing nearly as much good as the small neighborhood huts where the personal contact between the men and the secretaries is much closer.

All of which makes me wonder whether the Y. M. C. A.'s may not have hit upon a device which may revolutionize social conditions after the war, if adopted.

Never in my life have I come in contact with finer men than these Y. M. C. A. secretaries. By their cheerfulness, helpfulness, and manliness they are having an influence which will unquestionably raise the morale of our army.

These are but a few of the hurried impressions that I received from my tour of six American army camps. As one who for years has worked for the abolition of war and who firmly believes that Thomas Jefferson was guilty of no exaggeration when he said that "war is the greatest scourge of mankind," I wish to bear my testimony to the effect that the influences of these camps are overwhelmingly good, both morally, mentally and physically on the youth and young manhood of America, and that I could wish for no better training for my son than that he should honorably graduate from one of them.

## IF YOU ARE A JEW

(Continued from page 84)

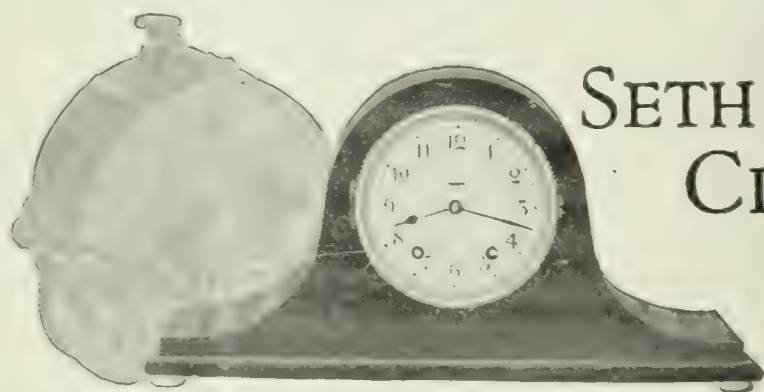
world to appoint a Jew as Ambassador to a foreign country. Oscar S. Straus, Henry Morgenthau and Abram I. Elkus were sent as our representatives to Turkey; Nelson Morris is today upholding our interests in Sweden against the attacks of the Kaiser and his crew.

Jews are regularly elected as representatives of our people. They hold offices of trust and of honor in every state in this land. No Jew has ever been asked to give up his faith or to deny the cause of his people because he sought advancement.

Finally, on numerous occasions, the President of the United States has given voice to his sympathy for the suffering Jews in all countries. Two years ago, he issued a proclamation setting aside January 27, 1916, officially as Jewish Relief Day. No other representative of a great country has done a thing commensurate with that.

The contrast between Germany and the United States is one that should make it absolutely clear on which side the sympathies of all liberals in this country, and in all countries where freedom of opportunity is still a principle for which men are willing to offer sacrifices, should lie. This is a matter in which the interests, not alone of Jews but of all freedom-loving people, are at stake. America stands for freedom and equality. Germany stands for repression, discrimination and the fostering of race hatred.

Bad as the position of the Jews was under the old régime in Russia, it will be a thousand times worse if German influence prevails. The issue is plain—which side will the liberals of the world take?



### THE DRUID

A fine dull-rubbed-finish mahogany case with Cathedral Bell striking hours and half hours. Seven jeweled watch escapement. Four-inch silvered dial and convex beveled glass. Seven inches high and thirteen and one-quarter inch base.

## The First Seth Thomas Clock Was Made In 1813

Out of the severest tests of time, Seth Thomas Clocks have emerged with an enviable record for honest, accurate, faithful performance. The very name, Seth Thomas, symbols today the spirit of dependable time-keeping service. The quiet efficiency of Seth Thomas movements is in harmony with the dignity and artistry of the casings.

Your jeweler will be pleased to show or procure for you the DRUID, pictured here, or any of the other clocks illustrated in our new catalog.

SETH THOMAS CLOCK COMPANY, NEW YORK



# THE TALK'S THE THING

(Continued from page 82)

one of these books, and then to turn to Dickens is like closing a grammar-book for Shakespeare. These recipes for writing need to emulate the oldtime English cookery recipe for jugged hare, which begins—"First catch your hare." Dickens has the hare, and can cook it how he will. Many of our moderns have only the accessories and the recipe, tho we are often pleased enough to partake of their dishes, to beguile a tedious journey or an hour of weariness.

Dickens is in all things extraordinarily prolific. He has no sense of husbanding his resources. Why should he, when he has never thought of their having a limit? He writes largely and freely, like a man that revels in writing, and is not self-conscious about it. He crowds his stage with characters, he weaves plot and counter-plot with gorgeous ease, fills his pages with incident and with his own wise and humorous comments and descriptions. Who does not remember inimitable touches, like that about Scrooge's house, which lost its way when it was a young house, playing hide-and-seek with all the other houses, and so had to stay in the little back court?

But where would Dickens' magic be without the constant talk of his creations? They are a sociable, talkative crowd: even the "villains," like Sairey Gamp and Quilp and Uriah Heep and Mr. Squeers and Pecksniff, reveal their characters in talk abundantly; and all Dickens' heroes are sociable and friendly young men. Everybody indeed, in Dickens' books can entertain us with their conversation by the hour—except his young women. Both Dickens and Thackeray struggled in vain with the problem of making live so psychologically unknown a problem as an ideally human young woman. Possibly no suitable young lady had ever conversed with them; at any rate, both struggled unhappily (one hopes) with the conviction that a young lady cannot be both clever and good.

To find live young women one must go to a woman writer of past days like Jane Austen, with her delicate dialog and fine characterization, or passionate Charlotte Brontë; or come on to the modern literary world, where woman has come to almost more than her own. Writers like H. G. Wells and Arnold Bennett have woven novels in which not only is the heroine the most interesting figure, but actually the one the story is about. Ann Veronica and Hilda Lessways are very much alive, if they are not the last word in womanhood even of our day; and their dialog is never dull. They talk simply and sincerely, and they are interested in life in a way that makes them both representative human beings and excellent companions. The whole impression is one of vital humanity, struggling, suffering, enjoying, failing and hoping even as we ourselves and the people round about us.

We read books for many reasons, of which recreation is the chief. For a book really to recreate us—to renew and invigorate and enliven us—it must bring us into contact with characters that, whatever their faults or their philosophy, have an essential nobility. We want to rise from a book more in love with life, more ready to be a friendly and social human creature, looking out for the good in our fellows, than we were when we sat down to it. These are the books that we want on our shelves to keep, books that, in a happy, human way, hold converse with the best that is in us. And for this the chief requisite, in books as out of them, is sincerity.

"Who touches this book, touches a man."

## LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. ENGINEERS

**F**ORESIGHT is one of the chief factors for success in any industrial undertaking. And foresight is but another name for *broad fundamental knowledge* based on experience.

Lockwood, Greene & Co. are architects and engineers whose leadership in the industrial field has come through this very experience.

The service which this organization offers includes *planning* any industrial project, *designing* the plant, and *superintending* the construction.

If you have in mind a new industrial development, or contemplate the enlargement or reshaping of an existing plant, it will be to your advantage to know what Lockwood, Greene & Co. have done.

Write our nearest office for "Building with Foresight." This new book will give you facts and examples of the diversified service of our organization.

### LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO., ENGINEERS

Boston, 60 Federal Street  
Atlanta, Healey Building

Chicago, 38 S. Dearborn Street  
New York, 101 Park Avenue

Canada—LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. OF CANADA, Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.

LYCOMING RUBBER CO., Williamsport, Pa.



Restful nights mean Resultful days—

**Faultless** since 1881  
Pajamas & Night Shirts  
"The NIGHTwear of a Nation!"

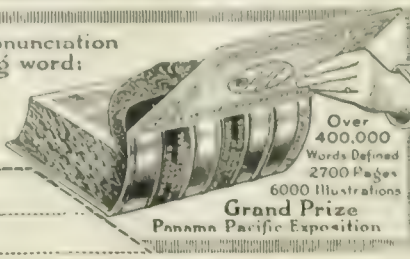
**WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY**

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Please send me specimen pages and FREE POCKET MAPS Per Independent

Whatever your question;—be it the pronunciation of a new term; the spelling of a puzzling word; the location of Nigeria, the meaning of tractor, white coal etc.—this New Creation contains a clear, accurate, final answer

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_





# SPRING BOOKS YOU WILL WANT TO READ

## Empey's "First Call"

A good Mason is a good man, we are told by our Masonic friends. If Sammy lives up to one half the do's and don'ts contained in *First Call*, a very average Sammy is a man with a goodness compared to which the best of men and Masons loom sinister and diabolic.

A full book on social etiquette, on cookery, on health, and even poker; with more than one reference to the ladies and how not to look upon them when they are red, is contained in this handbook for the unhappy rookie when he first gets "over there."

Many of these maxims his wise parents will have dinged into his ears for twenty odd years before he donned the khaki.

"Do not grumble, growl or grouse," many of us were told in that long ago when our play hours were shortened for our sins.

"If you must curry favor with somebody get in with the cook," is another maxim which every Sammy of them all learned long before he learned to read a primer, let alone "Guide Posts to Berlin," as the successor to "Over the Top" is described on the cover.

"Do not pester a 'non-com' with useless questions," has its paraphrase in the memory of us all. "Don't bother mama, she's busy," was the original form.

It is good to know so positively and pathetically that the "smokes" we send are a definite soul-need of Sammy's. The vignette of a wounded boy touches us, his stretcher-bearers unable to produce the smoke which might have made the stumbling march to the base hospital endurable. That night, too, he was dying. . . .

I told the nurse to look in my kit-bag. She found one, all out of shape—a Goldflake. In the morning the bed on my right was empty, and the nurses in the ward had red eyes. They had been crying.

Sammy is advised on the difference in international types.

Don't herald your arrival in Europe as a great event and say you've come over to win the war. Maybe English Tommy wonders why you happened to be so late. On the other hand, when a Frenchman shows his enthusiasm by kissing you, don't land on him but kiss him back.

The quickness, the daring, and uncountable necessary precautions which are essential for flier, bomber, trench raider, the man on the Listening Post make one a little dizzy. It is the taking for granted of so much that is not said which appals one—and a certain weariness with the way in which it is told.

Yet, there is one chapter which is a moving drama. It begins and ends "Thank God, the stretcher-bearers!" It is worth much to have read it; chapters where one wonders, pages where one doubts. It is worth vermin and poison gas and the poor pathetic trench feet which may be followed by court-martial for negligence.

The two armies on the western front are really nothing but two grindstones rubbing together. The one which wears away the first will be the vanquished.

In this grim friction is involved a vast

and hideous monotony—but in that friction, too, flash out like gems the sparks of human steadfastness and boyish courage. Perhaps that is the wherefore of those revolving, dreadful grindstones—the divine sparks which fly upward.

*First Call*, by A. G. Empey. Putnam. \$1.50.

## Dumb Heroes of War

SUSAN had tragic eyes, a kissable mouth and eloquent ears. She could dance to the pipers. She loved sugar, she led the oldest, proudest regiment in the British army.

If Susan had been a private, she wouldn't have had to fight her way into Ypres the day the Germans had turned loose their gas. But the company commanders had to ride madly to headquarters in Ypres for instructions, Susan, the pride of the Scotchmen, carried the command of D company. Her story is told by Lieutenant J. S. Smith, U. S. A., in *Over There and Back*.

Susan passed the troops, marching at the quick. She met families, running, crying to take other bent old people hobbling away, children, crying, toddling after the crowds. When she saw the city itself, the historic old city, she was terrified. It was a roaring mass of flames, gas-clouds, exploding shells that sent lurid flashes of red across the duller flames consuming the town. She saw things too horrible to

tell, things that made her snort in terror. Then she screamed and saw no more.

A flash, a blow from a hot brand that sank into her flesh and kept on burning. Then she started running. There was no hand on her bridle. She never knew when nor how her captain went. She only knew that when she looked appealingly at her soldier friends marching toward the burning city from which she had fled, they paid no heed to her. She was only a horse.

Susan says the war has taught her one thing. A brave man never abuses a dumb animal. Every captain who rode her was gentle and kind. Some of them hurt her back by bobbing all over the saddle, but she was patient with them and helped them while they learned to ride. Sometimes it was hard and strained her temper, but she bore it and never complained. She is one of the heroes of the war.

One of the heroes, I say, because there are thousands like her; dumb animals doing their work faithfully and well. They cannot comprehend it all, but they go on willingly and uncomplainingly and dying.

It was three months before she returned to her regiment. She is one of the few who have fought straight thru the war, from the first day till the last.

*Over There and Back*, by J. S. Smith. E. P. Dutton. \$1.50.

## Naval Power in the War

THERE are three men who will never be admirals. They are the one who tells his wife his client's secrets, the one who asks her what she did with his hat, the one who fails to recognize a psychological moment at first sight. For the three cornerstones to naval success are: secrecy, precision, foresight. Whatever forces control ultimately, temporary outcomes depend upon man's fallibility. Somebody tells, somebody sleeps, somebody slips.

Tolerantly, impersonally, with no intention to emphasize this fact, Charles Clifford Gill, in *Naval Power in the War*, cites one instance after another of little things that are every hour deciding the crises which make up today's titanic struggle in Europe:

If, for instance, the British admiral had postponed the engagement off Coronel till morning, when he could have been reinforced with his heaviest battleship and natural advantages, instead of making the gallant but fateful decision, "I am going to attack the enemy now," when wind, light and battle power favored the Germans, Coronel might have been a British victory.

Such are only pin-points on the whole map of the war, as they are in the book.

*Naval Power in the War*, in detail and in larger aspect, is a scientific explanation for the lay mind, by a lieutenant commander in the American navy, of past events, present lessons, future hopes.

Sea power, tho exerted behind the scenes, is more effective than land power. Power on sea surfaces is more effective than submarine power. The Allies control the surface of the seas. Therein lies our strength.

It was the pressure of naval power which compelled Germany as a last hope to undertake her lawless submarine campaign against commerce. It is the ability of the naval power of the United States to check the submarine menace in the Atlantic which has made the money, food and man-power of America transported overseas, a decisive factor of the war.

Naval power dominates the situation. Unless there is an overwhelming discrepancy, the armies of the belligerent denied the sea will surely weaken and be overcome by the armies fed and equipt and supported by means of ocean traffic.

*Naval Power in the War*, by C. C. Gill. Doran. \$1.25.

## Women Winning the War

ONE of the rich fruits of the Great War is the genuine emancipation of woman coupled with the significant part she is playing in war work. She is realizing herself—to be bigger and finer and stronger. Social barriers have broken down and the free spirit of comradeship, fair play and coöperation asserts itself.



A detachment of London police women starting on duty



The most comprehensive and readable account of the work of women and the tremendous significance it bears to the future that has come to us is *Women and War Work*, by Helen Fraser, an official of the British Treasury now lecturing in America. She cites the spirit of loyalty in the words of Dr. Elsie Inglis, who before her death was told:

"You did magnificently." With all her wonted assurance and with a touch of pride she answered, "My unit did magnificently."

In the chapter *Organization and Its Pitfalls* she holds that the motivating spirit is stronger than organization:

There are people who declare that the winning of this war depends on organization alone. That is palpably untrue. Good organization can do much. The greatest thing in all organizations is the living flame that makes grouping real is the selfless spirit of service that the fighting man possesses and that is beyond all words of praise.

Miss Fraser adequately proves her statement that:

The spirit of women in this greatest of world struggles cannot, in its essence, be differentiated from the spirit of men.

She takes us into every field that woman has entered—munitions, hospitals, police—into her successful and untiring efforts to conserve and construct. No one can read this book without acknowledging the pre-eminent services of Englishwomen leaders in resolutely grappling with and solving the war problems especially affecting their sex.

*Women and War Work*, by Helen Fraser. G. Arnold Shaw Co., \$1.50.

## Heart of German Intrigue

THIS book reads like a novel—and a very lively novel at that. The individual element is always to the fore. The persons who have had greatness thrust upon them by birth or circumstance which they were unsuited to bear in an epoch of unparalleled turbulence, are introduced to us as living human beings, whom we can blame but pity, criticize but perforce, on the whole, forgive. It is the blundering and disingenuousness of governments, as set forth in this amazing narrative of contemporary history, that make our hearts burn within us. And there is not one of the governments concerned which emerges from the author's examination into the problem of Greece and the Balkans with flying colors. The extraordinary facts displayed—and they have the ring of truth—are yet one more overwhelming indictment of secret diplomacy, leading to a lack of candor and common honor in dealings between nations which the most ordinary standards of modern morality would condemn between individuals:

We were not against (Mr. Venizelos's) policy—we were against the attitude of the Allies. We were asking for a fair deal, and it was denied us. And since they would not give us our chance, we listened to Germany. Afterwards, when the Allies refused even to guarantee our territorial integrity "because that would discourage Bulgaria," as they explained, we started our own propaganda among the people to turn them against the Entente. What else could we do? The group of nations with whom Greece's sympathies naturally lay were willing to sacrifice us to Russia, to Italy, to Bulgaria." What General Dousmanis said was in the main true.

I do not believe that any of the big men around the King were bribed by Germany. . . . I wondered whether the Greek Royalists would have committed their treachery had the rights of little nations been considered in the last hundred years. The man before me, and his accomplices, thought that they were amply justified in all they did, to safeguard the future of their little nation from the intrigues of strong and powerful nations.

America is influenced by none of the reasons which caused the others to cripple Greece; it is to our interest, as well as to others to do them justice. . . . For our own sake, for democracy's sake, for God's sake, let us help Greece.

All that is needed is bread, equipment, and friendliness.

## Appletons' Books of the Hour

The first complete account of the American army's part in the war from the time of its arrival in France until it entered the trenches.

### THE A. E. F. By HEYWOOD BROWN

The landing of America's first contingent of soldiers, their triumphant march through Paris, their amusing difficulties with a strange language in a foreign country, the work of the various branches of the army, the Americans in training, their first days in the trenches—Mr. Brown tells you about all these in an unusual book, humorous and pathetic, gripping and inspiring, always wholly American. \$1.50 net.

### Under Four Flags for France To Bagdad With the British

By GEORGE CLARKE MUSGRAVE

The only complete account of forty months of war on the Western front, written from the viewpoint of the men who have planned and directed all the great battles. It is a big human interest story besides. With many illustrations and maps. \$2.00 net.

By ARTHUR T. CLARK

The thrilling story of the war fought amid the drifting sands and burning suns of Mesopotamia. A full account of the drives against Bagdad, and their effect upon the great war as a whole.

Illustrated. \$1.50 net.

### OUT THERE By CHARLES W. WHITEHAIR

The man who every day, holds thousands of Americans spellbound with his thrilling war lectures has at last put his experiences in book form. "Out There" is a great human document telling what this famous Y. M. C. A. man saw during his three years on all the fronts.

Illustrated. \$1.50 net.

### Glorious Exploits of the Air

By EDGAR C. MIDDLETON

The most thrilling and unusual exploits of the aviators in the great war. \$1.35 net.

### From the Front An Anthology of Trench Poetry

Compiled by

LIEUT. C. E. ANDREWS, U. S. A.

Poems and verses written by the men in actual service—spirited, tender, humorous—revealing the very souls of brave men. \$1.00 net.

## AMERICAN WOMEN AND THE WORLD WAR

By IDA CLYDE CLARKE

All that women have done to help win the war, all that they can do, how the various organizations operate, what is expected of every woman—not a dry recital of facts, but a splendid human-interest story of a great work well done. \$2.00.

### Practical Gardening

By HUGH FINDLAY

How to make the garden anywhere yield abundantly in common or uncommon vegetables, berries and small fruits. A practical guidebook for the amateur gardener.

Illustrated. \$2.00 net.

### Wheatless and Meatless Days

By PAULINE D. PARTRIDGE and  
HESTER M. CONKLIN

Over 200 palatable easy-to-make recipes for wheatless and meatless days. They enable the housewife to "Hooverize" and economize without sacrificing quality or nourishment. \$1.25 net.

### The American Year Book

Edited by

FRANCIS G. WICKWARE

All that has happened during 1917 in every sphere of human activity is recorded and analyzed briefly and interestingly and arranged for instant reference. 900 pages, fully indexed. \$3.00 net.

### The Regulation of Railways

By SAMUEL O. DUNN

This particularly timely book reviews fully the policy which has been followed in the regulation of American railways. It discusses at length the vitally important question of "Government Regulation vs. Government Ownership." \$1.75 net.

### Principles of Ocean Transportation

By EMORY R. JOHNSON and GROVER G. HUEBNER

Includes all the principal changes that have occurred recently concerning ocean transportation. Illustrated 8vo. \$2.50 net.

### The Science and Practice of Photography

By JOHN R. ROEBUCK

Covers in detail both the general theory of photography and laboratory methods. Colored plates and other illustrations. \$2.00 net.

### Military Map Making and Reading

By LIEUT.-COL. J. M. HUTCHINSON and  
CAPTAIN A. J. MAC-ELROY

Simple, easy-to-follow instructions for making and reading military maps. 75c net.

FOR SALE AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

## THESE ARE APPLETON BOOKS

D. Appleton & Company, Publishers, New York





## When You Think Of Him —

SOMEWHERE "out there"—in training, on a battleship, or in France—do you try to imagine his surroundings? Do you wonder if he will come back the same good, true man that went away? Nothing can compensate for the loss of home environments and familiar associations. In his new life he will miss

the refining influence of his women folk. New temptations will confront him and he must find for himself a new set of pleasures.

You can see to it that these new pleasures are not demoralizing—you can make sure that sex may be a safeguard and not his undoing. You can make the home ties and the home influence stretch out to him wherever he may be—you can send him

## Personal Help for Men

By Prof. Thomas W. Shannon

This book will keep fresh in his mind memories of home—memories you want him to have—it will give him big thoughts—clean thoughts—and help to keep him morally and physically well. No more interesting, instructive and companionable book exists. Had it been written to order for "the man away from home", it could not better fulfill its purpose.

In this wonderful book, Prof. Shannon, who has spent a lifetime in the study of sex

and all its complicated problems, has lifted sex out of the mire and made it beautiful—and clean.

"Personal Help for Men", is not preachy—it is a series of heart to heart talks between a man and men. Prof. Shannon knows your soldier's surroundings and problems. Probably no man is better qualified to act as a guide, companion and friend to the man you miss. Send your soldier this book—he needs it—you want him to have it. He will be grateful to you.

**Read it yourself then send it to him.**

Send \$1.35 for "Personal Help for Men", cloth bound—Morocco Grain, \$1.90. 15 cents additional for postage. Read the book yourself. If you do not see that it will be priceless help to him, return it to us and we will send back your money. At least allow us to send you illustrated Table of Contents—free on request.

**THE S. A. MULLIKIN CO., Dept. 504 Marietta, Ohio**

### PERSONAL HELP SERIES

By Prof. T. W. Shannon, Mrs. Louise Frances Spaller, and other eminent authors.

Personal Help for the Married. Personal Help for Men. Personal Help for Boys.  
Personal Help for Parents. Personal Help for Young Women. Personal Help for Girls.

Any Volume of the Set; Cloth bound, \$1.35 net; Morocco Grain, \$1.90 net; 15c additional for postage

Demetra Vaka (Mrs. Kenneth Brown) has rendered a marvelous service not only to Greece, but to the world, by this adventure in the cause of justice. This is a book not only to read, but to keep for reference.

In the Heart of German Intrigue, by Demetra Vaka. Houghton Mifflin Co. \$2.00 net.

## Serbia Crucified

THIS is one of the grimmest and most vivid pictures of war in an invaded country that even the literature of this war has produced. It is a book to read once, and never entirely to forget. Its impression is deep, simple and indelible.

The author has a power of expression which gives us a glimpse into the soul of Serbia—passionate, naïve, brave, religious, vibrant with that sensitiveness to impressions which we call "the artistic temperament." With these gallant, lovable Serb companions we are taken into the most savage heart of the war zone, and see, hear, and feel things beyond human endurance. The one relieving touch is the author's idealism, which gives him not only hope but faith that out of this vortex of evil and horror good will finally have glorious resurrection:

For this is the fight of the people for democracy. For this is the only way of the future, for this is the only road to the final happiness of humanity. The Spirit of this century is fighting now with the whole of History from its creation.

That is the end. And for the means:

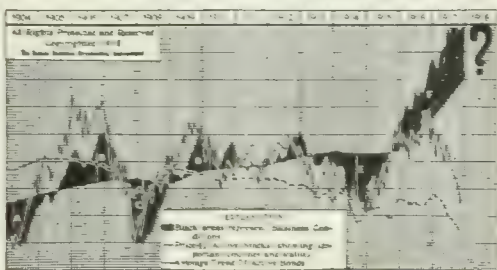
A swarm of shells flew over our trench. It was like a whirlwind of fire; it was as if the air had become a fluid in which stones, earth, trees, leaves, clothes, guns, parts of bodies, human flesh and blood boiled and mingled, splashing from all sides those who were yet alive. We were as in a great kettle of surging horror. Our ears felt as if hot oil had been poured into them; our mouths were dry, open, and full of dirt. Our minds were stunned. Everywhere sounded a tumult of breaking bones, crashing, cracking, splitting—indescribable disorder and dreadful horror. Then above the roar of bombs, rang out heart-rending screams, shrieks of agony, calls for help, and the groans of the dying.

The book is weakened by a certain disproportion in its close, but it is one which it behooves those of us who are in comfort and safety to read and mark and inwardly digest.

Serbia Crucified, by Milutin Krunich. Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.50.

## The Return of the Soldier

REBECCA WEST, who, it seems, lives in London and not in Rosmersholm.



### Is This A Good Time To Buy?

Will there be a spurt or a falling off? Babson Service tells you what to expect—reliably forecasts the long swings of the market.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

Particulars sent free.  
Write to Dept. 1-19 of

**Babson's Statistical Organization**  
Service Offices Wellesley Hills, Mass.  
Largest Organization of its Character in the World

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$2000 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710 \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.  
**PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.**

## CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.

The South Jersey Coast is delightful at this season. Chalfonte appeals to cultivated, interesting people seeking rest and recreation. Modern, 10-story, fireproof. Right on the beach and boardwalk. All sports and pastimes. Golf club privileges.  
*American Plan* *Always Open*

**THE LEEDS COMPANY**



It is best to make reservation ahead for Chalfonte. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.



Rebecca West



has hitherto been known by her dramatic criticism and similar articles in British and American reviews. *The Return of the Soldier* is the first work of fiction from her pen that we have read. To say that it is unusual is not enough; it is a perfect gem. The author writes like a philosopher of the James school but more like William than Henry. The psychological problem of the soldier's return to England from the battlefields of France with fifteen years wiped from his memory, is handled in a masterly way, but the book is more than a study in divided personality; it is a noble piece of literature. The soldier has forgotten his wife, but remembers Margaret, whom he had loved in his boyhood, a girl of humble station, but the finest character in the book. The luxury of the soldier's home to which he returns to mend, if he can, his broken life; a place of gracious spaces, of exquisite surroundings, of ordered seamliness, is in sharp contrast to the abode of Margaret:

Wealdstone is not, in its way, a bad place; it lies in the lap of open country, and at the end of every street rise the green hills of Harrow and the spires of Harrow School. But all the streets are long and red and freely articulated with railway arches, and factories spoil the sky-line with red, angular chimneys, and in front of the shops stood little women with backs ridged by cheap stays, who tapped their upper lips with their forefingers and made other feeble, doubtful gestures, as though they wanted to buy something and knew that if they did they would have to starve some other appetite. When we asked them the way they turned to us faces sour with thrift. *It was a town of people who could not do as they liked.*

And here Margaret lived in a long road of red-brick boxes, flecked here and there with the pink blur of almond blossom, which debouched in a flat field where green grass rose up rank through clay mold blacked by coal-dust from the railway.

Margaret's house "did not even have an almond-tree." But her personality was sounding thru her squalor "like a beautiful voice singing in a darkened room." Kitty, the forgotten wife, is a slight, unformed girl beside her, and the cousin, who tells the tale, an unhappy ghost. All three women love "the soldier," and the terror of his lapsed memory is a very real tragedy:

Indeed, grief is not the clear melancholy the young believe it. It is like a siege in a tropical city. The skin dries and the throat parches as tho one were living in the heat of the desert: water and wine taste warm in the mouth and food is of the substance of sand; one snarls at one's company; thoughts prick one thru sleep like mosquitos.

It is a temptation to quote many of the luminous sentences lavished on this brief story. The Freudian theme is presented delicately, with the restraint of fine art and deep feeling. The outcome is as natural as the coming of a gray dawn, after the mystery of darkness. The soul of man is a strange and lonely region peopled by many fancies; only a great joy or a sharp pain may dispel them.

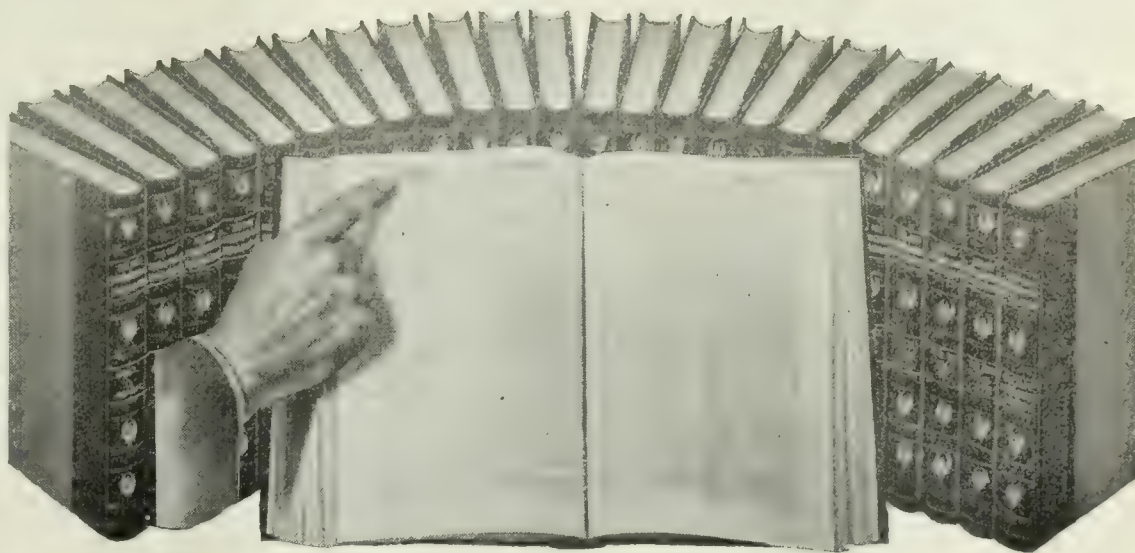
*The Return of the Soldier*, by Rebecca West. The Century Co. \$1.00.

## The Tree of Heaven

MAY SINCLAIR'S new novel, *The Tree of Heaven*, is one of the best novels of the year. It is the story of an English family, well-to-do, well educated, well bred, and of the life of that family as it is touched by the strong forces of modern civilization, by the woman's fight for suffrage and personal freedom, by the esthete's struggle for individual liberty in the pursuit of truth and beauty, by the several sorts of sexual emotion which modern men and women feel and seldom understand, and lastly, by the great war into whose spiritual turmoil we have all been cast.

The story begins in the garden of Anthony Harrison and his wife Frances, under the tree which Anthony calls an ash tree and Frances calls "the tree of

"It treats in fullest detail of Everything that can be Learned in Life"



NOTE this as an example of the clear, concise, comprehensive manner in which this work treats big subjects—75 pages in all upon this one topic, covering matters such as underlying causes, racial prejudices, social distinctions, national antagonisms, political rivalries and economical principles. Also the resultant developments of the War on the land, in the air, under the sea,—guns, bombs, shells, tanks, gases, ships, torpedoes, submarines, air-craft, etc. All down to the latest date.—a revised and completed volume to be given free to subscribers at the end of the war.

Today—Every Intelligent Man and Woman  
Should Have This Wonderful Work!

# THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA

Latest Edition, Revised, Amplified, Modernized

The purpose of this encyclopedia is to specialize, rather than to theorize,—to state facts and conditions rather than views and opinions,—to cover every angle of every subject impartially, authoritatively and exhaustively. It presents a résumé of the world's knowledge set forth in a manner that is usable, practicable and understandable,—of unimpeachable authenticity and unquestionable accuracy. Have this work in your library. Use it. Refer to it for the same reason that you send your children to school,—it is a form of higher education.

## EDITORS:

FRANK MOORE COLBY, M. A.

TALCOTT WILLIAMS, LL. D., L. H. D., Litt. D.

Assisted by 500 Collaborators and Editorial Specialists

## More Complete

This work comprises 24 volumes, embracing 20,000 pages, and covering 80,000 subjects, with pronunciations, derivatives, cross references, relevant bibliography and a great profusion of maps, charts, diagrams and engravings in colors, together with much miscellany heretofore overlooked. So simple in arrangement that any subject may be found as readily as a word in the dictionary.

## More Modern

There is no other way, or from no other group of reference books is it possible to have so clearly classified, so comprehensive and so recently collated the vast volumes of authoritative facts and data that come to you in the New International Encyclopedia. If you would be informed and educated—if you would check yourself up to date upon any topic, any subject in which you may be interested for personal or business reasons, the possession of this thoroughly revised set of most interesting volumes is a distinct essential to your purpose. You need the New International Encyclopedia whenever you stand in need of information or explanation upon any point about which there may be any doubt or uncertainty in your mind. To have it in your

library is to have right at your elbow the latest positive fixed knowledge of the day set down in its concise, most intelligible and most thoroughly modern form.

## Reading Course

Are you interested in some special subject? Would you like to plan a course of systematic study? There is a special volume in this work devoted wholly to Courses of Reading and Study, with index, chapteral heads, biographical lists, and complete instructions for covering the matter from elementary principles to specialized treatments. A feature much prized by young and old,—a distinct advantage peculiar to The New International.

## Prize Questions

This is not merely a set of books to put in the corner and gather dust! The owners learn to use it and know it and prize it! To stimulate interest and encourage research, we mail to each subscriber each month a list of prize questions. Correct answers (gathered from the encyclopedia) entitle the subscriber to any \$1.25 book selected from the catalogue of Dodd, Mead & Company. Another reason for preferring The New International.

DODD, MEAD & CO., INC., NEW YORK CITY

—Mail this Coupon Today—

Ind. 4-18

Write for particulars about this great work. We will also forward Free 80-page Illustrated Book telling about the New Knowledge. Be alert,—be informed,—send this coupon—TODAY!  
Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
Bus. Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



# LIPPINCOTT BOOKS

Secretary of War BAKER and  
Secretary of the Navy DANIELS

in letters to the Artist  
Praised and Endorsed

## Joseph Pennell's Pictures of War Work in America

35 plates. Lithograph on cover. \$2.00 net.  
Reproductions of a series of lithographs of  
Munition Works, Shipyards, etc., made by him  
with the permission and authority of the U. S.  
Government. With Notes and an Introduction  
by the artist. This book is truly an art master-  
piece and those who are not fortunate enough  
to secure the original lithographs will prize these  
splendid reproductions.

By the Author of the Very Popular  
"HOW TO LIVE AT THE FRONT"

### Over Here

By HECTOR MACQUARRIE

Price, \$1.35 net.

Serious and sprightly comments on America  
by a British Officer. This highly spiced, divert-  
ing volume of snapshots of America, is a species  
of camouflage on the part of a British officer  
for a desire to interpret America to his fellow-  
countrymen; he confesses also to "a definite  
hope that I shall succeed just a little in helping  
to cement a strong friendship between the two  
great nations."

### What Did We Get For \$25,000,000?

#### The Virgin Islands

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS and the BRITISH ISLANDS  
By THEODORE DE BOOY and JOHN T. FARIS

Price, \$3.00 net.

Describes everything one would wish to know  
about these Islands, which were formerly the  
Danish West Indies and recently purchased by  
our Government. Special features: Five magnifi-  
cent maps made especially for this volume; over  
100 original photographs; hints and suggestions  
to investors; complete information for travellers;  
entertaining sketches and stories of the history  
and romance of the Islands.

### Over the Threshold of War

Personal Experiences of the Great European Conflict  
By NEVIL MONROE HOPKINS, Ph.D., Major,  
Ordnance Reserve Corps, United States Army.  
66 illustrations. Many from snapshots by the  
author. Drawings, documents and colored  
proclamations. Tentative price, \$5.00 net.

Written in a charming narrative style from a  
truly remarkable diary of the first few months  
of the great World War, taking the reader into  
the feverish atmosphere of England, Germany,  
Russia, France and Belgium, and back into  
Germany again during the dark days of the  
gathering war clouds, and in the early months  
of the crash which followed. . . . The proceeds  
from the sale of this book will be donated by  
the author to the fund of the Belgian Scholar-  
ship Committee, of which he is Chairman.

### Training for the Street Railway Business

By C. B. FAIRCHILD, Jr. Prepared under the  
supervision of T. E. Mitten, President of the  
Philadelphia Rapid Transit.

Illustrated. \$1.25 net.

In size and importance the street railway busi-  
ness is immense. It gives opportunities of  
employment to mechanical and electrical engi-  
neers, executives, draftsmen and many other  
workers. Mr. Fairchild presents the organiza-  
tion, the channels of advancement, the oppor-  
tunities to use one's talents, and the needs for  
men.

### The War and the Bagdad Railway

By MORRIS JASTROW, Jr., Ph.D., LL.D.  
14 illustrations and a map. Cloth, \$1.50 net.

In the words of President Wilson, the Bag-  
dad Railway is "the heart of the matter" of  
the present conflict. This is a war book of the  
utmost importance by an authority on Eastern  
civilization. It is the story of Asia Minor and  
its relation to the present conflict. Serious  
students of the problems of the war will find  
in it a complete survey of the situation in the  
Near East.

### Leadership and Military Training

By LT.-COL. L. C. ANDREWS

Cloth, \$1.00 net. Limp leather, \$2.00 net.

This new book, by the author of the great  
success, "Fundamentals of Military Service," is  
practically the only American work on the sub-  
ject. The United States army requires thousands  
of officers. Every fifth man will be a leader  
and every one of them will wish to secure and  
will prize this practical book of instruction.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO. PUBLISHERS  
PHILADELPHIA

Heaven." Anthony Harrison is complacent  
in the success of the lumber business.  
Frances is complacent in the possession of  
healthy, beautiful, clever children.

At the bottom of her mind was the convic-  
tion (profound because unconscious) that the  
affairs of the nation were not to be compared  
for interest with her own affairs.

Michael, her eldest son, was tempera-  
mental even as a boy, and had a strong  
predilection for the study of languages and  
a keen dislike for crowds and collective  
emotion. When he was sent to boarding  
school the routine tempted him to suicide  
altho the school was a good one and he was  
not unpopular with other boys. His letters  
to his family constitute one of the most  
interesting chapters in the book. Says  
Michael, commenting on school:

That's the beastly thing about this place,  
you're expected to do everything when the other  
fellows are doing it, whether you want to or  
not. . . . What I mean is it's as if their beastly  
minds kept on leaking into yours till you're all  
mixt up with them. You've got to swot every  
blessed thing the other fellows swot even if  
you can't do it, and whether it's going to be  
any good to you or not. Daddy might remember  
that it's Nicky who likes mathematics, not me.  
There are things I want to do. I want to know  
Greek and Latin and French and German and  
Italian and Spanish and Old French and Rus-  
sian and Chinese and Japanese and Provençal  
and every blessed language that has or has had  
a literature. . . . They waste your time as if it  
was theirs, not yours. How do you know I shan't  
be dead in ten or fifteen years' time. It's enough  
to make me.

Michael becomes a poet of the modern  
radical school and publishes several books  
before he goes into the Great War. . . .

Nicholas, the second son, is a plucky,  
chivalrous, light-hearted soldier from baby-  
hood. Intensely interested in mathematics  
and invention he looks forward all his life  
to a place in the army. Unfortunately his  
chivalry gets him into serious difficulties.  
The silly wife of a college professor falls  
in love with him, and, without being in the  
least to blame, he is "sent down." Then be-  
cause he is chivalrous, he makes his second  
mistake and marries an inferior woman  
of the modern individualist type because he  
learns that, as a result of her "free" life she  
is expecting a child. She does not repay  
his chivalry by setting any bounds to her  
"freedom" and therefore, before long,  
Nicky's home is broken up and he is finally  
allowed to win the woman he had always  
loved consciously or unconsciously, and to  
perfect his invention and know a few days  
of happiness before he also goes into the  
Great War. . . .

Dorothy Harrison, the only daughter, is  
an intellectual, a woman clear-eyed and  
fearlessly logical, capable of renunciation  
and achievement. Like most young women  
who are intellectual she is a radical, but  
she is not sentimental about it, and she has  
more poise than most of her radical asso-  
ciates.

Other lives are described and other per-  
sonalities enter into the story, but these  
three, Michael, Nicholas and Dorothy,  
dominate. And in the end we find Anthony  
and Frances together under the ash tree,  
the tree of Heaven, feeling that their own  
affairs do not count at all in comparison  
with the importance of the affairs of the  
nation. Their letters from their sons at  
the front are well worth reading. Here are  
quotations from one of Michael's. It tells  
how a man feels when he is charging "over  
the top":

It isn't excitement; you're not excited. It isn't  
a tingling of your nerves; they don't tingle. It's  
all curiously quiet and steady. . . . Your body  
and its nerves aren't in it at all. . . . Your  
body may be moving violently, with other bodies  
moving violently around it, but you're still. . . .  
But suppose it is your nerves. Why should they  
tingle at just that particular moment, the mo-  
ment that makes animals afraid? Why should  
you be so extraordinarily happy? Why should  
the moment of extreme danger be always the  
"exquisite" moment? Why not the moment of  
safety? Doesn't it look as if danger were the

## Superior

is the word that best describes  
this NEW dictionary.

## WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE

THIRD EDITION of the Merriam Series.  
Largest abridgment of the

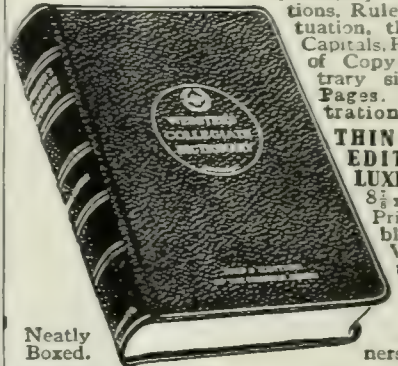
### NEW INTERNATIONAL

"The One Supreme Authority"

Superior to all other Abridgments in  
Vocabulary, 100,000 Entries. Synonyms.  
None other so full. Guide to Pronuncia-  
tion. It alone gives rules for Latin and  
Spanish. Rules for Spelling difficult words,  
plurals, etc.

### Rich Supplemental Vocabularies:

A Glossary of Scottish Words. A Vocabulary  
of Rimes. Christian Names of Men & Women.  
Foreign Words and Phrases, showing the mean-  
ing and pronunciation. Aids to Literary Workers  
consisting of Abbrevia-  
tions, Rules for Punc-  
tuation, the Use of  
Capitals, Preparation  
of Copy and Arbi-  
trary signs. 1248  
Pages. 1700 Illus-  
trations.



THIN-PAPER  
EDITION DE  
LUXE. Size 6x  
8 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches.  
Printed on bi-  
ble paper.  
Very at-  
tractively  
bound—  
flexible  
boards,  
round cor-  
ners. Indexed.

Neatly  
Boxed.

Art Canvas, dark blue, marble edge. . . . \$3.50  
Seal, dark brown, gilt edge. . . . \$5.00  
Red Levant Morocco, gilt edge. . . . 6.00  
Guaranteed as represented or money returned

Order from your bookseller, or direct of

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers,  
(IND.) Springfield, Mass.

Are You Reading

## The Woman Citizen ?

## The Woman's National Political Weekly

### Its Editorials

interpret the political situa-  
tion.

### Its News Columns

present a survey of the suf-  
frage news of the country and  
of the world.

### Women's Experiences

in unusual callings are de-  
scribed.

The Woman's Land  
Army of America and  
The Women's Oversea  
Hospitals are specially  
reported in its pages.

52 Numbers

\$1.00

### The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York



point of contact with reality, and death the closest point? You're thru. Actually you lay hold on eternal life, and you know it.

*The Tree of Heaven*, by May Sinclair. The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

## A Flying Fighter

REMOTE as we are from the war center, it is incumbent upon us Americans to get as much in touch with realities "over there" as we can by reading every book we can lay hands on that gives us any scraps of authentic information—if possible at first hand. As a description of what it is like to fight in the air, the book is a good one to place in the hands of embryo airmen:

When the (German) balloon was up about half way, Randie took a dive from his hiding place and made straight for it, and then pulled the plugs to release the bombs. The two Huns in the captive balloon saw it coming, but there was nothing that they could do. Randie was upon them before they knew it, and as soon as the bombs hit they both jumped. It is not the prettiest sight in the world to see two men jump out of a balloon at four thousand feet from the ground. . . . The parachute of one of the men opened after a fall of five hundred feet or so. That stopped his rapid progress through the air and he descended safely enough. But the parachute of the other Hun never opened at all and he looked like a weighted rat as he sailed earthward. A speck of dust showed where he hit. He was only a Hun, but he was game, and old Randie afterwards told me that he felt sorry for him. And Randie knew; he was an old timer, and game to the core.

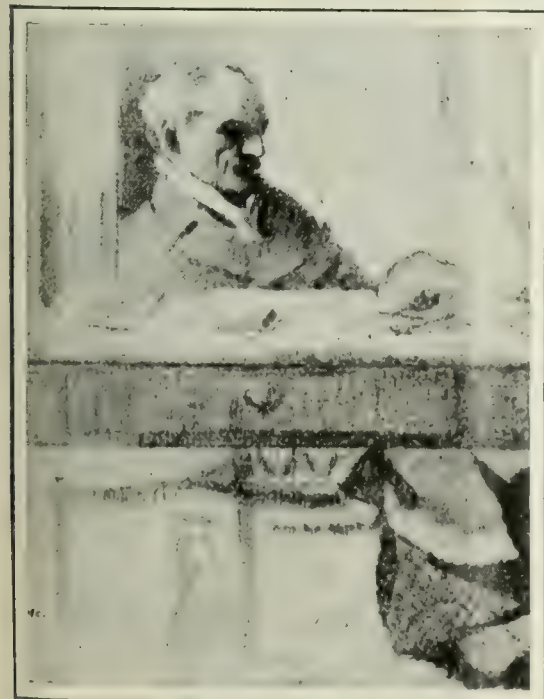
Lieutenant Roberts is not troubled about war aims or wide views. But he is quite frank. He went into the army for excitement, and he found it.

*A Flying Fighter*, by Lieut. E. M. Roberts, F. F. C. Harper and Bros., \$1.50.

## Heroes of Iceland

MAURICE HEWLETT has made another tale out of the sagas of Iceland. In his introduction, he tells what he is trying to do:

I don't forget that a "saga" is history, and that these sagas in particular furnish an account of the first discovery of America, no less a thing. Nevertheless, while I have been scrupulous in leaving the related facts as I found them, I have not hesitated to dwell upon the humanity in the tales, and to develop that as seemed fitting. . . . Where heroism has been so shown on all sides of us in these three dreadful years, it is no longer possible to pick and choose heroic nations. One might otherwise have said that no such heroes were ever given to the world as the heroes of Iceland. That they are not accepted as such on all hands is no fault of the literature which presents them; for that literature, like all great art, makes demands upon its readers. It hands over the key, but if the lock is stiff it will not give you oil for the wards. That you must find for yourself. Oil for the wards is all I can pretend to here; and if I may say that I have humanized a tale of endur-



Maurice Hewlett



# GOOD BOOKS

WHILE spring still lingers on its way there is ample time to find pleasure and intellectual profit in the genial philosophy, the kindly humor, the stimulating fiction of the printed page. A catalog of THE ABINGDON PRESS will help you choose the most select of its recent publications. Here are a few of them.

### GIANT HOURS WITH POET-PREACHERS

By WILLIAM L. STIDGER

Brief, suggestive and inspirational studies of nine modern poets—four American and five English. The author's purpose is to interest his readers in those of whom he writes and in their ethical and spiritual messages. Mr. Stidger writes *con amore*. He knows and loves these Poet-Preachers, and would have others know and love them too. A book wholesome and tonic in quality.

12mo. 129 pages. Cloth, gold top.  
Net, \$1.00, postpaid.

### THE PSALMS AND OTHER SACRED WRITINGS

Their Origin, Contents, and Significance

By FREDERICK CARL EISELEN

A finely balanced and very valuable discussion, with all sides of the question stated, and the various schools of thought fairly and equitably represented. The book will be warmly welcomed by those who would understand the circumstances in which these books were written, their underlying theme and content, and their spiritual message.

Crown 8vo. 348 pages. Cloth.  
Net, \$1.75, postpaid.

### THE CONFESSIONS OF A BROWNING LOVER

By JOHN WALKER POWELL

A fine interpretation of the message of Browning to our time. Believing that Browning is primarily an artist, the author holds that both by intuition and inspiration he is a philosopher and a theologian and that his teachings are of the highest order. Agnosticism and materialism are met and answered. Dr. Powell's chapter on Immortality is unusually helpful.

Crown 8vo. 248 pages. Cloth.  
Net, \$1.00, postpaid.

### THE MAYFLOWER PILGRIMS

By EDMUND JAMES CARPENTER

DR. CARPENTER has given a popular and highly interesting account of early New England days. True to history, the rugged and heroic life of the Pilgrims takes new beauty and power under the author's skilful handling. In view of the Tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims, this volume is most timely and will surely help to an understanding of the spirit and purpose of the sturdy pioneers to whom the nation owes so much.

12mo. Illustrated. 256 pages. Cloth.  
Net, \$1.50, postpaid.

### THE OTHER SIDE OF THE HILL AND HOME AGAIN

By F. W. BOREHAM

A most suggestible person is this Tasmanian essayist. To him every event and object is suggestive; wherever his glance strikes it ricochets to something else. For suggestive, original and striking ideas and putting of ideas there is nothing better than *The Other Side of the Hill*.

12mo. Cloth. 274 pages. Net, \$1.25, postpaid.

### OUR BACKDOOR NEIGHBORS

By FRANK C. PELLETT

Charming, intimate, and true to life are these descriptions, for the author has lived in close proximity to birds and animals, and shares their secrets. The stories he tells are vivid and fascinating, and many unusual photographs add to the value of this unique nature book.

Crown 8vo. Illustrated. 210 pages.  
Cloth, gold top. Net, \$1.50, postpaid.

NEW YORK THE ABINGDON PRESS CINCINNATI  
CHICAGO BOSTON PITTSBURGH DETROIT KANSAS CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

## Did You Borrow This Copy?

Or Did You Buy It on the News Stand? Haven't You  
Become a Regular Subscriber Yet

Use the war coupon below and be convinced that a paid-in-advance subscription is best.

### THE INDEPENDENT

"The Most Satisfactory War Journal in America"

GREAT WAR TIME OFFER—TWO DOLLAR VALUE FOR ONE DOLLAR  
THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th Street, New York

I am enclosing a dollar bill (sent at your risk) for a TWENTY WEEKS' subscription at only five cents per copy—just one-half the regular price.

Name ..... Address ..... I 4-13-18



NEW BOOKS  
AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

*The Sky Pilot of the Trenches*  
**THE SOUL OF THE SOLDIER** Chaplain Tiplady's

new book tells an astonishing story, one in which the very foundations of existence seem temporarily uprooted, and the world turned upside-down. Yet never in the telling does he lose the unswerving faith and cheering optimism which formed the prevailing note of *THE CROSS AT THE FRONT*. Net \$1.25.

*With Photographs of Affidavits, Diaries, etc.*  
**GERMAN ATROCITIES** Newell Dwight Hillis

brought back from the Western Front the results of his personal investigations and the truth is stirring America. Col. Roosevelt predicts that when the conditions described by this witness are known they will "wake up every man and woman." Net \$1.00.

*What an American War Correspondent Saw*  
**FACING THE HINDENBURG LINE** Burris A. Jenkins

was an American war correspondent in France. "He had unique advantages at the Western Front given to few men. He has ability and descriptive powers—result is a thrillingly interesting book, well worth while."—*N. Y. Times*. Net \$1.25.

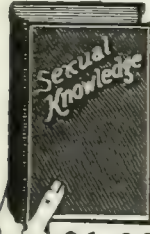
*The Book Sec'y Newton D. Baker Commends*  
**THE NEW SPIRIT OF THE NEW ARMY** Jos. H. Odell's

book is commended by Secretary of War Baker, who says: "When the war is over and the men and women of America have had an opportunity to obtain a perspective on its conduct and results, there will be an adequate appreciation of Dr. Odell's statement." Net 75c.

*Fifth Edition*  
**THE CROSS AT THE FRONT** Chaplain Tiplady's Winning Book. \$1.00 Net.

**Fleming H. Revell Company**  
New York: 158 Fifth Ave. Chicago: 17 N. Wabash Ave.

**HIGH CLASS ASSISTANCE** for writers, speakers, club-women, debaters.  
Outlines, briefs, research. Reasonable rates. BUREAU OF RESEARCH, 318 East 5th Street, New Albany, Ind.



**SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE**  
ILLUSTRATED  
By WINFIELD SCOTT HALL, M.D., Ph.D.  
**SEX FACTS MADE PLAIN**  
What every young man and  
Every young woman should know  
What every young husband and  
Every young wife should know  
What every parent should know  
Cloth binding—320 pages—many illustrations  
Table of contents & commendations on request

**\$1.00**  
Postpaid  
Mailed in plain wrapper

AMERICAN PUB. CO., 458 Winstoa Bldg., Philadelphia

**IF YOU ARE EVER GOING TO BUILD**



**The Touchstone Can Save You Money**  
Hundreds of home builders have used Touchstone House plans and put the money saved on architect's fees in better materials. You owe it to yourself to see some Touchstone House Plans before you even plan to build. The Touchstone Booklet contains the drawings and plans of fourteen Touchstone Houses.  
Send \$1.00 today for The Touchstone Booklet and the next four numbers of THE TOUCHSTONE MAGAZINE, which is edited by Mary Fanton R. ...  
The working blue prints of any house described are yours free with a full year's subscription.

**THE TOUCHSTONE**  
Room 2 118 East 4th Street New York City



Jack London

ance, and clothed demigods and shadows in flesh and blood, I shall feel that I have done useful work, and bear charges of vulgarization with a philosophy which assures me that the two terms are much of a muchness . . . So much apology I feel moved to offer for having put down Exploration from the chief place in the tale, and put up a wife and mother.

Mr. Hewlett has done what he set out to do passing well.

*Gudrid the Fair*, by Maurice Hewlett, Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.35.

A Crusader's Book

JACK LONDON left behind him a story of a dog that ought to be for the unhumanly cruel business of training animals for exhibition purposes what "Black Beauty" was in the allied field of cruelty to horses. It is a crusader's book and deliberately so. Mr. London, in his introduction, proposes a plan to his readers:

Not one-tenth of one per cent of us will join any organization for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and by our words and acts and contributions work to prevent the perpetration of cruelties on animals. This is a weakness of our own human nature. We must recognize it as we recognize heat and cold, the opaqueness of the non-transparent, and the everlasting down-pull of gravity. And still for us, for the ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent of us, under the easy circumstance of our own weakness, remains another way most easily to express ourselves for the purpose of eliminating from the world the cruelty that is practised by some few of us, for the entertainment of the rest of us, on the trained animals, who, after all, are only lesser animals than we on the round world's surface. It is so easy. We will not have to think of dues or corresponding secretaries. We will not have to think of anything, save when, in any theatre or place of entertainment, a trained-animal turn is presented before us. Then, without premeditation, we may express our disapproval of such a turn by getting up from our seats and leaving the theatre for a promenade and a breath of fresh air outside, coming back, when the turn is over, to enjoy the rest of the program. All we have to do is just that to eliminate the trained-animal turn from all public places of entertainment. Show the management that such turns are unpopular, and in a day, in an instant, the management will cease catering such turns to its audience.

Incidentally, it is an absorbing story, much of which will delight every dog-lover that reads it, even tho the rest of it wrings his heart.

*Michael, Brother of Jerry*, by Jack London. Macmillan. \$1.50.

Verse A-Plenty

IT is the genius of the present generation in English verse to write naively and frankly. The struggle for sincerity creates the history of our poetry; it is the resurgent devotion to reality of thought and emotion that brings English poets back to splendor again and again. The fact that in a period such as ours frankness becomes vulgarly popular and small men and women

Right is Might

The Christian Science Monitor—the one great international daily newspaper, stands squarely on the platform that "right is might."

Fearless in the presentation of facts as they are, progressive in all that it advocates, universal in its appeal, and absolutely truthful, the Monitor is recognized as an authority on affairs to which it gives its attention.

It is an important channel through which to obtain reliable information of the activities that are today shaping the social, business and political life of tomorrow.

The Monitor aids the individual to lift thought from the limits of personal considerations to the greater responsibilities to country and fellow men.

The Christian Science Monitor, at 3c a copy, is on general sale throughout the world at news stands, hotels and Christian Science reading-rooms. A monthly trial subscription by mail anywhere in the world for 75c, a sample copy on request.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON U. S. A.  
Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

**EFFICIENT APPLIANCES**  
SAVE LABOR, TIME, AND EXPENSE  
Our free Check List may help you unexpectedly. Write for it.  
**INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE**  
119 West 40th Street New York City

In Our First  
Year of War  
By Woodrow Wilson

That the public desires to possess in permanent form these important State papers is proved by the success of "Why We Are At War," and by the many requests which have come to us for a war volume of the President's messages which have appeared since the earlier book was published. The book opens with the second inaugural address and contains the President's messages and addresses in the first calendar year of the war, including the latest, "The Terms of Peace."

Portrait. \$1.00 net.

**HARPER & BROTHERS**  
Established 1817.



parade ostentatiously down its trail to the strains of fantastic music and no music at all must not be allowed to dim the bigger fact that other men and women are making poetry that is simple, uncluttered, open-hearted—more so than for a long time past.

It is the earthy quality of Mr. Masfield's words, the frankness of his statement, the sincerity of his absorption in Beauty, that help to make him the most important English poet of our generation. There are few poets now writing who reflect so profoundly the spiritual significances of the war, not by any change of mood, for Mr. Masfield was a deeply serious poet before the war, but by a preoccupation with the metaphysical problems which death and struggle on a titanic scale force into the forefront of his thinking. So that *Lollingdon Downs*, a thin volume, is partly a continuation of the sonnet sequences of "Good Friday." The sonnets wrestle with big concepts. They are ruggedly metaphorical; Mr. Masfield clings to his characteristic vocabulary and images even in metaphysics. He overstrains the adjective "red," and sometimes he attempts to crowd too much color into a homely phrase, but one finds much nobility in the best of the poems. Let this suggest them:

You are the link which binds us each to each.  
Passion, or too much thought, alone can end  
Beauty, the ghost, the spirit's common speech.  
Which man's red longing left us for our friend.

Even in the blinding war I have known this,  
That flesh is but the carrier of a ghost  
Who, through his longing, touches that which is  
Even as the sailor knows the foreign coast.

So, by the bedside of the dying black  
I felt our uncouth souls subtly made one,  
Forgiven, the meanness of each other's lack,  
Forgiven, the petty tale of ill things done.

We were but Man, who for a tale of days  
Seeks the one city by a million ways.

One of the poems in the group seems to be self-parody. But taken together they are wonderfully suggestive of the tragic inheritance of the Downs, and of the deep heart of life itself.

Austere simplicity in lyric verse is not to be had without an unusual fineness both of emotion and expression. It is unfortunate that the "short and singing love-poems" of Jessie B. Rittenhouse's *The Door of Dreams* challenge comparison with the poems of Sara Teasdale, like them in form and manner. Miss Rittenhouse does not often find that inevitableness of thought and cadence that makes Sara Teasdale's lyrics so satisfying. Yet there are poems of distinction in the little volume, particularly among the war verses.

Edna St. Vincent Millay, the author of *Renascence and Other Poems*, carries naïveté of diction to an awkward extreme now and then in the title poem, but that does not hide the genuine interest of the odd fancy which she develops very happily. Miss Millay has the fundamental gift of getting the grass and the rain and the like to work for her unaffectedly and accurately in expressing her thought. The stuff of her verse is homely, and her emotion is sincere. Her poems of grief ring true.

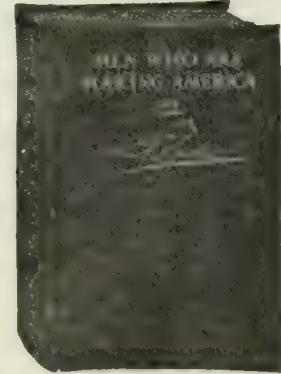
Thomas Walsh continues to write pleasantly in an old-fashioned strain. His verse is little touched by the war. He is a bookish poet; he titillates literary curiosities rather than grips reality. And sometimes he is not sufficiently fastidious about the words he chooses for his rimes. The South American lyrics which he includes among the poems of *Gardens Overseas* are interesting in so far as some of them show an attempt to utilize poetic stuff peculiar to their environment, but if Mr. Walsh is at all representative in his handful of lyrics they are mostly conventional enough. Jose

The Most Vital Questions

you can ask—now answered for you by

MEN WHO ARE MAKING AMERICA

Do big men gamble in stocks?	Elbert H. Gary
Boldness in business	William A. Gastor
Value of tact and tenacity	Daniel Guggenheim
Character, foundation of success	John Hays Hammond
Why a man must start at the bottom	August Heckscher
The hardest thing in business	Samuel Insull
How to be solid with the boss	Samuel Insull
Suavity as an asset	Otto H. Kahn
The importance of thinking	Otto H. Kahn
Cheerfulness	Darwin P. Kingsley
The square deal policy	Darwin P. Kingsley
The money back policy	Cyrus H. McCormick
The future of profit sharing	Cyrus H. McCormick
Sharpness in business	William H. Nichols
The four principles of success	John H. Patterson
How to enthuse salesmen	George W. Perkins
Confidence as a banking asset	George M. Reynolds
Knowledge of human nature	George M. Reynolds
Hardest problem for a business man	John D. Rockefeller
What makes an organization	John D. Rockefeller
How to establish credit	John D. Rockefeller
Spotting opportunities	Julius Rosenwald
Treatment of employees	Julius Rosenwald
The straight course in business	John G. Shedd
Optimism	E. C. Simmons
Helping customers to prosper	E. C. Simmons
The mastering of details	Theodore N. Vail
What is power?	Frank A. Vanderlip
Inspiring men	Frank A. Vanderlip
The blessings of adversity	John N. Willys
Stick-to-it-iveness	Frank W. Woolworth
Value of education	John D. Archbold
What is the most valuable business ability?	J. Ogden Armour
Has sentiment a place in business?	J. Ogden Armour
What is the one most important thing to watch in an organization?	J. Ogden Armour
What are a young man's chances for success today?	A. C. Bedford
What makes a young man stand out among thousands of others?	A. C. Bedford
What millionaires want for their sons	Andrew Carnegie
How to get a job	H. P. Davison
The best way to better one's job	H. P. Davison
What is the very best job in the world?	H. P. Davison
What salary should a man ask?	H. P. Davison
What to do in a panic	Robert Dollar
The use of bluff in business	Robert Dollar
Does it pay to be a pioneer?	Wm. L. Douglas
The value of advertising	Wm. L. Douglas
Are superior brains necessary?	James B. Duke
What is more difficult than making money?	James B. Duke
The secret of organization	T. Coleman Du Pont
What is genius?	Thomas A. Edison
The use of concentration	James A. Farrell
How to build the memory	James A. Farrell
Is study necessary?	James A. Farrell
A recipe for money making	Henry Ford
How to save the first \$1,000	James B. Forgan
What shapes men's lives?	James B. Forgan
The value of work	Henry C. Frick



Written by B. C. FORBES

Mr. Forbes can get closer to big men than any other writer in America, and knows how to make these men tell us the real reasons back of their success, and how we can profit by their experience.

Examine It FREE

SEND NO MONEY

"Men Who Are Making America" is a carefully bound, in blue cloth, 128 pages, with gold decorations. The book is 6 1/2 inches by nine inches and contains 130 pages of text and 50 full (4x6) illustrations. The price is \$3.00.

The coupon entitles you to examine "Men Who Are Making America" without payment of any money. Fill it in or write on your business card and mail it promptly. Send no money. V

Name.....

Street Address.....

State..... City.....



## SURGEON GROW

An American in the  
Russian Fighting

By MALCOLM C. GROW

The personal story of an American "fighting physician" who served in three great Russian campaigns, including both that momentous advance under Brusiloff (when the Russians, hurling back the Teuton hordes, lent support to the French struggle at Verdun) and the final effort under Kerensky. *Captain Grow, a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, went to Russia in 1915, soon becoming a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Medical Division. The simple account of what happened to him and what he saw is almost a wonder tale.* Net \$1.50.

## LETTERS TO THE MOTHER OF A SOLDIER

By RICHARDSON WRIGHT

"Richardson Wright has done a very beautiful work, caught the beauty, the vast meaning of this war as a struggle of world-liberation, and set down in things we call words the substances of mysterious lessons and noble admonitions. This book should be on a table in every home in the United States where the flag is loved."—*Samuel Abbott, in the Philadelphia Record.* Net \$1.00.

## THE WHITE MORNING

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON

"Better than Bombs!" says *Eleanor Gates, playwright and novelist, of this stirring novel of the German Revolution that may come.* "What better material for propaganda in the Kaiser's realm could the United States desire? This volume will do more good than its author will ever guess, or her publishers be able to trace." Net \$1.00.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY



## Be a Good Judge of Men

Dr. BLACKFORD

If you knew the mental and emotional differences between blondes and brunets, you would be saved many a mistake. Blondes succeed best at certain kinds of work; brunets at other kinds. You persuade a blonde in one way; a brunet in another. You manage blonde employees best with one policy; brunets with another. Blondes enjoy one phase of social life; brunets another. The history of nations—of civilization—is woven through and through with these fundamental differences between blondes and brunets. To know them is to know the very first step in judging men. And it is all in "*Blondes and Brunets*," a little 48-page book by Dr. Katherine M. H. Blackford, who has specialized on this subject for twenty years and is retained by many large corporations to select men. The book is fascinating. You read it in an hour—study it for months. Only ten cents, stamps or silver. Send for it today.

HENRY ALDEN, Inc., Office 1912 50 E. 42d St., New York

## YOU KNOW AT LEAST TEN PEOPLE

who would be glad to receive a copy of *The Independent* with your compliments. If you will send their names and addresses by an early mail, we shall send the copies promptly.

THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th St., New York

Santos Chocano, of Peru, finds a happy simile for the pampa:

Its green monotony afar displayed  
Seems where some great fatigue its rest would take.

Newspaper verse is hard to define. But in so far as the term implies vigor and informality, it would be hard to find better newspaper verse than Australia produces. C. J. Dennis has republished from the *Sydney Bulletin* a series of war poems in Australian slang, called *Ginger Mick*. They are good stuff, elemental and commonplace enough to be genuine, and reasonably consistent. The stanza that follows may or may not be plausible in the mouth of a "bloke," but it has an epigrammatic quality:

They fights; an' orl the land is filled wiv cheers.  
'They dies an' 'ere an' there a 'eart is broke.  
An' when I weighs it orl—the shouts, the tears—  
I sees it's well Mick wus a lonely bloke.  
'E found a game 'e knoo, an' played it well;  
An' now 'e's gone. Wot more is ther to tell?

In *Nocturne of Remembered Spring*, there is almost nothing but reverie, except some remnants of the tiresome sex narrative stuff which Mr. Aiken fancies. But there is an undeniable power in Mr. Aiken's technique, so that he creates his mood as definitely as does orchestral music. Perhaps there will not be, during the whole war, a better epitome of the drab, dream-like misery of the trenches which is so minutely pictured in Henri Barbusse's "Under Fire" than Mr. Aiken's poem in this book, "1915: The Trenches."

To say that *My Ireland* is of uneven quality is to say that it is a book of poems, but in its best moments the verse has a singing, faery lightness that is singularly haunting, and in its worst is marked by a simple sincerity that goes far to redeem it from the commonplace.

Francis Carlin is a true bard of Ireland of the Twilights. Need one say more?

*Old Front Line*, by John Masefield. Macmillan, \$1. *Renascence and Other Poems*, by Edna St. V. Mallay. Mitchell Kennerly, \$1.50. *Gardens Overseas and Other Poems*, by Thomas Walsh. John Lane Co., \$1.25. *Ginger Mick*, by C. J. Dennis. John Lane Co., \$1. *Nocturne of Remembered Spring*, by Conrad Aiken. Four Seas Co. \$1.25. *My Ireland*, by Francis Carlin. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

## British Rustics

TWO collections of excellent short stories. *The Country Air*, by L. P. Jacks, editor of the *Hibbert Journal*, and *Chronicles of St. Tid*, by Eben Phillpotts, both giving unforgettable pictures of English rural life, recall a happier England. Mr. Jacks's "Farmer Jeremy and His Ways" is especially delightful:

I never spoke to the Dook but once. "Jeremy," says he, "I want to shake hands with you. You're a splendid specimen of the British farmer." "Thank you, your Grace," I says; "and you're a splendid specimen of the British Dook," for I was never afraid of speaking my mind to anyone.

Farmer Jeremy's exprest desire that the entire Liberal party "would jump into coppers and boil themselves," sufficiently indicates his political bias.

Mr. Phillpotts' rustics have lost none of the old charm; their humor, philosophy and comment on life are perennially refreshing. The whimsical twist to many of these stories make them joyous reading.

*The Country Air*, by L. P. Jacks. Henry Holt & Co. \$1. *Chronicles of St. Tid*, by Eben Phillpotts. Macmillan. \$1.50.

## Soldier Authors at the Front

For France, Lieutenant Jean Giraudoux writes in his *Campaigns and Intervals* with all the artistic charm, the delicate touches characteristic of his nation. At no time is he over-impressed with the horror of modern war, but rather sees in passing incidents, often trivial, something diverting,

picturesque or dramatic. Yet he leaves the reader in no doubt that at the fitting moment the French soldier rises to a superb courage. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, \$1.50.)

Again in *A Crusader in France*, by Captain Ferdinand Belmont, we have an excellent example of the French reflective temperament, the disposition to analyze impressions and emotions by a man who is clearly as strong in his religious faith as in his patriotic duty. One feels that with him it was a sacred privilege to die for France. (E. P. Dutton Company, \$1.50.)

A volume of letters, *Harry Butters, R. F. A.*, discloses the buoyant optimism of a young American who joined the British service. More than once he affirms an abiding spiritual belief, and makes plain his patriotic affection for the United States. His longing for his own flag to fly beside the one he fought for in the cause he held to be all just, is eloquently pleaded and was finally sealed with his blood. (John Lane Company, \$1.50.)

In *A Yankee in the Trenches*, Corporal R. Derby Holmes describes how he went to war as a British soldier with much the same dubious grin on his face that made Empey famous. But having got into it, the main thing with him was to do his soldier job well, and, tho perhaps Corporal Holmes never thought much about it, that embraces the moral and touches closely upon the spiritual side of human nature. (Little, Brown & Co., \$1.35.)

*On the Field of Honor*, by Hughes Le Roux, is a collection of impressive characteristic extracts from the diary of a French lieutenant, and a revelation of his mother's triumph over her grief at his death for France. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, \$1.50.)

The author of *Conscript 2989* sheds some housekeeping pointers which he acquired while being disciplined on kitchen police duty at one of the camps:

1. Never take it for granted that a man has only one appetite. We have two hundred and seventy men here, but they carry around an aggregate of six hundred appetites.  
2. Never plunge your hands into an ash can full of greasy water without first removing your wrist watch.

The book is an amusing recital of experiences about camp, livened by absurd cartoon sketches by a drafted man. (Dodd, Mead Company, \$1.)

*Facing the Hindenburg Line*, by Burris A. Jenkins, a Y. M. C. A. worker, is a guide from which a newcomer in the field of Y. M. C. A. work abroad will gather how to achieve the best results by approaching soldiers in a friendly, common sense manner. (Revell & Co., \$1.25.)

## Fiction In Light Vein

*The Best in Life*, by Muriel Hine, is a rainbow story of love and tears and laughter, and the joy of life wins out in the end. (John Lane Company, \$1.50.)

*The War Cache*, by W. Douglas Newton, is a stirring tale of the Great War and of the machinations of the German spy system. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1.40.)

*The Great Sioux Trail*, by Joseph A. Altscheler, is an absorbing story of the great Northwest and of the wars with the fierce Sioux nation. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1.35.)

*The Happy Garret*, edited by V. Goldie, is the book of the making of a woman bohemian. It is simple, unpretending and its realism of the stimulating sort. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$1.50.)

*Flood Tide*, by Daniel Chase, a love story telling of a dreamer forced by circumstances into a business career. The author shows remarkable skill in portrayal of character. (Macmillan Company, \$1.50.)

*The Best People*, by Anne Warwick, is the travel romance of a young woman who is tired of her "Main Street Town" in the American West and thinks if she were only in the social swim with "the best people" life would be delightfully amusing. And it turned out so. (John Lane Company, \$1.50.)



# ROTTING AT THE CORE

(Continued from page 73)

sought a certain Strohmann, who loaned his name for the dirty deal. The court being driven to it on all sides, was finally forced to declare the man not guilty, being afraid to render a decision unfavorable to commercial men."

The former recorder of the Master Mechanics' Union, Herr Heinz Potthoff, in an article in the *Hilfe*, reports among other things: "When army contractors, sugar factories, breweries and establishments dealing in food products, declare a dividend of 20 per cent, 30 per cent, 50 per cent, and more—and double and triple their capital, transfer their property, and present their stockholders with new shares so as not to declare a dividend in excess of such rates—it is war profiteering. Until we make people realize this, no change is possible. Mere laws will not do it. On the contrary the superabundance of instructions which contradict themselves has had the disastrous consequence that respect for law has disappeared. In spite of all failures, I consider the principles of economic regulation necessary and just. But since the just as necessary moral principles are neglected, the regulations are met everywhere with opposition. Because there is a lack of respect for orders, instructions become always longer, more minute and stricter—until they become meaningless, because no one can keep up with them any longer. At the present time there is no offender in Germany who could be put into prison because of violation of war regulations! What a condition!"

That this condition involves the highest in Germany, as well as the lowest, has been shown by the recent exposure of the Daimler Motor Company, whose directors are among those "unimpeachable" classes of whom Germany was once so proud. That company has been making a profit of 173 per cent on a capital stock that had been watered from eight million to thirty-two million marks. The rumor of legal proceedings against the company caused a panic on the Bourse, because so many other companies have been guilty of the same sort of profiteering on government contracts. In a debate in the Reichstag on the Daimler scandal, the charge was made that "work for the army and navy could in many cases be accomplished only by means of bribery." And it is significant that "the government's attitude toward the motions in the Reichstag was somewhat cool."

The government cannot quarrel with the big profiteers who are its most loyal supporters in a war for international plunder. It cannot quarrel with them for reasons that are indicated in the demand of an Independent Socialist in the Reichstag that "the magnates who threatened a strike against the government should be dealt with in the same way that striking workmen have been dealt with." Germany having entered upon a war of piracy is at the mercy of its own domestic pirates. The whole people are stealing from one another, and they are bribing officials and intimidating courts to permit the plundering. Now finally, the lower classes have learned the lesson, and the cities are terrorized by crimes of violence. This is the state in which they have arrived with their "holy war" and their "Gott mit uns." Germany stands like a tree decayed at the heart, supported by the strength of that outer shell which is the army. The shell is still as strong as ever. Nothing but a military disaster can break it. But let it once crack under the strain of acknowledged defeat, and the whole rotten organization of Imperial Germany promises to come down with a crash.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

### SKIDMORE SCHOOL OF ARTS

SUMMER SESSION

JULY 1ST TO AUGUST 9TH

Home Economics, Physical Education (preparing teachers to meet the New York State requirements), Secretarial Studies, Fine Arts, Music, Languages and General Studies.

For catalogue of regular or summer sessions Address the Registrar

SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK

### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Prepares for library work in all parts of the United States. Entrance examinations June 8. For Circular address E. J. Reece, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York.

### DEAN ACADEMY

FRANKLIN, MASS. 52nd YEAR

Young men and young women find here a home-like atmosphere, thorough and efficient training in every department of a broad culture, a loyal and helpful school spirit. Liberal endowment permits liberal terms, \$325-\$400 per year. Special course in Domestic Science.

For catalogue and information address

ARTHUR W. PEIRCE, Litt.D., Principal

### UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER, COLORADO

Fifteenth Summer Session. June 24 to August 3, 1918

In the Foothills of the Rockies. Ideal conditions for summer study and recreation. Courses in thirty departments, including Medicine, Ophthalmology, and Engineering. Able faculty. Eminent lecturers. Attractive courses for teachers. Tuition low. Living expenses reasonable. Catalogue on application to Registrar.

### RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE

Offers courses for A. B. and A. M. Four laboratories, library, observatory, gymnasium, swimming pool. Liberal endowment makes possible very moderate charges. Officers and instructors, 60. Students from 35 states and countries. Address

WILLIAM A. WEBB, Pres., Box 46

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA



### CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

**THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MINNESOTA** offers to graduates of standard colleges courses in residence or non-residence leading to advanced degrees. Undergraduate and High School courses also offered. Catalogue. UNIV. OF SO. MINNESOTA, Dept. C., Austin, Minn.

### Short-Story Writing

A COURSE of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the Short Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for years Editor of Lippincott's.



One student writes: "Before completing the lessons, received over \$1,000 for manuscript sold to *Woman's Home Companion*, *Pictorial Review*, *McCall's* and other leading magazines."

Also courses in Photoplay Writing, Versification and Poetics, Journalism. In all over One Hundred Courses under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell, and other leading colleges.

Dr. Esenwein 150-Page Catalog Free. Please Address The Home Correspondence School Dept. 305, Springfield, Mass.

### BECOME AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,000 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning \$3,000 to \$10,000 a year. We train you thoroughly by mail in preparation for C. P. A. Examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of Bookkeeping unnecessary to begin—we prepare you from the ground up. Our course and service is under the supervision of a large staff of C. P. A.'s, including William B. Castenholz, A. M., C. P. A., Former Comptroller and Instructor, University of Illinois, Wm. Arthur Chase, LL. M., C. P. A., Ex-Secretary Illinois State Board of Accountancy, and other members of American Institute of Accountants. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for free book of Accountancy facts.

La Salle Extension University, Dept. 450-H Chicago "The World's Greatest Extension University"

### BRIEFS FOR DEBATE

The Single Six-Year Term for President.

The California Anti-Alien Land Law.

State Constabularies.

Independence of the Philippines.

The City Manager Plan.

Public Defender.

The Gary School Plan.

The Death Penalty.

Price Maintenance.

Minimum Wage Legislation.

Mothers' Pensions.

Convict Labor in the United States.

The Problem of the Trusts.

The Monroe Doctrine.

Both sides of all these fourteen debates will be furnished for only 25 cents. Address

THE INDEPENDENT 119 W. 40TH ST., NEW YORK



STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Independent, With Which Is Incorporated Harper's Weekly, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1918:

State of New York, } ss.  
County of New York, }

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Harold J. Howland, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of Independent Corporation, owner of The Independent, With Which Is Incorporated Harper's Weekly, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Karl V. S. Howland; Editor, Hamilton Holt; Associate Editor, Harold J. Howland; Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, none, all of 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is Independent Corporation, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y. Names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock: Charles B. Alexander, 163 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; James Douglas, 99 John street, New York, N. Y.; Hamilton Holt, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Estate of William B. Howland, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Harold J. Howland, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Karl V. S. Howland, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION,  
HAROLD J. HOWLAND, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1918.

WESLEY W. FERRIN,  
Notary Public, N. Y. County No. 183. New York County Register's No. 9445.  
(My commission expires March 30, 1919.)

## DIVIDENDS

### WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% (87 1/2 cents per share) on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid April 15, 1918.

A dividend of 1 1/4% (87 1/2 cents per share) on the COMMON STOCK of this Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1918, will be paid April 30, 1918. Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of April 4, 1918.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.  
New York, March 27, 1918.

### Dividend Notice of the

### AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION CO.

The Board of Directors of the above Company, at a meeting held April 2, 1918, declared a CASH dividend of 1 1/2 Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, a CASH dividend of 2 1/2 Per Cent. on the Common Stock, and a dividend at the rate of 2 1/2 shares of Common Stock on every one hundred (100) shares of Common Stock outstanding, all payable May 1, 1918.

The Transfer Books will close at 3:00 o'clock P. M. on April 11, 1918, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 26, 1918.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

## INSURANCE

### Service of The Independent

A constantly increasing number of readers are securing valuable information through the Insurance Service Department conducted by W. E. Underwood, Director.

## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Patriotism and Loyalty.

1. Write a systematic brief of **ROTTING AT THE CORE**. Write a single emphatic paragraph in which you point out all the "symptoms of a systemic breakdown in the body of the German state." Prove that the war is a "piratical war of aggression for imperial conquest." Contrast the German and the American workmen. Compare conditions in Germany and in Russia. Write an exposition on "The Decline of Economic Morals in Germany." Contrast the better educated people of Germany and the better educated people of the United States. Write a paragraph of detail on "German Corruption." Write a paragraph of cause and effect on "Reasons for the Present Condition of Germany."
2. Write a précis of **HOW THE BATTLE GOES**. Contrast the advantages won by Germany and by the Allies. Explain orally the new strength of organization gained by the Allies. Write a spirited peroration to a speech on "The Courage and Stedfastness of English and Colonial Troops."
3. Read **IF YOU ARE A JEW**. Give a spirited talk address to Jews, emphasizing the war attitude that all wise Jews are taking.
4. Consult "The Reader's Guide," "The Jewish Encyclopedia" and other works of reference, in order to gain material, and then write a composition on "How the Jews Have Aided in Making, and in Defending the United States."
5. Read **THE LUCKY MEN IN CAMP**. Tell how the editor of The Independent prepares himself for the writing of important articles. Tell how you should prepare for the writing of school compositions.

#### II. The News of the Week.

1. Write short items, for your school paper, on the following subjects: The Effect of the Bombardment of Paris; The New German Gun; What Justifies the United States in Taking the Dutch Ships; Why We Must Eat Less Wheat; Why the Public Is Interested in the Arrest of Dr. Muck; The Present Condition of Russia; The Attitude of Russians Toward the Germans; The Condition of the Crimea; Germany's Aggressions on Russia; The Situation on the Western Front; The Work of American Troops in the Recent Battles; The Growth of the American Army.

#### III. Literature.

1. Read **AN OLD FASHIONED CHRISTMAS DINNER**. What was Irving's object in writing? For what was Washington Irving noted? Give an account of Irving's life. What is "The Sketch Book"? What are "The Christmas Essays"? What is their value? Why did Irving begin the essay with a quotation? Who was "Wither"? Describe the Great Hall. Write an impressionistic description of the scene in the Hall, as if you had been a guest. Describe the harper, the parson, the squire, Master Simon, the fat-headed old gentleman, the children. Describe the dinner table. What was the Wassail Bowl? What spirit prevailed at dinner? Explain: "How easy it is for one benevolent being to diffuse pleasure around him." Invent one of the stories of college pranks that the Squire might have told. Explain the following: black-letter work, Joe Miller, Lord of Misrule, Falstaff, Covenanters, Robin Hood, Kendal Green, Maid Marian. Narrate the after-dinner events. What shows Irving's love for children? Tell one of the anecdotes the parson might have told. Tell one of the ghost stories concerning the crusader. What spirit fills the selection? Why is Irving a delightful writer?
2. Write, in imitation of Irving, an account of some happy time you have had.
3. Read **THE TALK'S THE THING**. Explain the following: realism, romanticism, Shaw, Pickwick Papers, Sam Weller, the Fat Boy, Mr. Dick, Sairey Gamp, Quilp, Uriah Heep, Squeers, Pecksniff, Thackeray, Jane Austen, Charlotte Brontë, H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett. Give directions for interesting conversation. What characterizes the best books? Why should a book "make us more in love with life"?

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. A Campaign for Intelligent Patriotism—"If You Are a Jew."

1. Why is the opening paragraph of this article a good introduction to the subject under discussion?
2. "Jewish sentiment was distinctly anti-Russian—not pro-German." "The Russian Revolution . . . produced a complete change of sentiment." Explain these two statements rather fully.
3. Make a comparative study of the condition of the Jews in Germany and in the United States.
4. Why is this "a matter in which the interests . . . of all freedom-loving people are at stake"?

#### II. The New American Army—"The Lucky Men in Camp," "More Troops to France," "Ships, Not Excuses."

1. Prove that the title of Mr. Holt's article is well chosen.
2. Upon the basis of the information given here and of information gathered from other sources, write an account of the military training given to our men in the army camps.
3. Write a similar story about their social life in camp.
4. What is your comment on the last paragraph of the article?
5. Discuss the plans for increasing the strength of our army abroad and the conditions upon which the execution of these plans chiefly depends.

#### III. Conditions in Germany—"Rotting at the Core."

1. What evidences are presented in the article of "a systemic breakdown in the body of the German state"?
2. Is the *Volksblatt* justified in its characterization of conditions as "a state of affairs that bears a desperate resemblance to so-called Russian conditions"?
3. "The Government, in fact, cannot quarrel with the big profiteers," etc. Why could the same statement not be made about the Government in this country?
4. "Germany still stands, like a tree decayed at the heart," etc. Explain this figure of speech.

#### IV. On the Western Front—"One Hand at the Helm," "How the Battle Goes."

1. What advantages are to be gained by the unity of command recently adopted by the Allied forces? Why has the policy of unity of command been so long delayed? Why was it adopted just at this time?
2. "On the map, the Germans have won a great victory," etc. Why, then, are the Allies not depressed by their apparent military defeat?
3. Discuss the strategic importance of the city of Amiens? of Arras?
4. Make a diagram of the German military formation described in this article.
5. What part have the British thus far played in the Great Battle? the French? the Americans?

#### V. The Russian Situation—"Another Russian Reformation," "The Revolt in Russia," "The Question of the Crimea."

1. What are the evidences that the revolution is still going on in Russia? Are the Germans gaining or losing power in the East?
2. Why are conditions in the southern part of the empire especially distressing?
3. Discuss one or more of the reforms referred to in the editorial.

#### VI. Industrial Conditions—"To End Labor Troubles in War Work," "Standard Oil Invites Employees to Confer," "I. W. W. on Trial."

1. What limitations upon "freedom of contract" are proposed by the War Labor Conference Board? If these recommendations are adopted what industrial changes will take place?
2. Show how the plans of the Standard Oil Company have the same purposes in view as the War Labor Conference Board.
3. Compare the plans of the I. W. W. with those set forth by the War Labor Conference Board.



# "Dead Broke" on \$3000 a Year

And the Discovery Which Enabled Howard Lindsay to Save \$800 Out of His Income and Later Made Him President of a Large Corporation.

By Victor Jones

Who should walk into the room but Howard Lindsay! Of all men perhaps the last I had expected to find as the president of this great new company. They had told me that Mr. Lindsay, of the Consolidated, was looking for a fine country home and was interested in buying the Dollard Place in Englewood; so as executor of the Dollard estate, I had come to discuss the terms with him.

But Lindsay! Surely some miracle had happened. For it was the very man who had come to me "dead broke" about four years back and had asked me to help him get a new job. But how he had changed! The man I remembered was down at the heel, and timid and ill-kept. The man now facing me was keen-eyed, alert, confident and well groomed.

"You are surprised, Mr. Jones, I can see that without your telling me. I was a pretty sorry object the last time we met—and you may be sure I have not forgotten the good turn you did me when I needed it so badly.

"Let that real estate matter rest for a moment while I tell you how the miracle happened. It won't take five minutes. It all seems simple as A B C as I look back on it now. And come to think of it, it was simple and perfectly natural.

"My new life began when I discovered how to save money. That happened soon after I started in the new job, and it all came about right in my own home. Our family cash account was in terrible shape at that time. Both my wife and I had been used to luxuries at home and 'charge it to Dad' had been our easy way out of any money problem.

"But it was different now and our sole source of supply was my salary of \$3,000. We never went to the theatre that we didn't have the unpleasant feeling that we were using money that ought to go for coal or clothes or food. We seldom bought anything without feeling as though we were cheating ourselves out of something else.

"That year we didn't save one cent. Besides that, we woke up on New Year's day to find a big bunch of unpaid bills to be taken care of somehow or other out of future salary checks.

"When I asked myself the reason for all this I found that I did not know the reason, and no more did my wife, because we hadn't the faintest idea what our money had been spent for.

"Then I looked around among our friends and learned a great lesson.

"The Weeds, I knew, were getting more than \$5,000 a year. They lived in a modest apartment, did not wear fine clothes, seldom went to the theatre, did little entertaining, yet we knew they barely had enough money to pay current bills. They found it out of the question to save any money and found themselves, so Weed told me, in the same predicament that we had faced on New Year's Day.

"In the case of the Wells I found a very different story and one that set me thinking hard. Their income was \$2,000 a year, yet, to my amazement, they confided to Mrs. Brown that they had saved \$600 a year ever since they were married. They didn't have any grand opera in their program—except on their little Victrola—but they did go to the theatre regularly, they wore good clothes, entertained their friends Sunday evenings and were about the happiest and most contented couple of all our married friends.

"Then I discovered the magic secret. The Weeds never knew whether they could afford to make a given expenditure or not. Theirs, like ours, was a sloppy, happy-go-lucky existence with the happiness cut out because they were always worried about money matters. They kept no accounts and just trusted to luck—and so had bad luck all the time.

"The Wells, on the other hand, were getting more real enjoyment out of life than people with five times their income—simply because they knew what they could afford to spend.

"The difference between these two families was that in one case the expenditures were made without any plan—while in the other the income was regulated on a weekly budget system.

"Right there I got my Big Idea and my key to success and happiness.

"We sat down that evening and made up a budget of all our expenses for the next fifty-two weeks. We discovered leaks galore. We found a hundred ways where little amounts could be saved.

"And in no time we were engaged in the most fascinating game either of us had ever played—the game of 'Money Saving.'

"In one short month we had a 'strangle hold' on our expenses and knew just where we were going. In one year my wife proudly produced a bank book showing a tidy savings account of \$800.

"In the meantime an extraordinary change had come over me in business because of my not having to worry about my personal affairs. I was able to give my employer's affairs my full, undivided attention during business hours instead of being harassed and worried as I had always been before.

"I didn't fully realize this until the president called me in one day and said, 'Lindsay, you have been doing exceptionally well. I have been studying your work for the last year and you have saved the company a lot of money. We have decided to give you an interest in the business.' And with that he doubled my salary. I never told him what had worked the change, but my wife and I know well.

"When you consider what my income is now, all that I have told you seems funny, doesn't it? But I am still working on the same plan. Result, I know just what I can subscribe to Liberty Bonds and the Red Cross and all the other war funds, and I never have to wonder whether I can afford to have a new motor car, because my budget tells me—to a penny.

"It all began when we cut a grip on our family expenses.

"So there you are. It is wonderful, isn't it? I often wish I might tell my story to

the thousands of young married couples who are having the hardest time of their lives just when they ought to be having the best time.

"If you ever get a chance, do pass this message on, for there are thousands who don't know what the trouble is, who would give everything to know 'the secret of the fat bank balance.'"

So now I have the opportunity and you are lucky, if only you will act on the wonderful message this story contains.

\* \* \*

The Ferrin Money Saving Account Book is built on the experience of Howard Lindsay. It is simplicity in itself. It contains 112 pages, size 8¼ x 10¾ inches, and is bound in dark blue seal grain fabrikoid, semi-flexible, stamped in gold. This book has been prepared by an expert.

This wonderful aid to money-making—this watchdog of your income and expenditures—will tell you to a penny where your money goes. It will keep absolute track of your expenditures. It will keep you out of debt. It will put money in the bank. It will provide, as nothing else can, a feeling of security, self-confidence and independence that comes only from the knowledge that you have a tidy and growing bank account.

The Ferrin Money Saving Account Book is the first and only device of its kind. It is the only account book based on the budget idea. It is the only one that provides for the income as well as the classified items of expense. It contains compact information on

**Keeping Expense Accounts.**

**Making An Inventory of Household Goods.**

**Making Safe Investments.**

**Making a Budget.**

The Ferrin System takes only two minutes a day. No knowledge of bookkeeping is required. Any child who can read, can keep the accounts in the Ferrin Book. This method is not a hard task. It is just fun. It is more enjoyable than a game—because the pleasure lasts forever.

Skimping and saving are banished and you save money as easily as you spend it.

Now you will not worry about the money you spend for clothes, food, rent or the theatre. You will spend it freely and will have the time of your life because you will know how much you can afford to spend.

## Examine It Free

See how magically the Ferrin Book works. We know what you will think of it when you see it. So we are willing to send you the book without your sending us any money in advance. Just mail the coupon, and back will come the book by return mail. When you have seen what big returns the Ferrin System will pay you, send us only \$3. If you feel that you can afford not to have it, return the book and owe us nothing. Act now, for the sake of your bank account and your future.

## FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

## Independent Corporation

Division of Business Education, 119 West 40th St., New York  
Publishers of The Independent (and Harper's Weekly)

Please send me the Ferrin Money Saving Account Book on Free Examination. I will send you \$3 within 5 days after receipt, or return the book.

Name .....

Address .....

.....



Ind. 48



The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter. Copyright, 1918, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building, Chicago

# The Independent

Founded 1842

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Treasurer

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## BREAD AND BUTTER?

Under the combined motives of patriotism and economy many people have taken to synthetic butters who hitherto have refused to taste of anything other than that prepared from the fluid extract of Vacca. But dietary habits are hard to break so it is usually necessary to resort to camouflage in introducing a new food. After the housewife has been won over the conservatism of the servant has still to be surmounted. In one case I know of the attempted introduction of margarine into the household caused the cook to leave. She had never worked in a family where they did such thing and she wasn't going to, so there. The mistress accepted her resignation and got another girl to whom she carefully explained that margarine was a pure vegetable compound, free from the tuberculosis germs that sometimes come in butter and considerably cheaper. The new cook listened attentively and said "yes m'm." Henceforth margarine was duly served at the dinner table but when the bills came in the mistress discovered that her cook had been buying gilt-edged butter at 55 cents a pound for her own eating in the kitchen.

Another lady had been using margarine for some time but being afraid of the disapproval of her housemaids she used to buy it herself. One day when she was gone the supply ran out and butter of the old-fashioned sort was ordered from the grocery. But when the mistress of the house returned she found the family complaining that the butter was nothing like so good as it had been in past weeks.

A professor of chemistry in the University of Atlantis suggested to his wife some months ago that she try one of these new butter substitutes which he had analyzed and found to be satisfactory. She did not receive the suggestion enthusiastically and never referred to the subject again, so the other day he made up his mind to trick her into trying it. He bought a pound of margarine and stole some annatto to color it. I should explain that he is ordinarily an honest man and never steals unless he has to. This time he had to for the laws of the state forbid the grocer to sell or give away any coloring matter with margarine but he keeps a box of annatto capsules on the counter and if customers help themselves he never calls a policeman.

Well, the chemist came home while his wife was working with the other ladies of the faculty at Red Cross supplies and taking out the pat of butter from the icebox he tinted and salted and shaped the margarine till it looked and tasted just like what was in the butter dish.

That evening he watched his wife narrowly as she buttered her bread and potatoes but she did not seem to notice the difference. When dinner was over he asked her if she noticed anything peculiar about

## CONTENTS FOR APRIL 20, 1918

Volume 94, Number 3620

General Pershing and General Foch (Portraits) ..... 109

### EDITORIALS

The Answer ..... 110  
The Duties of Little Nations.. 110  
The People Must Know..... 111  
The Durability of Civilization. 111  
No Man's Land ..... 112  
Editorial Notes ..... 112

Our Utmost Sacrifice ..... 113  
President Wilson's Speech at Baltimore

### THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Third Phase ..... 114  
The Great War (Chronology) 114  
Lloyd-George's Account of the Battle ..... 114  
Conscription for Ireland..... 115  
Austro-French Peace Parley... 115  
Austro-British Peace Parley... 116  
Japanese Land at Vladivostok 116  
In Washington ..... 117  
The Overman Bill ..... 118  
In Favor of Big Business.... 118  
The Bridge to Victory..... 118  
On the Farm Front..... 119

Making Good on Guns ..... 120  
By George Creel

Mobilizing American Money..... 121  
By Thomas W. Lamont

Men Twice Born ..... 122  
By William Leavitt Stoddard

The Independent-Harper's Weekly News-Pictorial ..... 123

Torpedoes, Mines and Men..... 128  
By Herman Whitaker

### THE BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM

The New Democracy ..... 130  
By Arthur M. Wolfson

### NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

Eyes to the Front ..... 131  
By Edward Earle Purinton  
Fire! (Photographs) ..... 133  
Why the Fifteen Thousand Fail 134  
By Malcolm Keir  
Railroad Methods for Motor Trucks ..... 136  
By John R. Eustis

### THE CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE

The Submerged Years ..... 138  
By Ida B. Cole

Words of the Week..... 140

### THE NEW BOOKS

American Literature ..... 146  
Women and War ..... 146  
The Iron Ration ..... 146  
The Artist Rubens ..... 146  
Economics and Sociology..... 147  
Fiction in Brief..... 147  
The Independent Lesson Plans.. 148

the butter. She said she did not. Then his suppresst laughter burst out and he said: "That's margarine you've been eating!" "I know it," his wife replied calmly. "We've had nothing else in the house for the last three weeks."

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**EZRA POUND**—It rests me to converse with beautiful women.

**EMPEROR WILLIAM**—I represent monarchy by the grace of God.

**ELIZABETH MALCOLM**—The private soldier is the glory of democracy's army.

**PRIMA DONNA GALLI-CURCI**—One must be clothed and for that reason I am clothed.

**BILLY SUNDAY**—Imagine a baseball game without an umpire. Good night.

**SENATOR OLLIE JAMES**—Let me plead with all Americans to not shake the rope.

**REV. W. T. McELVEEN**—The only quality common to all humanity is inequality.

**CARDINAL GIBBONS**—I have always found my countryman fairminded and just.

**GERALD STANLEY LEE**—A good deal of white paper helps people to notice an idea.

**ED. HOWE**—I do not know a great deal, but I can usually tell when my hair needs cutting.

**RAILROAD PRESIDENT E. P. RIPLEY**—The main thing is to marry a girl with good common sense.

**THEODORE ROOSEVELT**—I don't believe in going to war at all if you can help it, but if you go to war—go to war.

**GOVERNOR SENIOR BAMBERGER**—We do not know how long the war will last, but it must continue until it ends right.

**THEODORE P. SHONTS**—The greatest responsibility in the world for the safety of human lives is assumed by the subway.

**A. J. HEMPHILL**—If we win this war we must realize that a slacker dollar is on a par with a draft dodger or a shirker of work.

**ROY K. MOULTON**—This seems to be a closed season for Mexican generals. I haven't heard of one being shot for three months.

**HERR OSBORN**—What a foolish caricature the agitation of our enemies has made out of the picture of the German Crown Prince!

**VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL**—I have never been able to dispute that constitutionally and legally the South had its right to secede.

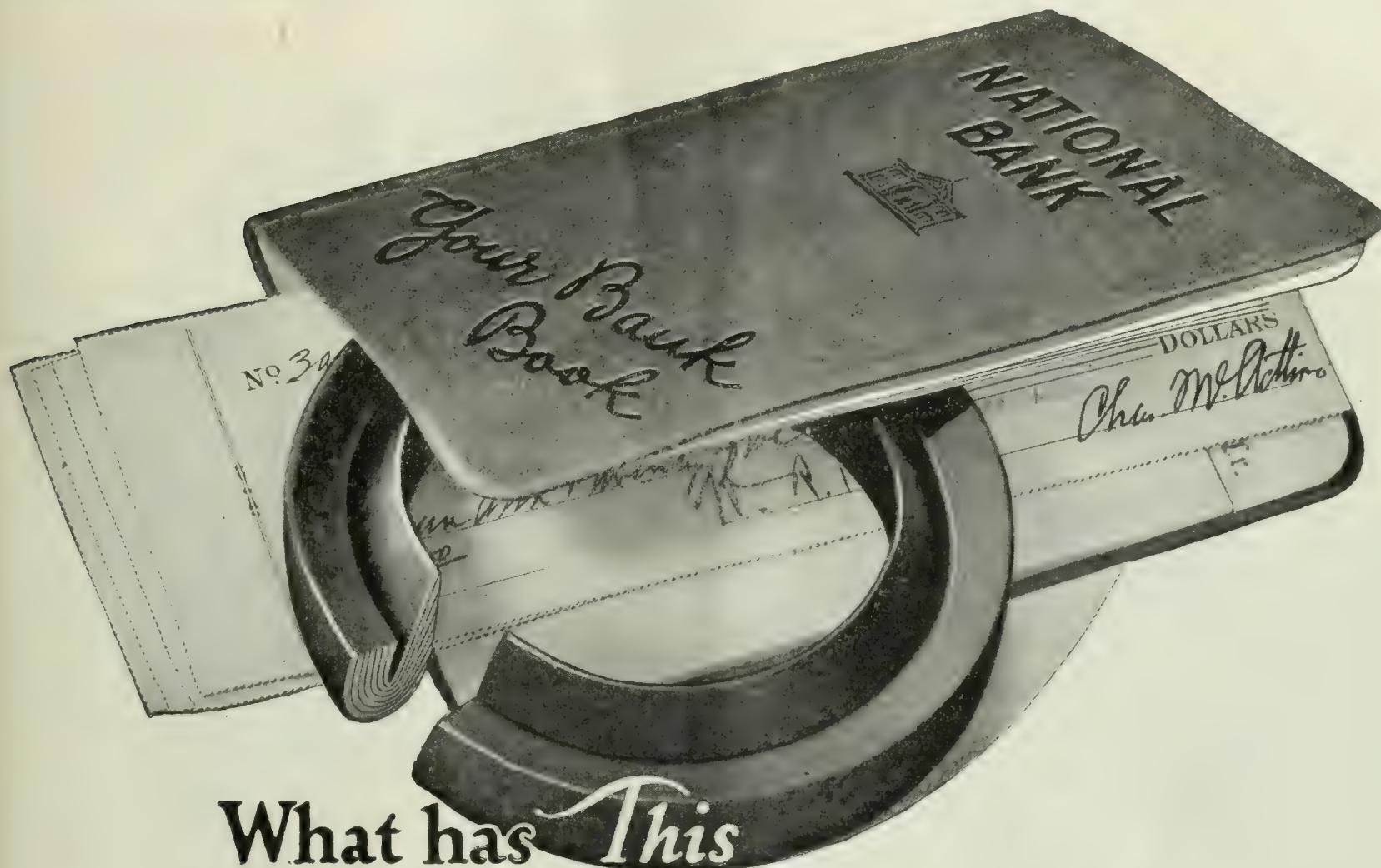
**GENERAL FOCH**—Hurry! Hurry! Hurry! Don't lose even half a minute. If you do your utmost you will make the right kind of victory sure, and you will hasten it.

**PRESIDENT WILSON**—Every sign of these terrible days of war and revolutionary change bids us search our hearts thru and thru and make them ready for the birth of a new day.

**EX-PRESIDENT CHARLES W. ELIOT**—In all the European countries which are now united against Germany many traces of the feudal system survive which stir in the American people sometimes amusement or scorn and sometimes wrath.

**MONTAGUE GLASS**—Next to driving a four horse coach down Fifth Avenue in the afternoon rush hours with a fellow playing a New Year's Eve horn on the back of the roof, holding a box at the Metropolitan Opera House is the highest grade form of publicity that exists.





## What has *This* to do with your Bank Account

ONE of the great responsibilities entailed by the war has fallen on the shoulders of the industrial plant. With restricted fuel supply, they are now accepting the role of "commissaries to the world." But were it not for one thing—industrial efficiency—this enormous overload might have left you neglected—deprived of necessities—and perhaps with an even lower valued dollar.

Plant efficiency has absorbed a great part of the overload—and thus protected your share of the supply. Ten thousand materials as strange looking and strange working as this Sea Ring Packing\* (maintenance materials as they are called) have added mightily in raising the production of the manufacturers—and protected your purchasing power—your Bank Account.

In our measure of values, there is no more important group of products among the many we make than those whose function it is to save power, heat, friction, wear and leakage, used in the maintenance of hundreds of plants. For to the extent that they have served and are serving industry, they are serving the public, which is the ultimate realization of this company's aims.

\*Sea Ring Rod Packing marks a new era in packing rods and plungers of engines, pumps and other machines. Other packings are put into the stuffing box and constantly forced against the rod by the pressure of the stuffing box gland. Constant friction between rod and packing consumes and wastes power. Sea Rings are *not* forced against the rod by gland pressure. Their packing lip is forced against the rod by the pressure of the fluid that tries to escape and so the pressure of Sea Ring Packing automatically varies as the tendency of leakage. This automatic action saves power due to elimination of unnecessary friction between rod and packing. A reduction of friction also means less wear on packing and rod and longer life for both. The Sea Ring typifies the aims of the Johns-Manville Company in their conscientious effort to better conditions in every field to which we render service.



H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.  
NEW YORK CITY

10 Factories — Branches in 61 Large Cities

# JOHNS-MANVILLE

## Service to you through Power Plants





Twins—a scrap of *loyal* paper and a tin of *fighting* ink! Dark blue, tissue-thin and parchment-tough, is the wonder-working stencil. And by it is the fine art of Mimeographing *revolutionized*—when it is put into service with its natural affinity, *Mimeograph ink*. These twin supplies are made by us to work together. Upset that relationship, the work suffers, valuable time and materials are lost, and our responsibility for quality and output ceases. ☞ ☞ With them *duplicating* takes on a new significance. Not only do they quickly reproduce work matching the neatest typewriting, but by their ability to easily and cheaply duplicate drawings of all kinds they open up new channels of usefulness. Let us show you what they can do to help you in your work. Booklet “E” explains. A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.





# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



© Underwood & Underwood

**"ALL IS GOING WELL"—GENERAL FOCH**

*A snapshot of the commander-in-chief of the Allied armies in France with General Pershing, commander of American forces overseas*



## THE ANSWER

**W**ITH clear vision and splendid vigor the President has given America's answer to the great German offensive in the West and the devilish machinations of German conquest in the East.

He makes the distinction vivid between "the ideals of justice and humanity and liberty, the principle of the free self-determination of nations, upon which all the modern world insists," and the German "ideals of power, . . . the principle that the strong must rule the weak, that trade must follow the flag, whether those to whom it is taken welcome it or not, that the peoples of the world are to be made subject to the patronage and overlordship of those who have the power to enforce it."

This is the conflict in which the world is now unmistakably engaged. In such a conflict there is but one choice that we the free people of the United States can make. The choice shall be made plain in "the utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in."

It has taken a long time for the American people to be convinced beyond the peradventure of a doubt that "the issues that hang upon the outcome" of the stupendous struggle go so deep as this. We have been slow indeed to admit, to ourselves and to the world, that the contest is between justice and dominion. We have been reluctant to believe that the German leaders were seeking "the execu-

tion of their own will upon the other nations of the world." But we can no longer blind ourselves to the truth. The world must be free or it must be German. There is no middle ground.

"Germany," says the President with perfect accuracy, "has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it or dominion as she conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind."

America accepts the challenge. The American people will oppose to the diabolical force that the masters of Germany have proclaimed as the final arbiter of the destinies of the world the righteous force which is the champion of justice, of right and of humanity. "The majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear."

The President of the United States speaks the inmost heart of the American people when he voices the one response it is possible for them to make: "Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

"Our utmost sacrifice, the lives of our fittest men, and, if need be, all that we possess," shall be thrown into the scales against the German pretensions to the mastery of the world.

## THE DUTIES OF LITTLE NATIONS

**W**E hear much today about the rights of the little nations, and rightly so, for in such a lawless community as our planet the weak can find neither safety from attack nor redress for injury except by the favor of those who are at once powerful and good natured. But too frequently the nationalist assumes that whereas the Great Powers have both rights and duties the minor nationalities have rights only and are at liberty to pursue their immediate interests without any regard to the effect of their actions upon the rest of the world. This is unjust and even demoralizing, for moral irresponsibility and "sacred egotism" are as bad for Poland as for Germany, for Ireland as for Britain.

Of course it would be unjust to expect the European neutrals to court the fate of Belgium or Rumania by plunging into the war either to avenge the murder of their citizens on the high seas or from motives of sympathy with the righteous cause of the Entente Allies. Only the Great Powers have the moral duty to assume the crusaders' armor; the little nations do their share if they keep peace and neutrality within their own frontiers. But we must at least insist that they do not give active aid and comfort to the enemies of humanity in pursuit of their own narrow national aims.

Agents of Bulgaria, Lithuania, the Ukraine and other long oppressed peoples have a deplorable habit of taking for granted the right to throw their strength to the highest bidder regardless of the purposes for which that strength may be used. One of these nations, at least, made the fatal, selfish choice with most disastrous results. Bulgaria stood high in the esteem of the friends of nationality when the Great War opened. In both England and the United States she was widely regarded as the most progressive and enlightened of the Balkan kingdoms, and she had a very real grievance in the fact that thousands of her nationals in Macedonia, Adrianople and the Dobrudja were still under alien rule. But Bulgaria traded the sympathy of the world for an alliance with the unspeakable Turk and a war of revenge against her Balkan neighbors; incidentally becom-

ing the central link in the long chain of Berlin-Bagdad and thus strengthening the Central Powers, prolonging the Great War by years and endangering all the liberties of Europe.

There appears to be some danger that the new-born nationalities in eastern Europe will make the same mistake as Bulgaria. None of them love Germany, but they may make "deals" with her, forgetting the wise maxim that those who sup with the Devil require long spoons. Finland, distracted by civil war, invited the Germans in, and now cannot invite them out! Poland, Lithuania, the Baltic states and the Ukraine have at times forgotten idealism to play "practical politics," balancing the world's welfare against a few miles of unredeemed territory, only to find themselves all alike the catspaws of Kaiserism. They know now that they have little to hope from the Central Powers, but they should also be told that if the Allies are to continue to fight for their liberties (which is our present most righteous intention) there must be no more haggling with the common enemy at the expense of the common cause.

Finally, a word as to Ireland. No national cause in human history has attracted more widespread sympathy than the Irish, and upon that sympathy has been built a mighty structure of reforms which at last is culminating in the shining promise of Home Rule. If Ireland remains loyal, not necessarily to Britain but to her own idealism, she will retain and increase that world friendship which has meant so much to her. But Ireland must beware of "Ourselves Alone." The universal application of the Sinn Fein motto would mean the death of Ireland, for only the spirit of international altruism could prevent so small a nation from going under in the struggle for existence. If Ireland will remember her old debts of gratitude to France and to America she will not be forgotten by them, but if she sacrifices the independence of France and the security of America to an ancient grudge against England she herself will be forgotten.

The Golden Rule is the last word of political wisdom for all nations, great and small alike.



## THE PEOPLE MUST KNOW

**W**ITHIN the last two or three months a great change has been effected in the mind of the American people upon the war and its significance. They were already loyal in their support of the Government and earnest in their determination that America should do its full part in pushing the conflict to a victorious end. But too much of their loyalty was the act of faith, as an incident will illustrate.

One of the lecturers sent out by the National Security League had been explaining to a rural audience the causes of the war and the reasons for our own participation. In simple terms he had stated a large number of facts, avoiding argument and emotional appeal. At the close of the address an intelligent farmer made his way to the platform and said:

If we could have known these facts long ago our relation to this war would have made a different story. I was opposed to our going into it. I voted for President Wilson because I believed that he had kept us out of war. When he asked Congress to declare war and Congress acted upon his recommendation I was sorry, but I believed that the first principle of good Americanism is to accept the decision of the majority. I felt that I did not understand the matter, but I believed that Mr. Wilson and the Congress did, and I was willing loyally to follow and support them. I mean by this to say that I have been for the war as an act of faith and not because I understood it. After listening to what you have said tonight I know that my whole attitude toward it will be different. I begin to understand it, and to know that we were right in going into it. It seems to me now that the most important work to be done is to put the facts before the people in a simple fashion, so that we shall all know, instead of merely believing, that we are doing the right thing.

The incident is not unique. Everywhere speakers have discovered the same attitude of mind, and it is certain that the work of instruction and explanation which is now being carried on in every part of the country is of paramount importance.

For this war is a crisis in the history of the human mind. It is a war for justice, democracy, humanity and the control of the baser passions by intelligence. Democracy rests upon popular intelligence and knowledge. An autocracy rests upon unquestioning faith and obedience to the imperial command. Ultimately the safety of our American political system and of all the ideals for which America, Great Britain, France and Italy are fighting is resolvable into factors of knowledge and understanding. The people—the whole people, the farmers, the workingmen, no less than the business and the professional men—must know all the more important facts about this war. Above all, the school children and the young people must know about it, and herein especially lies the immense importance of the work which the university professors under the direction of the Committee on Patriotism of the National Security League are now doing in giving their time to patriotic instruction.

The reports which we have received show that everywhere the school and college audiences react enthusiastically to these addresses. They awaken at once to the true story of the American Revolution. They have read or been told, as their teachers and their text-books have presented the matter, that the first great war in which this nation was born and baptized was supported by liberal-minded Englishmen like Burke and Fox and Pitt, but they have not quite grasped the fact that in reality it was not a conflict between Englishmen living in these colonies and real Englishmen living in Great Britain, but was rather between real Englishmen on both sides of the Atlantic and Germans. It was a war against the stupidities and brutalities of a coarse and ignorant German King of England who couldn't speak the English language, who, with the support of a selfish privileged class of Tories, not unlike the Junker gang of Prussia, was Teutonizing British politics. And when that precious crowd was unable to obtain enough English soldiers to put down the American Revolution it resorted to hired Hessians, who were sent over here to commit atrocities,

which they did in fact commit, of the same sort that their kindred have been committing in France and Belgium.

Not less keen is the interest which the boys and girls show in the true story of the Franco-Prussian war, which, for more than a generation, the world believed was unrighteously begun by the French Emperor Louis Napoleon and the French army. The truth became known when Prince Bismarck, in a newspaper interview later confirmed and expanded in his memoirs, confessed that he planned and began that war by ingenious misrepresentation and lying, including the falsification of a telegram relating to the Prussian attempt to put Prince Leopold of the Hohenzollern royal family upon the throne of Spain.

Keenest of all is the interest shown in the story of the Prussian plan to create a Mittel-Europa extending from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf and the endless acts of aggression, perfidy and arrogance with which preparations for its realization were carried on from 1895 to 1914; and in the history of Germany's insolent behavior toward the United States, from the things that happened at Manila in 1898 when Admiral von Goetz told Commodore Dewey that in about fifteen years Germany would start a great war to take Paris, crush England, take New York and Washington and a billion dollars from the United States, and dispose in her own way of South America and the Monroe Doctrine, down to the offer made by the German Government after the war began, to hand over to Mexico a number of our southern states in exchange for Mexican support of Germany.

These are only a few of the facts which every American should know about and which never fail to produce their effect when presented in a straightforward, quiet way to audiences of any description, young or old.

The great task that lies before us today is to destroy, root and branch, the whole system of ideas, purposes and ways and means which constitute German militarism and German Kultur. It will not be enough to defeat Germany. The monstrous organization of brutalities and falsehoods which has ruined Germany and desolated the world must, to use President Wilson's phrase, be laid in the dust. A long and costly struggle may be before us, and it is imperative that the whole people should know what it means, why we are committed to it, and why as a civilized and Christian people we must see it thru to the end.

## THE DURABILITY OF CIVILIZATION

**B**EFORE the Great War it was the fashion to regard our twentieth century civilization as a fragile piece of artistry, easily broken by any of a hundred possible accidents and, when once broken, impossible to rebuild. Even the faintest rumor of war set a-trembling the balance of international credit upon which the industrial life of civilized nations depended, investors were ruined, factories closed and thousands of workingmen joined the ranks of the unemployed. If such were the effects of the shadow of war, what could be the result of war in actual fact? Surely nothing less than social collapse, hunger in the cities, the red flag, the guillotine and the bottomless pit! Nor was war the only peril hid in ambush along the highroad of progress. Periodic scares of the Imminent Failure of the Coal (or wheat, or oil, or nitrate) Supply; Race Suicide and the Rapid Multiplication of the Unfit; the Yellow Peril; the Social Revolution, and many another alarm from the increase in heart disease to the possible recurrence of the ice age were forced upon the attention of the reading public.

Then, in 1914, the world began to throw things at its own civilization. That delicate piece of eggshell china was hurled from its pedestal, buried under a shower of stones and stamped upon with all possible emphasis. More people were taken from productive industry than had, a few decades earlier, been engaged in it. More men were killed than in any previous war in history. More money was spent and



greater national debts accumulated than in any dozen other wars summed together. For nearly four years the most powerful and civilized nations in the world have bent every energy to wrecking the work of all the Christian centuries. Great mischief has, of course, been wrought. But the wonder is that so much is still left intact; the world stands like London after a Zeppelin raid, with a few noble structures in ruins but with streets still busy and the majority of buildings untouched. That France, Germany and Britain are still full of vitality is proved by the vigor of attack and counter-attack in Picardy. The industrial output of these nations, with every available man in the trenches or on lines of communication, has greatly increased with the war; and even the production of luxuries, the provision of amusement and the carrying on of scholarly research in the universities and learned periodicals has been but partly curtailed. No phase of what we term civilization has altogether disappeared, and while taxation has sapped many a large fortune there is some compensation for this in the higher scale of wages which the war has brought to mine and factory.

Only in eastern Europe has social order succumbed to cannon shot. But the Balkans and Asiatic Turkey are lands where war has always existed even under the mask of peace and anarchy under the mask of law. Russia, it is true, has fallen in a few months from the position of one of the Great Powers (perhaps the greatest in potential strength) to a mere geographical expression, a formless prairie tormented with drifting tribal wars. But however darkly we may paint the present or the future of Russia we must do so with colors borrowed from the past. In spite of all its splendid possibilities, Russia was in fact still a barbaric state when it ventured the unequal contest with the compact military empires of Central Europe. A nation ruled by such as Rasputin and Stürmer, where government existed to repress education and public spirit, where treason was rewarded and patriotism viewed with suspicion, could expect no other fate in an exhausting war than the pitiless unmasking of its real self, and that is all that has happened to Russia. But where civilization has struck root in popular soil no earthquake shock has yet proved able to uproot it.

## NO MAN'S LAND

THERE is one territory and one only on the surface of this terraqueous globe that has not yet been appropriated by any nation. This country, twice as big as Belgium, contains vast deposits of magnetite equal to the best Swedish iron ore and of coal equal to the best Welsh, all within easy access from good harbors, and only a few days' steam from European ports.

We are accordingly not surprised to hear that Germany lays claim to this *terra nullius* and is driving in that direction as fast as she can. These are the stepping stones in her northward drive: Kurland, Livland, Esthland, Aland, Finland, Lapland—then comes the jumping off place and if she makes the jump she will land in Spitsbergen. (Always spell it with an s, the Dutch way. If you spell it with a z you tend to substantiate the German claim to it.) In this *Drang nach Norden* the Germans have already taken five of the steps, but are now held up in Lapland by a curious combination of Russian Bolsheviks, Finnish Red Guards, British blue-jackets and American engineers, serving under a commission from Trotzky to defend the freedom of the Arctic Ocean against a joint force of Finnish White Guards, ex-Russian soldiers and German artillerymen. We expect any day to hear that the Spitsbergeners have declared themselves a free and independent nation and humbly beseech the Kaiser to send one of his sons or at least one of his wife's relations to rule over them. The fact that there are no Spitsbergeners except summer boarders who come to the archipelago after fish, scenery, or coal would not preclude such a declaration.

The reason why Spitsbergen has remained uninhabited for three hundred years since its discovery is because nobody could be induced to live there. Even the shipload of convicts once taken there for settlement struck at the sight of its desolate mountains and declared that they had rather go home and be hanged. The Dutch may claim it by right of discovery in 1596. But the British claim it by right of utilization as a whaling station after its rediscovery by Henry Hudson. (Don't spell it "Hendrik" or you will confirm the Dutch claim. He was flying the Dutch flag when he discovered New York City, but the English flag when he discovered Spitsbergen.) If you will take down your Hakluyt's "Voyages" you will find that these islands fell within the scope of the charter granted in 1555 by King Philip and Queen Mary to the "Marchants adventurers" who, as the document states:

Have at their owne adventure, costs and charges, provided, rigged, and tackled certaine ships, pinnesses, and other meete vessels, and the same furnished with all things necessary have advanced and set forward, for to discover, descrie, and finde Iles, landes, territories, Dominions, and Seignoiries unknownen, and by our subjects before this not commonly by sea frequented, which by the sufferance and grace of Almightye God, it shall chaunce them sailing Northwards, Northeastwards, and Northwestwards, or any partes thereof, in that race or course which other Christian Monarches (being with us in league and amitie) have not heeretofore by Seas traffiqued, haunted, or frequented, to finde and attaine by their said adventure, as well for the glorie of God, as for the illustrating of our honour and dignitie royall, in the increase of the revenues of our Crowne, and generall wealth of this and other Realmes and Dominions, and of our subjects of the same.

The Merchant Adventurers of the Muscovy Company who laid the foundation of the Anglo-Russian commerce, continued ever since, received a monopoly of the Spitsbergen fisheries and in 1914 the islands were annexed under the name of "King James his Newland." But the Dutch name and the Dutch claim have not been shaken off, and there are other claimants also; Danish, Swedish, Norwegian and Russian. America, too, might file a claim, for the Arctic Coal Company spent more than \$2,500,000 developing the coal fields, but it appears that their plant and interests were sold in 1915 to a syndicate of Norwegian banks. A Russian company working a Spitsbergen claim for several years had been promised a subsidy of \$2,500,000 by the old Russian Government but, of course, the Revolution spoiled that and it seems that Trotzky at Brest-Litovsk signed away all Russian rights over Spitsbergen to Germany, which is now trying to foreclose on the property.

A year ago the Royal Geographical Society presented a memorial to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs calling attention to the mineral wealth of Spitsbergen and presenting evidence to prove that "Great Britain has an undoubted historical claim superior to that of any other nation to sovereignty over the islands, or at least over the most important of them." But Mr. Balfour replied thru his secretary that he was too busy to attend to such trifles just now—or words to that effect. Unfortunately the German Foreign Office seems to have plenty of time to attend to trifles like this—with possibly a potential value equal to Alsace-Lorraine—and it has cast some legal cords over the archipelago that may be hard to untie, unless of course all the Gordian knots are cut with the sword on the plains of Picardy.

And now the Laplanders have held a national convention and demand "a place in the sun." They must refer to the midnight sun.

"Prohibition will not prevent drunkenness." Well, neither the sixth commandment nor the "statute in such cases made and provided" prevents murder. But they both help.

The man who runs the Kaiser's car is not a *chauffeur* but a *schöfför*. Since the Kaiser can't drive the British out of France he is determined to drive the French out of German.



# OUR UTMOST SACRIFICE

## President Wilson's Message on the Anniversary of America's Declaration of War with Germany

Baltimore, Md., April 6.

FELLOW CITIZENS—This is the anniversary of our acceptance of Germany's challenge to fight for our right to live and be free, and for the sacred rights of freemen everywhere. The nation is awake. There is no need to call to it. We know what the war must cost, our utmost sacrifice, the lives of our fittest men, and, if need be, all that we possess.

The loan we are met to discuss is one of the least parts of what we are called upon to give and to do, tho in itself imperative. The people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of it, and are ready to lend to the utmost, even where it involves a sharp skimping and daily sacrifice to lend out of meager earnings. They will look with reprobation and contempt upon those who can and will not, upon those who demand a higher rate of interest, upon those who think of it as a mere commercial transaction.

I have not come, therefore, to urge the loan. I have come only to give you, if I can, a more vivid conception of what it is for.

"The reasons for this Great War, the reason why it had to come, the need to fight it thru, and the issues that hang upon its outcome, are more clearly disclosed now than ever before. It is easy to see just what this particular loan means, because *the cause we are fighting for stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle.* The man who knows least can now see plainly how the cause of justice stands, and what the imperishable thing he is asked to invest in is. Men in America may be more sure than they ever were before that the cause is their own, and that, if it should be lost, their own great nation's place and mission in the world would be lost with it.

I call you to witness, my fellow countrymen, that at no stage of this terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately. I should be ashamed in the presence of affairs so grave, so fraught with the destinies of mankind thruout all the world, to speak with truculence, to use the weak language of hatred or vindictive purpose.

We must judge as we would be judged. I have sought to learn the objects Germany has in this war from the mouths of her own spokesmen, and to deal as frankly with them as I wished them to deal with me. I have laid bare our own ideals, our own purposes, without reserve or doubtful phrase, and have asked them to say as plainly what it is that they seek.

WE have ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression. We are ready, whenever the final reckoning is made, to be just to the German people, to deal fairly with the German power, as with all others. There can be no difference between peoples in the final judgment, if it is indeed to be a righteous judgment. To propose anything but justice, even-handed and dispassionate justice, to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome of the war, would be to renounce and dishonor our own cause, for we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord.

It has been with this thought that I have sought to learn from those who spoke for Germany whether it was justice or dominion and the execution of their own will upon the other nations of the world that the German leaders were seeking. They have answered—answered in unmistakable terms. They have avowed that it was not justice, but dominion and the unhindered execution of their own will. The avowal has not come from Germany's statesmen. It has come from her military leaders, who are her real rulers. Her statesmen have said that they wished peace, and were ready to discuss its terms whenever their opponents were willing to sit down at the conference table with them. Her present Chancellor has said—in indefinite and uncertain terms, indeed, and in phrases that often seem to deny their own meaning, but with as much plainness as he thought prudent—that he believed that peace should be based upon the principles which we had declared would be our own in the final settlement.

AT Brest-Litovsk her civilian delegates spoke in similar terms; professed their desire to conclude a fair peace and accord to the peoples with whose fortunes they were dealing the right to choose their own allegiances. But action accompanied and followed the profession. Their military masters, the men who act for Germany and exhibit her purpose in execution, proclaimed a very different conclusion. We cannot mistake what they have done—in Russia, in Finland, in the Ukraine, in Rumania. The real test of their justice and fair play has come. From this we may judge the rest.

They are enjoying in Russia a cheap triumph in which no brave or gallant nation can long take pride. A great people, helpless by their own act, lies for the time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement, and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their dominion!

*Are we not justified in believing that they would do the same things at their western front if they were not there face to face with armies whom even their countless divisions cannot overcome?* If, when they have felt their check to be final, they should propose favorable and equitable terms with regard to Belgium and France and Italy, could they blame us if we concluded that they did so only to assure themselves of a free hand in Russia and the East?

Their purpose is, undoubtedly, to make all the Slavic peoples, all the free and ambitious nations of the Baltic Peninsula, all the lands that Turkey has dominated and misruled, subject to their will and ambition, and build upon that dominion an empire of force upon which they fancy that they can then erect an empire of gain and commercial supremacy—an empire as hostile to the Americas as to the Europe which it will overawe—an empire which will ultimately master Persia, India, and the peoples of the Far East.

In such a program our ideals, the ideals of justice and humanity and liberty, the principle of the free self-determination of nations, upon which all the modern world insists, can play no part. They are rejected for the ideals of power, for the principle that the strong must rule the weak, that trade must follow the flag, whether those to whom it is taken welcome it or not, that the peoples of the world are to be made subject to the patronage and overlordship of those who have the power to enforce it.

That program once carried out, America and all who care or dare to stand with her must arm and prepare themselves to contest the mastery of the world—a mastery in which the rights of common men, the rights of women and of all who are weak, must for the time being be trodden underfoot and disregarded and the old, age-long struggle for freedom and right begin again at its beginning. Everything that America has lived for and loved and grown great to vindicate and bring to a glorious realization will have fallen in utter ruin and the gates of mercy once more pitilessly shut upon mankind!

The thing is preposterous and impossible; and yet is not that what the whole course and action of the German armies has meant wherever they have moved? I do not wish, even in this moment of utter disillusionment, to judge harshly or unrighteously. I judge only what the German arms have accomplished with un pitying thoroughness thruout every fair region they have touched.

WHAT, then, are we to do? For myself, I am ready, ready still, ready even now, to discuss a fair and just and honest peace at any time that it is sincerely purposed—a peace in which the strong and the weak shall fare alike. But the answer, when I proposed such a peace, came from the German commanders in Russia and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer.

I accept the challenge. I know that you accept it. All the world shall know that you accept it. It shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in. This now is the meaning of all that we do. Let everything that we say, my fellow-countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear.

Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it or dominion as she conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind. *There is, therefore, but one response possible for us: Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust.*



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

**The Third Phase** The great German offensive that started on March 21 has now completed its third week. During the first week it made amazing progress, owing, as we now know, to the failure of General Gough's forces to hold the bend in the Somme River opposite St. Quentin. This defection, which might have proved fatal, was remedied by the rapid extension of the French left, which closed the gap by making connection with the British right before Amiens. The British left at Arras held firm, and with this point as a hinge the right or southern end of the forty-mile line swung back to the point about ten miles east of Amiens, where it joined with the extended French front.

At the juncture before Amiens the Germans directed their main attack during the second week, but, exhausted as they were by their rapid advance of thirty-five miles in the first week, they were not able to make any important gains. The villages in forks of the Somme, the Avre and the Luce where these three rivers run together southeast of Amiens changed hands rapidly for a few days, with no permanent advantage to either. Now the Germans have brought up their trench mortars and other heavy artillery, so we may expect another attempt to drive the point of their wedge into Amiens. Even without a further advance they can bombard the city and the railroad leading from Amiens to Paris, for it is only five miles from the German front.

Foiled then, at least temporarily, in their effort to drive ahead the point of their wedge, the Germans set themselves to widen it. A vigorous attack on Arras proved a costly failure. Attempts to break the British between Arras and Amiens at various points,

Bucquoy, Albert, Dernancourt and Hamel, were fruitless. So in the third week of their offensive the Germans inaugurated movements against the Portuguese at Neuve Chapelle on their right and against the French at Couchy on their left.

## Hindenburg Castles

Field Marshal Hindenburg is trying out on the western front the strategy that on the Russian side gave him his reputation, and has been called by the German military critics, "Hindenburg's castle," from its resemblance to the chess move of that name. It consists in a sudden shift of troops behind the front and opening a new attack at some distance to the right or left. So now when attention was concentrated upon the Somme theater and the public was speculating as to whether he intended to strike at Amiens or Paris, a new offensive opens out at Neuve Chapelle fifty-five miles to the north of the Amiens sector.

This is, like the Somme, a famous battlefield, the scene of the heroic stand of the Canadians at Festubert and the disastrous British charge at Neuve Chapelle three years ago. Here a Portuguese division was stationed, which may explain why it was selected as the point of attack, for the enemy is determined to take advantage of whatever lack of coördination as is inevitable at the junction of alien forces.

The battle opened early on the morning of April 9 with a bombardment more severe than any yet seen on the Somme. The German shells fell upon the villages, roads and railroads for miles in the rear. At 5:15 the barrage fire was lifted to the second line and the Germans took the first row of Portuguese trenches. At 7 a. m. the barrage was lifted again to allow the Germans to charge the second line. By noon the enemy had advanced three miles and by night they had crossed the Lys River four miles from the front. South of Neuve Chapelle four German divisions attacked Givenchy, held by the British Fifty-fifth Division. Twice the town was lost, but twice it was regained by bayonet and bomb.

After the Portuguese had been driven back between Neuve Chapelle and Armentières the Germans launched an attack against the British line between Armentières and Ypres. Here they attacked the famous Messines Ridge and Ploegsteert Wood. Penetrating three miles to the westward brought them to the rear of Armentières on the north as they already were on the south, so that town, demolished by the bombardment and rendered uninhabitable by gas, was abandoned by the British. Sixty thousand gas shells were used in this attack. Arras, which lies between the new offensive and the old, has been evacuated by its civil population.

## Lloyd George's Account of the Battle

In his speech to Parliament introducing a bill for the increase of the man power, Premier Lloyd George began by saying:

We have now entered the most critical phase of this terrible war. There is a lull in the storm, but the hurricane is not over. Doubtless we must expect more fierce outbreaks, and ere it is finally exhausted there will be many more.

The fate of the empire, the fate of Europe and the fate of liberty throughout the world may depend on the success with which the very last of these attacks is resisted and countered.

Up to the end of 1917, the Premier stated, the Germans' combatant strength in France was as two to the Allies' three, but owing to the collapse of Russia and the support of certain Austrian troops, the German infantry on the western front was brought up to a strength approximately, tho not quite equal to the strength of the Allied infantry. The Germans were slightly inferior in artillery and considerably inferior in cavalry and aircraft. The time, strength and place of the German offensive was forecast with remarkable prevision by the General War Council at Versailles. Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, came to the conclusion in January that the attack would come south of Arras, that it would be an attack on the widest front yet assailed, that the Germans would accumulate ninety-five divisions and would throw the whole of their resources into breaking the British line at that point, and that the objective would be the capture of Amiens and the severance of the British and French forces, and that the Germans might possibly succeed in penetrating the British line to the extent of half the distance of the front attacked. These predictions have been verified in almost every detail. The actual number of divisions employed by the Germans was ninety-seven and they advanced between twenty-five and thirty-five miles.

The enemy was greatly favored by the weather. The ground was dry and solid, and yet the mist so great that the Germans actually in some parts approached within a few yards of the front line before any one knew of their approach, so the cross fire of machine guns and artillery depended upon for the defense of the line was not available. The success of the German advance was due to the retirement of the Fifth Army and its failure to hold the line of the Somme or even to destroy the bridges behind them. General Gough, who commanded the Fifth Army, has been recalled in consequence, but it would be unfair to censure him until the circumstances are cleared up by the military inquiry. The Third Army under General Byng held the northern part of the line stoutly and the gap, which at one time threatened

## THE GREAT WAR

**April 5**—Japanese and British land at Vladivostok. Third Liberty Loan launched.

**April 6**—Germans renew attack before Amiens. Germans take Kharkov, Russia.

**April 7**—Germans drive back French to Ailette River, taking 2000 prisoners. American marines landed at Vladivostok.

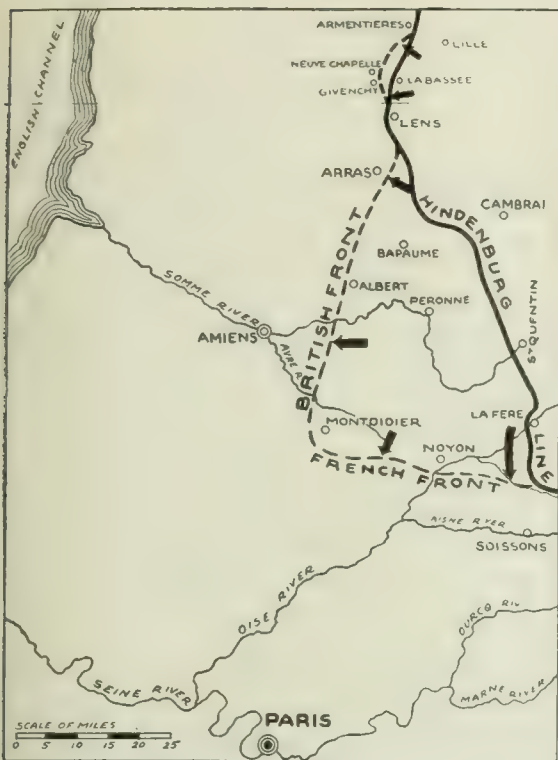
**April 8**—German raid on American sector at Toul. Bolo Pasha reprieved to secure confession.

**April 9**—Germans launch attack against Portuguese front at Neuve Chapelle. Lloyd George introduces bill to extend draft and include Ireland.

**April 10**—Germans advance two miles on north of Armentières and five miles on south. First American infantry appears on Somme.

**April 11**—Armentières and Estaires evacuated by British. Bessarabia votes for union with Rumania.





THE GERMAN SALIENT

The effort of the Germans was to drive a wedge between the French and British forces and reach the sea by way of the Somme. Checked in their attempt to gain Amiens they have started a drive on the Oise toward Paris and at Neuve Chapelle, Armentières and Givenchy toward the Channel.

to let the Germans thru to Calais, was filled in by the French from the south.

Thus the German offensive failed in its main object, but "The enemy has captured valuable ground which is too near Amiens for comfort or security, and he has succeeded for the time being in crippling one of our great armies." The statements made by the enemy, as to the number of guns and machine guns captured and prisoners taken, are very considerably exaggerated. The losses of the battle roughly represent the relative strength of the combatants on both sides. There is an ample reserve of munitions in Great Britain and France. Reinforcements were rushed over as quickly as possible to fill up the gap in the British army. "No such large numbers of men ever passed across the Channel in so short a time." There have been raised in Great Britain for military and naval purposes "very nearly six million men." It will be necessary, however, to increase very materially the number of men available for military service. All boys over eighteen who have had six months' training are being sent over to France. Seven per cent of the men between forty-two and fifty may be called out and in some cases the age limit raised to fifty-five. More men must be withdrawn from industries and civil service, the age limit must be raised, and conscription applied to Ireland. The Germans, besides their reinforcements from Russia, will have a new force of five hundred and fifty thousand efficient young men, aged eighteen and one-half, to be thrown into the battle line.

Premier Lloyd George pays a high tribute to President Wilson for agreeing to send the American troops wherever they were most needed, instead of insisting upon keeping them in a separate unit. He states, however, that this idea does not emanate from General Pershing or President Wilson, but was

proposed by Mr. Balfour and himself in a conversation with Mr. Baker, and then submitted by Earl Reading to President Wilson.

### Conscription for Ireland

The most sensational point of Mr. Lloyd George's speech was the announcement that the new conscription measure would be applied to Ireland the same as to Great Britain. As he came to the passage "When an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to put men of fifty and boys of eighteen into the army in the fight for liberty and independence" he was interrupted by Joseph Devlin with the remark, "And for nationalities." The Premier continued, "Especially, as I am reminded, the fight for liberty and independence and for nationalities, I am perfectly certain that it is not possible to justify any longer the exclusion of Ireland." Here John Dillon interrupted with the remark, "You will not get any men from Ireland by compulsion, not a man."

Mr. Lloyd George continued that no home rule proposal ever submitted proposed to deny the Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions in relation to the army and navy. The quarrel in which we are engaged is just as much Irish as English and the Irish parties at the beginning of the war declared their intention to support it. He explained that there had been no register completed in Ireland and it would take some weeks before active enrollment begins. This aroused an uproar, the Irish members shouting "It will never begin," "You come across and take us," and "It is a declaration of war against Ireland." Joseph Devlin, Nationalist member from West Belfast, tried to move that the House report progress until the report of the Irish convention was presented. This aroused a storm of protest but Mr. Devlin shouted, "You cannot howl me down. I won't sit down. You may try Prussian methods in Ireland, but you won't try them on me." John Dillon, successor of the late John Redmond as leader of the Nationalists, said "If Irish liberty were at stake, I would not hesitate to support that policy. I never challenged the justice of war. I don't challenge it now." Mr. Devlin's motion was defeated by a vote of 323 to 80.

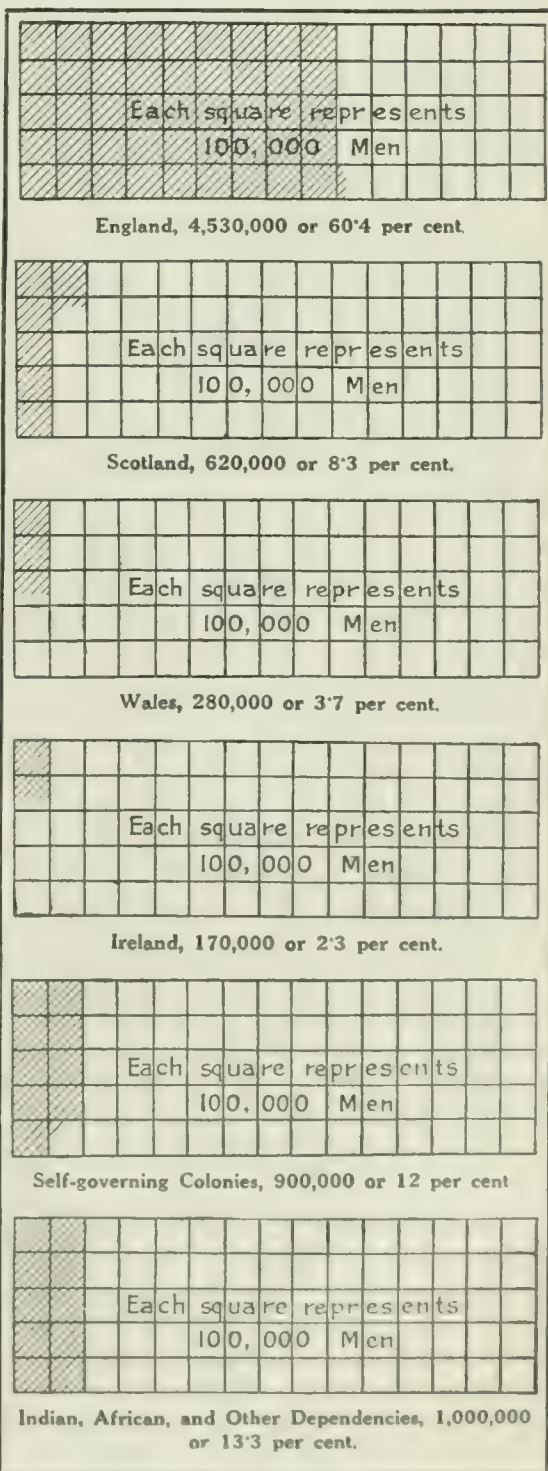
It is understood that the report of the Irish convention which had its first session on July 25 is now ready to be acted upon by Parliament. The introduction of two such controversial bills at the same time make it possible that a compromise may be arranged by which the Irish will consent to conscription as the price of home rule.

The opposition to conscription is not confined to the Sinn Feiners. The Irish Catholic bishops meeting at Dublin passed unanimously a vote of protest against conscription which they said would be "a fatal mistake surpassing the worst blunder of the last four years." The corporation of the city of Dublin by a vote of 39 to 30 warned the Government against revolt if any attempt were made to enforce conscription in Ireland.

### Austro-French Peace Parley

Ever since last summer there have been recurrent rumors that semi-official peace negotiations were in progress, but nothing definite was divulged and the press of all the belligerent countries mostly flaunted the idea of discussing terms with any but a beaten enemy. It was understood that representatives of the Entente and Central Powers had met for the purpose of negotiating exchanges of prisoners and non-combatants, that an international conference of financiers had been held in Switzerland and that the Socialists, altho they had not been allowed to hold a formal conference at Stockholm, had been in communication thru Sweden and Russia; but apart from these the public had no authentic information as to parleys over peace terms, except what took place in the public speeches of the heads of the different governments.

Now, however, we have definite con-



Courtesy of London Sphere

### WHERE ARE THE FIGHTING IRISH?

The situation which impels the British manpower bill, now under consideration in the House of Commons, is summed up in this diagram of the proportionate enlistment of men thruout the British empire. Each block of squares represents the total of 7,500,000 men raised by the empire. The shaded squares show the proportion of men contributed by each section of the empire





Press Illustrating

## VICTIMS OF THE PRUSSIAN REIGN OF TERROR

These French boys are at a hospital established to cure "raid-shocked" children, literally almost scared to death by enemy frightfulness

firmation from both sides that such negotiations were carried on at intervals between July, 1917, and March, 1918, by the representatives of France and Austria-Hungary. The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Czernin, in his speech of April 2 declares that "Premier Clemenceau had some time before the beginning of the western offensive inquired of me whether I was prepared for negotiations and on what basis." This statement Premier Clemenceau declared flatly to be a lie. The denial, however, appears to apply particularly to the implication that peace negotiations were initiated by Clemenceau. According to a statement of Prof. Paul Painlevé, the negotiations were opened under the premiership of M. Ribot in June, 1917. M. Clemenceau did not know of them until on November 18, when he became Premier as successor to M. Painlevé, he received a communication from the French agent as to the progress of the negotiations.

Whichever party made the first move it appears that the preliminary arrangements were made thru a Swiss intermediary and that on August 7, 1917, Major Armand, an attaché of the Second Bureau of the French Government, visited the Austrian representative, Count Revertata, at his private residence at Freiburg. Major Armand is the son of Count Armand, a distant relative of Count Revertata of Austria. With the approval of their respective governments Count Revertata and Major Armand entered into discussions on August 22 and 23 which, however, led to no results. They were renewed again in November and again at least as late as February 25, 1918. It appears, however, from the Austrian statement that there were other and more important peace parleys attempted:

When M. Clemenceau asked the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister whether he remembers that two months before the Revertata affair—that is, about a year ago—an attempt of a like nature was made by a personage of far higher rank, Count Czernin does not hesitate to reply in the affirmative. But for the sake of completeness and entire correctness it should be added that this attempt also led to no result.

So much for the establishment of the facts; for the rest, it need only be remarked that Count Czernin for his part

would see no reason to deny it if, in this or any similar case, he had taken the initiative, because in contrast to M. Clemenceau he believes it cannot be a matter for reproach for a Government to make attempts to bring about an honorable peace which would liberate all peoples from the terrors of the present war.

The dispute raised by M. Clemenceau has, moreover, diverted attention from the real kernel of Count Czernin's statement. The essence of this statement was not so much who suggested the discussions undertaken before the beginning of the western offensive, but who caused their collapse. And M. Clemenceau up to the present has not denied that he refused to enter upon negotiations on the basis of the renunciation of Alsace-Lorraine.

M. Ribot's ministry fell because the Premier refused to admit any compromise on the question of Alsace-Lorraine which the Socialists thought might be settled by a referendum of the people. Clemenceau is equally staunch on this question, and he quotes in support of the French position a letter from Emperor Charles of Austria, dated March, 1917, in which he alludes to "France's just claim relative to Alsace-Lorraine."

Altho Count Armand and Count Revertata were authorized by their respective governments to confer neither of them apparently was given any power to engage in formal negotiations. The Austrian representative in a signed statement dated February 25, 1918, said that his object was to obtain "from the French Government a proposition to Austria which might lead to future peace and be of such a nature as to be susceptible of being endorsed by Austria and presented to the German Government."

Austro-British  
Peace Parley

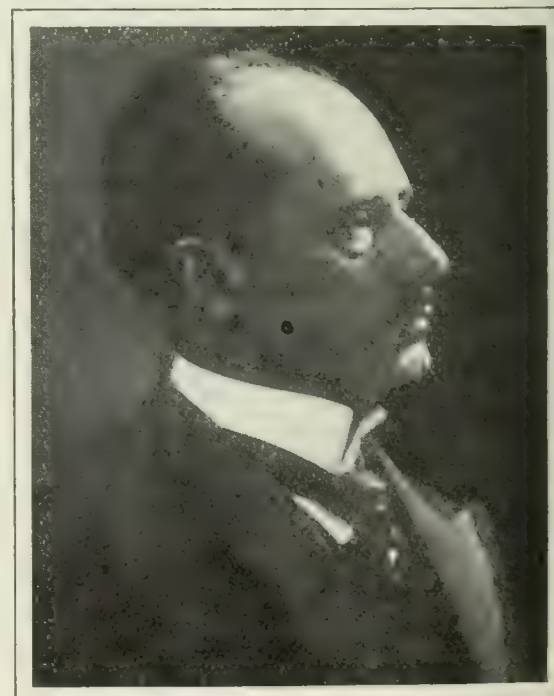
The personage referred to by Premier Clemenceau as a "figure high in the councils of the Entente Allies" is surmized to be General Smuts, the Boer leader, now a member of the inner War Council of the British Cabinet. He is said to have met in Switzerland Count Albert Mensdorff, who was Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at London when the war broke out. According to the story that has been in circulation, this conference lasted only three minutes. As soon as General Smuts was introduced to Count Mensdorff he said, "Is it true that you wish to make a

separate peace?" The Austrian diplomat began a long and evasive reply, but the British representative interrupted with the inquiry "Yes or no?" Obtaining no direct reply General Smuts said "Then—good night!"

This meeting was mentioned in the London *Times* of March 1st and was recently made the subject of inquiry in the House of Lords by Lord Willoughby De Broke, but he received a severe reprimand from Earl Curzon for putting such a question without previous permission of the Government.

Two hundred and fifty Japanese marines were landed at the Russian port of Vladivostok from one of the cruisers in the harbor on the morning of April 5. In the afternoon the British, who had not been notified in advance of the Japanese movement, followed suit by landing fifty men to guard their consulate. On the next day 250 more Japanese were sent ashore. Admiral Kato, in command of the Japanese squadron, called on the mayor of the city and explained that the action was purely local and temporal, exclusively for the purpose of restoring order and protecting foreign lives and property. Robbery and murder had become alarmingly frequent and the Russian authorities seemed powerless to suppress them. Most recently five armed Russians had held up a group of Japanese and demanded money. When this was refused they opened fire, killing one and wounding two of the Japanese.

But however justified the action of the Japanese may be the effect of it is, as President Wilson anticipated, to alarm and alienate the Russian people, who still regard the Japanese as their natural enemies. For once the bourgeoisie and Bolshevik press are agreed and with one voice they accuse the Japanese of attempting an imperialistic invasion with the connivance of



Press Illustrating

## INVENTOR OF THE SUPERGUN

The first shots from the German long-range gun bombarding Paris were fired by the inventor of the gun, Prof. Fritz Rausenberger, who also invented the famous 42-centimeter mortar. Professor Rausenberger is manager of the Krupp munition works in Essen



the Allies. They recognize American reluctance to concur in such action, but declare that unless the United States condemns "the robbers' attack upon revolutionary Russia by definite, unequivocal and immediate action" it must be counted among their enemies.

President Sukhanov and other officials of the Soviet or Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of Vladivostok visited the various consulates to file protests. The Japanese consul refused to receive them except as private persons. The French consul declined to see them. The British and American consuls received them. When the news of the landing was telegraphed to Moscow, Acting Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Tchitcherin summoned the representatives of France, Great Britain and America and protested against "the Japanese attack upon the Soviet republic." He expressed regret that the Entente Powers had permitted such action and declared that the only solution was the immediate withdrawal of the troops. All the Siberian Soviets have been ordered to oppose armed resistance to the Japanese invasion. Many of the German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia were Socialists who surrendered to the Russians with little reluctance and now fear to return to their native land. These have generally joined the Bolsheviks and will form the mainstay of the new army which they are organizing.

The attitude of the Japanese Government was officially stated by Foreign Minister Motono in addressing a joint session of parliament on March 26 last:

The Imperial Government neither suggested nor proposed military action in Siberia. Nevertheless it regards with gravest apprehension the eastward movement of Germany. Hitherto Japan has received no joint allied proposal, but if such a proposal is received it will be considered most carefully. This will be especially the case if the Siberian situation becomes worse, requiring decisive steps on behalf of the interests of the Allies, in which event the Imperial Government will not hesitate to take prompt and adequate measures in a wholehearted manner.

It is desired to make it clear, however, that the Imperial Government does not regard Russia as an enemy. Japan will not adopt an aggressive policy toward Russia, and does not hesitate to declare unreservedly and sincerely the deep and warm sympathy of the nation for the Russian people.

In Washington The week which saw the opening of the third Liberty Loan campaign was otherwise a notably quiet week. Phrased in the terminology of the despatches from the front, it might be said that there were raids by pro-Germans and counter assaults by American tar-and-feather squads. In spite of the appearance of general inactivity along the line, steady progress was made both in the loan and in the other war activities of the nation. The keynote of the week was struck by the President, speaking at Baltimore, and throwing down once more the gage of force to the German Government. The aftermath of the Lenroot election indicated that political circles in Washington are inclined to consider that the best man had won, and to cooperate with a view



Central News



Press Illustrating

#### THE NEW WAR SECRETARIES

Increase of efficiency in the War Department is promised by the appointment as assistant secretaries of war of the two men who have lately held positions of chief executive importance under Secretary Baker. Edward R. Stettinius (left) has been in charge of the procurement and production of all supplies for the five army bureaus—Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signal, Engineer and Medical. As a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. he directed the purchasing of war supplies for the Allies during the first of the war. F. P. Keppel (right), formerly dean of Columbia University, has been virtually assistant to Secretary Baker in the War Department since America entered the war.

to eliminating party strife—even to the extent of avoiding certain contests for seats in Congress. Mr. Hoover drew still tighter the domestic restrictions on the use of wheat, the vital foodstuff. Arrangements were made to speed up both the draft and the sending of men to France.

More or less disturbing to the week's equanimity was the report of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs' committee on the Government's airplane program. The report was not long but it said much and said that in terms of unmistakable vigor. Basing its opinion on ten days of secret investigation, the committee told the Senate that:

1. The twelve-cylinder Liberty motor, as now being manufactured, can be used only in heavy planes. It cannot be used in the swift single seater fighting machines.

2. Only four Liberty motors have been shipped overseas, and the rate of production is disappointing.

3. Combat planes have not been manufactured as fast as is necessary.

Officials of the Government in charge of the manufacture of the motor are charged with having misled the public to believing quite the contrary from the facts as the committee finds them. "It is greatly to be regretted that the statements of Government officials have misrepresented the progress of the aviation program," says the report. "This has misled the public, and your committee, cognizant of the facts, has, in the performance of its duty, made this report to the Senate."

Constructive suggestions made in the report center around the proposal of placing the production of aircraft in the control of one executive, appointed by and directly responsible to the President. "The matter of production should be taken out of the hands of the signal corps entirely, and no

man who has any near or remote interest in a company manufacturing airplanes or engines should be permitted to act as adviser or be in authority. While we are developing American aircraft and American engines we should, temporarily, at least, procure an abundant supply of approved types of aircraft and engines of European design."

Reviewing some of the striking points in the testimony laid before it by Major General George O. Squier, chief signal officer of the army, the committee says: that 25,500 Liberty motors have been ordered; that the history of the negotiations for the adoption and manufacture of the combat plane has been disappointing; that finished parts for this plane will not be ready before June; that twenty aviation schools have been established; that there has been serious delay in securing planes for the cadets now abroad; and that training planes are being turned out as per schedule, over 3000 having been completed on April 1.

#### The Overman Bill

The Overman disloyalty bill, which was passed by the Senate on April 11 and returned to conference, has been a storm center of discussion in Washington. Spontaneous uprisings of mobs and groups of citizens against alleged pro-Germans have given heat to the debate. Colonel Roosevelt called attention vigorously to a certain provision of the bill, one "among many excellent propositions to put down disloyalty," placing in the class of disloyals any one who uses "contemptuous or slurring language about the President."

"This proposed law," declared the former President, "is sheer treason to the United States. Under its terms Abraham Lincoln would have been sent to prison for what he repeatedly said of



Presidents Polk, Pierce and Buchanan. It is a proposal to put the President in the position of the Hohenzollerns and Romanoffs."

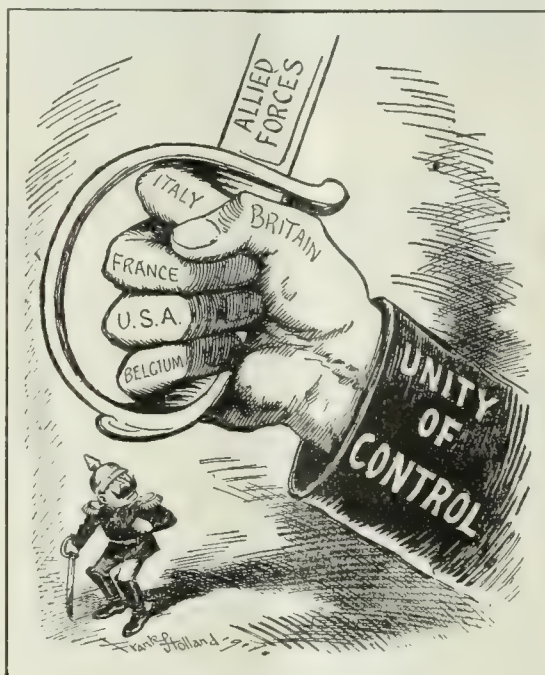
The Senate debate brought out clearly the fact that no such provision had been in the bill as reported from the Judiciary Committee, but that a similar clause had been written into a bill proposed by Senator Myers of Montana. As agreed to by the conference committee of the two houses, the principal section of the bill is as follows:

Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall wilfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies, or shall wilfully make or convey false reports or false statements or say or do anything except by way of bona fide and not disloyal advice to an investor or investors with intent to obstruct the sale by the United States of bonds or other securities of the United States or the making of loans by or to the United States, and whoever, when the United States is at war, shall wilfully cause or attempt to cause, or incite or attempt to incite, insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or shall wilfully obstruct or wilfully attempt to obstruct or discourage the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, and whoever, when the United States is at war, shall utter, print, write, or publish any disloyal, profane, scurrilous, contemptuous, or abusive language about the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the soldiers or sailors of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the army or navy of the United States, or any language calculated to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the soldiers or sailors of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the army or navy of the United States into contempt, scorn, contumely, or disrepute, or shall utter, print, write or publish any language calculated to incite or inflame resistance to any duly calculated Federal or state authority in connection with the prosecution of the war, or shall display the flag of any foreign enemy, or shall by utterance, writing, printing, publication, or language spoken, urge, incite, or advocate any curtailment of production in this country of any thing or things, product or products, necessary or essential to the prosecution of the war in which the United States may be engaged, with intent by such curtailment to cripple or hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, and whoever shall advocate, favor, teach, defend, or suggest the doing of any of the acts or things in this section enumerated, and whoever shall by word or act support or favor the cause of the German Empire or its allies in the present war or by word or act oppose the cause of the United States therein, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both.

Both the attacks directed against this measure and the numerous recent instances indicating the need for Federal rather than local authority to deal with disloyalty to the Federal Government have brought informal explanations from the Administration as to the underlying purpose of the legislation. No law passed by Congress, it is pointed out, can remove the right of any citizen to full freedom of speech except in so far as that freedom can be proved to interfere with the prime, present and pressing business of the nation—namely, the prosecution of the war. The design is to punish those whose intent is

disloyal. There is, therefore, a wide margin of difference between the man who criticizes the Government with patriotic and constructive intent, and the man whose strictures or propaganda is framed with the intent of assisting the enemies of the Republic.

While several of the states have enacted similar legislation, nevertheless it remains the fact that there is no Federal law designed to handle disloyalty of speech, utterance and publication, except, of course, the power possessed by the Post Office to exclude such publications from the mails. This power, while great, is limited, and because of its limitations the Government has been earnestly pressing for more authority to deal with a situation which is regarded by officials of the Department of Justice as alarming.



THE WINNING HAND

A promise of victory for the Allies now that they have attained unity of control by General Foch's appointment to supreme command on the western front. Cartoon by Frank Holland in *Reynold's Newspaper*, London

#### In Favor of Big Business

Among the recent laws signed by the President is the Webb act permitting combinations of American exporters. This bill has been before Congress for several years and has been advocated by the Federal Trade Commission as well as by other governmental and private bodies. It is designed to remove the restrictions of the Sherman anti-trust act in so far as they relate to American corporations or combinations doing or desiring to do large-scale business abroad. It is a curious fact that a portion of the business community has been against the measure, fearing no doubt that the benefits to be derived from facilitating our export trade would be offset by the danger of encouraging a further consolidation of "Big Business."

The discussion of the past few years, the necessity for prosecuting effectively in competition with European nations our foreign trade program, and the belief that the Federal Trade Commission will be able to prevent or eliminate unfair practises under this new permission, have convinced the majority, however, that the risk to be run is low and the gains to be won are great.

#### The Bridge to Victory

The "keynote of the present situation is management—leadership." This is a sentence from a telegram sent by the Emergency Fleet Corporation to all managers of shipyards now engaged in the construction which is so vitally necessary to winning the war. The telegram frankly confesses disappointment in past performances:

We are keenly disappointed in the amount of tonnage delivered by American shipyards during the month of March and the slow progress made in many yards. Only twenty-one vessels, aggregating 166,700 tons, were delivered during that month, and our minimum estimate was for 197,075 tons. Instead of this reduction from our estimate we should have had an increase. This estimate was made on promises of shipbuilders. Thirty steel ships were launched, with a total tonnage of 219,586. Eleven wooden ships were launched, amounting to 40,000 tons.

We are particularly anxious that you and your organization should put forth a special effort during the month of April. We are anxious that you should keep us fully informed concerning all causes of delay encountered in building ships during this month daily by wire, if necessary. We are concerned with entire program, but we want April to break all records.

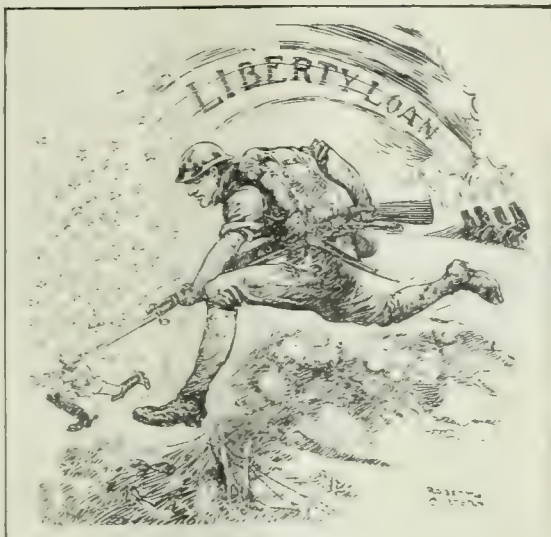
Money, material, and men have been supplied without stint by the nation. Emergency Fleet Corporation looks to you for teamwork in applying leadership to speeding up of program.

The indications are that the shipbuilding program and processes of the Government have been graduated from the stage of resignations, investigations and recriminations and have entered upon the stage of actual, rapid construction. The Senate Committee on Commerce has practically concluded its inquiry into Hog Island. Former Chairman Denman told the senators that there was delay at the start in these yards because the engineer in charge attempted to force the board to agree to a contract that would have netted the corporation undertaking the contracts a fee of between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000. Later, behind closed doors, Chairman Hurley and J. Leonard Repogle, director of steel supplies of the War Industries Board discussed the situation, and the semi-official reports of this discussion are to the effect that the alleged shortage of steel boils down to difficulty in transportation.

Sixty per cent of the steel ordered for Hog Island has been turned out by the mills, but only about three per cent has been delivered. Within a few weeks, according to this testimony, the railroads and other agencies of carriage are expected to complete the shipments.

Representing the labor side of shipbuilding, a delegation of workmen from the Gulf yards presented evidence which, it is announced, is being used for the purpose of adjusting wage schedules and thus removing the feeling among many crafts of workmen that the profits "are all to the profiteers." It seems that the wages along the Gulf region are \$2.08 per day, which is low as compared with the northern scale. C. H. Frank, spokesman for the men, made the point that the high cost of living is a non-sectional reality and





### THE BARRAGE FROM HOME

Three comments in the New York press on our civilian war drive. Winsor McCay sees in the Third Liberty Loan "The Biggest Gun of All," an immediate answer to Germany's supergun. Cartoon republished from the New York American, copyright International News Service. Robert Carter's sketch of the American soldier protected as he charges on the Kaiser by "The Barrage from Home" was first published in the New York Evening Sun. "The Star Shell," drawn by Rollin Kirby in the New York World, looks at the Third Liberty Loan from Kaiser Wilhelm's viewpoint

that this, coupled with the lack of shelter, or rather adequate shelter, is driving the men away almost as fast as they arrive.

The conclusion of the hearings and the publication of the report of the Senate committee are expected to do much toward clearing the air and consequently advancing progress in the ship construction program.

**On the Farm Front** The announcement by Secretary of Agriculture Houston of a comprehensive production program marks the second time in recent history that the American farmer has been mobilized, so to speak, by Washington and told what to plant. It was almost exactly one year ago that Secretary Houston called at St. Louis the notable conference of agriculturists who mapped out a plan both for production and consumption, the general lines of which foreshadowed not only the planting activities of field and garden, but the educational and regulatory campaign of the Food Administration.

This year the Department of Agriculture goes into greater detail than it was possible to do last year, a fact which observers in Washington adduce as indicating progress in the difficult task of organizing production on a scale that is national and designed to meet a vitally important national and international purpose.

Coincident with this announcement there came last week a significant report of one year's operations of the Federal farm loan system, created by Congress shortly before the war for the purpose of supplying farmers with long-time loans at reasonable interest rates. Wholly aside from its importance as a reservoir of credit, the farm loan system is important as a cooperative enterprise. "Before the system was put in operation," says the official review, "it was argued that our American farmers would not organize for cooperative borrowing. The answer to this seems to be found in the fact that up to March 31, 1918, 2808 national farm loan associations were incorporated,

representing about four associations to each five counties in the United States. These associations average about twenty members, representing a total membership of 56,000 farmers. The twelve Federal land banks have received applications for over 120,000 loans, amounting to about \$300,000,000. Many of these applications have been rejected, reduced or withdrawn. About 80,000 loans have been approved, amounting to over \$160,000,000, and on over 30,000 of these loans money has been paid to the farmers to the amount of about \$80,000,000."

In spite of the fact that this system for providing farmers with the sinews necessary to the fulfilment of the demands of the Government and the Allies is still in its initial stages, the Treasury Department predicts that the expenses of the banks doing business "have been within such limits as to justify the expectation of the Farm Loan Board that these banks will easily be able to operate on a difference of one-half of one per cent between the loaning rate and the rate which they pay on their bonds."



© Committee on Public Information, from Central News

### THE SPOKESMEN OF CAPITAL AND LABOR

After two months of thoro investigation and discussion of labor troubles in war work the War Labor Conference Board made public recently a comprehensive plan for the policy of the Government with respect to industrial relations during the war. The board was formed, at the suggestion of Secretary of Labor Wilson, of five representatives of capital, five representatives of labor, and two representatives at large—ex-President Taft for capital and Mr. Frank P. Walsh for labor. Left to right, the members of the board are B. L. Warden, W. J. Vandervoort, Loyal A. Osborne, L. F. Loree, Frank J. Hayes, T. A. Rickert, William L. Hutcheson, William H. Taft, Secretary of Labor Wilson, C. Edwin Michael, Frank P. Walsh and Victor Olander





## MAKING GOOD ON GUNS

This is the tenth message from the United States Government to the American people. Presented each week in The Independent by George Creel, Chairman of Committee on Public Information, appointed by President Wilson

**I**N the Metropolitan Magazine for April, the patriotic war policy of that publication is assisted by the following sentence: "Even such a visit" (to New York's tenement district) "can bring certain facts vividly before the mind, exactly as the most hurried visit to our training camps is enough to show the wooden guns!"

What are the facts about the use of wooden guns in training camps?

When a state of war with Germany was declared in April, 1917, the military authorities of the United States had available more than 600,000 Springfield rifles and 100,000 Krag-Jorgensens. That is to say, there were rifles enough on hand to arm the rifle-carrying men of an army of a million. If it had been imperative immediately to arm the recruits in the training camps, they could have had Springfields. But it was not imperative. It was not even necessary. The first training in military discipline and rudimentary drill had to be given before the men could be put at rifle practise. And no one but a psycho-analyst could see why wooden guns would not serve as well as metal ones for preliminary training, just as "slob-sticks" are used in the British army.

Our Government arsenals had been turning out Springfield rifles. Private firms were making, chiefly, the Enfield rifle used by the British. It was obvious that the Government arsenals could not produce all the rifles that would be needed by our forces. It was equally obvious that it would be wise to adopt the weapon which American manufacturers had brought to quantity production. Eighteen months after these manufacturers had received their contracts from the British Government, they made their first deliveries of Enfields. To avoid another such delay the War Department decided to adopt the Enfield for the American army, rechambering it so that it could use the same ammunition as the Springfield, and improving the bolt-handle design so as to increase the rapidity of fire.

The War Department wished to give the American soldier the best rifle that could be obtained, in the belief that one way to win a war is to meet the enemy

with superior weapons. The Ordnance Bureau undertook to have the improved rifle ready as soon as the men were trained to receive it. And the Ordnance Bureau succeeded in that undertaking. On September 1, the draft boards began to deliver the first 180,000 men to the cantonments. In the same month deliveries of the improved Enfield commenced.

In other words, instead of rushing to arm a body of untrained men with inferior rifles, the Government took the time to design a superior gun and had it ready to place in the hands of the men as soon as the men were ready to receive it.

At the same time the Ordnance Bureau speeded up the production of Springfields, and increased the output of the new Enfield at such a rate that a million new rifles have been manufactured since April 1917; there are now 1,600,000 such rifles on hand, together with 320,000 Krags and other training rifles; and the output of modified Enfields is now 50,000 a week—which is sufficient to supply three army divisions. The bureau purchased from the British Government its rifle-making machinery in this country for \$9,000,000. This machinery, if it could be obtained at all, could not now be bought for double that amount. And the output of service cartridges has been increased from 7.3 millions a day during January to 10.9 millions a day during March.

Similar reply can be made to the falsehoods that are being circulated about the bureau's machine gun program. Before our first contingents went to France, it was decided that they should use the French machine guns for three reasons: because the Americans were going to fight in the French lines; because the French machine guns were believed to be the best on the battle front; and because the French Government had a sufficient output of these guns to supply all the American soldiers without stinting its own troops. Our War Department accepted the offer of the French to furnish the French machine guns to our first contingents in France, and went ahead with the preparations for quantity production of the new Browning machine

guns that were regarded as superior to the French weapons.

The Navy had chosen to use the English Lewis gun. Our marines arrived in France armed with Lewis guns. And these guns were also used in our aeroplane service. On General Pershing's orders, our marines were rearmed with the French guns as better fitted for trench and field service. The Lewis gun was retained only for our aeroplane work by the War Department. Any criticism of the department for not using Lewis guns is therefore another criticism made in ignorance. The department elected to use the French guns, as a better weapon than the Lewis, and its choice was sustained by experience in the field.

Meanwhile, to each cantonment of the draft army 138 machine guns of different types were delivered for practise work, before the machine gun corps were ready for them; and for each camp of the National Guard 160 machine guns were provided. Work on the new Browning guns proceeded. They proved superior to both the English and the French arms, and the policy of the Ordnance Bureau was justified. The English Lewis weighs 28 pounds; the light French gun 20 pounds, the light Browning 15 pounds. The Browning has stood up under service tests that silenced all its rivals. Rusted with corroding chemicals, and blown full of abrasive metal more clogging than sand, it has continued to function perfectly. The heavier Browning has similarly outclassed all competition by firing 20,000 rounds in 45 minutes and 16 seconds without malfunction. Deliveries of the light Browning gun began in February and will reach maximum production in June, when thousands a week will be turned out. The heavier Browning will come to quantity production a few weeks later.

That is to say, our machine gun program has provided a supply of the best machine guns on the battlefields for our soldiers in France, and it has prepared and brought to quantity production still better machine guns to arm our troops for the coming year. It has, during the year, supplied 17,000 machine guns to our soldiers at home and so accelerated the manufacture [Continued on page 139]



# MOBILIZING AMERICAN MONEY

BY THOMAS W. LAMONT

MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY

SINCE America declared war on Germany just a year ago Congress has enacted a remarkable series of sweeping measures—laws that a few years ago would have seemed to the most radical of us little less than revolutionary. It only needs to mention a few of these to realize how far, under the stern necessities of war, we have traveled. The draft act, the government control and operation of railways, the ship construction bill, the price fixing of food and metals, and now the War Finance Corporation measure, just signed by the President.

Of all these enactments it is hard to say that one is more important than another. We are in abnormal times and, therefore, must resort to abnormal measures. But the most recent of these measures, which has resulted in the creation of the War Finance Corporation, has aroused the eager attention of men of affairs the country over; for the reason that it has been devised to meet a situation highly critical for the industries of the country. Further, the workings of the corporation, if successful, should prove a great stabilizer in the maintenance of the country's prosperity—a maintenance so vital to the continued and vigorous prosecution of the war. In order for the layman to understand the importance of this new organization, it may be necessary to review the conditions that have led up to its formation:

Credit is just like every tangible commodity in that it is not inexhaustible. In fact, it responds more quickly than most commodities to the laws of demand and supply. The interest rate, high or low, required to obtain credit at any given time is the measure of both the demand for and supply of such credit.

During the few years just before the outbreak of the European war in 1914 there had been a general increase in money rates in this country. This meant that the requirements for capital were overtaking the supply. During the course of the war, but before America came into it, there was a great expansion in the gold holdings of the banks in the United States: our imports of the precious metal in a little over two years exceeded \$1,000,000,000. This expansion greatly enlarged the country's basis of credit. There was also a substantial increase in the country's investable funds, represented by the enlarged margin between national production and national consumption; in other words, national savings.

At the same time there were three other developments which more than offset this increase in lending power. One was the increase in our own trade, domestic and foreign; such growth making necessary large borrowings for both working capital and enlargement of productive capacity. The second factor was the return and sale to this country of a great amount of securities formerly held by investors abroad.



Paul Thompson

Thomas W. Lamont

The purchase of these securities absorbed funds that otherwise would have been available for investment in new enterprises here. The third absorbent of funds was the heavy loans made to Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia, all of which later became our allies; also our loans to other foreign countries, such as the South American nations, which had previously done most of their borrowing in Europe. It has been estimated that during the two and three-quarters years prior to America's entry into the war, the American securities repurchased by investors in this country amounted to about \$3,000,000,000 in value, while our loans to foreign countries during the same period aggregated about \$3,000,000,000. So it is manifest that these three great movements yielded a continuous supply of securities, more than enough to absorb that increased lending power of the nation which was created thru enlarged national savings.

With America's entrance into the war, the situation changed for the worse. Gold imports practically ceased, and at the same time there sprang up an enormously increased demand for producing capacity, to take care of the war needs of the United States Government. The steel companies, the shipyards, and almost every type of manufacturing enterprise required new money, both to furnish enlarged plant facilities and also to serve as increased working capital. As a striking example of this feature, I might mention a company as far removed from the munitions field as the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which reported that during the 1917 year it expended \$118,000,000 for increased facilities, a large part of which were required for the war needs of the Government.

At the same time that these large demands centered on the lending power

of the nation, the United States Government came forward with requests for funds represented by loans. Up to the present time these have aggregated about \$5,800,000,000 in the form of long term bonds; and over \$2,600,000,000 in short term certificates of indebtedness. As a consequence of all this it has become increasingly evident that the lending power of the nation—that is to say, the capital available for investment—is not sufficient to furnish the Government with the sums which it requires, and at the same time to furnish all corporate borrowers with the funds which, under normal circumstances, would be readily obtainable from the investing public.

The Administration at Washington has thus been confronted with two problems which must be solved if the industrial and financial machinery of the country is to be kept running smoothly. One is to discourage borrowings for purposes which, while perfectly proper in themselves, are not necessarily compatible with the war needs of the nation; and the other—the corollary to the first—is to mobilize the available supply of investment funds thruout the country, so that enterprises whose credit needs must be supplied to keep the war machinery in motion may be able to obtain such funds as they require. Both of these problems are dealt with in the War Finance Corporation measure, just enacted into law.

THE provisions of the bill, as I see them, naturally fall into two distinct classes: First, that dealing with the regulation of new capital issues; and, second, that which sets up the machinery of loans for war purposes, including the power by the War Finance Corporation to issue its bonds and thus provide funds for the requisite loans.

The first section follows closely the policy adopted early in 1915 in Great Britain. There a committee was appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to pass on applications for permission to make new security issues, and to secure coöperation in postponing issues which were not immediately necessary. The results of the British committee's activity are apparent in a table contrasting the borrowings in the London market during the year 1913 with those of the year 1917.

	1913	1917
British Government Loans	£1,297,820,000	
Colonial Government and Corporation Loans	56,031,000	13,870,000
Foreign Government and Corporation Loans	61,154,000	
British Municipal Railway and Public Service Issues	13,987,000	314,000
Manufacturing, Mining and Miscellaneous	65,365,000	6,592,000
Total	£196,537,000	£1,318,596,000
Other than Government Loans	£196,537,000	£18,776,000

It is to be noted that, if 1913 be compared with [Continued on page 140]





*Stretcher-bearers bringing back the wounded along the Amiens-St. Quentin road*

IT is now a commonplace of daily observation here in the United States that the dyspeptic city clerk, drafted and run thru the mill of military training, comes out remade into a vigorous animal who is conscious of his stomach only when it requires food. In Europe it is an equally familiar fact that thousands of the men reborn in the same way, come back shattered from the first line trenches only to go thru another and more marvelous process of rebirth or rehabilitation whereby the physical functions are restored and the vocational functions reeducated. Thus for many who go to war in the twentieth century there are two births—that into the world of stalwart soldiery; and that from the hospital world into the new life of a “mutilé,” resurrected and taught in the light of his handicap to go out and earn his living.

Already our American casualty list has grown from zero to nearly three thousand. It does not require a prophet to convince us that before many more weeks pass the scattered handful of returned American wounded will be so numerous that even in this enormous country we shall begin to realize their presence.

Every European belligerent without exception has established a complete and efficient system whereby the wounded who cannot be repaired for active service are reeducated or rehabilitated so as to render them as nearly as possible independent, self-sustaining citizens of the working world. The public

## MEN TWICE BORN

Staff Correspondence  
from Washington

is more or less familiar with this splendid record of reconstruction whereby the blinded, those with one or more amputations, the shell-shocked and the variously crippled, are cared for not only with the most expert of medical assistance, but receive the help of the best educators who stand ready to teach them trades and professions suited to their handicapped condition. The question is already being put: Is this Government, too, prepared to give our war cripples the best that modern science and administration can supply? And if the Government is prepared, what are its preparations?

SEVERAL months of investigation and conference on the part of Government departments and private agencies have developed a program upon which has been based a vocational rehabilitation bill, laid before the Senate on April 8. Out of these conferences and palavers at least three very important documents have also appeared. One is material from the Surgeon General of the Army on the rehabilitation and vocational reeducation of crippled soldiers and sailors; the others are two studies made by the Federal Board for Vocational Education on the same general subject, with particular reference to the educational aspects. Each of the three is a substantial, solid piece of work well worth the attention of students of the war, educators, medical men, public officials, and all who may come directly or indirectly into relations with the intricate complexities of repairing the humans damaged by war both physically and mentally, as well as spiritually and economically.

Basing its estimates on Canadian figures, the Federal Board for Vocational Education reckons that one hundred thousand out of every million men sent overseas will return to the United States during the first year of fighting, disabled or crippled; and that of these, twenty thousand will need some kind of vocational reeducation or refitting so as once more to face the world as independent wage-earners. It is a vast order, but it is no greater than the order which the Allies had to fulfil with scarcely a moment's preparation. Side by side with the doctor there must be the vocational expert or adviser whose duty it is to watch his men and determine by tactful questions along what line of trade or profession it will be possible to teach him effectively. Little



*The pulley sling, a war-time emergency invention, has saved many amputations*

Belgium, driven from her home land, has solved the problem so admirably that it is reported that her war cripples have even captured markets formerly held by healthy American manufacturers. Each of these documents contributes to the entire problem, and thru each of them there is the fine spirit of men who have brought to a most disheartening situation an optimism that cannot be halted short of success.

Early in January a conference on the crippled soldiers and sailors began in Washington with the definite purpose of bringing together representatives of the Government departments concerned as well as representatives of such bodies as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the American Federation of Labor, the Red Cross, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Red Cross Institute for Disabled Men. The Surgeon General of the Army called the conference and presided over it. The conference drafted a bill which in its essential principles is the legislation that it is expected Congress will eventually enact. Put into less intricate language than that of the law, what is proposed is this:

At some time during the convalescence of a wounded man it is evident that he cannot be repaired for further active service. He has become, to greater or less degree, disabled. In former days his future would be that of a pensioner, perhaps an inmate of a soldiers' home, or, if possesst of private means, of in- [Continued on page 139]



*This Canadian soldier, who has lost his right arm can still carry on, in spite of the handicap, in a clerical war job at home*



*A mechanical device enables this “mutilé” to take up again the gardening which was his work before he went to the war*



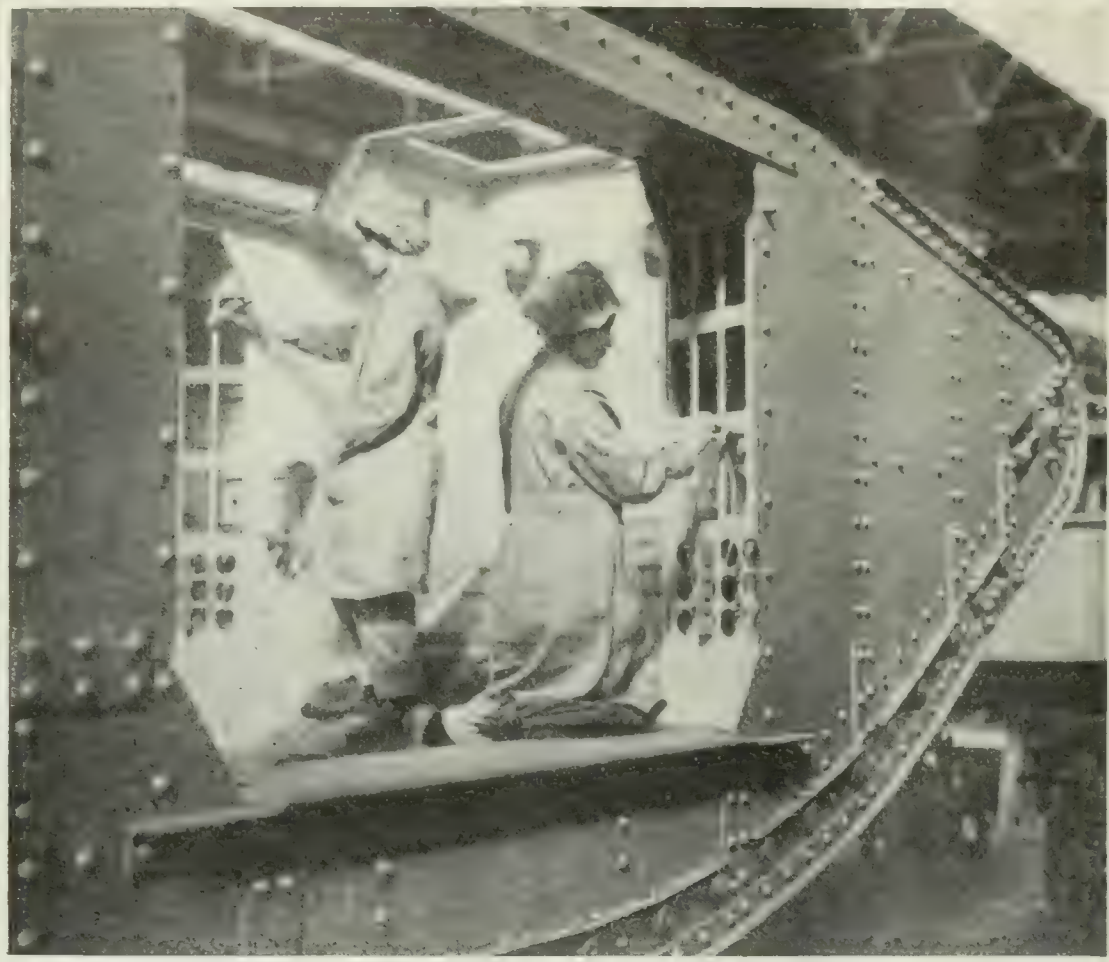
# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



## THE SPIRIT OF THE MIDDLE WEST

Chicago's contribution to the Third Liberty Loan was heralded by one of the most impressive parades that ever crowded the curbs of Michigan Avenue. There were no showy floats, no flaring banners, no civilian organizations—line after line of khaki-clad marching men





© International Film

## THE "WAACS" AT WORK

"Waac" stands for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps of Great Britain, an organization which began early in the war putting English women at work where they could most efficiently supplement the fighting force of soldiers at the front



© Underwood & Underwood

### FEMININE TOUCHES ON A TANK

The "Waacs" have entered almost every phase of war work—even to the interior decoration of the "unwieldy Willies"

### HOW HAND GRENADES ARE MADE

The munitions worker at the right, drilling hand grenades, is one of thousands of English women who are fighting as hard in factories as the men fight in the trenches



Press Illustrating

### WAGONERS IN THE LAND ARMY

Women are carrying on the agricultural work of England now, fighting in the fields to help conquer Germany's U-boat warfare by the increased production of home crops

### A CORPS OF BRITISH BAKERS

The things that look like canoe paddles are mud-mixers, for these "Waacs" are on duty close behind the British lines making war bread for the soldiers at the front



© Underwood & Underwood





Central News

### THE CAVALRY'S CHANCE AT LAST

Practically the first opportunity to use cavalry to any extent in the fighting on the Western Front has come in the past weeks of the Great Battle, when trench fighting has given way to open warfare. The gallant action of the British cavalry, commended by the Commander-in-Chief, is described in the following news dispatch: "Onward they fought, mounted and dismounted, helped to stop gaps in the line and stem the German tide, charged Germans on foot and Germans on horseback, cleared woods and roads with machine guns and rifles, rode out in patrols to reconnoitre the enemy's position, and acted as rearguards to the British infantry"



© Underwood & Underwood

**YANKEE HORSEMANSHIP**  
This photograph of a newly enlisted man and a newly enlisted horse speaks well for the fighting spirit of American cavalry. The other pictures on this page are all official photographs of British cavalry at the front. The men at the right are watering their horses at a base camp depot

### ANOTHER BALLAD OF BALAKLAVA

"Stormed at by shot and shell," the British cavalry rode thru Moreuil Wood on April 1 in a charge worthy to be immortalized with the fame of the Light Brigade. "Twelve hundred men who had been riding thru the night went forward in three waves and charged that dark wood next morning at a hard gallop. The first wave rode to the edge of the wood, and the second to the center, and the third wave went right thru to the other side, riding thru the enemy and over his machine guns and in the face of a hail of bullets from hidden machines. They cleared the wood of Moreuil and brought back prisoners and guns, but there were many empty saddles"





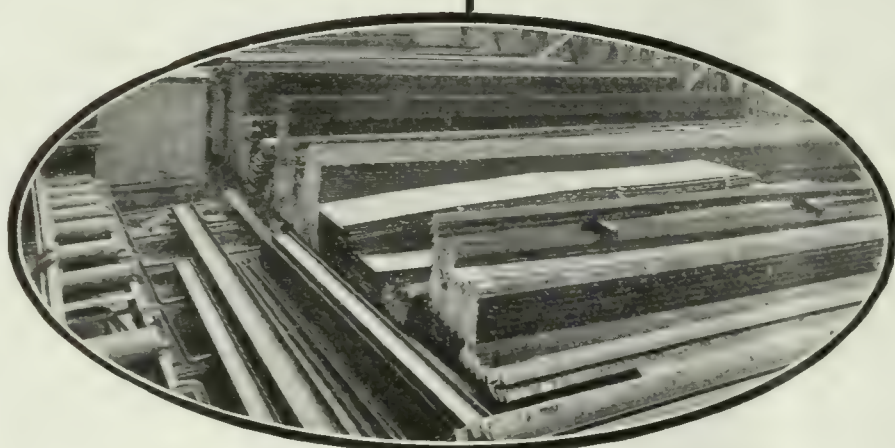
# **“Phillips-of**

## **Six Big Organizations**

### **ENGINEERS**

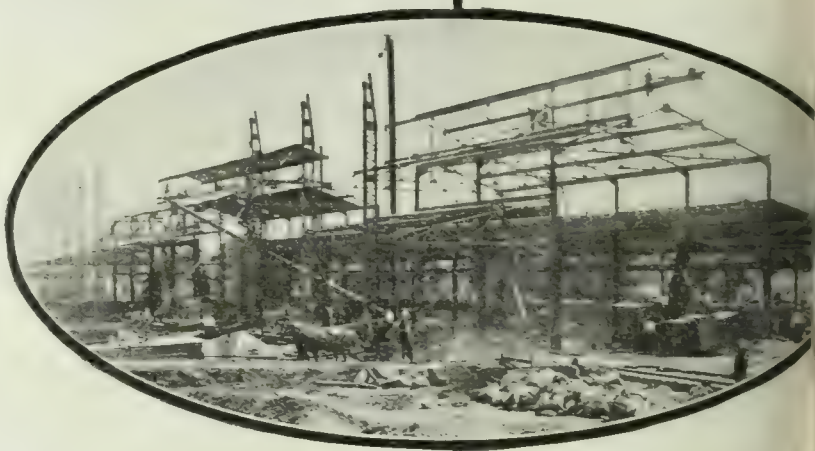
Steel Stock Yard

Designing and



Steel Fabricating Co.

Steel Erecting Co.



#### **The Story of This Job**

The cut on the right shows the latest Phillips Job. The units contain floor space of 102' x 240', 60' x 340', 180' x 700', 60' x 700', and 120' x 180', a total of 235,000 square feet of floor area.

At one end of the Plant it was necessary to blast out and remove a solid ledge 26' high, while the other end of the same building called for piling 45' deep.

No business man needs to be reminded of the difficulties attendant on fast, accurate, reliable production this past winter. The weather, the fuel famine, the freight tie-ups, and labor troubles are fresh in the minds of all.

The Plant shown in the picture is a one million and a half dollar job, just now being finished for government work, and delivered on time.



WHERE SIX BIG ORGANIZATIONS

# **W. R. PHILLIPS & COMPANY,**



# *Bridgeport*

**Working as One Unit  
CONTRACTORS**

Engineering Co.

Lumber and Supply Yard

is imperative demand for efficient fac-  
and delivered on time. It has proved  
t fills a national need.

rd drawn from six big corporations.  
picked for his proved conspicuous

ducted by old-fashioned haphazard  
alized control spells success.

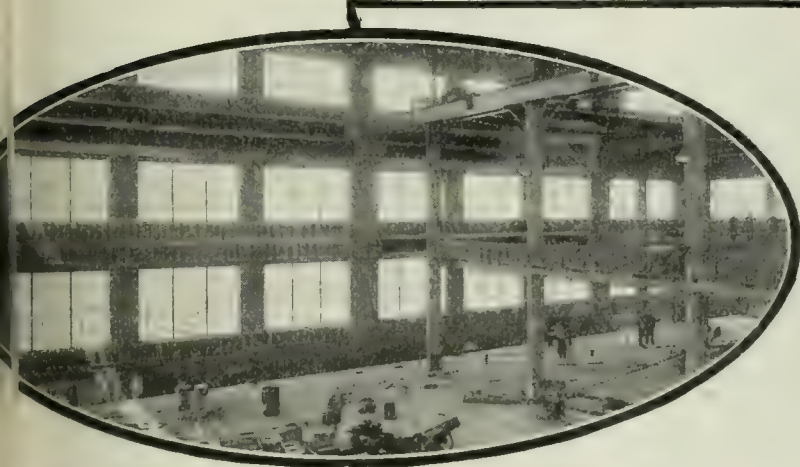
ean the loss of a fortune—a business

number of units guaranteed finished  
e exact time of your own deliveries



Heating and Equipment Co.

Heavy Excavating  
and Road Building Co.



## **The Service That We Can Give You**

We draw direct on six co-ordinated corporations for service and material.

We plan and execute every detail. We have instantly ready to put on any big job a heavy equipment of Steam Shovels, Stone Crushers, Concrete Mixers, Hoisting Engines, Elevators, Derricks, Traction Engines, Dump Cars, Rails, Ties, a train of Automobile Trucks, and other necessary equipment.

Your new factory will be ready for you to turn on light and heat and install men and machinery, on or before the date promised. We guarantee quality and date of completion.

The more difficult the job, the better we like it. We are equipped for that kind of work.

IS WORKED AS A UNIT

# **BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT**





© E. Muller, Jr.

*The first warning is the torpedo, the lightning stroke of death, racing across the sea*

**D**AMN the torpedoes! Go ahead!" When Farragut shouted his famous order from the shrouds of his ship at Mobile, he could not foresee that he was establishing a precedent which, fifty years later, was to become the ordinary, everyday watchword of another American fleet.

Between the "torpedoes" of Farragut's time and those which our destroyers in European waters are called upon to dodge each day, there, however, is a great difference. His were merely mines, clumsy affairs at that, altogether lacking the tremendous explosive force of those which the German submarines spew out as a cod lays its eggs.

In addition to this devil's bread which he thus casts upon the waters—it is comforting to know that it sometimes "returns to him after many days," for more than one German submarine has nosed off its own mines—Fritz always keeps a couple of torpedoes gaged at a depth of six feet for the especial benefit of Yankee destroyers.

He shoots them, too, at every *safe* chance, for in spite of his "will to conquer," Fritz is an earnest believer in the doctrine of safety first. Though, for the last nine months, he has taken pot shots at our destroyers time and again, so far he has scored only two hits. The last, I am sorry to say, was a bull's eye—the sorrier because I had cruised for two weeks in company with the vessel that was sunk the other day, and knew some of her officers and crew.

Previously to her sinking, another of our destroyers had had her stern blown off, and though up to that time this single casualty was all that had been scored against our fleet during an eight-months' campaign in mined waters against an unseen foe, it was made the text of a bitter editorial in an American paper. Sitting, without doubt, in a comfortable office, unaware of the hardships and real suffering the men he was attacking really endure, with a lack of sympathy that is only

equaled by his blind ignorance, this omnipotent gentleman wrote:

"THE NAVY FALLS DOWN"

Outside the sorrow and anger that will sweep America at the direct hit registered by a German submarine against one of our boasted destroyers and the outright sinking of a convoyed transport (the "Antilles"), the news of the two reverses to our naval efficiency in the warring waters, cannot but be wholesome in its ultimate effect. . . . The torpedoing of a destroyer, the craft so fast, so agile and alert that they have been



Paul Thompson

*On watch aft, he saw the torpedo heading straight for the stern where two charged depth mines were hung ready for use*

# TORPEDOES MINES AND MEN

BY

HERMAN WHITAKER

WAR CORRESPONDENT  
OF THE INDEPENDENT

considered the one thing afloat that may, with proper alertness, laugh at the lumbering submarine and its leisurely torpedo speed, reflects on no one but the officers and crew of the torpedoed destroyers. These humiliating hits by the Germans are directly chargeable to their inefficiency and carelessness.

The article contains a good deal of this silly and untruthful nonsense. The "Antilles," in the first instance, was not convoyed by a destroyer, but by one of those armed yachts that are serving in French waters under a handicap of low speed. In the second place, the hit registered on the first destroyer, the sinking of the second, are ordinary chances of war. Moreover, we have been exceedingly fortunate to escape so lightly. During the eight months preceding the first hit, our flotilla had steamed a joint distance of over a million miles, a distance equivalent to the circling of the world forty times; steamed it in mined seas, subject at all times to the attacks of submarines. The British destroyer officers wonder at our luck! *Luck?* It was luck—also fine seamanship.

Compare this record with the hard experience of the British who handed over to us the sea lore learned during three years of war at the cost of many disasters. Think of the swift cruisers, battleships, great dreadnoughts, that lie with their fine crews, thousands in number, at the bottom of the sea! Think of the trawlers and little patrol boats that sail forth with all of the swank of a dreadnought to hunt the elusive submarine! Scores of them never return. Others come limping back into port with little left but a hull and screw. One I saw, that had been torpedoed astern, had her propeller shaft bent up and over till the screw looked down the engine hatch and she looked for all the world like a happy dog wagging its tail. What of the mine sweepers and their hard-bit crews that wrest his most dangerous weapons from the very hands of death.

I wish I could tell of the boats that



Herman Whitaker writes out of a full experience, with pen dipped in his own life's struggle, his stories of action and adventure. He ran away from his home in California to serve three years in the British army, busted bronchos on the Manitoba frontier, became a lumberjack in Ontario, pioneered in the Hudson Bay country, fled from the Cree Indians to California. Worked twelve hours a day and read five hours every night. Went to El Paso with General Pershing, joined Villa's Saltillo campaign against Huerta. He is at the battle front now



© E. Mullet, Jr.

A United States destroyer at full speed covered by her own smoke screen

work hand in hand with our flotilla; boats that go out looking for things from which even a destroyer will run. One of their skippers wears the Victoria Cross with the bar for a second achievement; also every other decoration it is possible for a fighting mariner to win. He has been blown up so often that—that it has become something of a bore; never a thrill left in it. His ship has been sunk under him three times, and on the last occasion he served his guns till the water rose to the breasts of the crews and sank the attacking submarine with the last shot before the deck went from under their feet.

Apart from their losses in battle, which have been large, the British destroyer flotillas lose on an average one vessel a month. So no wonder they marvel at our luck. But they do not squeal.

When two of their destroyers were towed into port, one with its bows shot away, the other without a stern, they did not spend any time writing editorials on the inefficiency of the crews and commanders. The British are not built that way. They just took those two vessels, sawed their ends off clean, then just as you might solder a tin toy boat, they joined the odd halves, to make one, and sent the result out to sea. And this little feat symbolizes their spirit—the dogged, quiet, uncomplaining devotion to duty which they share with our own American officers and men.

Having seen the first of our boats that was torpedoed, and talked with members of her crew, and having cruised, as I said before, in company with the boat that was sunk, I can claim to be in better position to pass judgment than the author of the edi-

torial quoted, and the facts are these.

Let us take the last first, recreate as well as we can the picture of what actually happened from the official reports of her commander and crew. She and other destroyers were returning to their base after delivering a convoy at a foreign port; but as she had paused to carry out target practice at sea, the others were out of sight ahead. Imagine her, that graceful boat, careening as she swung on the turns of her zigzag course at standard speed, officers on the bridge, watches set, crew in their berths below or smoking on deck, all things following their orderly bent. At four thirty p. m. dusk was already falling in those winter seas. It would be impossible to see the finger periscope that was probably slipped up just long enough to sight the shot. First notice came when the officer on the bridge saw the torpedo coming at the editor's "leisurely speed" of forty-two miles an hour.

He did the right thing—jammed the helm "hard left" and rang the engine room for "emergency high speed." As the boat leaped under the sudden hard thrust of the screws and began to swing like a scared thing, he could see the red war head of the torpedo as it "porpoised" along the surface leaping from wave to wave. Once it lifted clean out of the water and swerved and he thought it might pass astern. But the instant it dived again the deviation automatically corrected. It struck a trifle aft of amidships and exploded in the fuel oil tank.

The explosion blew twenty feet of the deck clean away, brought down the wireless mast and antennæ—leaving the vessel dumb, unable to call her consorts ahead—flooded the steaming fire room and after crew quarters. So terrific was the explosion, the starboard torpedo tube with its two torpedoes, weighing many tons, was blown two hundred feet in mid air. Yet this was only the beginning. Poised astern, ready to drop on a submarine, were two depth mines [Continued on page 141]



© Committee on Public Information

When she fell—the thousand tons of her would strike the water a tremor. She'd quiver like a shaken lance; tremble like a frightened horse for ten minutes afterward





# THE NEW DEMOCRACY

Eighth message from the National Security League, Committee on Patriotism through Education, of which The Independent is the official publication

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL  
OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

**E**VERY shot that is fired out of our trenches, every shell that screams across No Man's Land, is a signal that America is fighting for a newer and better civilization. Three years ago we were all talking about the causes which led the men of France and of England to take up arms against Germany. Today we have almost forgotten the war's causes. We are all fighting, in the workshops as well as in the trenches, for a world in which every man shall enjoy his full share in the world's blessings. The Old World notions of government by privileged classes, the old ideals of international relations which grew out of the selfish desire of each nation to get the better of its neighbors are rapidly disappearing and new ideals of international helpfulness based upon national democracy, in which every man shall have a real chance of happiness, are rapidly taking their place.

**E**VER since 1776, we in America have been struggling to realize our ideal of democracy, a government under which it might truly be said that "all men are created equal"; but thus far differences in birth, in education, and in economic opportunity have interfered with our ideal.

The Socialists tell us that our industrial society is so organized that our ideal is impossible of attainment; that between capital and labor there can be no community of interests; that the class struggle must go on till the workers have conquered their industrial freedom; that revolution in this country as well as in Russia is the only means of salvation for the world. But there are deep-thinking and far-seeing men in this country and in England who have seen a new vision, who believe that the new democracy will be established thru coöperation rather than thru class struggle, and that in this way peace will once more descend on the whole world.

The new democracy will be a republic in which men who work with their brains and men who work with their hands will share equally in the government of the people because both are of the people. In the new social order, special privilege of wealth and of position will disappear.

This new democracy will allow very

small space and even smaller consideration for "the purely decorative and unproductive elements of society." It will demand of all of its citizens that they contribute something to welfare of the state. This is the vision which has come to the most enlightened leaders in this country and in England. This is an ideal worthy of the sacrifice which thousands of us are making so that the autocracy of privilege may be completely crushed to the earth.

For more than a hundred years we have been busy in this country developing the machinery of government. We have devoted ourselves to working out the problems of representative government and of the relations between the state and the nation. Thus far we have given scant thought to our economic problems. We have too often forgotten, in our care for the rights of property, the necessity of protecting the interests of those who work with their hands.

In this war we have taken up the gage of battle for democracy and for the protection of weak and oppressed peoples.

If we would be true to the best traditions of this country, we must remember that this battle for democracy must be the last great fight against privilege; that it cannot be brought to a successful conclusion unless we take thought for the rights of the weak and oppressed people at home as well as abroad.

**T**HE new ideal of democracy for which we are fighting must be something quite different from anything which has thus far existed in the world. For centuries men have been talking of democracy; but privilege still exists in the world. In ancient times the men of Greece spoke of the rule of the *demos*—the people—but the *demos* granted no political or economic privileges to the millions of people who were slaves. In the Middle Ages the only people who shared in the political and economic privileges of the country were the king and his barons and their retainers, those who lived on the fruits of the labor of serfs.

In the centuries which followed, serfdom was abolished, but still political power was confined to the men who enjoyed the privileges of wealth in land or in commodities, while the agricultural and the industrial laborer was left with only such protection as they cared to give.

The new democracy will be the result not alone of a new program, but of a new spirit among men. This new spirit will consciously endeavor to remove the causes of strife between classes; it will strive to reestablish healthier relations between the management of industry and the workers; it will remove all opportunity for reckless profiteering; it will make ample provision for the safety, the health and the spiritual and moral well-being of every class in society; it will give to the workers as well as to the owners equal opportunity to share in governing the country in a way that thus far has never been actually realized.

We have talked for generations in this country and in England of democracy, but it is only in the day of our great crisis that we have realized that our democracy has never reached the ideal of the Declaration of Independence.

Today we are awake to our obligations. We know that capitalist and laborer alike must make sacrifices for the cause of democracy. We know that in the future all special privileges must yield to the good of the whole people.

**W**E are engaged in what we all hope is the last desperate fight against the so-called divine right of kings and of privilege. We are fighting so that all men and all nations may enjoy their inalienable rights—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We have seen the light thru the smoke and flame of battle. We know that democracy cannot be safe in the future unless all special privileges are eliminated and the rights of the people secured. We know that in England and in this country we are approaching a period of real industrial democracy.

Our task in the present as well as in the future is to lend a sympathetic ear to the prophets of the new order so that we may discover the foundation stones upon which the new democracy should be built.



# NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO BUSINESS, PERSONAL AND NATIONAL EFFICIENCY, CONDUCTED IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EFFICIENCY AND THE EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

## EYES TO THE FRONT!

THE outward sign of a conqueror is a fixed gaze that never falters, never flinches, never swerves. Your aim is as sure as your eye is steady.

The first thing a ball player has to learn to do is to keep his eye on the ball. The first thing a business man has to learn to do is to keep his eye on the business. The first thing a fighter has to learn to do is to keep his eye on the fight. Whoever joins a contest with a reasonable hope of winning must forget the world while the struggle is on. He must see nothing, hear nothing, do nothing, say nothing, want nothing, feel nothing, think nothing, apart from victory.

The fighter who stops fighting one second to look around is a candidate for a knock-out blow swift and final. The forerunner of every defeat was a distraction. Most men are defeated because their lives are a medley and jumble of distractions that keep the mind's attention fluttering hither and yon, while the main purpose of life is neglected and forgotten. The man who can never be defeated is the man whose gaze can never be diverted from his goal. The supreme command given to any soldier, and to any people at war, is this: *Eyes to the front!* And the great soldier, of business or of battle, is the man who has trained his mind and body to focus absolutely on a clear path of progress, looking straight ahead till the goal in view has been reached.

Watch a body of picked troops marching down the street—every man's eyes are to the front. They do not see the shop windows, they do not see the smiling faces and fluttering handkerchiefs greeting them as they pass, they do not see their friends in the crowd, they do not see the crowd; they see but the road ahead, and the officer in command. The people on the sidewalk are gay and care-free, idle and irresponsible, doing nothing for the soldiers, looking only for a new sensation. Their eyes are not to the front.

Compared with our soldiers marching to the battle ground, we are still a nation of people on the sidewalk. We smile to our boys going out to face death for us, we wish them well, we have loaned the Government a few dollars to help buy their equipment, we have paid for a few bandages or conveniences to make their life a little

[BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON  
DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

less hard, we have saved a bit of meat or wheat or sugar, we have perhaps done occasional jobs of war work in spare time that we never missed; but we have not yet begun to make a real fight of it, we are distracted, interrupted, diverted and amused by scores of things that delay and cripple a civilian army, and that would not be tolerated in Germany for an instant. We do not yet know the personal meaning of the fundamental war command: *Eyes to the front!*

We have no civilian army. Here is our great national weakness in fighting Germany. For twenty years Germany has had her whole population organized into a civilian army, ready for civilian duties the moment war was declared, and trained as minutely, scientifically and completely as the German troops on the firing line. Years before the war started, the Kaiser made plans showing the private citizen of Germany what he should do and how he should do it when the call to arms came; official rules and orders were prepared covering all kinds of war duty in the home, the shop, the factory, the school, the church, and every other institution of the empire. Such tremendous concentration is absolutely unknown to the American people. How are we going to get it? We are a well meaning civilian mob, instead of a well trained civilian army.

We are most handicapped by freedom—the very thing we have boasted so long. We have had no centralized authority; no nationalized will power; no definite purpose and plan for citizen service; no standardized methods for use in all trades, in-

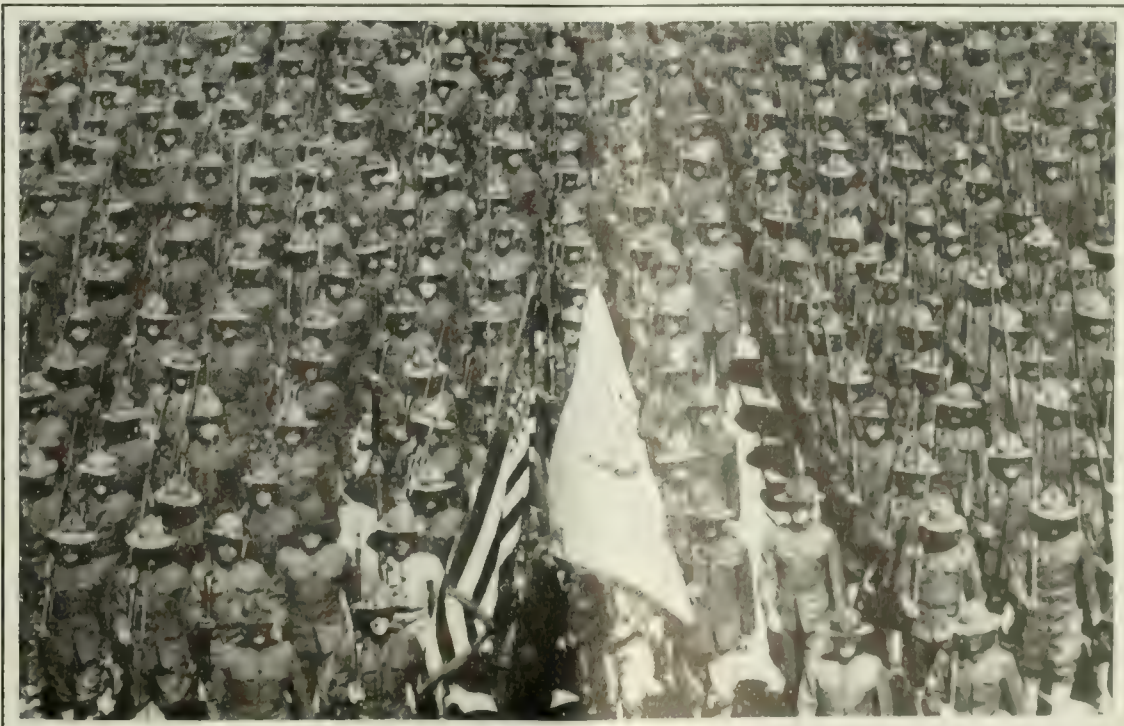
dustries and professions; no government control for all manner of wasteful and wicked abuses; no organization of community forces; no system of economy and science in household management; no applied knowledge of the ways in which other civilized nations, more advanced in some respects, have trained their future citizens and governed the family.

During the past year the *disadvantages* of a democracy have been shown with startling rapidity and fearful distinctness. We have never learned to unite our powers of concentration, to plan for any big thing, look for it, see it, work for it, sacrifice for it, go after it and get it. The muscles of our mental vision are as the muscles of the eyes of a child who cannot look at the same object for even five minutes at a time—the unaccustomed strain is too severe. The German citizen is a machine placed in direct line with the Kaiser's scheme to rule the world; the American citizen is an individual, not placed at all, but moving around wherever he may be jostled or may fall by the weight of his own inclination.

We are going to win the war and eternally smash the Hun. We are going to do it if we have to give our last dollar and shed our last drop of blood. Every decent American thinks and feels this way. But not one American in a hundred has really buckled down to the everyday business of going after the Kaiser, in the way the German citizen has buckled down to the everyday business of supporting the Kaiser. If every one of us, every man, woman and child of sound body and mind in this country, would resolve immediately to make winning the war our *first business every day and every hour in the day*, we could save our country and ourselves millions of dol-

lars, save the lives of thousands and perhaps hundreds of thousands of our soldiers, double the fighting power of the American army, shorten the fearful struggle by many months, and really measure up to the marvelous opportunities and resources God has given us.

We must analyze, organize and energize ourselves. No way has yet been found in a democracy to put the civilian population upon a war footing such as now exists in Germany. There is no more reason for drafting and training soldiers to go to the front and



International Film

*Eyes to the front—a review of the 328th Infantry, N. A., at Camp Gordon*



fight than for drafting and training civilians to stay at home and work. The fighting and working are equally necessary. Why should the young soldier be expected to lay his life on the altar of duty—and others be allowed to remain comfortably at home, surrounded with luxuries, doing and saving nothing more than is politely requested by a system of government powerless to enforce the request? Our soldiers in the field are ahead of German soldiers; but our citizens at home are far behind German citizens at home. The sentiment is here, but the system is lacking.

We should be proud of our soldiers—and ashamed of ourselves. One of the finest bodies of troops the world ever saw has been chosen, collected, drilled, educated, equipt and transported overseas in record-breaking time. The American Expeditionary Force is conceded by military experts, even those among the enemy, to be a model in the cardinal points of skill, strength, speed, courage and resourcefulness. But the average American soldier has in the past few months gone thru the hardest training of his life—he has done more actual work to prepare himself for war duty, has faced more hardships and surmounted more obstacles inside and outside himself, than ten ordinary civilians have done to make themselves equally fit for home service. What has happened? The Germans are more afraid of American soldiers than of any other soldiers—and less afraid of American civilians than of any other civilians. The lesson is plain—we must *learn our job from the soldiers who have learned their job*, we must follow in our home and business life the principles of human engineering that our boys have followed in their camp and trench life. Moreover, we must gain this knowledge, employ this method, by and for ourselves, because the Government officials have no time to teach and direct us.

**W**HY has the American fighter been able to surpass the American citizen at home, in the common war virtues of energy, productivity, loyalty, nerve, optimism, enthusiasm, leadership, self-denial? Because in relation to the war project, the new American fighter is an example of a machine put in order and on the track, while the old American citizen is an example of a machine out of order and off the track. We are not fixed up and lined up for the business of war. The soldier boys are. That is the difference. Only about 10,000,000 of our young men, those who are strong enough and brave enough to fight, have had or will have the essential training for the highest war efficiency. Perhaps 10,000,000 of the citizens are doing their best with only partial training; these include shop, mill, mine and factory workers, heads of relief organizations, and the top notcher business and professional men who have given up their positions and are serving the Government without pay. We have possibly 10,000,000 very old people, very young children, defectives and invalids and other incompetents, all of them unable to turn themselves into good war machines. The rest of us, numbering about 80,000,000, could easily double our war productivity—and have not yet really *begun to train*. About two-thirds of the American people have yet to hear and heed in a truly effective way the marching order that has come to challenge and stir us all: *Eyes to the front!*

Here are fifteen facts to explain the superiority of the American soldier and the inferiority of the American civilian. Whenever you are minus, you can change to the plus class by doing for yourself what the Government does for the enlisted man. There is no reason why you should be less fit to handle your war job than he is to

handle his. Yet, as an active patriot, he is close to 90 per cent efficient, you are probably not more than 40 per cent efficient. Measure yourself as you go along.

1. *The American soldier is put thru a scientific, minute and complete examination, that the majority of private citizens never had in all their lives.* This reveals, beyond evasion or dispute, the physical, mental and moral status of the whole man. Moreover, the youth is not allowed to enter military service without a health certificate; and more often than not he has to go thru a vigorous and rigorous course of medical, surgical or physiological treatment before he is awarded the health certificate. Fully 80 per cent of the drafted men are physically below par; they must be, and they are, made sound and strong in advance of joining the crusade overseas. How are you physically below par? Do you know just where you stand? Do you make it your business to know regularly, at least once or twice a year? Have you had a thoro overhauling by your doctor in the last year, and by your dentist in the last six months? It is a chronic weakness of the American citizen, particularly the American man, to dodge the physician, the dentist, the oculist, every other specialist whose primary function is to keep you well—not to patch you up when you have broken down. A slight defect of the teeth, eyes, heart, stomach, blood, nerves or kidneys may be undermining your health and lowering your productive capacity without your being conscious of the fact and may also be robbing you of the courage, will, energy and endurance to take an active part in war work. Take a mental picture of yourself in perfect health and start now to make yourself look like the picture. Develop your physique so as to double your war work now and to lengthen and strengthen your whole future life. *Eyes to the front!*

2. *The American soldier is given harder work on less pay—for a huge altruistic purpose.* The Government offers him a dollar a day and a chance to save the world. He forgets the smallness of the pay in looking at the greatness of the opportunity. He tackles the job with a vim, courage, power and resourcefulness that he never knew when the biggest thing he had to work for was a pay envelope. The measure of a man is the size of the purpose in him. Has the war made *your* job more difficult, laborious, exacting? If not, something is wrong with you or your job. The war has reduced the man power of the country 10 per cent. The only way for every man to meet the emergency right and hold up his end is to do ten per cent more work, and do it cheerfully and well. More pay? No—more purpose, more principle, more strength of character that doesn't count pennies before exerting itself. Look for a larger burden. Carry it with a song. *Eyes to the front!*

3. *The American soldier is taught to regard methods and principles—not results and appearances.* The man who enlists may have to wait a year before he gets any action at all. But he knows that each order and exercise of daily camp routine, however laborious, tedious and monotonous it may be, will help to make him stronger of muscle and keener of mind than the foe he is sure to meet some day. He works with the arm of science but the eye of faith. This combination is ideal, yet unusual. The average American hustler, who lives on the surface in the realm of the senses, wants results now or not at all. He is tempted to grow weary in well doing because he cannot see *just how* the war stamp he buys, the garden he cultivates, the meat and wheat he saves, the bandages and books he sends, will be of practical, vital use in winning the war. Have you been tempted

this way? Don't please the Kaiser by looking for large quick results and neglecting the small daily war duties. An inch a day, every day, is better than a sudden leap and a long slump. Plod forward, with eyes to the front.

4. *The American soldier has all his time occupied, with every five minute period of the day accounted for.* He doesn't loaf. He rests, plays, enjoys different amusements, but only at specified hours, after the day's work is done. Have you put your day's work on a wartime schedule? Do you know how much time you waste, between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.? Haven't you at least an hour every day of spare time, in the morning or afternoon, or between jobs, that you might be regularly devoting to some productive line of war work? Have you made a list of all the kinds of war work you might be doing, either at home or in the community, or at odd moments at your place of business? Would it not be informing to keep a record of every five-minute period for at least one day, starting when you wake in the morning and finishing at the hour of retiring, the purpose being to find out where lost minutes have been slipping from your grasp, and how to recover and utilize them in some form of patriotic service? There are at least a half-dozen ways, none of them hard or unreasonable, in which every good American may and should be serving the country, every day till the war is won. We should be glad to help you make out a list of any possibilities relating to your business or profession. Write the Independent Efficiency Service, whose aim in time of peace or war is to help you advance in the quickest and best way possible by keeping your eyes always to the front.

5. *The American soldier exerts and extends himself by the impetus, organization and example of team work.* The knowledge that thousands of fellows like himself are doing the same things, at the same time, in the same way, for the same purpose, goads him on to the maximum of achievement. There is a contagion of conquest powerfully generated by the magnetic friction of large numbers. All mighty movements are mass movements. Are you handicapping yourself in trying to work alone as a war unit? Don't. Organize your family, your school or business or profession, your lodge or club or church. If you can get ten people to join with you in any kind of war service, you multiply your own usefulness not tenfold but a hundredfold, because each of your ten friends will become a center of influence radiating to others the purpose and energy caught from you. What is the largest organization to which you belong? Have you planned how to coöperate with the officials in lining up each member for the special war duties he or she can perform best? Do you know how many patriotic societies and relief associations have branches in your locality? Have you read the literature of at least four national organizations of that kind? Join forces with a lot of fine people who want to win the war as much as you do, and who probably know better how to go about it. You will find the activity and cheer of good comradeship a steady force in lifting you up and drawing you on, with eyes to the front!

6. *The American soldier is a product of discipline, he instantly obeys any order from any superior officer, and he never thinks of protest, argument, doubt or delay.* Few private citizens have this degree of military virtue and patriotic uniformity. Analyze yourself. Did you ever criticize a ruling, or neglect a request, of the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the Council of National Defense, or any other war body, official or semi-official, at Washington? Or. [Continued on page 144]

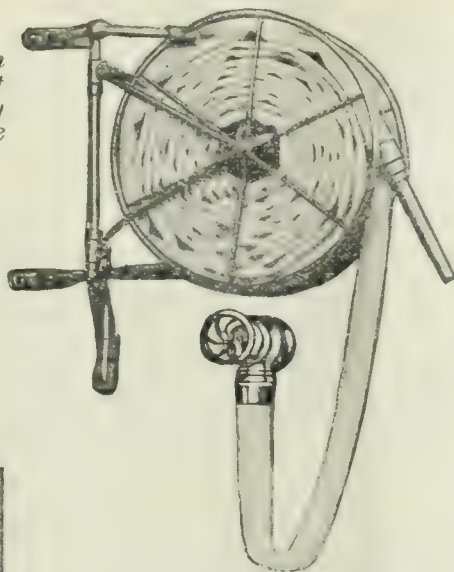


# FIRE!

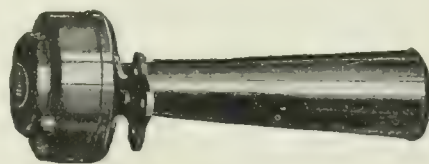
## The Ounce of Prevention That May Save Your Factory



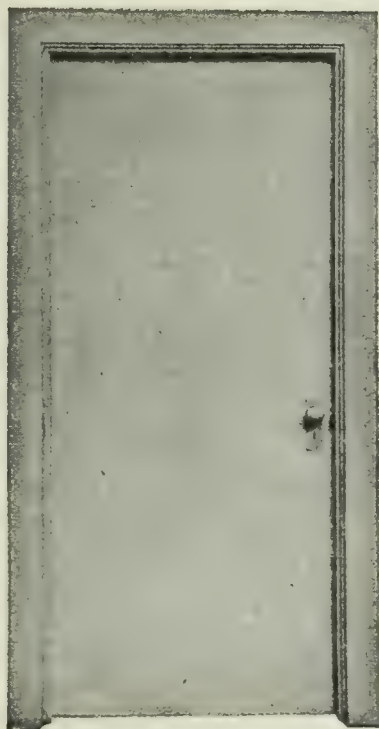
*A warning bell in each department may save many lives in case of fire*



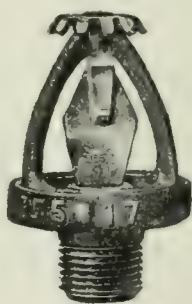
*Have hose, nozzles, racks and valves of best construction, and keep them always in working order*



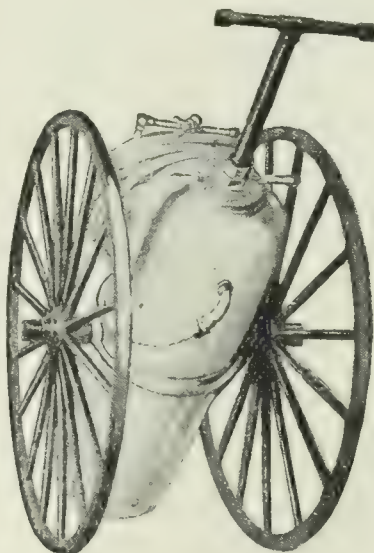
*In case of fire or riot in your factory a signal on an electrically driven horn like the one above will start your prearranged safety plans*



*A steel door—neat as a pin—always on guard against spreading fire, gives confidence*

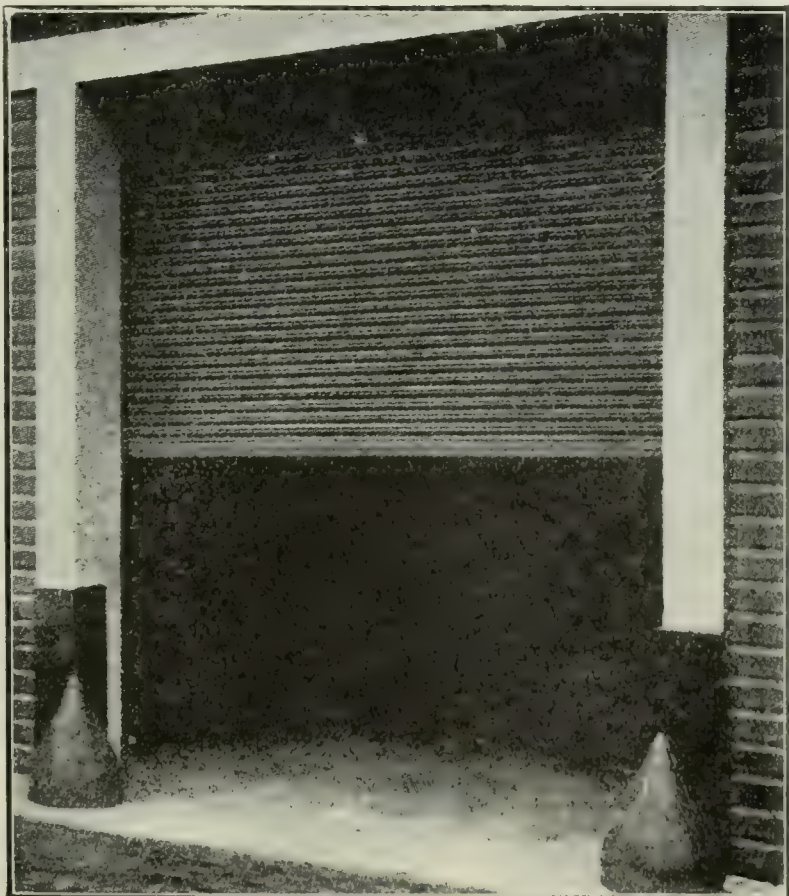


*Little but mighty—the device above can sprinkle water most effectively*



*Where possible danger lies the hand-operated extinguisher should be permanently placed for instant action. Use it in your fire drills, too*

*The chemical engine—if kept in order—can be relied upon for efficient help in a fire emergency. It moves easily wherever it is needed and has plenty of power*



*Guard the exits and entrances of your plant from fire across the way with rolling steel slat shutters like the one above*



*The steel rolling door is just as suitable and important for fire prevention in the bank or the office building*



# WHY THE FIFTEEN THOUSAND FAIL

NINETEEN THOUSAND business men failed in 1915, 16,000 became insolvent in 1916, and last year 13,000 went bankrupt. Every year the number of business mortalities hovers around 15,000. Since approximately 20,000 new concerns are born yearly, the number of business "deaths" equals about seventy-five per cent of the number of "births." Yet there are only eight diseases that are fatal to a business and these are largely preventable. The eight maladies are inexperience, unwise use of capital, nepotism, poor location, poor accounting, over-conservatism, dishonesty and "Acts of God."

## INEXPERIENCE

Inexperience, responsible for more than a third (39 per cent in 1916) of all business fatalities, is of three varieties: one that of a beginner in business; another that of a man successful in one venture in which he was long engaged but a failure in a new effort with unfamiliar products; and a third, inexperience in promoting untried devices. The inexperience of beginners is the most fruitful source of failure.

Every year, thousands of men and women who have been in subordinate positions attempt to enter business for themselves. Seldom have these individuals had the previous training enabling them to cope with the problems of administration. They know nothing about discounts or bills of lading; they are utterly unversed in the tricks of buying, they are uninstructed in the psychology of salesmanship or advertising. A few who learn become masters. But by far the majority struggle ineffectually and sooner or later go down in defeat.

Men skilled in the common rules of business frequently confuse this general knowledge with the particular information needed to run special ventures. Many a man assumes that since he has conducted one business successfully he can direct any activity with equal success. He argues that business administration is an art in itself, and once acquired it may be practised in any line. That is not true. Every business requires a comprehension of many technical details that can be attained only by long association with that business. Yet every year men enter businesses strange to them and expect to succeed on the basis of their experience in some other unrelated line. Only a few make good; in such cases they are usually backed by subordinates who are familiar with the requisite details.

The fateful results of inexperience also show themselves in the promotion of new devices. Promotion is a gamble. Those who make a business of it succeed only by the law of averages. Successful business men engage one idea at a time but stick to it until they have pushed it to some conclusion. Since an inventor never finishes anything before beginning something else, when one heads a company he is almost sure to plunge it in ruin. Furthermore, the introduction of a new article necessitates that the proper market be selected, advertising be fittingly arranged, conservatism and inertia be overcome, and faults in the contrivance itself rapidly and readily corrected. Inasmuch as these things are seldom considered when inexperienced promoters essay to establish a new device, most such exploitations fail.

## UNWISE USE OF CAPITAL

Next to inexperience as a cause for failure stands the unwise use of capital; thirty per cent of the failures are due to this one factor. Many concerns are said to fail from lack of capital. As a matter of fact few businesses under wise management and with the promise of profits are unable to secure capital to operate in normal times.

BY MALCOLM KEIR

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF INDUSTRY IN  
THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

The "lack of capital" is an excuse for failure rather than a cause of it. The *unwise use* of capital, however, is a prolific breeder of trouble. The most common mistake in business judgment is the apportionment of capital to equipment and stock. Americans have a mania for mechanism. Every business is loaded with machines that do not pay the rent on the space they occupy. Similarly, stock bought as a bargain for which there is no immediate need is a foolish expenditure. Future expansion should not be provided at the expense of present operation. A business should keep as much of its capital in the fluid state as possible because fixed capital is of little aid in paying current expenses.

## EMPLOYING RELATIVES

After inexperience and the unwise use of capital, the most frequent source of failure is nepotism, or the employment of relatives. The saddest example of this sort of thing is the case of a successful father who insists that his son follow in his steps. There is absolutely no guarantee that a successful father will have a successful son.

The father was a selected individual. Starting in business in competition with many other young men, he pushed ahead of them because he was most fitted to rise, thus illustrating the survival of the fittest. When, as so often it happens, a son fails, it means individual tragedy, but he gives way to a better man, so society profits.

Some men, with or without sons, make the grievous error of employing their own or their wife's kinsfolk. Whenever that happens a man virtually signals the sheriff, because relatives are almost sure to take advantage of their blood ties to condone minor infractions of rules and poor work. The boss hesitates to discipline them as he would an ordinary employee, and this favoritism soon demoralizes the whole working force. Lodge or fraternity brothers and even church affiliates come under this condemnation, but to a less degree. Do not employ your friends if you wish to retain your business.

## LOCATION AND ACCOUNTING

Poor location, poor accounting and over-conservatism form another trinity of trouble-makers.

Poor location may be regional or local. A company formed to promote a beverage made from grape fruit established itself in northern New York. This obviously was a poor region because grape fruit had to be shipped from Florida or the West Indies, and sugar brought from Brooklyn. There was no advantage in labor or market in northern New York, so as a consequence the corporation failed.

Within a favorable region there are especially desirable places and others that are correspondingly poor. Thus a city is in general the situation for a department store, yet there are only a few specific corners within a city where a store can succeed. The same thing is true for all kinds of business. A plant located in the wrong region in reference to raw material, power, labor or market; or one in a locality poorly situated in regard to transportation, buying centers, labor or power, is greatly handicapped. It can succeed only by phenomenal good fortune.

Poor location is not such a prevalent evil, however, as poor accounting. It is astounding how little attention is paid to

bookkeeping even in large and seemingly prosperous concerns. The Federal Trade Commission reports that 90 per cent of the corporations of the United States have no adequate method of determining cost. Some small scale operators keep no accounts at all. The lack of scientific bookkeeping is responsible for the downfall of too many a proud, business house.

## EXTENDING CREDIT

Closely allied to poor accounting is unwise extension of credit. Young concerns in their eagerness for business, but to their ultimate sorrow, are apt to sell to shaky customers. Even old established corporations fall into the same trap; the lapse of the H. B. Claffin Company being a case in point. However, business life is safer today than it ever has been because credit granting can be based upon careful, discriminating, reporting thru such commercial agencies as Bradstreet's. The proportion of the total number of failures to the total number in business has shrunk from one and a half per cent in the eighties to 66/100 to 95/100 of one per cent since 1900.

Inability to meet changes in business conditions causes many honorable business names to be smirched with the muck of a bankruptcy court. Old firms often overlook the fact that methods should be plastic not rigid; they lean upon their reputation and take no steps to offset new, aggressive salesmanship. As a result a house that may have been the pride of the trade in its youth topples into the dust in its old age.

## DISHONESTY

Intentional dishonesty is not a frequent source of business failure. Less than six per cent of the total number can be attributed to this cause. Since all business is founded on credit, and inasmuch as the whole system does not come to grief, most business men must be honest. Yet a few misguided individuals do enter business for the express purpose of cheating their customers or their creditors. Retribution usually follows swiftly upon their heels for Lincoln's dictum is still true, "You cannot fool all the people all the time." The transgressor is strangled in the toils of his transgressions.

But some individuals are dishonest unintentionally, family troubles may lead them to mulct their business. This is stealing from one's creditors and brings one eventually into as much tribulation as intentional thievery. If the proprietor indulges in speculation and recoups his losses from his business he may so strain his credit that his practises poach upon the funds due those who have trusted him. Even the payment of an exorbitant salary by the boss to himself is really petty larceny, and ruins a business just as surely as swindling. Another form of dishonesty is neglect thru debauchery, lack of interest or laziness of the business with which a man has been entrusted. No business can run long without an ever present boss, consequently stealing time is as unscrupulous as purloining funds. More firms fail thru unintentional dishonesty of the forms mentioned than by deliberate fraud. Altho some few men may be justified in attributing their failures to unpreventable causes, nevertheless most so-called "acts of God" are due to the negligence of man.

We have pointed out the principal diseases with which businesses are distressed. Inexperience, unwise use of capital and nepotism are three of the most dangerous scourges; but they are closely followed by poor location, poor accounting, and over-conservatism. A few concerns go to pieces because of dishonesty.



# The Growing Movement To Prolong Human Life

FOR many years there has been an ever-growing movement for some central Institute or organization to help prolong human life and make it more livable—a fine, dignified, humanitarian type of organization approved by physicians of the highest ethical standing and irrevocably opposed to quacks, fads and fakes.

So about four years ago, a number of forward-looking physicians, scientists, publicists and men of affairs founded The Life Extension Institute.

Primarily, its purpose is to reduce the Nation's death rate and to raise the level of physical well-being by providing unbiased, standardized periodic health examinations and teaching the simple, every-day principles of personal hygiene that every man and woman ought to know to avoid disease.

These are the broad general principles that have led men like ex-President Taft, Alexander Graham Bell, Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale, Ambassador Page, Robert W. de Forest, and one hundred other eminent authorities in this country and abroad, to give their services to the work without compensation—other than the satisfaction of seeing its results.

The Life Extension Institute has nothing marvelous to offer except, perhaps, the most marvelous thing in the world—rational, common-sense employment of tested scientific knowledge.

Over 60,000 men and women in all parts of the United States have taken the health services of the Institute and have received its physical examinations, its guidance and instructions. In this vast number of members, many lives have been saved; much illness, suffering, waste and poverty prevented.

The Life Extension Institute itself is not a profit-making institution in the usual sense of the word, but a public welfare organization on a self-supporting basis. Two-thirds of the profits are set aside in a trust fund to be used solely for public health work of a national scope. Thus the independent, non-partisan, specialized character of the Institute and of the professional men behind it inspires confidence and guarantees the genuineness of the service rendered. The Institute co-operates with advanced scientific medicine and works in accordance with its highest modern ideals.

## Human Life Needlessly Shortened

THE LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE has no magic system of exercise, diet or hygiene. So far as science knows, there is no universal panacea for the ills of humanity. Yet human life in the United States is needlessly shortened on an average of at least 15 years, and it is the duty of every single one of us to avoid premature physical breakdown.

Every day more than 1500 people die in the United States because they didn't know they were sick until disease had gotten such a start that it was impossible for the physician to check it after he had been called in. Figures show that there are hardly three people in a hundred who do not need some advice or suggestion regarding their physical condition or their manner of living. More than 100,000 men and women between the ages of 40 and 60 die each year in the United States from diseases of the heart, circulation and kidneys—most of

them preventable. These diseases do not develop over night. Detected in time, they can be checked or cured.

The average individual knows only too little about his own body. He may have studied physiology in school, but even those simple rules have been forgotten. Almost blindly he gropes his way through life, fearful of disease and suffering, yet lacking the knowledge to prevent it.

Many a man will take his automobile to the garage every six months to be "overhauled," and yet will not give even passing thought to the most important machine in the world, to him—his body.

Many a woman will go to the dentist every six months to have her teeth looked into "whether they ache or not"—a most commendable procedure—and yet will deny her body the same kind of a safeguarding examination.

## "The First Wealth Is Health"

HOW many men and women there are who have never in all their lives had a real, thorough health examination! How many people really know whether they are healthy or not! How many need their attention called to some hidden disease! How many are taking patent nostrums for some wholly imaginary disease while all the time some other serious difficulty is making insidious headway because it has not been pointed out!

To prolong life, to be protected against disease, and in most cases to restore health you must practice hygiene all along the line. Do a workmanlike job in clearing the body of infection, guarding it from further infection, from strain, from poison, from food deficiency and food excess, and you will be adding years to your life and immensely to your efficiency. But first of all you must have your body thoroughly examined to see if there is something wrong that you do not know anything about.

You cannot escape pneumonia, or heart trouble, or kidney trouble, etc., by saying simply that you have never had it or that you feel all right today. You don't know. Often special laboratory or other diagnostic tests are necessary to reveal the difficulty. The only way to retain good health is by detection and correction of physical impairments and by the improvement of your resisting power to wholly escape the malady that threatens.

Preceding most serious illnesses there is usually a long period of impairment or of progressive changes that gradually reduce the value of the individual to himself and to society. These changes are frequently so slow and insidious that you do not realize them until they are well advanced, but from the very beginning they leave signs that science can detect.

The Life Extension Institute offers you periodic health examinations, quarterly urinalyses, and other laboratory tests for the purpose of detecting disease in its incipency, when proper treatment can check or cure it.

The Institute's system of examinations and reports was formulated in consultation with the members of the Hygiene Reference Board—men who have for years been engaged in analyzing human lives and the influences that impair them. This system has been standardized from the Institute's experience in examining many thousands of individuals. And the physical examination is only one part of the Institute's service!

Membership further includes Monthly Health Journals conveying information regarding the prevention of disease, the improvement of health and the acquirement of physical fitness; and Keep-Well Bulletins dealing with special phases of personal hygiene and right living.

The Life Extension Institute maintains a completely equipped pathological laboratory in its main office in New York. Hundreds of physicians make use of this laboratory, for here are put through many tests which they could not make in their own offices.

In addition to the report of the examining physician, our staff has your personal history blank, covering family and personal history, past illnesses, dietetic and general living habits. All of this data is studied by physicians especially trained in this work.

## A Staff of 5000 Physicians

IT makes no difference where you live. The Life Extension Institute comes to you wherever you are. It has a staff of fourteen examining physicians in its main office in New York, a branch office in Chicago, and a staff of more than 5000 physicians throughout the United States.

The same questions are asked—the same tests made—wherever you take the examination. The same extended blanks are furnished all examining physicians. All reports are reviewed at the main office of the Institute. You could not assemble such a mass of expert medical intelligence in years under any other conditions.

Don't delay. Consider this Health Examination in the form of an investment. If there is anything wrong with you, you want to know about it. And if there isn't anything the matter, you want to know that, too.

The cost of membership in the Life Extension Institute is low, because of its humanitarian character and national ideals.

For your own satisfaction and well-being, as well as your family and those dependent on you, sign and send in the coupon below, requesting further information.

**HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT**

Chairman, Board of Directors

**PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER, of Yale**

Chairman, Hygiene Reference Board

**HAROLD A. LEY**

President

**JAMES D. LENNEHAN**

Secretary

Directors

Hon. Wm. H. Taft  
Henry H. Bowman  
Arthur W. Eaton  
Robt. W. deForest

Irving Fisher  
Eugene Lyman Fisk  
Harold A. Ley  
Charles H. Sabin

The Life Extension Institute has a Hygiene Reference Board of 100 leading scientific men, including the Surgeon Generals of the Army and Navy, and U. S. Public Health Service; several Ex-Presidents of the American Medical Association; Commissioners of Public Health, and others interested in the public welfare. Matters of scientific policy and educational material used in the Institute's service are submitted to this Board for opinion.

Among the many prominent business houses that have asked the Life Extension Institute to examine their vital, important executives are the Guaranty Trust Company, Pan-American Motor Car Company, Solvay Process Company and the Barrett Manufacturing Company. The Standard Oil Company of New York has chosen the Institute to examine the men they have selected for important work abroad. Foreign representatives of the American Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and the Y. W. C. A. are examined by the Institute before going abroad.

**LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, 25 W. 45th Street, New York.**

**Chicago Office: 5 N. Wabash Avenue**

Life Extension Institute, 25 W. 45th St., New York.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

GENTLEMEN: Please send me, without obligation on my part, a copy of (1) "Neglect of the Human Machine," (2) List of 100 members of the Hygiene Reference Board, (3) Facsimile of Standard Personal History Blank and Examiners' Report, and other literature descriptive of the services of the Life Extension Institute.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



# RAILROAD METHODS FOR MOTOR TRUCKS

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE

A cardinal principal in successful railroad operation is to haul as few empty cars, both freight and passenger, as possible. Paying loads behind locomotives at all times is the desideratum. And in modern railroading this plan is the rule, exceptions being limited largely to special types of cars, such as the coal gondolas, which must return empty to the mines, and cattle cars which carry their loads to the big cities and return empty to the cattle raising districts.

In the past instances of long distance, interurban, highway transportation by motor truck have been comparatively few. With only a one way load even the efficient motor truck could not compete on a cost basis with the railroad freight car which secured paying loads coming and going. Such progress as the truck did make in the long haul field was limited to certain kinds of loads, as in the case of furniture where the saving in handling was an important factor. The development of motor truck haulage was thus largely in city and suburban work, where the lack of a two way load was compensated for by the saving in time otherwise required in the extra loading and unloading. In other words the return load is necessary only when the loading and unloading time is short compared with the traveling time.

All this, however, was prior to the new conditions in the transportation field resulting from the war. These new conditions, the inability of railroad and inland water transportation services to meet the requirements of increased agricultural and industrial production and the added military needs, first became acute about two years ago. Naturally the motor truck stepped into the breach, as it has done under similar conditions in this country in the last few months, and its use for long distance hauling has steadily increased ever since. From the first it was appreciated on the other side that, in order to secure real efficiency, motor trucks must carry loads whenever on the road. Thus a truck delivering goods for its owner, say an English textile manufacturer located at York, to a channel port, should return loaded with raw material or machinery for its owner or some other plant in the vicinity of York.

Special arrangements were made to ensure return loads, and in England this work is now directed by a commission whose membership includes government officials and motor truck users, while in France a governmental commission is in charge. These arrangements abroad are now such that in England, for example, army trucks being delivered over the road by their manufacturers, carry loads of munitions or other fabricated products or food supplies, at least on a part of their journey to channel ports. In France they have gone ever farther in that army trucks, whenever required to travel empty, are available for the transport of loads of any character.

Incidentally there is now a keen appreciation abroad of the close relationship between good roads and successful motor truck operation. Road maintenance in France is being more carefully carried out than ever before, and in England the government is urging municipalities and county officials to increase, rather than decrease, the amount of money expended on the highways and streets, suggesting that economy be practised in other directions. The British Government is also said to be

supporting the plan for a special motor truck highway from the Port of Southampton to London and on northward to Liverpool and York. The plan calls for a highway 150 feet wide, two forty foot roadways being built at first, permitting four vehicles to travel abreast in either direction. This highway is not to pass thru cities and large towns, but will touch their outskirts connecting with municipal street systems. The significant feature is that use of this proposed highway is to be largely limited to motor trucks, passenger car travel being considered of secondary importance.



A supply truck for army camp use

The initial development was of two kinds, one where speed in delivering greatly outweighed the cost item; the other where express services and contract operating enabled the trucks to carry loads both ways over regular routes. Under the latter head are to be classed most of the motor trucks to be found daily on the roads between cities in the Eastern and Middle Western States; the routes between New York and Philadelphia and between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, without doubt carrying the heaviest motor tonnage at this time.

WHEN the Council of National Defense at Washington early last winter appointed a Highway Transport Committee to encourage the use of motor transportation in order to afford some relief to railroad services, this committee took logical action along the lines already followed abroad, and began a movement for the establishment of return load bureaus, as they are called. It was appreciated that motor truck usage in interurban transportation could hardly become an important factor unless the employment of these vehicles for this purpose went much further than the motor express companies and contractors. About every shipper of goods especially in less than (railroad) car lots, the lcl of railroad parlance, over distances up to two or three hundred miles where the road conditions warrant it, should be encouraged to use his motor equipment for the purpose, purchasing motor trucks if necessary. To make such transportation attractive, provision must be made so that a truck delivering manufactured products from Massachusetts at the port of New York, for example, may be sure of quickly and readily securing a paying return load to somewhere near its home garage. Hence the movement for establishment in every city and large town thruout the country of Return Load Bureaus, which will serve the purpose of connecting up empty motor trucks with goods needing transportation in the direction in which the truck is going.

At the time the Highway Transport Committee undertook this phase of its work manufacturing interests in different parts of Connecticut were coöperating along these

same lines. This fact, coupled with the fine roads of that state and its great industrial transportation requirements, influenced the committee in centralizing its efforts on Connecticut. As a result of coöperation on the part of chambers of commerce and other business organizations there are now about seven hundred motor trucks, with capacities of one ton and over, operating over forty-nine routes, between fourteen manufacturing cities in the State of Connecticut, on a return load basis. Hartford is the hub of this extensive coöperative motor transportation system, and the State Highway Department helped materially last winter by utilizing motor snow plows to keep the roads open. New Jersey stands next in line in point of progress made in establishing agencies for providing return loads for motor trucks, and other leading Eastern states will soon be in line.

Direct governmental aid may be forthcoming if Congress acts favorably on two bills now before it. One would prohibit less than carload shipments over short distances by railroad; the other permits the railroads to operate their own motor truck services for delivering freight to house and store. The latter is copied from England where for years the railroads have used motor trucks for delivering and collecting freight, just as the express companies collect and deliver express matter in this country and also as "feeders."

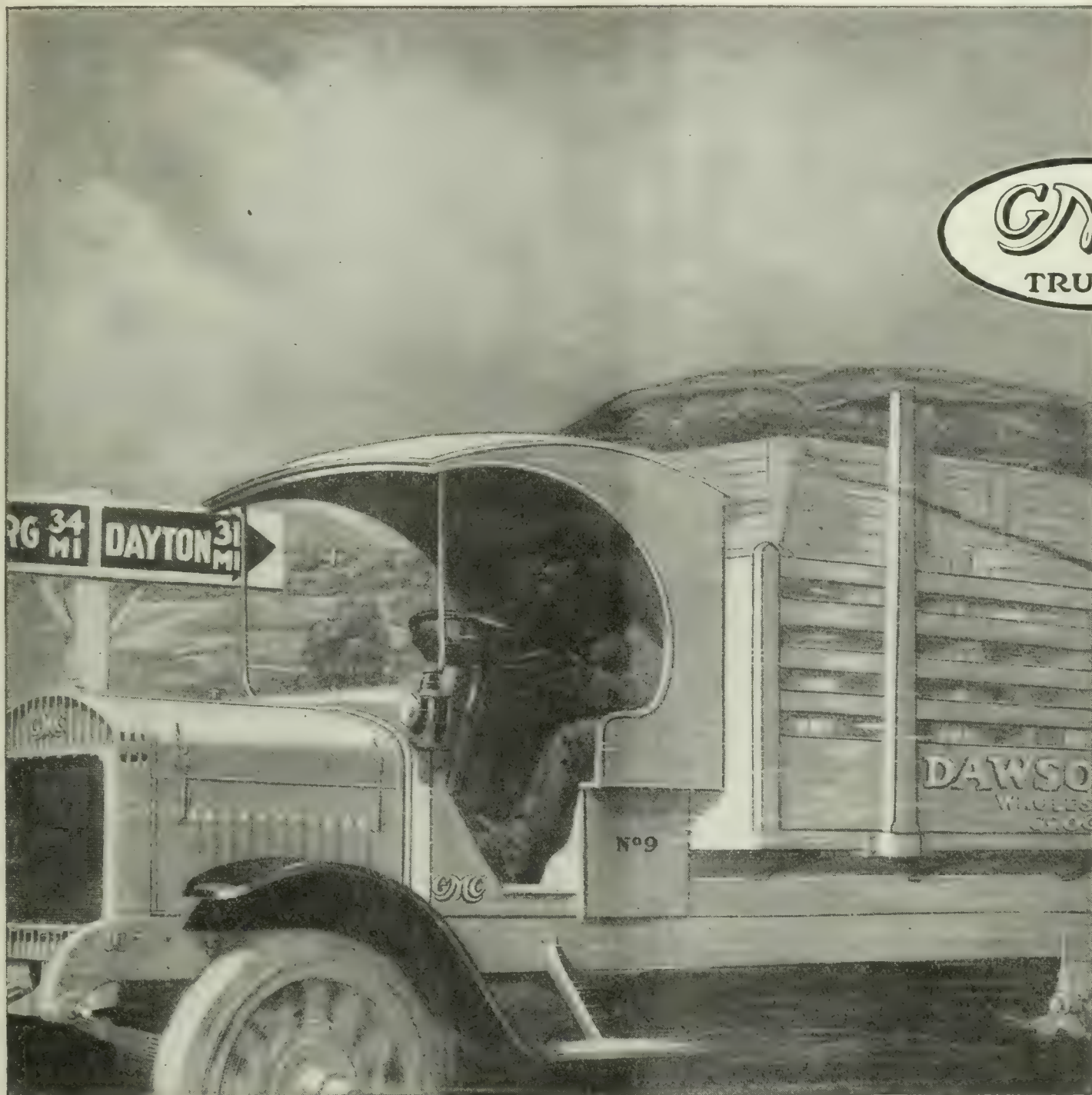
This Highway Transport Committee has also been partially identified with the plan originated several weeks ago, of sending army motor trucks from the factories where they are built to Atlantic ports and Eastern camps under their own power, with a paying load aboard. It was figured that the thirty thousand army trucks ordered by the Government would require fifteen thousand freight cars for their transport East under the usual plan of delivery. Sending them over the road would thus save 600,000 tons of freight car capacity, while the loads they would carry, figured on a two ton average, would be an additional 60,000 tons saving.

All well and good on paper, but unfortunately the single factor of bad road conditions has jeopardized the success of this plan to date. To be sure the trucks in considerable numbers have made the run from Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other points to the Eastern seaboard, but in the two items of load carried and condition on arrival there is much to be desired.

THERE are stretches of road in Ohio, on the Eastern route via Pennsylvania, i. e., the Lincoln Highway, and between Utica and Albany along the Mohawk Valley, which are harder on a truck than six months of ordinary service on good roads. And the army trucks must choose between these two routes. As a matter of fact they are now coming over the Lincoln Highway, traversing part of Ohio on the platforms of railroad flat cars. It was formerly said that the principal factor in the successful operation of a motor truck was the driver. Now it is the road.

Roadbed, grades, and distances are vital factors in railroad operating, and we have seen tremendous sums expended to shorten a railroad line a comparatively few miles, and to reduce grades and curves. These factors are just as vital in motor truck operation and when this is properly appreciated we will surely be railroading motor trucks.





*GMC trucks are built in all practical sizes, 3/4-ton to 5-ton capacity — six sizes in all. Each size better suited than any of the rest for a particular class of work.*

## Via GMC Through Freight—

Every once in a while comes an upheaval in the stereotyped way of doing things; traditions are swept away by a more direct, more efficient method.

Just now the pressure has overcome time-honored traffic rules, and transportation has broken out on a new line, due to the exigencies of the time.

The motor truck has superseded the slow freight with its annoying delays, cumbersome routine, and vexing uncertainty.

Instead of draying goods to the freight house at the shipping end, then waiting while they are checked, loaded, hauled, unloaded, re-checked and delivered, many shippers are serving customers direct by GMC Through Freight.

GMC Trucks are taking part in this kind of service as fast as a factory working overtime can turn them out. They are

rolling forth on the paved and unpaved highways of commerce.

In relieving the traffic-bound business world GMC Trucks are playing a prominent part in solving a national problem, And in doing this the road-ability of GMC Trucks has demonstrated that direct-to-destination trucking, regardless of roads or weather, is sure, practical and satisfactory.

No matter what your line of business may be, there is a GMC Truck to fit your requirements. They are built in six practical sizes.

*Let your next truck be a GMC.*

**GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY**

*One of the Units of the General Motors Corporation*

**PONTIAC, MICH.**

New York	Philadelphia	Boston	Chicago
	St. Louis	San Francisco	
Distributors Most Everywhere			





# THE CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE

A MONTHLY DEPARTMENT DEVOTED TO HOME READING,  
SELF-CULTURE AND POPULAR EDUCATION, CONDUCTED  
IN ASSOCIATION WITH CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION



## THE SUBMERGED YEARS,

BY IDA B. COLE

SECRETARY OF THE CHAUTAUQUA  
HOME READING CIRCLE

**T**HERE is a period in the life of the average mother which may be called the submerged years, when she is necessarily absorbed in home and family and when household cares are so exacting that her opportunities for other things are limited. The going-to-school hour in the morning is a sample of mother's activities. She may be soothing a restless baby while at the same time telling Mary whether to wear a green or blue hair ribbon, and Johnny where to find the misplaced arithmetic, answering one of Sammy's fifty-seven questions, giving the daily order to the grocery man who stands at the back door, and watching several articles of food cooking on the top of the stove.

The mother who employs no domestic help fills a number of occupations. She is cook, waitress, laundress, seamstress, dishwasher, nurse, scrub-woman, buyer for the household, and if she lives on a farm perhaps also dairy-maid, poultry raiser and gardener. None of these occupations can be seriously or continually neglected.

And there is such a sameness to the routine! Food prepared with much time and thought only to disappear quickly down the family throats, beds made only to be tossed up again, floors swept to be gone over again the next day, dust removed only to be replaced by more! No wonder she sometimes looks out of the window at the great world beyond and almost sighs because she is "tied to the house."

In these submerged years the mother determines her future. She may fall a victim to the stress and become a pitiful spectacle, mentally run down at the heels, or her brain may become atrophied so that she sinks into self complacency. Why should she bother herself, she asks? Let the school-teacher look after the mind of her child, she is paid to do it. Let the Sunday school teacher look after his morals, she is appointed to do it. Has not she as a mother done her duty when she has filled the child's stomach with food and covered his body with garments? She is content to live on the kitchen side of life and in a home of mental poverty. Such women grow middle-aged in body but mentally they have the unripeness, without the promise, of their "teens."

Again the mother may become bitter during these submerged years and complain that she is unappreciated; and when a woman offers herself as a family doormat the chances are that she will be walked upon.

On the other hand this woman may decide that to be an all-round mother she must develop herself mentally and physically, that she will be the intellectual comrade of her husband and children. She will recognize the fact that home-making is a profession and motherhood a serious business. Her position in the family is not that of a drudge pure and simple but one of dignified service. She must keep herself fit for her task; and if any person needs refinement and the richness that comes from intimate touch with the world's great minds it is the mother. Knowledge and inspiration must come to her in her home. Books are the medium.

The busy mother has no time to plan a course of reading and the Chautauqua Course has met her needs with its well-selected books and carefully prepared helps. The Chautauqua Home Reading Circles have helped thousands of mothers find themselves and keep their poise during these years. Reading of the right kind has given them inspiration, and added beauty and richness to days and tasks that otherwise would have been monotonous and sometimes discouraging.

The submerged years should be very precious for childhood does not last long. One mother writes, "Having the care of a home and four children it has been impossible for me to get away for recreation or study, but the Chautauqua Circle has brought the world to me during these last four years and has been the chief uplifting influence in my life. I shudder to think what life would have been to me without it. The most gratifying thing about the four years' course is the help it has enabled me to give my children. Their faith in me is something to be proud of. I am able to answer their questions, from the sophomore down to the first-grader. If I cannot answer at once, we always go to the Chautauqua corner, and what is more important answer them broadmindedly."

**T**HE Chautauqua reading course is planned for busy people. Twenty minutes a day is needed and every mother owes it to herself and her family to devote at least so much time daily to her own development. Lay aside the work for a few minutes, eliminate or shorten some task, and let your reading take you into other realms of thought. It will rest you mentally, refresh you bodily, and send you back to your duties with renewed vigor. The woman who declares she cannot take even a few moments time for herself each day should remember that the family will appreciate a cheerful, companionable mother more than some unnecessary work done by a mother broken down in health. Most housekeepers perform some tasks which are not necessary for family happiness, and the time thus spent would count for more in the years to come if used for reading. Sometimes, it is true, the twenty minutes a day may be found with difficulty as in the case of a mother of twins who wrote, "I do my Chautauqua reading when the babies are taking their naps, but sometimes the difficulty is that they both do not want to sleep at the same time."

Few women lead as busy a life as the reader who says, "The course has been the chief cultural event of my life. I read in crowded circumstances. I have two children, am post-mistress here, do my housework, cook for the hired help on a 320 acre farm, and clerk in my husband's store. I never read any books which enlarged my views and sympathies as these have."

One Chautauqua Circle mother said to me: "My brain was getting rusty and the

days were so full of work that I did not see where I could get even twenty minutes for reading, but I could not endure the thought that the children were getting ahead of me intellectually so I just laid the matter before the family. When the children realized just how arduous my duties were they were anxious to relieve me. Even the four-year-old offered to 'walk softly when mamma was reading.' The children have been much more thoughtful of me and better than all, they have had more respect for me ever since. I know now that most women can determine their position in their own home and the regard in which the family shall hold them."

I once attended a meeting of a circle whose members were nearly all mothers of young children. Some of them brought the babies to the meeting and there was some one specially appointed to care for them in a separate room or out of doors if the weather permitted, so the mothers had a rest and the babies had a fine visit.

The course of reading is so planned that it may be pursued by the individual who must read alone instead of with a group. One mother says: "I am reading enthusiastically with the ambition to keep abreast of three lively boys whose physical needs are so many that I might grow rusty but for the Chautauqua Course."

Or it may be family reading as in the case of the home from which the following comes: "The family is reading the course and we feel as if we had made a trip abroad with the books on the customs and homelife of other nations."

The Chautauqua Home Reading Course covers a four years' schedule including American, English, European and classical topics and countries. It consists of the reading of four books and the current history in the Story of the Week in The Independent. The reading is planned to extend over eight months of the year and each reader is provided with the Round Table, a teacher element which is issued monthly. It contains programs, review questions, and helps especially intended for those who live in towns where there is no public library or for those who have no time to look up additional references.

Home duties cover a broader field than formerly, and more and more questions once considered entirely out of woman's sphere are left to her for betterment or solution. The man of the family is so engrossed in the affairs of the store or the office, the shop or the field, that he has no time to look after the food question. Indeed, he does not order or cook the food, how should he know about it? He is not in so close contact with the children's daily life as the mother, so why should he be expected to be in as sympathetic touch with the school?

In all the history of the world perhaps there was never a time when mothers needed so much as now to consider the trimming they put on the inside of their heads as well as that on the outside; and the Chautauqua Circles are helping thousands of them to a richer mental life, to a knowledge which gives them inspiration for their home life and a perspective for judgment on the world's doings.



MEN TWICE BORN

(Continued from page 122)

valid retirement. Modern wars, however, do things differently. While the man is still under the care of the physician, and before his artificial limb is selected and fitted, he is interviewed by a vocational man, skilled in finding and developing latent abilities. The upshot of it is that at the earliest possible moment the patient is launched on the way of reeducation; his latent capabilities, dulled and shocked into idleness by the war, are gradually aroused and trained, first by what are called invalid occupations carried on in bed or in a wheeled chair; second, by occupational therapy, or cure by work in special workshops devised for the purpose; third, by vocational training in schools and institutions. The fourth stage is the industrial rebirth of the man, his placement in a job, and the continued kindly supervision of the Government.

WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD.

MAKING GOOD ON GUNS

(Continued from page 120)

of machine guns in America that instead of 20,000 a year we are now producing at the rate of 225,000 a year. This is a record of achievement that cannot be discounted by a "hurried" reference to wooden guns.

There remain only the big guns to be considered. As in the case of machine guns, the French and British authorities offered to furnish our expeditionary forces with heavy artillery, in order to "place the minimum strain on available tonnage." The offer was accepted. Orders for shells and cannon, amounting to a billion and a half dollars, were placed in England by our War Department in seven months.

At the same time, our Ordnance Bureau prepared for the production of heavy guns in America. It ordered three-inch guns of a new American model. It obtained from France designs and models for the manufacture of the famous French guns. There was no machinery in this country capable of making the recoil mechanisms of the larger guns. For these, castings must be tooled with such accuracy that they will not be "off" two-thousandths of an inch in six feet. Private manufacturers had to be prevailed upon to undertake the work. They had to be helped financially, in building a thirteen-acre plant and in buying six million dollars' worth of special tools. Consequently their contract was not signed until November 1, and out of this delay, apparently, came the charge that the Ordnance Bureau retarded the production of French 75's in America by trying to improve on the recoil mechanisms, which are admittedly the most marvelous part of a perfect gun. The charge is untrue.

In short, all the accusations against the Ordnance Bureau are accusations that are based on appearances, not on evidence. Instead of rushing men to the battlefield with obsolete rifles, the War Department has sent them with weapons whose superiority will go far to win the war. Our soldiers in the fighting line have been furnished with the best machine guns in Europe, and those who are to follow will have better machine guns than Europe's best. The best French heavy ordnance has been given to our gunners, and shipping has been saved and a displacement of munition workers has been prevented while factories were being built here to increase the production of the guns against the time when we shall be able to send more troops to France and provide more ships to transport them. A far-sighted plan has been carried out intelligently.

Cash From Black Muck  
A War-Time Opportunity



HARVEST TIME AT "GREENACRES"

"GREENACRES," a superb farming property—651 acres in extent—only 70 miles from New York, the world's greatest vegetable market—is for sale at a fraction of its value.

The marvelous soil of "GREENACRES"—"black muck" or humus—grows the finest quality of onions, celery and every kind of "garden truck."

One hundred acres at "Greenacres" are already plowed and ready for Spring planting. The onion seed and fertilizer are already purchased. An expert onion and celery farmer who knows "black muck" like a book is on the job and ready to grow big war crops for the man who buys this business.

The labor question is not a problem, because the Polacks who are the past masters in onion and celery culture are living in the modern laborers' cottages at "Greenacres"—and are ready and eager to work "on shares."

"Greenacres" is equipped for immediate and large development.

Farmhouses, barns, laborers' cottages, tool houses, drying houses, office building, modern water system, have been built and installed at great expense.

"Greenacres" is in the heart of the black muck section of Orange County (New York), famous for its growing of onions and celery.

"Greenacres" has been scientifically tested and has "come through" 100 per cent. Professor E. O. Phippin, of the New York State College of Agriculture Experiment Station of Cornell University, after conducting an experiment station for three years at "Greenacres," reports in part:

"There is certainly a wonderful opportunity here.

"These farms offer a splendid opportunity not only for developing an area of highly valuable soil, but also for effecting a type of agricultural business organization which has not had much prominence in the East.

"It is unusual to find so large an area of muck soil which can be developed at such small relative expense.

"The soil is of a highly productive character, as our results in the past three years show quite well.

"Its depth insures permanency for many years.

"It has a foundation for a long period of crops at great values.

"In many other places the drainage problem is especially difficult, and there is often a heavy growth of timber to be cleared away—but in this case, both factors are minimized.

"Considering the location, so near to the large markets of New York City and Philadelphia, the opportunities for business development are certainly promising!"

Across the Wallkill River lie Florida and Chester, where the black muck land is held at prices of from \$300 to \$1000 per acre. But Professor Phippin says:

"Your section is also better drained naturally than considerable areas on the east side of the Wallkill River."

THE EVIDENCE

Before the war—when prices for onions and celery were a mere fraction of the present quotations in the produce market—six acres at "Greenacres," on a test, showed a net profit at \$80 an acre on the onion crop alone.

NEED WE SAY MORE

To convince you that an extraordinary war-time opportunity is within your reach?

You would never get this chance if we were not so fully occupied with other business activities in New York.

One man among all the readers of The Independent is going to buy this farm property. Are you that one? If interested mail the attached coupon today for further particulars. Our representative, a man who knows the true value of farm properties in Orange County, will meet you with a motor car at Middletown, New York (on the Erie), and show you "Greenacres," and let you talk with the man in charge. It costs you nothing to investigate. Act now.

THE OWNERS OF "GREENACRES"

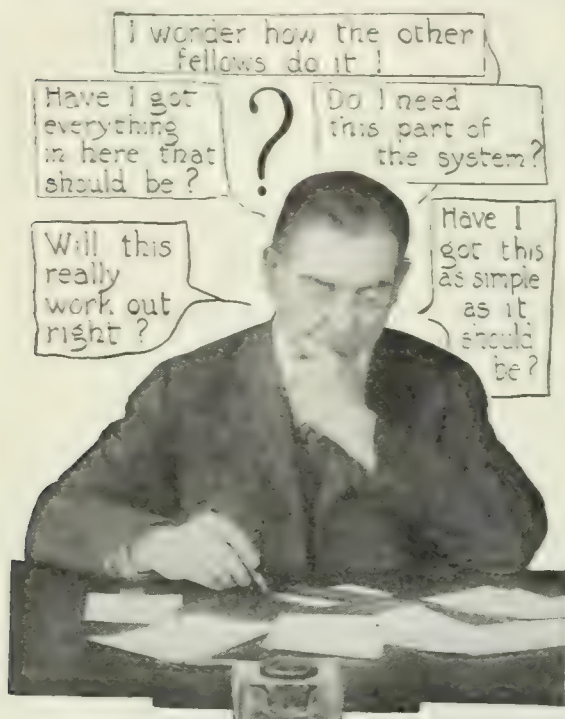
P. O. Box 66, Times Square Station, New York

Please give me full particulars about your farm property and your war-time offer to sell.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....





## Ever try to plan your own Systems?

Save your time—and get the Systems right, *without experiment*—by letting “Y and E” work out all the details for you. (We do not charge for service.)



## Office Systems That Simplify

Simply as a matter of furthering good will, we will give you the benefit of everything we have learned in our 38 years of study and experience—years in which we have made nearly a million system installations, covering every line of business.

If you are having trouble with your purchase records, let us show you a purchase system that will eliminate the trouble—

If your stock keeps running above or below the limits specified, let us show you a stock record adapted exactly to your business—

If your letters or catalogs or orders aren't always easy to find—ask what we would recommend as a better filing system—

If your sales records aren't definite and useful, let us give you some that *are*!

Whatever records or systems you have that should be clearer, simpler, more comprehensive—let us show you what we can show.

Should there be need of new equipment and don't want to buy it from “Y to E” because you like us, or because you don't find equal quality elsewhere, or for any other reason, you will find our prices attractive also. Write for information, or inquire at our local store, in your city.

**YAWMAN AND ERBE MFG. CO.**  
490 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

Yawning, Erbe, Filing Equipment and Office Systems  
Stamps, Writing Materials, Steel Cabinets  
Stamps, Address Files, Filing Systems,  
Stamps, Stationery, Business Files, etc.  
Sole Representatives in your local address

## MOBILIZING AMERICAN MONEY

(Continued from page 121)

1917, the reduction in other than Imperial Government loans was about £175,000,000. Thus, to the extent that this reduction arose from the activities of the Capital Issues Committee, that body was successful in providing just that much additional capital for the British Government's loans; at the same time preventing the unnecessary consumption of labor and materials which were so vitally needed by the Government and which otherwise would have been devoted to miscellaneous private and corporate purposes.

The War Finance Bill in its second line of activity, that of mobilizing investment funds for necessary borrowing, goes a step further than the English procedure. The actual developments of the last few months here have indicated that many deserving borrowers, realizing that under present conditions they could not find investors who would buy their new issues, have appealed directly to their deposit banks for loans. If the proceeds of these loans have, in substantial part, been invested in “plant account,” that is, in bricks and mortar, as is not improbable, there has been thus created a type of loan which is not self-liquidating. On the contrary, its tendency is to render the bank position much less mobile. In fact, the best available figures indicate that loans of national banks, which represent about one-half the banking resources of the country, increased approximately \$7,000,000,000 between March 5, 1917, about the time America entered the war, and December 31, 1917.

The bill, therefore, provides that any banker or bank that has loaned money to a corporation (in case its operations are compatible with the war purposes of the United States) may obtain advances from the War Finance Corporation on the security of loans made to such a borrower; or that in exceptional instances the Finance Corporation may exercise its discretion in making advances direct to the borrowing corporation. To provide funds for such purposes the War Finance Corporation has an authorized capital of \$500,000,000, to be provided by the United States Government. In addition, the War Finance Corporation may issue up to \$3,000,000,000 of its own bonds, to run not over five years. Such bonds may be offered and sold on the market and the proceeds will be available to use in loans to be made by the corporation. The present Liberty Bonds have, of course, been bought by millions of citizens all over the country. Yet it is believed that a different type of bond, like the one just described, which the War Finance Corporation has

power to issue, may also find a ready market with investors, even tho not an obligation of the Government itself. Its attractions will be its shorter maturity and possibly higher interest rate.

Another important feature of the measure just passed is the power to aid savings banks and insurance companies which might otherwise find it necessary to raise large amounts of funds by the sale of securities on a market already greatly depressed. This clause and the points already set forth cover the essential purposes and proposed workings of the War Finance Corporation. The measure has been criticized as tending strongly toward inflation and creating what is tantamount to fiat money. While it is true that if the powers of the measure are unwisely and badly used an opening is afforded for undue inflation, there is no reason to suppose that such unwise handling is likely. If we hesitated in war time to create measures granting unusual and broad powers to the Government we should hardly get anywhere. The fact is that, under this measure, the Federal Reserve Banks may rediscount for member banks paper secured by bonds of the War Finance Corporation. But, in the same way, they may now rediscount paper secured by Liberty Loan Bonds. It might therefore be charged that the inclusion of such a right as to Liberty Bonds was tantamount to authorizing fiat money to the extent of \$5,800,000,000; this being the approximate amount of Liberty Bonds outstanding. But Mr. Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board, has stated that only about \$300,000,000 of Liberty Bonds have found their way into the Federal Reserve Banks thruout the country. This is only about 5 per cent of the amount of Liberty Bonds outstanding.

Personally, therefore, I am not apprehensive that the working of the War Finance Corporation will in itself result in excessive inflation. On the other hand, constructively the measure certainly provides the foundation on which to build up two highly necessary lines of activity. While it is essentially a war measure and one which in peace times we should adopt as reluctantly as we should price-fixing or rationing of materials, the measure seems admirably designed to assist in solving the primary questions before the American people today: How best to meet the critical investment situation which we are now in; how most readily to maintain the country's prosperity; finally how best to utilize the full strength of our resources to beat Germany.

## WORDS OF THE WEEK

**SOVIET** (So vyet)—Russian word for council or committee: used particularly just at present to denominate the councils of workmen and soldiers who are controlling the actions of the Revolutionary Government.

**RIGHT OF ANGARY**—The right of a belligerent to seize and apply to the purposes of war property of a neutral state in the territory of the belligerent. Such property must be restored at the conclusion of the war and indemnities paid for its use. This right was recently exercised by the United States when it seized the Dutch ships in American harbors.

**AMIENS** (A me en)—One of the chief manufacturing towns in northern France, situated on the Somme River. Its cathedral, which was built in the thirteenth century,

is one of the show places of Europe. The town is at present the chief objective in the great German drive because it is the base of the English armies in France and because it is an important railroad center on the line from Paris to Calais.

**FERDINAND FOCH** (Fosh)—Chief in command of all of the armies of the Allies. He was born in the south of France on the Spanish border on October 2, 1851. He has been in the army since before the Franco-Prussian War, first as an artillery officer, later as a general in command. He is generally regarded as the man who saved the day under “Papa” Joffre in the battle of the Marne (September, 1914) and again in the first battle of Ypres (April, 1915). He is known in the French army as “le patron,” “the Boss.”



## TORPEDOES, MINES AND MEN

(Continued from page 129)

each charged with T. N. T. Two other mines were lashed close by to the deck. One of these "careless and inefficient" officers ran back, at the risk of his life, to try and set the explosion gear of the mines at "safe." But the stern sank before he could reach them.

Eight minutes after the torpedo struck, she sank. But in that eight minutes—listen to what was done. First picture the scene, imagine the débris flying high in the air, the crash of falling masts, stupefying roar of successive explosions; the men lying dead and dying about the decks, some floating in the water; the pall of smoke and escaping steam! Now, what was done? The gun crews stood to their guns in readiness for a shot at the submarine. An auxiliary engine was rigged on to the lighting system and a wireless improvised in an effort to send out a low power S. O. S. The life rafts were launched—the boats, alas, were smashed. The splinter mats that protect the bridge from shrapnel fire, huge mattresses five feet square, were cut away and thrown overboard with the lifebuoys to uphold struggling swimmers. The effort to rig up a wireless failing for lack of time, the guns were repeatedly fired to attract attention. When she began to sink, her bows rose almost perpendicularly while she twisted a half circle, but just before that the commander had run along the deck ordering everybody into the water. As she sank, he stepped off himself into the sea.

While there, swimming for his life, shaken by the loss of his ship, stupified by the tremendous concussions and surrounded by his dead and drowning men, the habit of discipline was still so strong, his spirit so fine, that he took accurate note of the submarine when she popped up out of the water. Listen to this—from a man who could see, at that moment, nothing but slow drowning ahead:

"The submarine approached within six hundred yards, picked up one survivor, then submerged again. It appeared to be between one hundred and fifty and two hundred feet long. It carried a three inch gun forward of the conning tower and the periscopes were housed. Her general appearance was that of the U-51-56 class, but her conning tower was like those of the U-49 class."

He says of his officers and men that "they were cool, calm and helpful to each other," and the sequel proved it. Tho greatly weakened by cold and exposure, one officer swam from one raft to another in an endeavor to equalize their weights. He died, poor fellow, during the night from cold and exposure, but the survivors all say of him: "He was game to the last." A boatswain's mate stripped off his own clothing to try and warm his dying officer. At the risk of almost certain death, one fine lad had stayed in the motor sailor boat till the ship sank trying to cast loose the lashings and get it off. If he had succeeded twenty more lives would have been saved, but his failure in no way dims the shining courage of his act.

Two officers and sixty-four men gave up their lives that night, but they have not died in vain. They had played their part in protecting the thousands of supply ships which our flotilla has convoyed in the last eight months. They helped to feed the starving millions of Europe; to shove the war against the Hun. And they are not unavenged. They had made their own settlement in full in the war with the submarines.

## Price List Per 1000 Calories

Quaker Oats	5¢
Eggs	49¢
Round Steak	35¢
Young Chicken	\$1.23
Leg of Lamb	40¢
Ham	28¢
White Fish	62¢



## What You Buy

### When You Buy Food

#### *First, you buy calories—the unit of nutrition.*

In Quaker Oats you get 1810 calories per pound. In meats, eggs, fish and chicken—average—you get 750 calories per pound. So Quaker Oats excels there by 141 per cent.

#### *You buy body-building elements and minerals.*

As a flesh builder Quaker Oats is almost the same as lean beef. In lime, phosphorus and iron it is vastly superior to beef.

#### *You buy palate-pleasing qualities.*

No other grain food which Nature gives us can match Quaker Oats in flavor.

#### *And you consider—or should—the cost.*

In Quaker Oats you get 1000 calories for five cents. In meats, eggs, fish and chicken—average—those 1000 calories cost 48 cents. That is almost ten times as much.

Those are the overwhelming reasons for using more Quaker Oats. Make it your basic food. Make it the entire breakfast. Mix it with your flour foods to add flavor and save wheat.

## Quaker Oats

### The Doubly-Delicious Flakes

Quaker Oats won its worldwide supremacy by its exquisite flavor. It is flaked from queen grain only, just the big, rich, luscious oats.

We get but ten pounds from a bushel. That flavor makes oat foods doubly delightful. And it costs you no extra price. Get it.

Cost comparisons based on prices current at time of writing

**13c and 32c Per Package**

Except in Far West and South





## Ask Your Dealer for the Victor

It is Fireproof—Dust proof and Indestructible—yet with a beautiful design and finish to harmonize with the finest surroundings.

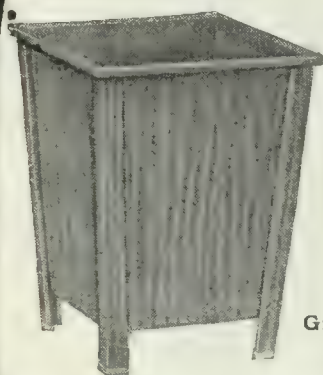
Rubber cushioned corners moulded into the steel prevent a possibility of scratching your furniture.

Our Oak and Mahogany are true duplicates of the best wood finishes.

The Victor is the best waste basket value in the world.

### Write for our Catalog

Ask us to send you our booklet, "Furniture of Steel for Bank and Office." It is yours for the asking.



**Metal  
Office  
Furniture  
Company**

Grand Rapids,  
Michigan

## JU-JITSU

Book direct from Japan. Absolutely the latest and best book of its kind. By Ohshima and Yokoyama, Professors of Ju-Jitsu in Kodokwan, Tokio. Teaches all the holds, breaks, defenses, throws, blows, tricks and secrets of this great art of self-defense. Illustrated with close to one hundred actual photographs. Learn to protect yourself. 300 pages. 7½ x 5½ inches. Cloth bound. \$2.70 postpaid. Send your order today. Money back if not satisfied. An ideal gift to your soldier boy. Tokio, Japan and U. S. Branch.

RIKKO ART COMPANY - Cleveland, Ohio



## LIGHTEN HOUSECLEANING KEEP OUT DUST & WIND

Chamberlin Strips are an all-season money-saver. In warmer months they bar the dust, wind, soot, damp. Protect your furnishings. Prevent doors and windows sticking or rattling. In winter they repay their cost within 4 years by saving 1-5th to 2-5ths on fuel. **GUARANTEED 10 YEARS**—because only skilled mechanics from our factory branches are permitted to install them—but outlast your building.

**CHAMBERLIN  
METAL WEATHER STRIPS**  
"THE STANDARD FOR 25 YEARS"

We equip windows, doors, casements or transoms—wood or metal—in new or old buildings.

**WRITE** for illustrated, descriptive book and list of users in your vicinity.

**CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIP CO.**  
Headquarters: 119 Dinan Building, Detroit Mich.

One of the vessel's reports reads: "The sea was immediately covered with floating oil to the full size of a submarine, and a man's body was seen by members of the crew."

The British Admiralty is very conservative. It does not allow a "sinking" except on indisputable evidence. Now if a mine explodes above a submarine it sends her straight to the bottom and all that one sees is more or less oil. Oil reports show frequently in the sunken destroyer's record, so we know that besides those credited to her, there were doubtless others. Like a good fighter, she wreaked her own vengeance before she fell. Peace to her! Peace to the fine lads that lie with her at the bottom of the sea!

Now for the other casualty. Here again imagine the actual conditions. Two inches of periscope, no larger than a floating beer bottle, suddenly emerge from a choppy sea half a mile away on the destroyer's beam. An eagle's vision could not find it. As in the other case, first warning comes from the torpedo, the lightning stroke of death, racing across the sea. There's a yell from the lookout! The clang of the engine room bell! The vessel swings on her heel—too late! The torpedo strikes astern in the after crew's quarters.

Fourteen men were down in that compartment, which was practically blown away. One man's feet were touching a frame that was fused by the intense heat engendered by the explosion. Looking at the mass of twisted wreckage, later, I could hardly believe it possible that any person could have come out of that compartment alive. Yet with the exception of a fractured ankle suffered by the one man, they all escaped unhurt. Why?

Because of one man's sacrifice. On watch aft, he saw the torpedo heading straight for the stern where two depth mines, each charged with T. N. T., hung ready for use. He knew the compartment was full of men. He had seen a depth mine raise a column of water, yards wide, feet above the sea. He knew what they could do. It would have been quite easy for him to run forward to safety, but the sense of duty which rise in our race superior to the fear of death dominated the brave lad. Like the officer on the other sunken ship, he ran aft in a desperate race with the torpedo to reach and set the mines at "safe." His hands were on them when the torpedo struck. He went up with them in the air, but that he had made them safe is proven by the fact that they did not explode till high above the deck.

If this lad had been in the British navy, his wife, mother, sister or other surviving relative would have received the Victoria Cross his courage and sacrifice had earned. We have no such decoration. In place thereof, our editor, sitting in his warm office with his feet on a carpeted floor, uses the incident as a peg on which to hang his statement that "The Navy Falls Down." Save the mark!

Common justice calls for the statement that this vessel could not have been more skilfully handled. With all of her stern blown off above the propeller, one screw and her rudder gone, she kept going. She could only steam in slow circles. But circling thus, like a wounded hawk, she turned such a hot fire on the submarine when it came up to deliver a finishing blow, that it dived again and scuttled like a scared crab from the dangerous vicinity. Great seamanship was shown in getting that vessel back to port, but it is a tale too long for my space. Sufficient that, combined with the gallantry displayed by the officers and crews of both vessels, the courage, fortitude and seamanship displayed by all, these

casualties are raised to the ranks of achievements worthy to go down in the history of our navy.

Surely we must expect casualties. Our officers and crews do. As one sailor lad put it, "We never know when we'll kick over a mine." On the occasion that I went out with part of the fleet we maneuvered for two hours in waters that we found out afterward had just been mined by a submarine. All in the day's work—and taken as such by the fellows who do it. And if they are willing to accept the risks; they to whom a torpedoing or the "kicking over of a mine" means death, surely we landlubbers who live at home at ease ought to try and emulate their spirit.

The ever present danger is, however, the least of the destroyer sailor's troubles. He thinks more of the incessant hardships to which he is exposed. The vessels go out and stay out in all weathers, and let me tell you from experience that there is nothing in the way of motion on earth at once so insidiously sickening and yet so violent as that of a destroyer in a heavy sea. Take the worst of the dizzy whirls and roller coaster plunges at Coney Island; add the violent pitching of a small yacht in a dead roll; throw in a stiff suggestion of a western bronco's best buck; mix all with a few individual shivers and shakes that are a destroyer's very own; finally add the driving force of fifteen thousand horse power engines thrusting this knife blade of vessels head on into huge seas, and you get a motion that will make a sailor sick who has been going to sea for thirty years.

The boat on which I cruised was once out for nine days in a howling gale, and the chief executive officer gave me the following description of it: "You could neither lie down, sit up, stand, walk nor sleep. I was thrown off the ward room transom eight times one night. She was going over on her beam ends at each roll, and every time I dropt almost plumb for twelve feet and hit the opposite locker. It was dangerous. I might just as well have fallen down a well. I was so bruised, after a while, that I gave it up tho I was dying to sleep. There was nothing to do but hang on to a staunchion and stick it out.

"By day, the seas were a wonderful sight. The boat would rear up under a charging wave and stand on her heel as it passed on with two-thirds of her length exposed. It was a wonder that she didn't break her back. And when she fell—the thousand tons of her would strike the water a tremendous blow. She'd quiver like a shaken lance; tremble like a frightened horse for ten minutes afterward. The waves were enormous; bases dark green, tips light jade against the sky and so clear that we could often see porpoises shooting thru like fish behind the plate glass of an aquarium. We couldn't take any sights; had to run by dead reckoning thru four and five knot tides. Often we were practically lost; had to hail a lightship to find out where we were at. We couldn't even signal each other. We'd perhaps get a couple of letters from a destroyer only two or three hundred yards away, then down she would go, even the tips of her masts out of sight in the trough of a wave. It made a fellow feel mighty small to be tucked away, like that, in a little crevice of that roaring ocean. After nine days of it we were completely exhausted."

Small wonder if they were! Nine days hanging on to a staunchion, unable to stand, sit down, eat, sleep? Nine days and nights with the vessel's nose under water or away up in the clouds? In all that time never a bath, wash nor shave; usually half or wholly sea-sick? Yet, thru all, doing their duty as in the mildest weather.



A son of mine happens to be on this particular ship, and this is the description he gives of a more recent storm: "We were caught in a howling gale; the worst storm I ever saw in the eight years I have been to sea. The wind blew with a velocity of one hundred and ten miles an hour; the ocean was one huge, mountainous sea. Our decks were swept clean of all movable objects, tool chests, boats and so forth. All of the living compartments were flooded with water; everything was wet; and to make it worse, the thermometer dropt away below freezing point. For thirty-six hours we lay hove-to, riding it out, before we could go about our duty."

Some weather! Before the war it would have been considered impossible for a destroyer to live thru it. A commander who sent out a ship in a gale like that might have been court martialed for imperilling the lives of his officers and men. But now they go out and stay out as a matter of course; never even think of trying to come in.

More comfortable, the fogs that drop a thick gray blanket over the seas are far more wearing on the nerves. Imagine half a dozen destroyers guarding a thirty-vessel convoy. At night a fog bank closes around them before they can scatter, and from an exact science, navigation degenerates into the blind groping of a blind navigator over blind seas. Not a commander in our fleet but has collected an assortment of nightmares in such weather to last him the rest of his life. Not a sailor that cannot relate hair-raising experiences such as this:

"Out of the thick pea soup fog, a huge black freighter suddenly rose on our bows. As we swung on our heel with one screw reversed a destroyer came shooting at us from the opposite quarter. Avoiding her, we almost ran down another steamer. I tell you for a while gray hell was loose there on a black sea."

They have not always escaped, either. Fogs have caused casualties, but so far, thank God! no fatalities! Nevertheless their dangers, in summing up, our fleet's work, have to be added to storm and tempest, mine and submarine.

It may be said, in conclusion, that the work of the destroyers at the present juncture is the most important of the war. While the European armies lock in a death grapple and the British and German fleets stand at "stalemate," a decision is being fought out on the sea by the Allied destroyers and Hun submarines. For if the latter could cut off the stream of supply ships from neutral countries and American ports, the Allies would quickly be reduced to that point where Germany could claim, if not victory, at least its equivalent, a draw. This is already perceived. It will be seen still more clearly when, the war over and the obscuring battle clouds swept away, the future historians sift the evidence and render their verdict. Be certain, in that day the American destroyer flotilla will receive full credit as one of the deciding factors in this greatest of wars.

In the meantime let us spend no effort or time in foolish criticism. Our sailors are going every day to face fogs and storms, cold and frosts, imminent dangers of the seas. Among them, as I have said, is a son of mine—perhaps one of yours; if not, then a relative or friend. Theirs the hardships and dangers; ours loyal support. In order that they may do their best, they must carry in their hearts the knowledge that the home folks stand stoutly behind them. In that case they won't mind the hardships, the dangers. They will go out cheerfully with old Farragut's watchword on their lips: "DAMN THE TORPE-DOES! GO AHEAD."

## Better Industrial Housing

**T**HE use of inflammable material in the construction of workingmen's houses is fast becoming an obsolete method. It has been proven that such homes are only temporary, and, while they last, a source of endless repairs and maintenance expense.

In sharp contrast to the old-style workingmen's villages, consisting of long monotonous rows of tumble-down shacks, are the present-day industrial developments.

Permanent homes are being built on well-planned allotments. Many of these homes are built of NATCO Hollow Tile.

With the use of NATCO these homes are fire-safe and weatherproof.

NATCO needs no painting or repairs.

The big units lay up rapidly in a wall, thus effecting quite a saving in labor.

Our new Booklet on Industrial Housing (Bulletin 172) is just off the press. It contains photographs of several big NATCO developments together with floor-plans of a few houses.

Send for your copy today.

**NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY**  
724 Federal Street  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Workingmen's Houses, Bethlehem Steel Co.  
Sparrows Point, Maryland

Architects: Bissel & Sinkler, Philadelphia, Pa.

One of four cottage rows, 30' x 250', 10 apartments each, 6 rooms, stair hall and bath.

In this development there are also 30 double houses, each having 6 rooms, stair hall and bath.

Ten rows of shacks, ten 1-room apartments to the row, are also provided as quarters for colored labor.

All these houses are built of 8"x5"x12" Natco Hollow Tile furnished and erected by the National Fire Proofing Company.



# NATCO

### Why Does God Permit Wars?

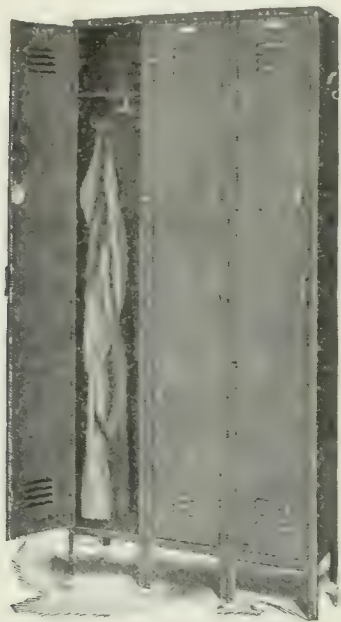
Thousands ask themselves this question. As never before in our generation men and women seek light and guidance. Those who stay at home to watch, and ponder, and perhaps weep, long for an insight into the meaning of God's will. We have need of all the comfort and help we can get.

Endowed for that purpose, this Society offers to send you, without cost or obligation other than 5 cents for mailing, Emanuel Swedenborg's "Divine Providence", a book that shows the way to a clearer understanding of God's purposes.

American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, Room 29, 3 W. 29th St., New York



# DURAND Steel Lockers



Type L. S.

**Y**OUR employees will appreciate an equipment of Durand Steel Lockers.

You owe them a cleanly, sanitary, safe place for the protection of their clothing.

Durand Steel Lockers are fireproof, practically indestructible, and easily cleaned. They will form a permanent asset to your plant, and will promote order and efficiency.

Write today for catalogue.

*We are also manufacturers of steel shelving, steel bins and general steel factory equipment*

## DURAND STEEL LOCKER CO.

1572 Ft. Dearborn Bk. Bldg. Chicago  
972 Vanderbilt Bldg. New York



## Imperial Sanitary Floor

Put On Like Plaster—Wears Like Iron

It is a simple material, easily applied in place of plaster over old floors, or on new concrete. It is a continuous surface, and is not subject to cracking, peeling, or chipping. It is the most durable and sanitary floor material available.

### The Best Floor

For use in: Kitchens, Bath Rooms, Laundrys, Garages, Restaurants, Factories, etc. It is a continuous surface, and is not subject to cracking, peeling, or chipping. It is the most durable and sanitary floor material available.

**IMPERIAL FLOOR COMPANY**  
956 Cutler Building, Rochester, New York  
On the market 10 years.

## EYES TO THE FRONT

(Continued from page 132)

have you been soldier enough to follow the meatless and wheatless program without a murmur and without a hitch, to lose money gladly when your heat was shut off, to adjust your work to wartime conditions promptly and fully and never emit a growl? Have you, regarding the war, a militant morality? A straight spine is the mark of the man with his eyes to the front.

7. *The American soldier begins the day's work at 5:30 o'clock, and to get up this early he has to go to bed the night before at 8:30 or 9:30 o'clock.* That is, to do an hour's more work in the morning he cuts out two or three hours of doing nothing at night. Reason? Body and brain work best in the early morning; sleep is most refreshing in the early night hours; heat and light are saved by going to bed early. When is your regular time for going to bed? Could you not make it an hour earlier during the war, save that much light and heat every evening, and devote an extra morning hour to regular war duty of some kind? The habit of early rising, apart from the war, is an aid to health, industry, optimism, alertness, decisiveness, care, thought, progress. The man who greets the dawn generally has eyes to the front.

8. *The American soldier wears a uniform which symbolizes economy, durability and purpose.* The common people of England and France are choosing their garments with equal care. Yet our shops and stores are advertising the current styles and excessive prices without regard to the universal need for strict personal economy. A darned coat or a patched dress would be a good civilian uniform. Have you looked thru your stock of old clothes, old hats, old shoes, to see how many garments you could make decent for everyday use, by alterations and repairs? This does not mean to close one's fist on his pocketbook and buy nothing new. It does mean that the average person could and should buy only half as much new clothing during the war as he was accustomed to buy before. This is no time to finger the fashion plates. You can't watch the styles and walk with your eyes to the front.

9. *The American soldier has been provided with a complete change of habits.* A habit, like a garment, must be cleansed frequently, and finally thrown away. When a man or a nation clings year after year to the same outfit of habits, the result is more shabbiness and spiritual decay. For a generation we have buried ourselves in habits that weren't clean and good even at the start—the habits of over-eating, over-dressing, over-talking, over-playing, under-sleeping, under-exercizing, under-thinking, under-giving, under-sacrificing, under-praying. So God sent a world storm to blow the tatters of custom away. The sooner we get hold of this fact and use it, the sooner the war will be over. How many of your old bad habits have you put off, how many perfectly good new ones have you taken on? Every soldier in camp or trench has put off at least five old ones, taken on at least five new ones. Proud and straight in his fresh moral apparel, he marches with his eyes to the front.

10. *The American soldier puts his big job first.* He is in such deadly earnest that everything outside beating the Germans looks too unimportant to consider. He plays well, but only that he may fight better. He enjoys his food, but he knows that every bill of fare is arranged for the maximum of nourishment, without regard to any fancy or whim of the palate. He reads much, but only books that are sound, clean, refreshing. He doesn't give up a thing a healthy man

## SAFETY

For more than half a century important business, legal and state papers have been written with the ink that never fades.

### SANFORD'S INK

SANFORD'S PREMIUM WRITING FLUID  
AND  
PEN INK.  
SANFORD'S FOUNTAIN

## SANFORD'S INK

SOLD EVERYWHERE

## Own Your Own SUMMER HOME IN VERMONT

The moderate cost of owning your own summer home among the Green Mountains of Vermont will be a revelation to you.

In Vermont there are thousands of beauty spots, obtainable at very reasonable cost—just waiting for you to mold them into your ideal summer home. Over one hundred Green Mountain peaks more than 2000 feet high; hundreds of lakes and ponds in beautiful mountain settings.

Let this State Bureau help you find yours. Free booklets, "Summer Homes in Vermont and Cottage Sites and Farms for Sale," by writing

**FREDERICK G. FLEETWOOD, Sec. of State**  
Publicity Department D  
**MORRISVILLE, VERMONT**

## Chalfonte

Atlantic City, N. J.

The South Jersey Coast is delightful at this season. Chalfonte appeals to cultivated, interesting people seeking rest and recreation. Modern, 10-story, fireproof. Right on the beach and boardwalk. All sports and pastimes. Golf club privileges. American Plan Always Open

**THE LEEDS COMPANY**

*It is best to make reservation ahead for Chalfonte. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.*



really needs, but he gives up everything that might cause physical, mental or moral injury. How about you? Do your card-parties or late dinners or "smokers" or afternoon teas or long-drawn-out dances or other forms of alleged amusement fit you for better war work? Do you entertain your friends with pro-German prodigality—or with patriotic frugality? How many of your pleasures are luxuries—how many are necessities? Cut out the luxury pleasures during the war. The big jobs, in winning the war, and in making the world over after the war, will go to the men strong enough to order their own lives by their own command: Eyes to the front!

11. *The American soldier has real friends—comrades inspired with a holy zeal and high purpose in a common cause.* He is twice the fighter, twice the man, for having their presence, faith, sympathy, bravery, skill, coöperation. Real friends are the people who are doing real things together. The war opens many new doors of acquaintanceship. Look for them. Shed the artificial and superfluous, then you can walk more freely with your eyes to the front.

12. *The American soldier fights with his tongue.* All his words are efficient war words. Do you waste time in foolish war speculation and argumentation—or do you keep still and get busy doing your share to win the war? A man with his tongue going clickety-clack never yet marched with his eyes to the front.

13. *The American soldier is prepared to meet every possible form of attack by the enemy.* There isn't a move a German can make, or a weapon he can wield, but the Yankee will be ready for him. Are you thus prepared? What is the worst thing the war could do to you? Exactly how would you meet it, overcome it, be stronger on account of it? The proof that a man is mentally and morally grown is that he has a purpose high enough to overlook and strong enough to overcome all temporary failures, hardships, losses and defeat. To be able to walk firmly thru darkness by faith is the frequent test of the man who resolutely keeps his eyes to the front.

14. *The American soldier is in command of himself.* He doesn't allow his palate, or his purse, or his heart, or his tongue, or his temperament, or his family feeling, or any other part of him to get away from his will power. He has overcome his native American desire for personal freedom. Have you a soldier's command of your physical, mental and spiritual forces? Have you the mental vision and moral force to line yourself up with your own ideal of yourself, no matter what the effort costs? It is the steady grip on yourself that puts you forward, every part of you following your eyes to the front.

15. *The American soldier looks in the face of death—and smiles.* He wants to live, but he wants more to do the work and finish the job ahead of him, whether he lives or dies. The supreme test of a man is that he would rather do his work and die for it than live and not do it. Whoever has reached that point of self-surrender can view quietly and serenely all the changes and vicissitudes of life. The man who frets and worries, even in war, has his eyes fixed on the shadows of a multitude of petty things, while the spirit of grandeur and the glory of surrender would free him from his cares if only he would look up and gain the clear sweep of the horizon. Our motives and our methods being right, nothing else matters. To be able to look on life and death with equal calmness, fortitude and faith is to be the soldier that every man must be who has taken a vow to fight, live and work with his marching orders "Eyes to the front!"

## Special low prices Dutch Bulbs

Good only until June 1st  
Order Now!



FREE!  
Fall  
Catalog  
Now  
Ready  
Write  
Today

Bulbs are grown almost exclusively in Holland, in enormous quantities, and sold at very low prices. Usually they cost double before reaching you.

By ordering from us now instead of waiting until Fall, you make a large saving, get a superior quality of Bulbs not usually to be obtained at any price in this country, and have a much larger list of varieties to select from.

Our orders are selected and packed in Holland, and are shipped to our customers immediately upon their arrival in the best possible condition.

DARWIN TULIPS—We can now supply the magnificent and high priced Darwin Tulips at a great reduction. They are sensational in their beauty and should be included in every garden. They last for many years.

If you wish to take advantage of our very low prices, we must have your order not later than June 1st, as we import Bulbs to order only. They need not be paid for until after delivery, nor taken if not satisfactory. (References required from new customers.)

AFEW PRICES	Per 100	Per 500
Fine Mixed Hyacinths	\$4.50	\$21.00
Fine Mixed Tulips	1.60	7.50
Darwin Tulips—Fine Mixed	2.10	9.50
Double D fls.	3.25	15.00
Narcissus Empress	3.50	16.00
Narcissus Golden Spur	3.50	16.00
Spanish Iris, Splendid Mixture	1.25	5.00

For prices on smaller quantities see our import price list, the most comprehensive catalog of Bulbs published, which may be had for the asking.

ELLIOTT NURSERY, 360 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.



Memorial Tablets  
JNO. WILLIAMS, INC.

Established 1875

Bronze Foundry

550 West 27th St., New York

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET FREE

LINCOLN MEDALLION, 5 1/4 INCHES DIAMETER  
IN CAST BRONZE, \$1.00 POSTPAID

USE the wonderful  
Paper Fasteners  
Erasers and  
Letter Openers  
ALL STATIONERS  
LIBERAL TRADE DISCOUNT  
THE O-K MFG CO., SYRACUSE, N.Y.



CICO has many  
practical uses in  
every home.



CICO  
Brush

The adjustable  
handle slides thru  
the safety cap.



CICO\* PASTE  
Always Ready for Instant  
Use

You want this new liquid paste because it's always ready when you are. There's no water well to fill and there is no waste. It never gets hard and lumpy. CICO is one of the

Carter  
Inx  
Quality Products

and it sticks best when spread thin. Paste problems just naturally disappear when CICO appears on your desk.

At your Stationer's

The Carter's Ink Company

Boston Chicago New York Montreal

Also Manufacturers of Carter's Typewriter  
Ribbons and Carbons. Send for free  
Carbon Sample.

\* Pronounced "Sy-ko"

Don't Wear  
a Truss

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.



MR. C. E. BROOKS

Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.  
C. E. BROOKS, 490D State St., Marshall, Mich.

A "Proudfit" Opens Flat-Like This



THE Proudfit  
LOOSE LEAF CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., U. S. A.





## ADJUSTABLE TELEPHONE BRACKET

Doubles the work-day efficiency. Adjustable in every direction, including up and down. Lowest in price and best in service. Black or nickel finish.

**American Electric**  
COMPANY

6402-6505 S. State St.  
Chicago

DEALERS:  
A quick Spring seller fully protected by patents. Write for Dealers' Discounts.

Other sizes.



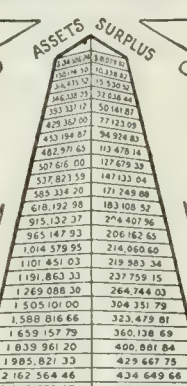
**\$4.50**  
28 Inch

At all dealers or delivered.

### THE COMPANY WITH THE PYRAMID

48  
CONSECUTIVE  
YEARS

ASSETS SURPLUS



OF  
PYRAMIDAL  
PROGRESS

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

3,474,683.86	1,017,832.87
3,779,569.67	1,154,810.10

## FIRE INSURANCE CO.

5,196,274.46	1,510,064.23
5,552,720.82	1,703,363.67
5,725,148.81	1,725,713.78
6,097,667.20	2,006,944.79
6,250,526.89	2,100,428.41
6,350,079.09	
6,515,829.58	
6,969,872.54	
<b>7,383,893.68</b>	<b>2,112,189.53</b>

**TOTAL LIABILITIES----- \$3,771,704.15**  
**POLICY HOLDERS' SURPLUS \$3,612,189.53**

Vaudeville Sketches, Monologs, Dialogs, Recitations, Musical Pieces, Minstrel Material, Make-up Goods. Large Catalog Free. T.S. DENISON & CO., Dept. 3 Chicago

## PLAYS

Entertainments, Pantomimes, Tableaux, Drills, Make-up Goods.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MINNESOTA** offers to graduates of standard colleges courses in residence or non-residence leading to advanced degrees. Undergraduate and High School courses also offered. Catalogue. UNIV. OF SO. MINNESOTA, Dept. C., Austin, Minn.


**The University of Chicago**

**HOME STUDY**

in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence.

For detailed information address

26th Year U. of C. (Div. M) Chicago, Ill.





# THE NEW BOOKS



## American Literature

ALTHO American writers are included in the "English Men of Letters" series and in Chambers's "Cyclopedia of English Literature" and in the Tauchnitz "Collection of British Authors," they do not appear in "The Cambridge History of English Literature," which is, however, not to be regretted, for it affords the opportunity for a supplementary or companion series. This first volume covers the Colonial, Revolutionary and Early National periods. Two more volumes will complete the American work. It is under the editorship of Professors Trent, Erskine, Iberman and Van Doren, and sixteen authors have contributed chapters to this volume. Paul Elmer More, formerly literary editor of The Independent, takes the chapters on Edwards and Emerson. Irving is discussed by Major George Haven Putnam, one of the few men now living who has personal recollections of the author on whose head the hand of Washington rested in blessing; a chain of three linked lives that spans the nation's existence.

The most valuable, because the most distinctive, feature of the American History as of its British prototype is the inclusion of certain people of importance in their day whom we are apt to ignore because their names rarely recur in conversation and current literature. The great mass of reading matter in any period is not supplied by those whom later ages value as classics. Yet a knowledge of this reading is necessary if we are to understand the current movements of thought. Consequently the chapters on the travelers and explorers of the coast and the hinterland, on the political and religious movements and on early newspapers and drama, are of exceptional interest for they contain material never before brought together in such compact and convenient form.

In a word *The Cambridge History of American Literature* does not fall behind the English Cambridge in either style or scholarship and that is as high praise as could be given to any work of this kind.

*The Cambridge History of American Literature.* Vol. I. G. P. Putnam & Sons Co. \$3.50.

## Women and War

A worthy companion to Miss Fraser's *Women and War Work*, reviewed in The Independent of April 13, is *American Women and the World War*, by Ida Clyde Clarke, the story of how the women mobilized and organized.

Soon after the declaration of war by Congress, the Council of National Defense appointed a committee of women of national prominence to consider and advise how the assistance of American women might be made available in the prosecution of the war. It is indeed very unfortunate that this woman's committee is merely advisory. It is capable, however, of much initiation and manipulation.

Definite organization began upon receipt of a letter from Secretary Baker, when,

The committee met in Washington in early May and formulated a tentative plan of organization which was approved by the Council of National Defense and immediately sent out to leading women in each of the forty-eight states. The plan proposed to coordinate women's organizations and their working forces in order to enlist at once the greatest possible number in the service which the national crisis demanded.

One of the big results has been in the conservation of food and the increased garden production.

Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack is responsible for the statement that the value of the crops raised on back yard lots is \$350,000,000, and when asked as to what part women had in achieving this stupendous result, Mr. Pack said, "The women did it all."

Just what the untrained woman body can do under the leadership of the Red Cross division is here summed up:

A memorandum of six weeks' shippings in the fall of 1917 showed that women furnished 3,681,895 surgical dressings; 1,517,076 pieces of hospital linen; 424,550 articles of patients' clothing; 301,563 articles of miscellaneous supplies; 240,621 knitted articles. And each six weeks brings in more workers than the last, better trained, every day learning more competent and less wasteful methods, and gradually increasing output.

The book is an encyclopedia of what has been accomplished, what is being undertaken, what is being done in every state. Indeed, if you want to know anything about the work of the committee consult this book. Then you will read it cover to cover.

*American Women and the World War*, by Ida Clyde Clarke. D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

## The Iron Ration

WE are curious to know the effect of the war on every country and type of individual that comes within its sphere of influence, but our curiosity about its effect in the Central Empires, and on their peoples, is at once the deepest and the most unsatisfied. The author of this book has had unique opportunities of studying the physical conditions and the psychology of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and to some extent Turkey, and he has set forth his impressions clearly and vividly, and with an obvious effort after impartiality.

This is "not an isolated case" of a German officer's view of the war:

"When war reaches the proportions it has today it ceases to be a military exercise. . . . The peoples of Europe are at one another's throat today because one set of capitalists is afraid that it is to lose a part of its dividends to another. The only way we have of getting even with them is to turn socialist, and put the curb on our masters."

The author states that "the efficient organization of the German governments is buncombe—rot pure and simple."

"So intense was (the) struggle for bread that men and women began to look upon all else in life as wholly secondary. A laxness in sex matters ensued. . . . Here I will say that war is highly detrimental to all classes of men and women. When human society is driven to realize that nothing in life counts when there is no food, intellectual progress ceases. . . ."

A large part of the book is devoted to the food problem, which is inevitable as it bulked ever larger to the German mind. Interviews are recorded with Czernin, Zimmermann, Tisza, Kuhlmann, the Sultan, and numerous generals and other representative people, giving remarkable sidelights on their viewpoint of matters which we have only seen from a very different angle.

*The Iron Ration*, by George Abel Schreiner. Harper and Brothers, \$2.

## The Artist Rubens

IT is not necessary to be an admirer of Rubens the artist to enjoy this story of his life and work. Eminently fitted as Louis Hourticq, Inspector of Fine Arts of the City of Paris, would be expected to prove himself in criticism and appreciation of the artist, it is surprisingly welcome to find



as well a most readable and human study of the man.

Rubens had always a delightfully child-like nature, not such as we associate generally with artists, and he was successful financially. He had so many orders that he kept several of his pupils busy painting pictures to which he would put a few finishing touches. And he did this quite frankly and ingenuously, but he was not so frank on the occasion of a trip to the Court of Madrid with pictures as gifts from the Duke of Mantua.

The roads were broken up, and the heavy baggage had to be left behind. When it had all been gotten together again new disaster was discovered. His paintings were partly rotted. Luckily the King was not there, and before his return everything was put in order. Rubens was resourceful. He retouched the injured paintings and replaced those hurt beyond repair by two pictures which he himself improvised. Everything turned out well. The King was delighted and the Duke of Lerma in ecstasy before the copies, which he took for originals.

"No man was ever more drunk with the poetry of the human animal, or has expressed in a more stirring way the beauty of material life," Monsieur Hourticq says of him, and he points to the abandoned joy that is shown in his treatment of a hunting scene where "all the contortions of rage and fear and suffering might be savagely intermingled."

There are more or less authentic anecdotes about how Rubens profited by menageries that passed thru Antwerp. In his own house he kept dogs, great solidly built Danes and little curled poodles, whom he allowed to assist at the most solemn events in history; in the garden lived the peacocks who always escorted his Junos, and even those of Van Dyck, two heavy beasts, one a bright bay and the other a dapper gray. In Rubens's work Pegasus himself was painted from nature.

Rubens: *The Story of His Life and Work*, by Louis Hourticq. Duffield & Co. \$2.25.

## Economics and Sociology

Volume 27 of *The American Nation. National Progress 1907-1917*, by Frederic A. Ogg, an authoritative and compact history of the decade beginning in the middle of Roosevelt's second term. Harpers, \$2.)

*Theories of Social Progress*, by Arthur J. Todd, is a critical study of the attempts to formulate the conditions of human progress. The book is admirably adapted for supplementary textbook use to the student of sociology. (Macmillan, \$2.25.)

*Principles of American Diplomacy*, by John Bassett Moore, shows what American diplomacy has actually meant—its special significance and the character and extent of its influence. Many references and documents have been added and it contains a full presentation of American foreign policy. A comprehensive exposition in a convenient manual, designed both for the student and general reader. (Harper's, \$2.)

## Fiction in Brief

*THE ROAD THAT LED HOME*, by Will E. Ingersoll. (Harpers, \$1.35). Story of a romantic life in the western wheatland.

*HIS DAUGHTER*, by Gouverneur Morris. (Scribners, \$1.35). Story of an American whose nature is refined in the fire of war.

*GUNNER DEPEW*, by A. N. Depew. (Reilly & Britton, \$1.50). Exciting story of what the author did and saw in two years of fighting.

*GERTIE SWARTZ*, by Helen R. Martin. (Doubleday Page, \$1.40). The struggles of a Pennsylvania Dutch family in the conflict between labor and capital.

*BOY WOODBURN*, by Alfred Ollivant. (Doubleday Page, \$1.40). Story of a girl who lived among rough men as a shining star of character and charm.

*COVERED WITH MUD AND GLORY*, by Georges Lafond. (Small, Maynard, \$1.50). A collection of actual occurrences with a machine gun company in action.

*THE BIOGRAPHY OF A MILLION DOLLARS*, by George Kibbe Turner. (Little Brown, \$1.50). A romance of business that grips the reader to a satisfactory finale.

*AN ORKNEY MAID*, by Amelia E. Barr. (Appleton, \$1.50). Two girls see their lovers go off to war. Contrast in character and reaction makes the theme of the novel.

*SUNSHINE BEGGARS*, by Sidney McCall. (Little Brown, \$1.50). Story of how a poverty stricken family installed a little Italian art into a narrow, conventional American community.



## This name American Bankers Association

This name makes "A.B.A." Cheques recognized the world over as the safest form of travel money.

They are everywhere known to be as good as gold, because they bear the approval of an Association composed of 17,000 of the strongest American banks. Hotels, railroad and steamship companies and the best merchants accept "A.B.A." Cheques readily, and 50,000 banks cash them without exchange.

The only identification needed is the countersignature of the owner *in the presence* of the person accepting an "A.B.A." Cheque.

Get them at your bank. If your own bank is not yet supplied with "A.B.A." Cheques, write Bankers Trust Company, New York, for booklet and information as to where they may be obtained in your vicinity.

## "A.B.A." American Bankers Association Cheques



## A NOTED AND CHARMING ESTATE



The Estate instructs immediate sale of this delightful Old Dutch Colonial house in Bergen County. Half way between Ridgewood and Westwood. Ten minutes by motor from Arcola Golf Club. Estate comprises 18 acres of beautiful, high, rolling land with a pretty brook flowing through it. The particularly charming house, built mainly of cut brownstone, is on an attractive knoll, insuring good breezes; abundant lawns, great variety of fine shade. Thirteen rooms which are spacious and beautifully decorated. Large barn. Three bathrooms (Mott fixtures), steam heat, electric light. Less than 15 miles from New York City, via all good auto road; seven minutes from two good towns. This is a rare opportunity at a tempting price.

ALLABOUGH & SON

Woolworth Building, New York City

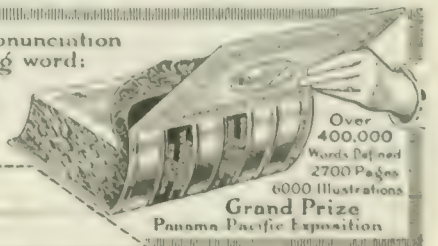
## WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

G. & C. MERRIAM CO. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Please send me specimen pages and FREE POCKET MAPS Per Independent

Whatever your question:—be it the pronunciation of a new term; the spelling of a puzzling word; the location of Nigeria, the meaning of tractor, white coal etc.—this New Creation contains a clear, accurate, final answer

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_



Over 400,000 Words Defined 2700 Pages 6000 Illustrations

Grand Prize Panama Pacific Exposition



**MOST PEOPLE  
CAN MAKE  
MONEY, EVERY-  
ONE CAN SPEC-  
ULATE, BUT FEW  
PEOPLE HAVE  
THE FACULTY  
OF INVESTING  
WISELY**

*—to those who are in  
the habit of substan-  
tiating their invest-  
ment selections with  
a thorough knowledge  
and understanding of  
the subject, we are  
making a very attrac-  
tive*

### Special Offer

*We shall be very glad  
to send particulars if  
you will sign and re-  
turn this advertise-  
ment.*

**The Investment Weekly  
42 Broadway, N. Y.**

Name .....

Address.....

## Get Cash for your Real Estate

Any kind. Anywhere. The Simplex Plans will show you how. No commission to pay. Valuable information FREE. SIMPLEX, Dept. 103 1123 Broadway, New York



## TYPEWRITERS

ALL MAKES. SAVE \$25 TO \$50

on rebuilt by the well-known "Young Process." Sold for low cash—installment or rented. Rental applies on purchase price. Write for full details and guarantee. Free trial. YOUNG TYPEWRITER CO. Dept. 667, Chicago

## DIVIDENDS

### WELLS FARGO & COMPANY

#### QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable April 20th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 8th, 1918. The Transfer Books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed. C. H. CARDINER, Secretary.

New York, April 4, 1918.

### WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (87½ cents per share) on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1918, will be paid April 30, 1918, to stockholders of record as of April 4, 1918.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.

New York, March 27, 1918.

### THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

New York, April 10, 1918.

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable May 1, 1918, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 13, 1918.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

## EFFICIENT APPLIANCES

**SAVE LABOR, TIME AND EXPENSE**

Our free Check List may help you unexpectedly. Write for it.

**INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE**  
119 West 40th Street New York City

# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT  
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Patriotism and Loyalty.

1. Write a précis of President Wilson's Message: OUR UTMOST SACRIFICE. How does the spirit of the message differ from the spirit of German statements? Write a paragraph of contrast on the professions of German civilians and the acts of German military forces. Write a paragraph of negative statement on the acts of the German Government. Write an exposition on "An Empire of Force, and an Empire of Gain." What is the effect of the last paragraph? Write a paragraph on "The Character of President Wilson as Seen in His Message." Write a paragraph on "The Greatness of the American People as Seen in the President's Message."

2. Memorize the last paragraph of the President's Message, and recite it with proper emphasis.

3. Give an oral explanation of what is meant by a "new democracy." Write two contrasting paragraphs, one on class struggle, the other on coöperation. Write a paragraph of cause and effect on the theme: "All citizens should contribute something to the welfare of the state." Write a paragraph of specific instance on: Ideal Relations Between the Management of Industry and the Workers.

4. Show how Herman Whitaker employs narration as a means of emphasis in TORPEDOES, MINES AND MEN. Write an argument in favor of an American decoration similar to the Victoria Cross. Point out examples of descriptive narration in TORPEDOES, MINES AND MEN. Write a spirited oration on "The American Sailor of Today." Tell orally any of the incidents narrated by Mr. Whitaker.

5. Write an original story of "a dyspeptic city clerk" who was "remade into a vigorous animal," as suggested in the first sentence of MEN TWICE BORN. Write two companion paragraphs in which you show two ways in which the title, "Men Twice Born," may be interpreted. Write a paragraph of specific instance on the "rebirth" of a wounded man. Give a talk in which you show what characteristics of modern civilization are illustrated by the work of rehabilitation.

6. Select at least ten epigrams from EYES TO THE FRONT! Write a paragraph of cause and effect on the theme: "The Germans are more afraid of American soldiers than of any other soldiers." Sum up the advantages that a soldier has that a civilian does not have. Explain orally how a civilian may obtain the health advantages of a soldier in training. Explain the advantage of working hard "for a huge altruistic purpose." Explain the advantage of "having no time in which to loaf." Give a talk on the advantage of team work; of discipline; of early rising; of plain clothing. Give a talk on "The Necessity of Putting a Big Job First." Write an outline of EYES TO THE FRONT! What principle of arrangement does the author follow?

#### II. The News of the Week.

1. Give a talk in which you explain the purpose and the nature of the Overman bill. Explain in a four minute speech, as if at a meeting of farm owners, what is meant by the Federal Farm Loan System. Write a descriptive narration of the interview between General Smuts and Count Mensdorff. Explain to your classmates what is meant by "The Question of Alsace-Lorraine," mentioned in the AUSTRO-FRENCH PEACE PARLEY. Tell orally what events of importance have recently occurred in the Far East. Give a short but clear explanation of the recent events on the Western Front, using a black-board diagram as an aid.

#### III. Special Articles.

1. Read THE SUBMERGED YEARS. Write a sympathetic composition on the work of a mother. Explain what is meant by "submerged years." Write a composition in which you show how you can repay your mother for "the submerged years." Write a paragraph in which you develop the topic: "God could not be everywhere, so He sent us mothers." What is the purpose of the writer of THE SUBMERGED YEARS?
2. Summarize, from WHY THE FIFTEEN THOUSAND FAIL, the common reasons for failure. Write an editorial article for your school paper explaining why many students fail in school work. Follow the plan of Mr. Keir's article.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE  
NEW YORK CITY

#### I. The President's Message—"Our Utmost Sacrifice."

1. "The nation is awake." What are the evidences of this?
2. "I have sought to learn the objects Germany has in this war from the mouths of her own spokesmen," etc. What has the President found out?
3. "We have ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression." Make this sentence a topic for the statement of our war aims.
4. "What then are we to do?" Answer the President's question in your own words.

#### II. The Story of the Week.

1. Arrange the news items discussed this week in two groups under the following headings: (a) Domestic News, (b) Foreign News.
2. Rearrange them under the following headings: (a) Congress at Work, (b) Organizing Industry for War, (c) Our Food Problem, (d) Progress of the War, (e) Peace Negotiations.

3. Answer the following questions: (a) What is the most important subject before Congress at present? (b) What is our most important war problem? (c) What will be the probable result of the landing of the Japanese and the English in Siberia? (d) Why have Lloyd George's proposals concerning Ireland raised such a storm of protests?

#### III. The Minor Nationalities—"The Duties of Little Nations."

1. "Agents of Bulgaria, Lithuania, the Ukraine and other long oppressed people have a deplorable habit of taking for granted the right to throw their strength to the highest bidder regardless of the purposes for which that strength may be used." Give several instances in history to substantiate this statement.
2. "No national cause in human history has attracted more widespread sympathy than the Irish, and upon that sympathy has been built a mighty structure of reforms which at last is culminating in the shining promise of Home Rule." Review the important steps in Ireland's struggle toward Home Rule.

#### IV. The Duties of Civilians—"Eyes to the Front!"

1. "We have no civilian army." "We are most handicapped by freedom." These two statements are paradoxes. Explain the significance of each.
2. Pick out one or more similar paradoxes in the article. Why does the author present his opinions in this form?
3. Study three or four of the "fifteen facts." Discuss them from the point of view of your own life.

#### V. A New Industrial Program—"The New Democracy."

1. Show how "differences in birth, in education, and in economic opportunity have interfered with our ideal."
2. "The new democracy will be established through coöperation rather than thru class struggle." What does this mean?
3. Explain the paragraph which begins: "For more than a hundred years we have been busy in this country," etc.
4. How do we know "that in England and in this country we are approaching a period of real industrial democracy"?

#### VI. War Time Finance—"Mobilizing American Money."

1. What relation have the facts in this article to war time taxation and war time government loans?
2. "The workings of the corporation, if successful, should prove a great stabilizer," etc. Show just how this will be true.
3. Show how American private financial history has passed thru three stages during the past five or six years.
4. How does the War Finance Corporation act afford an opening for undue inflation? Why is there no reason to suppose that such inflation will occur?

#### VII. Problems of Business Organization—"Why the Fifteen Thousand Fail."

1. Explain each of the "eight diseases that are fatal to business."
2. Distinguish between "inexperience," "unwise use of capital" and "poor accounting" as causes of failure in business.
3. Look up the word "nepotism" in the Century Dictionary. What is the significance of the word as used in this article?
4. Discuss one or more examples of poor location or of good location which come within your own knowledge.



# How I Improved My Memory In One Evening

## The Amazing Experience of Victor Jones

"Of course I place you! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle.

"If I remember correctly—and I do remember correctly—Mr. Burroughs, the lumberman, introduced me to you at the luncheon of the Seattle Rotary Club three years ago in May. This is a pleasure indeed! I haven't laid eyes on you since that day. How is the grain business? And how did that amalgamation work out?"

The assurance of this speaker—in the crowded corridor of the Hotel McAlpin—compelled me to turn and look at him, though I must say it is not my usual habit to "listen in" even in a hotel lobby.

"He is David M. Roth, the most famous memory expert in the United States," said my friend Kennedy, answering my question before I could get it out. "He will show you a lot more wonderful things than that, before the evening is over."

And he did.

As we went into the banquet room the toastmaster was introducing a long line of the guests to Mr. Roth. I got in line and when it came my turn, Mr. Roth asked, "What are your initials, Mr. Jones, and your business connection and telephone number?" Why he asked this, I learned later, when he picked out from the crowd the 60 men he had met two hours before and called each by name without a mistake. What is more, he named each man's business and telephone number, for good measure.

I won't tell you all the other amazing things this man did except to tell how he called back, without a minute's hesitation, long lists of numbers, bank clearings, prices, lot numbers, parcel post rates and anything else the guests gave him in rapid order.

\*\*\*\*\*

When I met Mr. Roth again—which you may be sure I did the first chance I got—he rather bowled me over by saying, in his quiet, modest way:

"There is nothing miraculous about my remembering anything I want to remember, whether it be names, faces, figures, facts or something I have read in a magazine.

"You can do this just as easily as I do. Anyone with an average mind can learn quickly to do exactly the same things which seem so miraculous when I do them.

"My own memory," continued Mr. Roth, "was originally very faulty. Yes it was—

a really poor memory. On meeting a man I would lose his name in thirty seconds, while now there are probably 10,000 men and women in the United States, many of whom I have met but once, whose names I can call instantly on meeting them."

"That is all right for you, Mr. Roth," I interrupted, "you have given years to it. But how about me?"

"Mr. Jones," he replied, "I can teach you the secret of a good memory in one evening. This is not a guess, because I have done it with thousands of pupils. In the first of seven simple lessons which I have prepared for home study, I show you the basic principle of my whole system and you will find it—not hard work as you might fear—but just like playing a fascinating game. I will prove it to you."

He didn't have to prove it. His Course did; I got it the very next day from his publishers, the Independent Corporation.

When I tackled the first lesson, I suppose I was the most surprised man in forty-eight states to find that I had learned—in about one hour—how to remember a list of one hundred words so that I could call them off forward and back without a single mistake.

That first lesson stuck. And so did the other six.

Read this letter from C. Louis Allen, who at 32 years is president of a million dollar corporation, the Pyrene Manufacturing Company of New York, makers of the famous fire extinguisher:

"Now that the Roth Memory Course is finished, I want to tell you how much I have enjoyed the study of this most fascinating subject. Usually these courses involve a great deal of drudgery, but this has been nothing but pure pleasure all the way through. I have derived much benefit from taking the course of instructions and feel that I shall continue to strengthen my memory. That is the best part of it. I shall be glad of an opportunity to recommend your work to my friends."

Mr. Allen didn't put it a bit too strong.

The Roth Course is priceless! I can absolutely count on my memory now. I can call the name of most any man I have met before—and I am getting better all the time. I can remember any figures I wish to remember. Telephone numbers come to mind instantly, once I have filed them by Mr. Roth's easy method. Street addresses are just as easy.

The old fear of forgetting (you know what that is) has vanished. I used to be "scared stiff" on my feet because I wasn't sure. I couldn't remember what I wanted to say.

Now I am sure of myself, and confident, and "easy as an old shoe" when I get on my feet at the club, or at a banquet, or in a business meeting, or in any social gathering.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of it all is that I have become a good conversationalist—and I used to be as silent as a sphinx when I got into a crowd of people who knew things.

Now I can call up like a flash of lightning most any fact I want right at the instant I need it most. I used to think a "hair trigger" memory belonged only to the prodigy and genius. Now I see that every

man of us has that kind of a memory if he only knows how to make it work right.

I tell you it is a wonderful thing, after groping around in the dark for so many years to be able to switch the big searchlight on your mind and see instantly everything you want to remember.

This Roth Course will do wonders in your office.

Since we took it up you never hear anyone in our office say "I guess" or "I think it was about so much" or "I forget that right now" or "I can't remember" or "I must look up his name." Now they are right there with the answer—like a shot.

Have you ever heard of "Multigraph" Smith? Real name H. Q. Smith, Division Manager of the Multigraph Sales Company, Ltd., in Montreal. Here is just a bit from a letter of his that I saw last week:

"Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice, anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his Memory 100% in a week and 1,000% in six months."

My advice to you is don't wait another minute. Send to Independent Corporation for Mr. Roth's amazing course and see what a wonderful memory you have got. Your dividends in increased earning power will be enormous.

VICTOR JONES

### Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to double, yes, triple your memory power in a few short hours, that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course send only \$5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

### FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

## Independent Corporation

Division of Business Education, 119 West 40th St., New York  
Publishers of The Independent (and Harper's Weekly)

Please send me the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either remail the course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$5.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

.....

Ind. 427





The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter. Copyright, 1918, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building, Chicago

# The Independent

Founded 1848

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

**INDEPENDENT CORPORATION**

Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Treasurer

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## J U S T A W O R D

There are few books that one can read with more pleasure and profit than the dictionary. The old jest that it is very interesting but changes the subject too often for one to keep the run of the story has lost its point for us since most of our reading in the newspapers is quite as disconnected. It is popular now to chop up the news into two or three line sentences and fill whole columns with this literary hash. Even editorials must now be cut down to short paragraphs, scarcely as long as those of the dictionary and not half so interesting. Besides it is not necessary to read the dictionary in alphabetical order. Read it by cross references and you will find it the most connected and logical of books. Start with any word and follow out the definitions of all the words used in defining it.

Whenever one gets the feeling that he knows something about everything that is worth knowing in the world the best thing he can do is to turn to the dictionary. He must be a very well educated man indeed who can read two pages without striking something that he did not know before, or getting new light on a subject which has already interested him. Sometimes in reading the dictionary we chance upon a word which reveals to us a branch of knowledge whose very existence was unknown to us and which we might never have hit upon in the ordinary course of reading. For we read in ruts; following only some few lines as we have started in and then because we read until there is nothing new for us in these few subjects we think we know everything, and that our reading has been extensive, whereas it has only been great. A great reader is not always a well-read man.

Reading the dictionary is also of real value as a corrective of our ideas of words. We do not always understand the words we have heard and used from childhood, and ordinary reading does not necessarily correct our misconceptions. A man may pass thru life without knowing the true meaning of some common word, neither he nor his friends suspecting that he means something entirely different from what they do. We are very apt to see only one side of a word, one phase of its signification. Usually this is because of our ignorance of its derivation and its relations to other words of the same origin. A knowledge of history is not more necessary to a comprehension of politics than a knowledge of the origin and history of words is essential to the art of using them.

Sometimes, however, the dictionary is very sad reading. There so many grand, beautiful and needed words marked with that fatal syllable "obs." We deprive our minds and cripple our spoken thoughts by using only a few hundred hackneyed words when there are thousands of better

## CONTENTS FOR APRIL 27, 1918 Volume 94, Number 3621

Charles M. Schwab (Portrait) .. 153  
EDITORIALS

More Men Now! ..... 154  
Home Rule for England..... 154  
War Production and Industrial  
Peace ..... 155  
Shall We Do Less Than They?.. 155  
Hints for the Amateur Strategist ..... 155

### THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Where Is Blücher? ..... 157  
The New German Tactics.... 158  
The Attack on Ypres..... 158  
Americans at the Front..... 158  
The Great War (Chronology).. 158  
The Conquest of Finland..... 159  
Austrian Peace Overtures..... 159  
Emperor Charles's Peace Letter 160  
Report of the Irish Convention 160  
Home Rule Proposed ..... 161  
In Washington ..... 161  
The Sabotage Bill ..... 161  
Ships and Waterways..... 162  
The So-called Labor Shortage.. 162  
A Billion Bushels of Wheat... 162  
Twenty New York Cities "Go Dry" ..... 162

### WEEKLY MESSAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

The Obvious Answer ..... 163  
By George Creel  
What of Congress? ..... 164  
Staff Correspondence from  
Washington

The Independent-Harper's Weekly  
News-Pictorial ..... 165

Where France Receives Her Own 168  
The Republic of Common Sense.. 170  
By Theodore G. Soares

### EIGHT STORIES OF GOOD CHEER

Colonel Carter Welcomes a  
Friend ..... 172  
By F. Hopkinson Smith

### INSURANCE

Fraternal Child Insurance..... 174  
By W. E. Underwood  
Alien Enemy Companies ..... 174  
By W. E. Underwood

### THE NEW BOOKS

The Romance of Commerce.... 177  
Night in No Man's Land..... 178  
Are We Civilized? ..... 178  
Efficient Living ..... 178  
War Books in Brief ..... 178  
The Best Investment ..... 179  
By Edmund C. Converse  
The Independent Lesson Plans.. 180

words capable of expressing every shade of meaning, every delicate emotion, and of giving to our ideas a beauty of form which would make them as attractive to others as they are to ourselves. The dictionary is full of words that are noble in origin, full of meaning, pleasant in sound, but *dead*. How we long to bring them into the world of the living but we cannot, we are as helpless as they. If we should try

to revive them and introduce them to our circle of readers, they would be sneered at as interlopers and we would be called pedants.

As we read over the long lists of obsolete words in the dictionary we involuntarily think of "Thanatopsis," they that tread the earth are but a handful to the tribes that slumber in its bosom. Here are words of such lordly proportion and such broad signification that, contrasted with the vulgar looks and dwindled form of our ordinary words, we are forced to say with a sigh "there were giants on the earth in those days." We seem to be wandering thru some vast verbal necropolis, and we can easily read the inscriptions on the tombstones. "Died from neglect" seems to be the most common epitaph but "Killed by overwork" is almost as frequent. "Here lies a word the author of whose being, at that time monarch of the literary world, destined him to play an important part in history but he died in infancy, having never left his cradle." Then, again, we find the record of a word whose life was long and useful, one who never abused the position of trust and authority which he occupied, and who was looked upon with respect and veneration by men whose ancestors he had served centuries before, but this inscription marks his resting place, "Murdered by a vulgar demagogue to advance his personal interests."

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

ISRAEL ZANGWILL—We live after Christ but not in the Christian era.

THEODORE P. SHONTS—Far be it from me to oppose Government regulation.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—God by my mouth summons you to carry out His decrees.

GLEN BUCK—Truth snuggles in strange places and often slumbers even in a joke.

WALTER RUNCIMAN—We have been fed on promises and prophecies when we want facts.

DR. DILLON—A complete victory thru military operations is, to say the least, unlikely.

ED. HOWE—It is probable that your friends are as faithful to you as you are to them.

EZRA POUND—How hideous it is to see three generations of one house gathered together.

EX-AMBASSADOR GERARD—The Kaiser puts on his night shirt every afternoon after lunch and sleeps for two hours.

BERTRAND RUSSELL—Mathematics may be defined as the subject in which we never know what we are talking about, nor whether what we are saying is true.

HERBERT KAUFMAN—If you can make a minute yield more than formerly, step right to the head of the line and take your pick of front row seats.

GERALD STANLEY LEE—Germany would have been in possession of Europe at this moment if she had not sneaked across to Paris thru Belgium.



# Right and Wrong Methods in Child Training

**M**ANY loving parents with the best interest of their children at heart are unknowingly committing nothing less than a crime against their little ones because of the methods they use in training them in the way they should go.

Not only do these methods fail in their immediate purpose, but they work an irreparable harm in their effect on the child's future success and happiness.

Abraham Lincoln, perhaps our greatest American, once said: "All that I am and all that I ever hope to be I owe to my mother." Great men before and since Lincoln have in the very same way given the big share of credit to their parents—and how truly they spoke!

The trouble has always been that we have never given any really scientific study to the question of child training—we have not searched for the cause of disobedience, the cause of wilfulness, the cause of untruthfulness, and of other symptoms which, if not treated in the right way, may lead to dire consequences. Instead, we punish the child for exhibiting the bad trait, or else "let it go." As a result, we do the child an actual wrong instead of helping it. What we should do is to attack the trouble at its source.

## Confidence the Basis of Control

The new system of child training is founded upon the principle that confidence is the basis of control.



Scolding and whipping are relics of the Barbarous Ages

Under this new system children who have been well-nigh unmanageable become obedient and willing, and such traits as bashfulness, jealousy, fear, bragging, etc., are overcome. But the system goes deeper than that, for it instills high ideals and builds character, which is of course the goal of all parents' efforts in child training.

Physical punishment, shouted commands, and other barbarous relics of the old system have no place in this modern school. Children are made comrades, not slaves; are helped, not punished. And the results are nothing short of marvelous.

Instead of a hardship, child training becomes a genuine pleasure, as the parent shares every confidence, every joy and every sorrow of the child, and at the same time has its unqualified respect. This is a situation rarely possible under old training methods.

And what a source of pride now as well as in after years! To have children whose every action shows culture and refinement, perfect little gentlemen and gentlewomen, yet full of childish enthusiasm and spontaneity withal!

## Results Without Friction

To put in practice these new ideas in child training, strange as it may seem, takes less time than the old method. It is simply a question of applying principles founded on a scientific study of human nature, going at it in such a way as to get immediate results without friction.

The founder of this new system is Professor Ray C. Beery, A. B., M. A. (Harvard and Columbia), who has written a complete Course in Practical Child Training. This Course is based on Professor Beery's extensive investigations and wide practical experience, and provides a well-worked-out plan which the parent can easily follow. The Parents' Association, a national organization devoted to improving the methods of child training, has adopted the Beery system and is teaching the course to its members by mail.

## Nothing Else Like It

Membership in the Parents' Association entitles you to a complete course of lessons in child training by Professor Beery. These lessons must not be confused with the hundreds of books on child training which leave the reader in the dark because of vagueness and lack of definite and practical application of the principles laid down. It does not deal in glittering generalities. Instead, it shows by concrete illustrations and detailed explanations exactly what to do to meet every emergency and how to accomplish immediate results and make a permanent impression.

No matter whether your child is still in the cradle or is eighteen years old, this course will show how to apply the



The New Method places confidence as the basis of control

right methods at once. You merely take up the particular trait, turn to the proper page, and apply the lessons to the child. You are told exactly what to do. You cannot begin too soon, for the child's behavior in the first few years of life depends on the parent, not on the child.

## This Book Free

"New Methods in Child Training" is the title of a little book which describes the Parents' Association and outlines Professor Beery's course in Practical Child Training. The Association will gladly send a copy free on request.

If you are truly anxious to make the greatest possible success of your children's lives, you owe it to them to at least get this free book which shows how you may become a member of the Parents' Association and secure the fine benefit of this wonderful new way in child training. Merely mail the coupon or a postcard or letter, but do it today, as this offer may never be made here again.

## Do You Know How—

- to instruct children in the delicate matters of sex?
  - to always obtain cheerful obedience?
  - to correct mistakes of early training?
  - to keep child from crying?
  - to develop initiative in child?
  - to teach child instantly to comply with command, "Don't touch"?
  - to suppress temper in children without punishment?
  - to succeed with child of any age without display of authority?
  - to discourage the "Why" habit in regard to commands?
  - to prevent quarreling and fighting?
  - to cure impertinence? Discourtesy? Vulgarity?
  - to remove fear of darkness? Fear of thunder and lightning? Fear of harmless animals?
  - to encourage child to talk?
  - to teach punctuality?
  - Perseverance? Carefulness?
  - to overcome obstinacy?
  - to cultivate mental concentration?
  - to teach honesty and truthfulness?
- There are only a few of the hundreds of questions fully answered and explained, in a way that makes application of the principles involved easy through the course.

## THE PARENTS' ASSOCIATION

Dept. 44-B, 449 Fourth Avenue, New York City

### FREE BOOK COUPON

PARENTS' ASSOCIATION,  
Dept. 44-B, 449 Fourth Ave.,  
New York City.

Please send me your book, "New Methods in Child Training," Free. This does not obligate me in any way.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_





# The Scientific Way To Save Teeth

*All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities*



## End That Film Then Keep It from Accumulating

These are facts which everybody should consider nowadays. Any well-informed dentist will confirm them. And they do away with old teeth-cleaning theories.

The all-important object in tooth brushing is to remove that slimy film. You feel it with your tongue. Any method which fails to do that will fail to save your teeth.

That film is the cause of nearly all tooth troubles. It absorbs stains, and thus the teeth discolor. It hardens into tartar.

It holds food particles which ferment and form acid, the cause of decay. It covers the acid and holds it in contact with the teeth.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. And by entering the system, bacteria and their toxins may cause many serious troubles.

It is that clinging film—not merely food debris—which the tooth brush must combat. And that is where the tooth brush has so largely failed. The film lingers in crevices, hardens and stays. There the ordinary dentifrice little affects it.

That is why brushed teeth so often discolor and decay. That is why tartar forms, why pyorrhea starts. And why a vigorous dental cleaning is so often necessary.

The reason lies in that film. Now we wish to explain—and ask you to prove—how a new way called Pepsodent deals with that film.

## A Week's Test Will Show How to Do It

Analysis shows that the film is albuminous. So Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The object is to dissolve the film, then keep it from accumulating.

Pepsin long seemed impossible. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth.

But science has in late years found a harmless activating method. Five governments have already granted patents. This method—used in Pepsodent—makes it possible to daily apply pepsin to the film.

For over three years, its effects have been under clinical observation. Able authorities have watched its effects in the dental chair and in the home. Now they agree that Pepsodent seems to solve this film problem. Today a very large number of dentists are urging its daily use.

We ask you to prove the results for yourself by accepting a One-Week tube. Use it like any dainty tooth paste, then watch its effects. Note how clean your teeth feel after using. Note the absence of slimy film. Note how the teeth whiten as the film disappears. That will show that Pepsodent is doing what has not before been done.

Make this test at once. You have found old methods ineffective. Learn what this one does. It will be a revelation.

Please cut out the coupon now.

### One-Week Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT CO.

Dept. 124, 1104 S. Wabash Avenue  
Chicago, Ill.

Mail One-Week Tube of Pepsodent to

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

**Pepsodent** PAT. OFF.  
REG. U.S.

*The New-Day Dentifrice*

Sold by Druggists in Large Tubes

THE PEPSODENT CO.

Dept. 124, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago (100)



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF SHIP BUILDING

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company, has been appointed by the Shipping Board to be director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. His authority will be absolute in expediting the actual construction of ships.



## MORE MEN NOW!

**T**HE grim situation on the western front demands men. The onswEEPing hordes of the enemy can be stopped only by the bodies of men, the will power of men, the exalted spirit of men. The battle may be lost for lack of other things. It cannot be won without men. When the enemy is stopped, as he must and will be stopped, he must be driven back whence he came, overwhelmed, and crushed. That will require more men—men by companies, by battalions, by regiments, by divisions, by armies. The victory for humanity and righteousness will be won by man power, or it will not—— But the converse is unthinkable.

England and France are spending their man power with ungrudging hands. They are keeping nothing back. They call to us to come quickly, to come generously, to come in overwhelming force. We must answer the call without a hint of hesitation or a shadow of delay. They are fighting our fight, as they have fought it for three years and a half, with courage and unimpeachable devotion. We cannot fail them.

It is a matter for gratification that already America's manhood is standing shoulder to shoulder with the men of Britain and of France in this most terrible of all the battles of all time. We can rejoice with the "stern joy that warriors feel" that we are pouring the man power of America across the seas to buttress those grimly holding lines. We have done better than we had planned. We have put trained men into the battle line and behind it more rapidly than any one had dared to hope. We have been better than our word. But we have not done enough.

Until we have done *all* that we can, or all that the task before us requires, we shall never have done enough.

In the lurid light from the rocking battle line in France

and Flanders a new vision of what we have to do should confront our vision. In that illumination we should see that our plans, no matter how well we have carried them thru, are not great enough. The task is mightier than it seemed. The call to the man power of America is a more imperious call than we had realized. We must send more men, and more men, and still more men.

Our plans must be revised, augmented, redrawn to a more gigantic scale. We have a million and a half men in service and in training. We are calling out eight hundred thousand more in the second draft. But even that will be not enough. We can do better. We can give more.

Let us have more men. Let us have more camps and cantonments. Let us begin to build them now and speed them to completion with all the boasted American energy and drive. It takes three months to build a cantonment. It takes from six to eight months to make men into soldiers ready to go overseas. We must make our plans *now* for next year.

On our present schedule we shall have something like two and a half million men in service and in training when the present year of the world's travail ends. We ought to have twice as many. The more men we give the quicker the task will be done. The more men we send, the more will come back safe and sound. The way to save American lives is to offer American lives with prodigal hands.

We should reconsider our plans *now*. We should double them *now*. We should begin to make ready as many more cantonments, as many more camps, as much more equipment and clothing and supplies as we now have—and we should do it *now*.

The enemy is *now* making his supreme assault upon all that we believe and hold dear. The answer of America should be—*More men now*.

## HOME RULE FOR ENGLAND

**T**HE measure establishing a separate government for Ireland which is about to be introduced into the British Parliament might well be entitled "A Bill for the Relief of the United Kingdom," for the Irish question has been the dominant factor in British politics for the last thirty years. A question is never settled right unless it is settled at the right time. If the Home Rule bill that Gladstone introduced in 1886 had passed—and a switch of fifteen votes would have passed it—Ireland would have been contented with an autonomy no greater than that of an American state. Now we are told by the minority report of the Dublin convention there is a "strong probability that the controlling force of such self-government would today be the republican or Sinn Fein party, which is openly and aggressively hostile to Great Britain and the empire." The little group of wilful men who blocked the Home Rule bill in 1886 seceded from the Liberal party and formed the Unionist party, which virtually swallowed up the Conservative. Since then the United Kingdom has been divided into two parties, a Home Rule and an Anti-Home Rule party, and every question before Parliament from the abolition of the town pump at Land's End to the partition of Bengal has been decided with reference to the Irish issue, just as in our own country before the Civil War every question hinged on Pro and Anti Slavery. If Home Rule should actually go into effect, the Unionist party would cease to have any reason for existence. On the other hand the reduction of the Irish representation at Westminster from 103 to 42 as now proposed would deprive the Liberal party of a substantial part of its support.

The Irish delegation in the House of Commons is nearly twice as large as it should be in proportion to the population of the island, and thru its determination and vocifer-

ousness it has exercised a power out of proportion to its numbers. This irreconcilable nationalistic minority has paralyzed politics in the United Kingdom just as the irreconcilable nationalistic minorities have paralyzed politics in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The attempt of the Liberals to start land reform, the attempt of the Unionists to start tariff reform were thwarted by the interminable Irish problem. And now when England is fighting for very life and needs every man she can get, the Irish problem ties her hands. Having failed to settle it in the hundred years of peace, England is now compelled to settle it in the midst of war. As Sir Horace Plunkett, chairman of the Irish Convention, says: "We had to find a way out of the most complex, anomalous political situation to be found in history—I might almost say in fiction."

"The difficulties of the Irish Convention," says its chairman, "may be summed up in two words: 'Ulster' and 'Customs.'" He might have said one word, for deadlock between Ulster and the south was more over "customs" than anything else. This new issue has overshadowed all the old points of contention. During the nine months while the Irish Convention has been in secret session we might have presumed it in hot debate over questions of race, language, land and religion. We may have imagined the scene as a kaleidoscope mix-up of Orange and Green; one side swearing at the Pope and the other anathematizing the Masons; some talking English and some Irish; landlords, tenants and proletarians arguing over Ricardo and Henry George; ethnologists discussing the comparative merits of brachycephalic and dolichocephalic heads; historians debating over Cromwell and Parnell; some reading the plays of Yeats and others reading British Bluebooks. But now the doors are opened and we see that they have spent most of their time



talking about the tariff just like Americans! The Nationalists have come to realize what the war has taught the rest of the world, that there can be no genuine independence without economic independence, and that there can be no economic independence without the right to develop home industries by tariff measures. Even during the potato blight years, when a million men, women and children were starving to death, enough grain was shipped out of Ireland for England to have kept the Irish alive. The Nationalists insisted that Ireland must have the same right as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa to protect its own interests by a tariff even against the mother country. But the Unionists declared that this meant secession, and they cited the example of the United States, which "established at the cost of much blood and treasure national unity, when the Confederacy claimed, like the Irish Nationalists, the right to set up an independent government." The issue is therefore clearly drawn whether Ireland shall have home rule in the sense of a British dominion or of an American state. It is the same difference as fundamentally distinguishes the Democratic from the Republican parties in the United States. It is the eternal antithesis of analysis and synthesis. It is the perpetual opposition of centrifugal and centripetal forces whose balance keeps stellar and political systems in equilibrium. Empires like individuals pass thru alternate periods of integration and disintegration. The nineteenth century was on the whole a period of integration. The twentieth finds the pendulum swinging swiftly the other way.

Deeply as is America concerned in the settlement of the Irish question, probably the less we interfere just now the better. The average American feels that the Irish should have home rule and that the Irish should be drafted. But which should come first and how far either should go, he should leave to those most closely involved to settle—if they can.

## WAR PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRIAL PEACE

**W**AR is fought with men and with materials. Without either the other is useless. Materials depend upon production. Anything that lessens or retards production militates against success in the war.

For this reason war time is no time for conflicts between capital and labor. When employer and worker fall out, production languishes.

It is of vital importance therefore that the plan which has been worked out by the War Labor Conference Board should be made effective as speedily as possible. As was pointed out in "The Story of the Week" two weeks ago it is the product of a rather unusual agreement between representatives of capital and representatives of labor. It is remarkable because the five employers on the board were rather conservative than otherwise, while the labor leaders were more radical than many of their class. That they were able to find middle ground on which they could agree to stand amicably together is gratifying and full of promise.

The plan of the Conference Board involves concessions by both sides. Its main feature is compulsory mediation and conciliation, in any labor controversy touching war production, by a body composed of representatives of labor, of capital, and of the general public. The acceptance of this method of settling industrial disputes implies a concession on the part of labor. For labor has been reluctant to consent to the principle of compulsory arbitration. It implies a concession on the part of the employers in their acceptance of the principle of collective bargaining, of the right of the workers to organize, and of the recognition of the union. Both sides have also yielded something, by which they have always laid great store, in agreeing that there shall be no strikes or lockouts during the war.

But perhaps the most important thing that has come out of the deliberations of the Conference Board is the recognition of the fact that in industry there are three parties in interest and not two. Industry is not a battle, in which two sides are struggling for the lion's share; it is rather a triangular partnership, in which the interest of one is the interest of all, and the welfare of all the responsibility of each. Capital and labor stand at two points of the triangle, and the public at the third. The public interest in matters of industrial relations is as vital as that of either of the others.

## SHALL WE DO LESS THAN THEY?

**T**HE wealth of the United States is greater than the combined wealth of Great Britain, France and Germany. The national debt of Great Britain is 192 per cent of the estimated yearly income of the British people; the debt of Germany is 236 per cent of the German people's income; the debt of France is 333 per cent of the yearly income of the people of France. Our debt is 17½ per cent of our national income. In other words, if France should devote the entire yearly income of its people to paying off its national debt, it would take more than three years to do it. If we should do the same, we could pay our national debt off in a little more than two months.

Stupendous as the figures of our war-tax bills, our Liberty loans, our war appropriation bills seem to our unaccustomed minds, we have not yet begun to spend in comparison with what our allies and the enemy have already spent in the years while we were not spending but getting.

Shall we hesitate over a mere three billion dollar loan, one-thirteenth of our annual income?

The Third Liberty Loan is lagging. Faced with these figures, how can we let it lag?

With the sound of the enemy's murderous guns almost reverberating across the water, how can we let it lag?

With a realization of all that is at stake for us, for humanity, for the world, how can we let it lag?

Shall we fall short of the standard our allies have set? Shall we do less than they?

## HINTS FOR THE AMATEUR STRATEGIST

**T**HOSE of us who follow the battle from afar soon find that we can get no hang of the thing from merely reading the daily *communiqués* and that obtaining our opinions of its progress and prospects second-hand is likewise unsatisfactory. So "every man his own strategist" has become a general rule and is more commendable than "every man his own doctor" or lawyer, since nothing is risked but one's opinion. The only way to understand the situation as it unfolds from day to day is to work it out as a problem in chess or rather in that made-in-Germany game of war, which even in Entente countries bears the name of *Kriegspiel*.

The first essential is a map of the *terrain* as detailed as you can get, preferably a military map with the contour lines on it. If you are lucky enough to possess a set of Baedekers, now impossible to buy, you will find its plans of city environs and mountain walks invaluable. The fact that Germany had pretty nearly a monopoly of the map and picture postal business of the world gave her a military advantage, for by drawing on her Leipzig stock of lithographs and photographs she was ready to go campaigning anywhere. On a good topographical map the elevations are marked with the number of meters above the sea and this is not only useful in showing the dominating positions but often gives one the location of contested points, for the hills are often referred to by these numbers, as "Hill 103." It is only on a contoured or hachured map that one can understand why the Germans have been able to maintain for the



last three years that narrow salient across the Meuse at St. Mihiel which on a flat map seems quite untenable, or why Messines is more important than Armentières. History is animated geography. The map is the foundation of your knowledge. If you do not want to mark up your map, mount it on a soft board and use colored headed pins.

Next you will need a pair of compasses or dividers to measure distances, tho you can get along with the scale of miles drawn off on a strip of paper or card. When you read that the Germans have shortened or lengthened their line by half, just stride your compasses along its meanderings and see if it is so. It is more fun to find out about a thing than it is to talk nonsense about it. How many pages of nonsense have been written about how the enemy was dangerously lengthening his front by his advances in Russia, the Balkans and Italy when the simple application of a compass or a string would show that the front was shortened by each of these campaigns.

When you read that the latest drive has netted the Germans a hundred or thousand square miles measure it for yourself. Place a thin, translucent sheet of paper over the map and outline the area to be measured. Then lay it off like a checkerboard with one mile or twenty-five mile squares and simply count them, allowing roughly for the fractional squares cut in two by the boundary line. Any territory however irregular can be measured in a few minutes with quite sufficient accuracy and it saves lots of guessing and gassing.

Get your information straight from headquarters as much as you can. Pay no attention to the headlines except as a guide to the right column. Go right to the *communiqués* of the belligerent war offices and if your daily paper does not publish them all buy one that does. These official announcements are often designed to be misleading but rarely condescend to misstating. By comparing them with one another and with the events as they later transpire you will soon find out for yourself which capital is disposed to send out the most reliable despatches and which is most given to prevarication. You will also learn to allow for the personal equation of the different correspondents. A most instructive exercise is to read over one of the campaigns of the earlier years of the war as now published in various volumes with the files of a daily paper of the same period and see in how far the contemporary news and prognostications have been verified. Remember that the concealment of intelligence and even the circulation of false rumors are common and legitimate ruses of war. You may be tolerably sure after a day or two as to what towns have been taken or lost, but be cautious about accepting figures of enemy casualties, or troops engaged. All of the able-bodied men in the belligerent countries have been killed off more than once in the estimates of their opponents, but still somehow the fighting goes on. The tender hearts of the Germans have repeatedly been anguished at the reckless way the British have wasted men by bringing them forward to certain death by German guns. The British have been equally horrified at German brutality in sacrificing their men uselessly against the invulnerable British lines. But when it comes to counting the casualties that is not so easy except to the party gaining the field. For instance, we hear that the Germans lost between 300,000 and 600,000 men in the recent drive toward Amiens. But this information comes chiefly from the British side, and how could troops who were driven back thirty-five miles in a week tell how many of the pursuing enemy they had killed? All they can know is that the Germans "came on in waves" and were "mown down in windrows" by the British machine guns. The estimates of Entente experts as to the number of troops that the Germans have on the western front differ by a full million. Don't be hasty in drawing deductions about the morale of the enemy from the reports that captured prisoners look discouraged and dilapidated. Imagine how optimistic you would feel after being shelled,

gassed and left without reinforcements and food for several days. Remember also that prisoners put thru the "third degree" are not always truthful and that the orders found on them cannot be relied upon to reveal the real plans of their commanders.

It is necessary to change sides occasionally as in chess. However patriotic and tender-hearted you may be you must study the situation also from the enemy's standpoint. You cannot play *Kriegspiel* blindfolded by partizanship. A wise commander views the field objectively and impersonally, but he is not therefore to be counted cold-hearted or—what is worse—cruel.

To get some knowledge of the rules of the game read any book on strategy accessible, such as Clausewitz's "On War" for the German view and Foch's "The Principles of War" and "The Conduct of War" for the French, and Colonel Maude's article on "Strategy" in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* for the British. To understand the newer developments study the battle plans explained in some of the continued histories of the present war, such as the *London Times'* or Nelson's and such volumes as Conan Doyle's "The British Campaign in France and Flanders, 1914 and 1915"; Whittton's "The Marne Campaign"; Souza's "Germany in Defeat"; Hilaire Belloc's "Elements of the Great War," and Symonds' "History of the World War."

Altho the art of war has been defined as "the greatest amount of common sense used in the shortest possible time," the ability to use "common sense" under such circumstances has in all ages been recognized as an evidence of a high type of genius and it is not altogether from admiration of brute force that more monuments have been raised to great generals than to any other class of men. But the amateur who altogether lacks training and presumably native genius has the advantage of not being burdened by responsibility or limited by time and he will find the solution of the strategical problems presented by the current news often easy and always fascinating. The main principles of geometrical strategy are simple and unchangeable. The chief effect of the introduction of modern inventions, such as tanks, railroads, telephones, airplanes, photography, long range guns and unlimited ammunition, is to magnify operations and modify tactics. Just because this war is bigger, better organized and slower it is easier to follow and even to anticipate than the lesser wars of old. The fighting in France has been more like the siege of Sevastopol than like one of Napoleon's campaigns. There is less of the incalculable and adventitious than there used to be when the temporary tipsiness or indigestion of a general, the broken leg of a courier's horse or the unsuspected existence of a sunken road could turn the tide of battle. Accidents do happen in the best regulated campaigns, but they are not so apt to be fatal as formerly. The incalculable element is for the most part merely the unknown. If the British had known that the Turkish forts at Gallipoli had run out of ammunition in the first days of fighting, they would not have withdrawn their fleet as they did but boldly entered the Dardanelles and captured Constantinople. What baffles the amateur strategist is probably the very thing that is puzzling the professional, namely, the strength and disposition of the enemy.

For instance, when you have plotted upon your map the present positions of the armies in France you will see that Hindenburg's move is to drive his salient forward to Amiens. You will see that Foch's move is to smash in the sides of the salient. One side has a chance for a "wedge" movement, the other has a "pincer" movement. Now it is safe to assume that opportunities so obvious to us are not overlooked by these distinguished generals, but what is the obstacle to these operations we can only speculate. It is permissible—and enjoyable—to speculate, but the amateur should be chary of indulging his "liberty of prophecy" lest he join the experts whose monumental errors are unpleasantly conspicuous in the literature of the last three years.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK



Press Illustrating

## THE COMMANDER AT YPRES

General Plumer is in command of the Second Army of British troops which bore the brunt of the Great Battle at the northern end of the line. They fell back from Messines Ridge and made a stand at Ypres

Where is General Maurice, the British military critic, spoke Blücher? for most observers when, after a visit of four days at the front, he said: "Our feelings now are probably very much like those in London during Waterloo, but, provided we are standing firm and taking the hammering, and provided Blücher is marching to battle, there is no reason to despair. The great question is, 'What has become of Blücher?'" The maneuver army, which in anticipation of the present offensive was authorized by the Supreme War Council of Versailles last January and has now been placed under the command of General Foch, has not yet made its appearance on the scene, and until it does the battle must be accounted indecisive, regardless of German gains. Even if the Germans should ultimately reach the Channel coast at Dunkirk, twenty-five miles ahead of their latest advance, it would not necessarily be fatal, for the Germans, exhausted by their losses and extended over new and unfortified territory, would then be subject to attack from the south by whatever reserves General Foch may have ready at his disposal.

These reserves consist in large part of French troops, for the bulk of these have not yet been engaged in the

spring campaign, together with the American contingent and such British forces as have been separated from Haig's command for this purpose. The strength of the combined forces is a matter of pure speculation and estimates vary widely. The French High Commissioner to the United States, André Tardieu, stated in January that the French had 3,000,000 men in the battle zone. According to the latest official statements of the British Government, about 6,000,000 men have recruited for the British army and navy since the war began, and about 4,000,000 are now on the payroll.

According to the German estimate—which, of course, is the only official statement made public—there are now 210,000 Americans on the firing line. But it is well known that much larger numbers are receiving intensive training somewhere in France or are on their way to Europe.

According to British estimates, the Germans have 200 divisions on the Franco-Belgian front, and of these 126 divisions were employed during the

first month of the new offensive. A German division is now counted as 12,000 to 14,000 men.

From these official figures it would seem that the Allies should have somewhere in reserve two or three times as many men as the Germans have so far employed, and that either the French or British forces alone must outnumber the German. Yet Premier Lloyd George, in introducing the man-power bill into Parliament, said that the combined Allied forces before the present offensive were only slightly greater than the German. Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law told Parliament on March 8: "I am justified in saying with certainty that both as regards men and guns we have, if anything, a slight superiority." Since then the Germans have lost heavily, presumably much more than the British, since they have been charging strong positions in mass.

A large number of British guns have been taken, but in spite of this the Allies must still be superior in artillery as well as aircraft.



## CLOSING IN ON YPRES

The new German drive which began at Armentières on April 9 had at the end of a week gone beyond Merville and Bailleul. A further advance in this direction would bring them to Hazebrouck, the junction for the railroads feeding the armies in Belgium. The Germans have also taken Passchendaele Ridge north of Ypres and Messines Ridge to the south, which throws Ypres in a dangerous pocket.



## THE GREAT WAR

*April 12*—Raids on American lines at Toul repulsed. American naval collier "Cyclops," on Caribbean voyage, reported missing since March 4.

*April 13*—Germans take Helsingfors, Finland. Germans take Neuve Eglise, southwest of Ypres.

*April 14*—Germans take Bailleul. Turks occupy Batum in Russian Caucasus.

*April 15*—Germans take southern end of Messines Ridge, south of Ypres. Charles M. Schwab made director of Fleet Corporation.

*April 16*—Secretary Baker returns. Bolo Pasha executed.

*April 17*—Baron von Burian succeeds Czernin as Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. French troops appear on Flanders front.

*April 18*—British ship losses for week, eleven over 1600 tons and five smaller. Germans attack at Givenchy. British man-power bill signed by King.

### The New German Tactics

For more than three years all efforts of either side to break the lines on the western front had proved fruitless and it came to be regarded as settled that modern military science had made the defensive too strong to be overcome so long as men, munitions and courage held out. Even the unexpected introduction of new and powerful weapons, such as poison gas by the Germans and tanks by the British, did not restore the advantage to the offensive. So it is somewhat difficult to account for the success of the Germans in driving deep salients at two separate points into a line which had been long prepared for such an attack. So far as known the Germans have hit upon no new invention except the supergun that is bombarding Paris, but this, altho a complete surprize, has so far added nothing to the strength of the enemy. We cannot explain the German advance by the mass attacks, for they showed the same disregard for human life at Verdun and Ypres.

It seems then that Hindenburg, or more likely Ludendorff, who is considered to be the master strategist, has worked out a new system capable of overcoming the deadlock of trench warfare. Just what there is novel about it does not yet appear, but the effect is to secure an unprecedented mobility after the attack has opened. The British at Messines and Cambrai, the French in Champagne, the Germans at Verdun smashed in the front lines with equal facility, but they were never able to follow thru the stroke as the Germans have now. Hitherto when a body of troops had gained possession of the enemy's trenches there was nothing they could do except to sit tight and wait until their own artillery was brought up or the enemy's counter attack ousted them. But in the present operations there have so far been no counter attacks in force and the German artillery has been somehow kept close to the front. Tanks are used as tractors for the heavy guns and abundant material is provided for the bridging of shell holes and trenches. The Germans claim that they are using four

times the artillery of the British. Each division of the German army used in this offensive is supplied with sixty-eight batteries instead of twelve as formerly, besides several hundred trench mortars and great numbers of machine guns. Only two of the four regiments of a division are sent to the front and these are relieved every two days or so by fresh troops slipt thru their ranks.

In the new German tactics the preliminary bombardment is briefer than formerly but extends to a wider range so as to break up communications and reserve depots. Poison gas is used more extensively than ever; not as formerly discharged from cylinders producing a cloud that swept toward the front trenches opposite—and swept back if the wind changed—but now mostly in gas bombs which can be fired into a town or camp miles in the rear. Then mass charges are made even across the open against the fiercest fire, one wave following another, regardless of losses. By constantly throwing fresh troops against the exhausted enemy the offensive may be kept up with almost its original *élan*. In the Somme battle the British and French have had to fight forty-seven divisions twice and two three times. If the advance meets with a decided check at any point the effort in this direction is abandoned and a swift and secret shift is made to some other parts of the line.

### The Third Battle of Ypres

The plan of the Germans as appears from papers found on prisoners was to attack the British lines south of Arras and then in case this offensive was unsuccessful or was checked, to launch another north of Arras. The first offensive was started on March 21 and was carried about thirty-five miles before it was halted in front of Amiens. The second blow was delivered at Armentières and was carried beyond Merville and Meteren or about fifteen miles. This brings the Germans to within three miles of Hazebrouck, which has been all thru the war the supply center and distributing point for the British in Flanders. The country before Hazebrouck is a maze of tracks, depots and dumps looking like some vast switchyard.

The advance of the Germans from Armentières to Bailleul brought them a dozen miles to the rear of Ypres tho separated from it by the range of hills that encircles Ypres on the south and east. These are the only hights hereabouts, for beyond the country runs flat to the sea at Dunkirk and is broken only by the Yser River and various canals. That is why the environs of Ypres have been the scene of some of the fiercest fighting of the war. The Germans made the most energetic efforts to take this strategic point in October, 1914, and again in April, 1915. Now they are trying it a third time with better prospects of success, for they have already possession of the Wytschaete and Messines Ridge that protects the city on the south and of Passchendaele Ridge.

The British are holding on to their

positions with a bulldog grip, for they are ground bought with the best blood of the empire. Neuve Eglise, on the southern slope of the ridge, was taken and lost five times in three days, during which time the fighting went on continuously in daylight and darkness among the ruins.

### Raids on the American Lines

Besides assisting the British in holding the line in Picardy the Americans have had to stand repeated attacks upon their own sector on the bank of the Meuse northwest of Toul and in the Apremont Forest. Some eight hundred troops recently transferred from Russia were picked, drilled and rehearsed for the purpose of entering the third line of the American front. Between April 10 and 16 four raids were made, preceded by an all-night bombardment with high explosives and gas shells. But the enemy was in every case repulsed with heavy losses. At the end of the week the Americans were not only in possession of their own trenches but had regained control of No Man's Land as well. More than a hundred of the Germans were killed and two or three hundred wounded in these engagements. Of the thirty-six prisoners taken on Friday twelve subsequently died of their wounds. On Sunday eleven more Germans were captured. Some of the prisoners are under twenty years of age; others belong to the Landwehr (Reserves) of older men. The German official version of the battle is: "North of St. Mihiel we carried out a successful thrust against American troops. We inflicted heavy losses on them and brought back prisoners." The total of the American casualty lists up to April 17 is 3754, of whom 268 were killed in action.

### HAIG'S ORDER

On April 12 Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig issued the following special order to "all ranks of the British army in France and Flanders":

Three weeks ago today the enemy began his terrific attacks against us on a fifty mile front. His objects are to separate us from the French, to take the Channel ports and to destroy the British army.

In spite of throwing already one hundred and six divisions into the battle and enduring the most reckless sacrifice of human life he has yet made little progress toward his goals.

We owe this to the determined fighting and self-sacrifice of our troops. Words fail me to express the admiration which I feel for the splendid resistance offered by all ranks of our army under the most trying circumstances.

Many among us now are tired. To those I would say that victory will belong to the side which holds out the longest. The French army is moving rapidly and in great force to our support. There is no other course open to us but to fight it out.

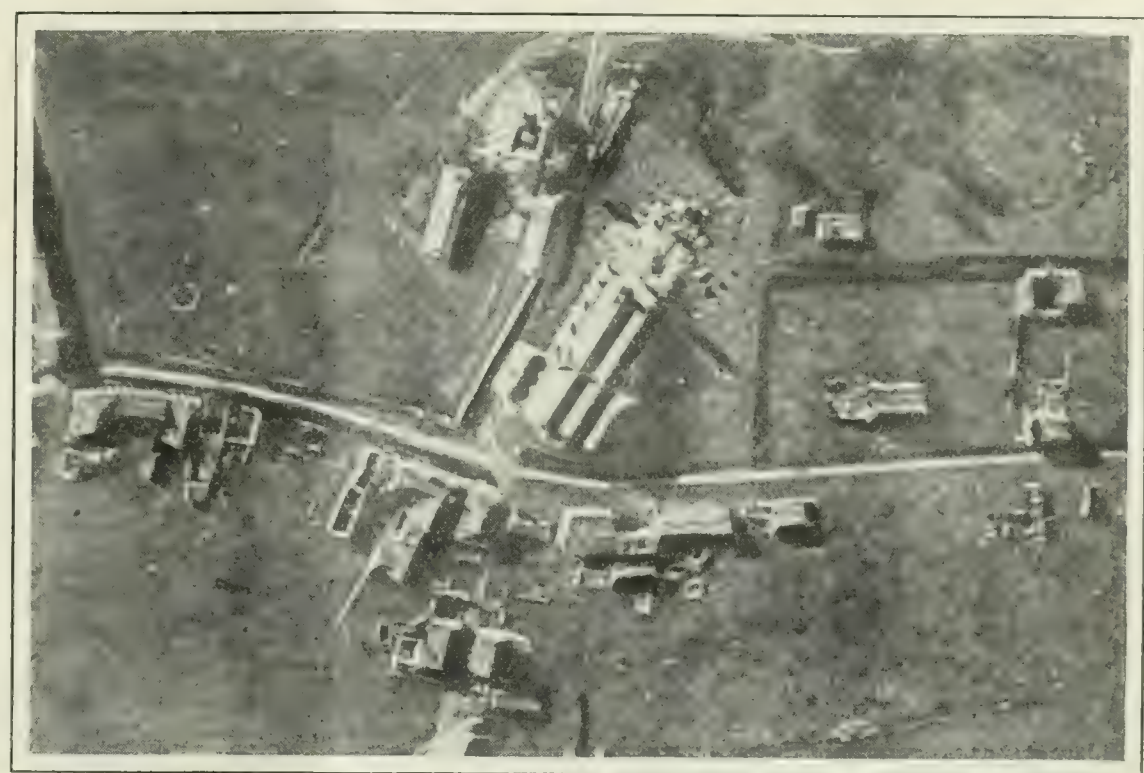
Every position must be held to the last man. There must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause each one of us must fight to the end. The safety of our homes and the freedom of mankind depend alike upon the conduct of each one of us at this critical moment.



**The Conquest of Finland** It will be remembered that when Finland declared her independence of Russia she appealed to other nations for arms, food and recognition. The Scandinavian and Central Powers and France acknowledged the independence of the Finnish republic, but England and America were rather reluctant to take any positive action lest it should offend the Russian Government, which was supporting the Red Guards or Bolsheviki of Finland. Germany, however, was hindered by no such scruples, and not only supplied the Finnish Government with arms, but sent back the Finns who had volunteered to fight Russia in the German ranks. Besides this, a German force was landed at Eckero on the Aland Islands, altho these had been occupied by Sweden. From here they were marched across the ice of the Gulf of Bothnia to Abo on the Finland main. Joining there the Finnish White Guard under General Mannerheim, with the German troops under General von der Goltz, the combined forces moved eastward toward the capital. As their line of march was not far from the sea the German navy, skirting the coast as close as the ice permitted, could give them aid, and more troops were landed from German transports at Hango, half way to Helsingfors. Other German forces were landed at Loviza, east of Helsingfors, so the capital was attacked on all sides. The Red Guard, assisted by many women, put up a vigorous resistance, but were no match for German generalship. Several thousand prisoners and a large amount of booty were taken with the city. The White Guard is reported to have shot all the Russians captured, as well as the leaders of the Finnish Reds. In the fight for Cammerfors 2000 of the Red Guard are said to have been killed and 8000 made prisoners.

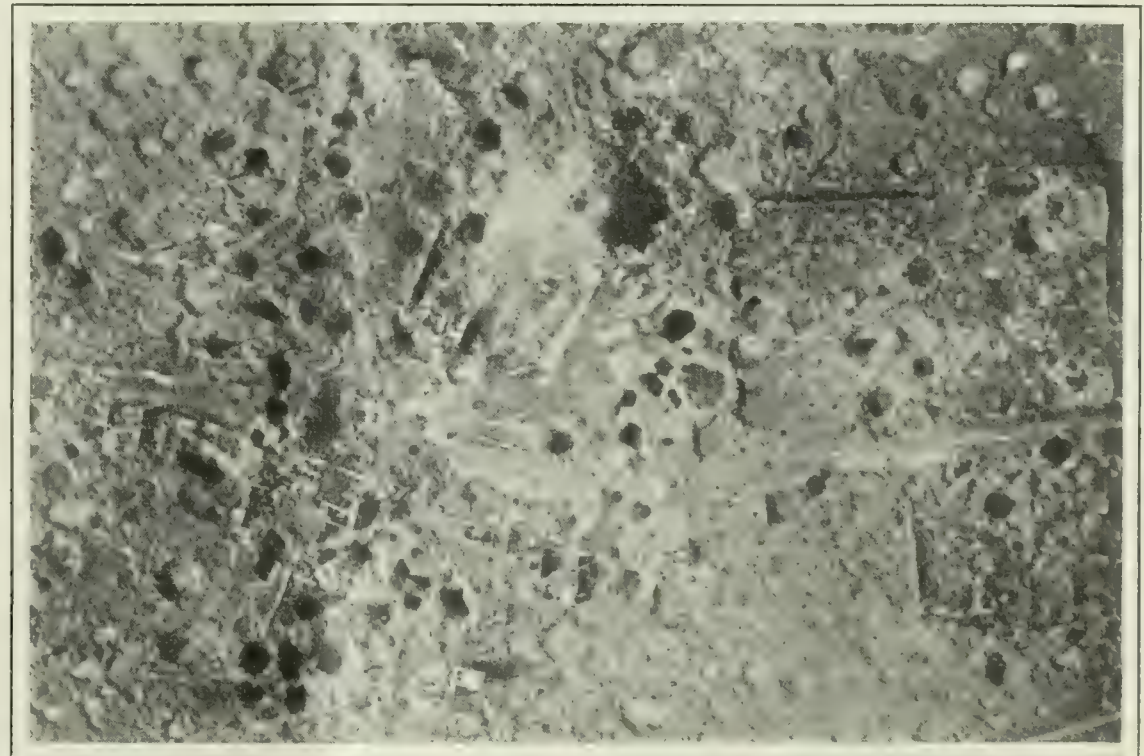
The German army is still advancing eastward along the railroad leading to Petrograd. Another expedition has been sent northward, with a view, it seems, of seizing the new Russian harbor of Pola on the Arctic Ocean. The railroad leading to this port is being defended by British and American engineers and marines in coöperation with the Red Guard or Bolsheviki.

**Austrian Peace Overtures** The revelation of the fact that representatives of Austria and of France and England had met to discuss peace terms was followed this week by a still more astonishing disclosure, the publication of a letter written March 31, 1917, and signed by the Emperor of Austria in which he concedes many of the points for which the Allies are contending. The publication of this document has already led to the resignation of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Czernin, and even caused talk of the abdication of the Emperor. The letter, which we publish below, is address to Prince Sixtus of Bourbon, elder brother of Empress Zita of Austria. He and his brother Prince Fran-



© Kadel & Herbert

A VILLAGE OF FRANCE IN 1915



© Kadel & Herbert

IN 1918—THE SAME SPOT

These photographs, taken from an aeroplane, bring out graphically the devastation that is being wrought in France today. Artillery fire has swept this village into a shell-churned mass of debris thru which the line of what was formerly a highroad is barely discernible. There is no trace left of the big chateau, prominent in the center of the photograph above, nor of the farmhouses and cottages around it.

cis Xavier, offered their services to France at the outbreak of the war, but were debarred by the law of the French Republic prohibiting members of the former royal families of France from entering the French army. But the two princes entered the Belgian service and so distinguished themselves by their bravery in the defense of Ypres that they were admitted to the French service and are now in Morocco.

The Emperor's letter is said to have been conveyed thru the Duchess of Parma, mother of Empress Zita of Austria and of Prince Sixtus. It was promptly referred by the latter to President Poincaré and is now given to the press by Premier Clemenceau in support of his assertion to Count Czernin that "a personage of much higher rank" than Count Revertata had initiated negotiations.

The Austrian and German press give various explanations and denials. They call the letter forged, falsified, garbled, mistranslated and the like. The Emperor of Austria in a telegram to the German Emperor says of it:

The French Premier, driven into a corner, is endeavoring to escape from the net in which he has entangled himself by piling up more and more untruth, and he does not hesitate to make the completely false statement that I recognized that France had a just claim to the reacquisition to Alsace-Lorraine. I disavow this assertion with indignation.

At the moment when Austro-Hungarian cannon are thundering jointly with German cannon on the western front it hardly needs proof that I am fighting for these provinces, and I am ready to continue fighting exactly as if it were a question of defending my own land.

It will be noted that Emperor Charles does not repudiate the alleged letter altogether, but confines his denial to the interpretation of a single clause.





London Evening News

## THE RISING SUN

English comment on Japan's police work



Passing Show, London

## FANCY MEETING YOU!

to protect Siberia from "Burglar Bill"

Even as we have it in the English translation we can see that the words might be interpreted to mean: "I will support France's claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine if these are just," or "in so far as these are just," in reference to the fact that France has a better ethnological, linguistic and historic claim to certain parts of the disputed territory on the left of the Rhine than to others. It will be also noted by the reader that the Emperor does not now deny that he favored making some concessions in this direction, but he merely refers to the obvious fact that his cannon are now employed in the defense of these provinces against the French.

It is now said that it was at the instigation of Emperor Charles that the Pope made his peace proposals and that the Clericals of the German Reichstag joined with the Socialists in the peace resolution of July 19 which President Wilson recently commended. Count Czernin, who evidently sympathized with his sovereign in his desire for peace, has been markedly courteous in his references to the President and has professed acceptance to his conditions of a permanent peace. The removal of Count Czernin probably means that Austria, like Germany, has now passed under the dominance of the militarist party.

Emperor Charles's  
Peace Letter

The disclosure of the active personal participation of the Emperor of Austria in the peace negotiations which were going on last year is an event in the diplomatic field as important as the Hindenburg drive in the military field. It justifies the policy of President Wilson, which was at the time harshly criticized by his political opponents, in making a distinction between Austria and Germany and in adopting a conciliatory attitude toward the former and postponing a declaration of war against Austria as long as possible.

The letter of the Emperor Charles is of such significance that we print it entire as it was given out by the French Government:

MY DEAR SIXTUS—The end of the third year of this war, which has brought so much mourning and grief into the world,

approaches. All the peoples of my empire are more closely united than ever in the common determination to safeguard the integrity of the monarchy at the cost even of the heaviest sacrifices.

Thanks to their union, with the generous coöperation of all nationalities, my empire and monarchy have succeeded in resisting the gravest assaults for nearly three years. Nobody can question the military advantages secured by my troops, particularly in the Balkans.

France, on her side, has shown force, resistance, and dashing courage which are magnificent. We all unreservedly admire the admirable bravery, which is traditional to her army, and the spirit of sacrifice of the entire French people.

Therefore it is a special pleasure to me to note that, altho for the moment adversaries, no real divergence of views or aspirations separates many of my empire from France, and that I am justified in hoping that my keen sympathy for France, joined to that which prevails in the whole monarchy, will forever avoid a return of the state of war, for which no responsibility can fall on me.

With this in mind, and to show in a definite manner the reality of these feelings, I beg you to convey privately and unofficially to President Poincaré that I will support by every means, and by exerting all my personal influence with my allies, France's just claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine.

Belgium should be entirely reestablished in her sovereignty, retaining entirely her African possessions without prejudice to the compensations she should receive for the losses she has undergone.

Serbia should be reestablished in her sovereignty and, as a pledge of our good-will, we are ready to assure her equitable natural access to the Adriatic, and also wide economic concessions in Austria-Hungary. On her side, we will demand, as primordial and essential conditions, that Serbia cease in the future all relation with, and suppress every association or group whose political object aims at the disintegration of the monarchy, particularly the Serbian political society, Narodni Ochrana; that Serbia loyally and by every means in her power prevent any kind of political agitation, either in Serbia or beyond her frontiers, in the foregoing direction, and give assurances thereof under the guarantee of the Entente Powers.

The events in Russia compel me to reserve my ideas with regard to that country until a legal definite Government is established there.

Having thus laid my ideas clearly before you, I would ask you in turn, after consulting with these two powers, to lay before me the opinion first of France and England, with a view thus to preparing the ground for an understanding on the basis of which official preliminary negotiations could be taken up and reach a result satisfactory to all.

Hoping that thus we will soon be able together to put a limit to the sufferings of

so many millions of men and families now plunged in sadness and anxiety. I beg to assure you of my warmest and most brotherly affection.

CHARLES.

**Report of the Irish Convention** The convention of Irishmen of all parties except the Sinn Fein, which met at Dublin on July 25 to devise a form of self-government for Ireland, has come to the conclusion of its labors, but is unable to report an agreement. There is not even a majority recommendation of a plan to present, but merely a narrative of proceedings and the votes which the several proposals received. Even this formal report, without any recommendations, was carried only by a vote of 44 to 29, and appended to it are two minority reports of protest, one from the Ulster and one from the Nationalist side. Still, the chairman, Sir Horace Plunkett, is able to say that "Notwithstanding the difficulties wherewith we were surrounded, a larger measure of agreement has been reached upon the principle and details of Irish self-government than has ever yet been attained."

It seems that the Nationalists were earnestly desirous of reaching an agreement and made concession after concession to their opponents. In many of their compromise proposals they received the support of the Southern Unionists and the Labor representatives, but the nineteen Ulster members were unalterably opposed to any scheme of Home Rule that included Ulster and they usually voted as a block against every clause. The attitude of Ulster is thus exprest in the minority report of this faction:

The discussions proved beyond doubt that the aim of the Nationalists is to establish a Parliament in Ireland which would be practically free from effective control by the Imperial Parliament. It is only necessary to draw attention to modern political movements to realize the unwisdom of establishing within the United Kingdom two Parliaments having coequal powers. All other countries have fought against this disintegration policy.

Failing any evidence of an approach to the narrowing of our differences, and in view of the new demands of the Nationalists, we were finally forced to declare that Ulster is unable to participate in any scheme of self-government for Ireland. We cannot overlook the strong probability that the controlling force of such would today be the Republican, or Sinn Fein, party, which is openly and aggressively hostile to Great Britain and the empire.

Had we thought that a majority of the convention intended to demand not the subordinate powers of previous home rule bills, but what is tantamount to full national independence, we would not have agreed to enter the convention.

On the other hand, the attitude of the Nationalists may be inferred from these three quotations:

It looked as tho the gravity of the times, the principles of freedom, for which the allied nations claimed to stand, the widespread desire for a settlement thruout the Dominions and among our American kindred and the disastrous consequences of further conflict and disunion might bring about a spontaneous resolve among all the delegates to establish our country as a free and contented nation within the empire.

We regard Ireland as a nation of economic unity. Self-government does not exist where those nominally entrusted with the



affairs of government have not control of the fiscal and economic policy.

Any attempt to impose conscription upon a nation without its sanction is utterly impolitic and unjust and bound to end in disaster.

**Home Rule Proposals** Because of the failure of the Irish Convention to come to any agreement the report contains no definite plan, but the proposals which received a majority vote are likely to be made a basis of a bill to be presented to Parliament in lieu of the Home Rule act now on the statute book. These proposals carried in most cases by votes of about 48 to 19, that is, against the solid Ulster vote, provide for the following form of government:

The Irish Parliament to consist of a Senate and House of Commons. The Senate, designed to represent various classes and interests instead of various localities, is to be composed of one Lord Chancellor, four bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, two bishops of the Church of Ireland, one representative of the General Assembly, three Lord Mayors, of Dublin, Belfast and Cork; fifteen peers resident in Ireland, elected by peers resident in Ireland; eleven persons nominated by Lord Lieutenant, fifteen representatives of commerce and industry, four representatives of labor, one for each province; eight representatives of county councils, two for each province. Total, sixty-four.

In the House of Commons forty per cent of the membership is guaranteed to Ulster, and this extra representation cannot be reduced except by three-fourths majority of both houses.

The Irish Parliament is to have no power to make laws on the Crown and its succession, the making of peace and war, army and navy, treaties and foreign relations, dignities and titles of honor, control of harbors for military and naval purposes, coinage, etc.

There are special prohibitions against interfering with religious equality, with Free Masons, and with Trinity College and Queens University.

Ireland is to be represented in the British House of Commons by forty-two members, who will have the right to vote on all matters.

The question of customs—the chief bone of contention in the convention—is postponed for consideration after but within seven years after the war.

**In Washington** The mills of Congress have been grinding exceedingly fine, but no important product came forth during the past week. Hearings on the Administration bill for the conservation and use of the water power resources of the United States continued on the House side. The Senate Judiciary Committee concluded its hearings on the activities of the German-American Alliance, and recommended to the Senate that the charter of that organization be revoked. The disloyalty bill continued to be a topic of debate. Much to the relief of thousands of Government employees the conference committee on the bill regu-

lating salaries agreed not to increase the hours of work, and raised the limit of those due to receive increases in pay to reach the \$2500 class. Disagreements between House and Senate on the so-called sabotage bill persisted. A House committee favorably reported an Administration measure designed to make the United States independent of the world during war time by encouraging the production of ores, metals and minerals which in the past have been largely imported. Under the terms of this bill the Government not only conserves or controls the development of the raw materials, but regulates the supply, distribution, and if necessary, the prices of the materials involved. Money for the housing of new Government employees is nearly in sight, and the disposition of Congress appears to be favorable to the concrete ship proposition, of which more will be heard later. Fifty millions is the total requested by the Shipping Board.

**The Sabotage Bill** Apparently Congress has decided against the proposition which was at one time seriously advanced, to enact legislation preventing peaceful strikes during war time. The "sabotage" bill, as it has been termed, contains a provision declaring that whoever "with intent to injure, interfere with, or obstruct the United States or any associate nation in preparing for or carrying on the war, shall conspire to prevent the erection or production of such war premises, war material, or war utilities, shall," be subject to a heavy penalty.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor described this section as legislation "making participation in a strike an offense," and declared further: "You may make the stoppage of work unlawful, but you cannot thus prevent it; instead you will only make men lawbreakers as well as strikers. I warn Congress not to commit the deviltry and folly of enacting such a law."

The advocates of the provision thus attacked quoted during the debate in

the Senate a report made on a report by the National Industrial Conference Board in which the waste to production arising from strikes was statistically set forth. As a result of 1156 strikes, 283,402 men were made idle, and a total of 6,285,519 days of production was lost to industry. Senator Sherman of Illinois declared after the reading of these figures:

Not even the magnificent industrial resources of the American people can stand a loss of that kind any more than we can stand dumping steel billets or armor plate into the Atlantic Ocean and say we can keep up our resources indefinitely with a waste of that kind. Man power is just as important industrially as it is in a military sense.

Speaking on behalf of Mr. Gompers, Senator Hollis of New Hampshire summarized the labor side of the case in these words:

It has been my fear all winter and all the spring that the Senate would take some such action as was taken yesterday; that it, adopt some law that might be construed by a court somewhere to prevent peaceful strikes. If we could prevent strikes by legislation, if we could make labor more efficient by statute, that would be a very easy solution of the problem; but the only thing that the laboring men have with which to improve their condition is their refusal to work and their ability to unite for that purpose, for it is easy for any one to see that the single laborer has no power against aggregated capital. It is only when labor has the same right to organize and enforce its views that it can stand up against capital. . . . Strikes can not be successful unless they are heartily backed by public opinion; and as soon as there is anything lawless about a strike, the better element, which controls public opinion, will make the strike unsuccessful.

Conscription of labor in order to win the war is the solution offered by Senator Fall of New Mexico and by former Speaker Cannon.

**Ships and Waterways** The tendency toward one-man administration of affairs in war time found another illustration last week in the creation of the office of director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the appointment of Charles M. Schwab, steel maker and ship maker, chairman of the board of



© International Film  
**MORE MEN FOR OUR MERCHANT MARINE**  
A Navigation and Marine Engineering School has been established at the Seaman's Institute in New York by the United States Shipping Board for the purpose of qualifying men as officers for our new merchant marine



directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, to the new post. Incidentally, this appointment is the first designation in the tangled shipping situation which has not grown out of internal friction. An indication of what was in the mind of the Administration in securing the services of Mr. Schwab may be gathered from this quotation of an official statement:

"The carrying forward of the construction work in the 130 shipyards now in operation is so vast that it requires a reinforcement of the ship-building organization thruout the country."

Almost without a headline of prominence, the Government's announcement that it was taking over the coastwise shipping lines was issued in a proclamation by the President, and at midnight on the night of April 12 the deed was done. It means the addition of more than sixty vessels with an average tonnage of 3500 to the coast carrying business, and consequently an increase in coastal tonnage now under government control to the total of 400,000.

A few days later the Government also took over the Erie Canal. The Director General of Railways announced the intention to build a fleet of barges to be operated by the Government thru the canal from the Great Lakes to the Hudson River and down to New York. It is expected that other inland waterways, such as the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the Black Warrior River in Alabama, and several Atlantic Coast waterways, will be taken over soon for operation in coördination with the railways.

**The So-called Labor Shortage** In spite of sporadic outbursts, chiefly in Congress, the events of the past week apparently indicate a genuine meeting of minds on the part of representatives of capital and labor, which meeting of minds is hailed by those who are in close touch with what is actually being accomplished as a long step forward toward winning the war. At the sixth annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, held at Chicago, this note was repeatedly struck. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, head of the national service section of the United States Shipping Board, commenting on the coming together of these diverse interests under the auspices of the Federal Government, declared: "I want to see a partnership cemented between these men which I trust will never be broken asunder when times of peace come."

The same week was made notable by two official pronouncements on the so-called labor shortage. Both emanate from the Department of Labor, where a newly created employment service and public service reserve are at work organizing the machinery of the distribution of labor.

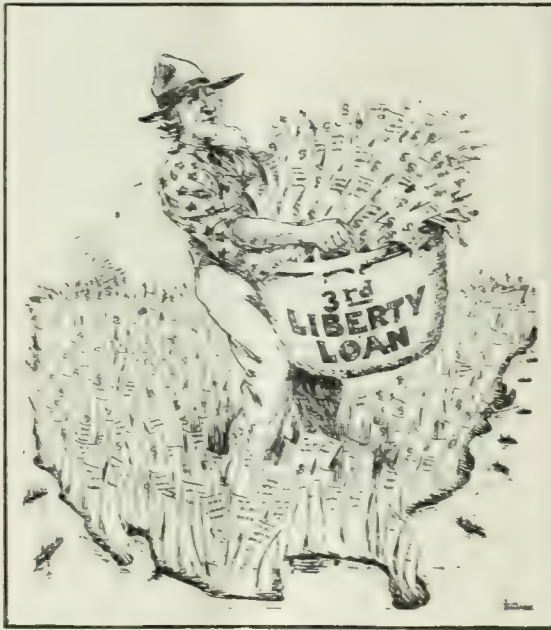
William E. Hall, director of the public service reserve, made public a statement to the effect that the reports of a scarcity of men to build ships is "exaggerated," and that up to this more than 260,000 me-

chanics have been enrolled for shipyard work. These men are being supplemented by fresh recruits either from training schools established by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, or by workers from allied trades in which employment is slack.

The other pronouncement comes from the Assistant Secretary of Labor, Mr. Post, and is by far the most vigorous and radical analysis of the farm labor "shortage" which has come from a Government official in a long time. Part of this statement is as follows:

The American farmer is the victim of publicity. So many people have been crying that there is a great shortage of labor that the farmer is beginning to believe it himself. Two-thirds of the farm labor shortage is imaginary and the other third can be remedied. Careful surveys by agents of the Department of Labor indicate that outside of truck gardens there is no shortage at present except in the South. Truck gardeners have been subjected to unusual hardship by Government contractors, who have enticed laborers from surrounding farms to nearby cities instead of bringing them in from more distant points, where there are large reserves of idle men.

It is true that there is a shortage of experienced farm help in many sections.



Providence Sunday Journal

#### MAKE IT A BUMPER CROP

There are, however, enough idle men in the cities to fill the gaps. Why, then, do they not go to the farms? The chief causes are low farm wages and poor working conditions. It is significant in the states where wages average \$50 to \$70 per month there is no shortage of farm help. The shortage reports come from the states which pay \$15 to \$40 per month. The degree of shortage varies with the lowness of the wage. Never in history have prices for farm products been so high. Many farmers claim that even at present prices they are not making money. Be that as it may, any agreement which applies to the farmer applies to the farm hand also. If the farmer himself complains of living conditions when his market prices are doubled, he can not expect his employees to exist on the same old wage.

The Government is prepared to assist the farmer to the limit of its power. Up to the first of the year forty-seven farm labor offices had been established by the Labor Department. Seventy-eight more have been added. Farm labor specialists are already on the ground in forty-four out of the forty-eight states. All third and fourth class post offices have been authorized to act as farm labor offices and daily newspapers and commercial organizations have been asked to establish farm labor offices under the United States Employment Service. The Labor Department has solved the problem of labor for shipyards. It is prepared to deal similarly with the problem of farm labor. It is prepared to protect the farmer against the

inroads of the Government contractor which sweep small areas bare of workers. If the farmer will do his part the Government will do its part.

**Back from the Front** The Secretary of War has returned from the battle-front to make an eminently satisfactory report to the American people of the way in which America's boys are bearing themselves over there. Mr. Baker has this to say:

Any man who goes to France will have an increasing sense of admiration for the magnitude, the thoroughness, and the speed with which the American Army has done its work; and by that, of course, I refer chiefly to its organization of means of communications, lines of supply, its warehouses and distributing facilities, the schools organized for the training of the special arms and the special officers. You get the impression of the American Army in France as a beehive of the most energetic people, and everybody is doing his job with enthusiasm and success. They know no hours and no limitations on labor; the question is to get the most done possible, and the amount done is an amazing story.

The condition of our soldiers in France is a thing that I am very happy to have an opportunity to tell in the widest possible way. Our boys are well physically—big, strong, robust and healthy—and they are well in every other way. Their spirits are high, their behavior is most admirable, their relations with the French people and the French soldiers, and the British soldiers to the extent I saw of them, were cordial and sympathetic. The healthfulness and wholesomeness about the American Army over there is perfectly splendid.

Every one will be glad to hear it, altho it is just what we all expected. Mr. Baker does not say so, but it is probable, and devoutly to be hoped, that he comes back impressed with the conviction that we must send more and more of the same brand of American manhood and that speedily.

**Twenty New York Cities Go Dry** A special election was held last week in thirty-eight

cities of New York State under the local option law. Twenty of the cities voted to banish liquor selling from their borders and eighteen declined to do so. The municipalities which have turned "dry" are Auburn, Batavia, Binghamton, Canandaigua, Corning, Cortland, Elmira, Fulton, Gloversville, Hornell, Ithaca, Jamestown, Johnstown, Middletown, Norwich, Oneida, Oneonta, Plattsburg, Salamanca, Watertown. They have an aggregate population of 375,000. The largest among them were Binghamton with a population of 54,000, Elmira with a population of 40,000, and Jamestown with a population of 38,000. Women voted in large numbers in all of the communities.

The result of the election was doubtless somewhat disappointing to the advocates of prohibition, who had hoped that the rising tide of sentiment against the liquor traffic, reinforced by the vote of the new women citizens, would bring success all along the line.

But it must have been more of a disappointment to the advocates of the liquor traffic, for the result means a net loss to them in twenty cities, and merely a maintenance of the status quo in the other eighteen.





*The most important vessel in the war against U-boats is the large and fast destroyer*

## THE OBVIOUS ANSWER

This is the eleventh message from the United States Government to the American People. Presented each week in *The Independent* by George Creel, Chairman of Committee on Public Information, appointed by President Wilson

**T**HERE are other ways of killing a dog besides choking it to death with melted butter"—altho this antique fact seems to have been overlooked by many of the critics of America's shipbuilding program.

There are other ways of defeating the German submarine menace besides building more ships than the U-boat can sink. One obvious way is to build more ships that can sink the U-boats. And when America's measures of defense against the submarine menace are being considered, it is not enough to complain—as most of our domestic critics have complained—that we are not choking the dog to death with defenseless merchant marine.

When Congress declared war against Germany, there were only a certain number of shipyards in this country. There was only a certain amount of material for shipbuilding and skilled labor to use it. More important, there were only a limited number of plants for the production of marine engines and all the machinery and fittings necessary to transform an empty hull into a ship. If these yards, and this labor, and these plants had all been devoted to the building of a merchant marine, the Emergency Fleet Corporation would have had little to worry about, and the domestic critics of our shipbuilding program would have been bewailing the fact that we were trying to build more ships than the submarines could sink, instead of building ships to sink submarines.

Obviously, the Government did a wise thing in devoting much of the immediate shipping resources of the country to an offensive movement against the U-boat. But how wise that program is, and how large it is, and what a strain it has put upon the shipbuilding facilities of the nation, seems to have been overlooked by the writers who are calling upon America to "wake up to the submarine menace."

Consider the one fact that when the British navy went to war in July, 1914, it was the greatest sea force the world had ever seen; and that our regular navy now has 50,000 more men in it than the British regular navy had then.

Or consider that since war was declared we have added to the navy 1275 ships of all classes, aggregating 1,055,115 tons.

Or consider that we are building more American destroyers than there were in any two navies of the world when war began; that these boats, worth \$2,000,000 each, with as great a horsepower as the battleships of the "Maine" class, used to take two years to build; that we are building them in eight months; and that we have launched one, two-thirds complete, in four months.

To supplement the destroyers, we are building cruisers that are the largest and speediest in the world, with the sole exception of the four British battle cruisers of the "Hood" type.

When war was declared we had 123 naval vessels building or authorized. We have since placed contracts for 950 more, of which 100 are submarine chasers for one of our co-belligerents. We have taken over 109 interned German ships that had been so damaged the Germans boasted it would be impossible to repair them before the war ended; and 39 of the largest of these vessels were repaired and in commission within six months. More than 700 privately owned vessels have been taken over to be fitted for naval use. On account of the demands upon steel construction, several hundred submarine chasers have been built of wood, and these are driven by three 200-horsepower gasoline engines, because it was found impossible to obtain steam-power plants for them rapidly enough. Many of these boats have crost the Atlantic in the stormiest weather and proved themselves superior to any other kind of wooden ship for work against the U-boat. The new Ford patrol boats, named the Eagles, are considerably larger than the submarine chasers; they correspond to the earlier destroyers. Included in the building program are more than 800 small boats, being built at navy yards and private yards. Altogether, there are already four times as many vessels in naval service as there were a year ago, and the number is growing constantly.

Of all these, of course, the most im-

portant in the U-boat war is the large and fast destroyer. At first, there was not a vacant way in the country upon which a destroyer could be built. In many yards, there was no ground for such a way. New keels have been laid where a few months ago there were swamps. New shops have been built for making forgings, for building boilers and engines, pumps, forced-draft blowers and every important part of machinery equipment. Recently a destroyer was built, tested, put in commission and sent to sea within fifty-one weeks from the time its keel was laid. It steamed from a Pacific port, nosed thru the Panama Canal, and docked at an Atlantic port in ten days and a half.

The reports from one detachment of destroyers show that in a six-month period the boats have been 3600 days at sea, that they have steamed more than a million miles in the war zone, that they have escorted 717 single vessels and 86 convoys, and that they have attacked 81 submarines.

And the success of these boats in the war on the submarine has been determinative. Sir Eric Geddes reports: "Destruction of Allied shipping decreases steadily. Destruction of German submarines steadily rises." The U-boat no longer dares to come to the surface to attack merchant vessels with shell-fire. The destroyer compels it to attack with torpedoes. As soon as a periscope is sighted the destroyer goes after it full speed, and drops a powerful depth bomb. The submarine has to loose its torpedo, submerge and get away quickly. It has not time to take accurate aim. Consequently there has been a great increase in the number of vessels that are attacked and succeed in escaping.

Formerly, the submarine sank fifty per cent of its victims fifty miles from land. Now less than one per cent of the ships are torpedoed beyond the fifty-mile limit. The submarine no longer dares to go hunting; it lies in wait where the sea-lanes converge. Consequently, it has become possible to save many vessels that are struck. And there is this further advantage that airplanes and small patrol boats can be used in these shore waters and are being used successfully. [Continued on page 173]



# WHAT OF CONGRESS?

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON

**T**HE old, familiar political spectacle in

which Congress blames the Administration for omissions and the Administration endeavors to place the blame back on Congress, shows signs of renewed activity. Certain it is that Congress is plenty free of its criticism of the Executive—meaning by that term not

only the President, but the entire executive structure of the Government. Daily the sessions on the hill indicate that, now with Mr. Baker, now with Mr. Creel, now with alleged political appointments of officers, there is a disposition to "throw rocks." And the Administration cannot answer by hurling similar missiles in reply. Drawing its financial support from Congress, it must perforce sit by and explain, and explain again.

But even in Congress itself there are symptoms which, logically diagnosed, lead one to the conclusion that it is realized by some few that the regenerating and reorganizing hand of war has not been busy on Capitol Hill. I do not refer to the time expended in debate nor the delay in enacting legislation: Congress is a deliberative body and it must deliberate tho the function may seem unnecessary when there is pressing need for men, money, authority. I mean the machinery of Congress. This is as it always has been. Almost alone of the governmental institutions in Washington, the mechanism by which laws are proposed, considered, and acted upon remains ancient and out-of-date. None of the efficiency experts whom it is the fashion to quote have succeeded in tampering here. Yet a handful or so of members are acutely aware of this situation, and if one listens closely, one may hear faint sounds of rebellion and reformation.

A little while ago Representative Alvan T. Fuller, an Independent member from Massachusetts, made public a letter addrest to the Speaker in which Mr. Fuller offered his resignation as a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department. Mr. Fuller's reason for his action was that the committee was one of many inactive committees designed to give committee assignments to members. "The public should know," he wrote, "that Congress is overorganized with standing committees that do no work, whereas the basis should be efficiency with the people getting full value for every bit of legislative machinery that exists. As it is now, these dead committees are nothing more than their chairmen, who



control whatever clerical and office perquisites attach to each of them. Certainly this is no time for such a condition to exist and continue."

In the course of the little blaze which burst forth in the House upon this action, one member, whose name it is not necessary to publish, defended the "dead" committee system in spite of the recorded fact that he himself had been chairman of a similar institution, this chairmanship netting him, thru the device of employing his wife in the double capacity as private secretary and clerk of committee, something like \$2700 a year beyond his salary.

The spoils aspect of the situation is at once important and unimportant. Small perquisites sustain the momentum of beneficiaries of things as they are and prevent the advocates of things as they ought to be from securing a fair jury. Spoils makes a good talking point. Deeper than spoils is the system which years of accretion have built up in Congress—deeper than the roots of parties or individuals can reach.

**T**HIS system, described from the point of view of the present emergency, is one which has removed from Congress the initiative in making legislation. This is not the theory, but it is the practise. Instead of being an assembly of collected statesmen, representative of the political and social thought of the four corners of the United States, Congress has become an institution thru which bills must be passed in order to receive the O. K. without which they are not legal. With very few exceptions, the important measures of the last few years neither originated in Congress nor were they fully comprehended by Congress. They were drawn in one of the executive departments and sent to Congress with a request that they pass. Congress radically changed certain of these bills, and in so far as it did that, it exercised its constitutional function. There was nothing illegal or unprecedented in this action of the executive departments. The only criticism here made is that the situation is as it is.

"I am a business man and accustomed to looking at these things from a com-

monsense standpoint," wrote Mr. Fuller in his famous letter, which the organ of the National Voters' League has just published entire. "I was somewhat fearful about my qualifications for undertaking the duties of a Congressman because of lack of political experience. I find that the duties I have fallen heir to as a Congressman are of an entirely dif-

ferent nature than those I anticipated. When I meet any of my constituents, they usually greet me with the expression, 'My, but you must be busy down in Washington!' Now I would like to be really busy, and I am mighty sure that if the proper spirit animated our present Congress, these needless committees would be changed into real agencies for the service of the Government. Why could not some of these needless committees that never meet and that are occupying valuable room and employing secretaries and messengers that have no work to do be utilized for various useful purposes, such as inspecting camps, soliciting labor for shipyards, doing any one of the hundred and one things that the Government is in need of today? Instead of this, you and I know that two-thirds of our committees are useless, and, instead of being really busy, the majority of our congressmen down here are telling stories and practising up to see who can spit the farthest."

It does not altogether answer such questions as these to say that Congress has always been open to criticism. So has the red tape of the War Department and of every other Circumlocution Office. Nor does it answer the question for a Republican to charge or a Democrat to boast that in the main Congress has done what the President and presumably therefore the Nation has asked it to do. Still with these answers there remains an uneasy feeling that Congress has not measured up.

What Mr. Fuller, the Voters' League, and those who have long hoped for a simplification and democratization of Congress are feeling keenly in this hour when every ounce of energy counts so tremendously, is that Congress has grown into an institution measured by which the War Department in its worst days was modern and up-to-date. Because of the burden of clumsy processes, Congress does not possess the power to gather together and itself focus the forces of public opinion and thought. Congress is not creative. When the pressure of public opinion becomes great, Congress finds the public's spokesmen [Continued on page 165]



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL

## OUR WOMEN OVER THERE

*In the six branches of war service represented on this page women receive official recognition and wear a uniform authorized by the United States Government. The enlistment is for service overseas*

**IN THE MEDICAL CORPS**  
*Dr. Mary Lapham (at the left) is in France with a medical unit of the American Women's Hospital. The question of giving commissions to women in the Medical Corps is under discussion*

**A RED CROSS DIRECTOR**  
*Both nurses and directors of the American Red Cross wear an official uniform with the distinctive head dress. Mrs. Robert Maclay (at the right) lately returned from France to lecture*



*Photographs from Press Illustrating*

**THE Y. W. C. A. IN FRANCE**  
*Women working at canteen under the Y. W. C. A. wear an olive drab uniform similar to that of the Y. M. C. A. workers overseas, with a heavy dark green traveling cape. The entertainers cover their feminine finery with a long uniform coat*

**A UNITED STATES ARMY NURSE**  
*The dark blue uniform at the left is comparable in women's war service to the infantry O. D. We cannot have too many nurses—their ranks need recruits now more than any other branch of women's war work. The training required is two years for any overseas work*

**THE SIGNAL CORPS NEEDS WOMEN**

*Two units of telephone operators have already been sent over as a part of the United States Army Signal Corps. This operator is in uniform: dark blue suit and coat, stiff hat, insignia*

**A CHAUFFEUR AT THE FRONT**

*People have not always been inclined to take seriously the smart, khaki-uniformed women who dash about New York driving their own cars. But the Women's Motor Corps is making good in France. Miss Caroline Mountain (at the right) has been driving a supply truck for civilian relief in the war zone*





Press Illustrating

#### IN COMMAND OF BATTLE-SHIPS

Rear-Admiral Rodman is commander of the United States fleet of battle-ships. The censor gives us little information now as to where they are or what they are doing. The photograph at the right shows a line of five steaming out for battle maneuvers off the Atlantic Coast of the United States some months ago

## THE AMERICAN NAVY ON THE OTHER SIDE

Vice-Admiral Sims (below) is in command of the American navy operating in European waters. Under him in charge of special divisions are the four rear-admirals whose photographs are published on this page



Press Illustrating

#### OFF THE COAST OF FRANCE

The ships that accomplish the transportation of American troops and supplies to the battle-front in France are under the direction there of Rear-Admiral Wilson of the United States Navy. His command extends also to any United States naval operations carried on off the coast of France



#### FULL FIGHTING STRENGTH

There are now more than one hundred and fifty vessels of our navy, not including a considerable number of submarine chasers, operating on the other side of the Atlantic. They carry over 35,000 men and officers. This number does not include the personnel of the troop ships, supply vessels, armed guards, signal men, radio men, etc. Our anti-submarine activities cover in war areas alone over 1,000,000 square miles of sea. Enemy submarines have sunk but two American fighting units—the destroyer "Jacob Jones" and the yacht "Alcedo"

#### ON SPECIAL DUTY

Rear-Admiral Dunn (at the left) commands a special branch of American naval operations under Admiral Sims. But information as to what it is or where it is the censor does not yet permit to be published

#### IN SOUTHERN WATERS

Our navy in the south is under command of Rear-Admiral Niblack (at the right)







© Kadel & Herbert

#### SENDING FORWARD FRENCH RESERVES

On April 18 dispatches announced the arrival of great French reserves of artillery and men to back the British line. These heavy guns, mounted on railroad cars, were brought up. The aerial photograph shows them here stationed behind the third line of trenches



© Kadel & Herbert

#### THEY SHALL NOT PASS

Once more the men of France are making good the slogan of the great battle of the war. These poilus, fighting at close range to repulse the enemy, were photographed during an actual attack. In the foreground are the rifle and helmet of a wounded man



# WHERE FRANCE RECEIVES HER OWN

## The Story of Evian, the Gateway from Captivity to Freedom

**E**VIAN-Les-Bains, on Lake Geneva, used to be the most expensive watering-place in all France. The baths are different now.

In the park of the once fashionable Casino there are two great wooden bath-houses—sheds in a palace garden. One of these is the jolliest spot in France. There the small boys who have been sent back to France by the Germans, out of the occupied towns in the north, behind the German lines, splash and shout and laugh themselves back into French boyhood.

The boys, ranging in age from three to thirteen, are admitted to the baths in squads of twelve. For even the smallest the "mothering" is done by three big poilus in sopping overalls—and there are probably not three kinder, gentler soldiers in all the French army. They undress the little fellows who can't manage it for themselves, bathe them, and then accomplish the almost unbelievable task of getting them back into their complicated clothes.

They are a little timid about entering the bath-house, these youngsters who have felt the brutal hand of the enemy for three years or more, but when they get within range of the racket that is being made by the boys actually in the baths they begin to grin. By the time the friendly poilu has shouted a hearty, if meaningless "Allez-ooop!" to them and showed them where to put their clothes and pushed them under the warm showers with a big slippery piece of soap, they are quite ready to make a joyful noise themselves.

In the midst of the noisy splashing fun, the master of the bath blows a whistle, the showers stop, and the boys are herded into a dressing room where they dry themselves in gaudy flannel gowns and then put on their own clothes, which have been disinfected in hot steam in the meantime.



*The Red Cross has a group of hospitals to take care of the children who come back*



*An officer "permissionaire" finds his children who have been kept in Germany two years*

The boys are only part of the army that comes back thru Luxemburg and Germany and Switzerland—an army of the old, the infirm, the wasted and ex-

hausted, and the children, those from whom Germany can no longer extract an hour's work. Two trains pull into Evian every day, carrying altogether a thousand or twelve hundred people. They are due to arrive at 4:48 in the morning and 4:08 in the afternoon, and with every train the same ceremony of welcome is repeated.

At the station are eight big American Red Cross ambulances, to carry the old, the infirm and the babies. Six trumpeters blare a welcome. They are dressed, with that delicate tact which makes France what it is, in the old army uniform that was familiar to these exiles when they left France, tho it has since been abandoned.

The women and the old men and the children shout—with a quaver in the voice but a great gladness in the heart—"Vive la France!" One's heart thumps. These folks are

French, and France receives them with joy. They are homeless; they may be sent to strange corners of France; they will be lonely, perhaps they will be in want; but for the moment their cup is full.

They stream up the street to the Casino, not so gay as it used to be, but infinitely happier. There, after a simple meal is served, the mayor, silk-hatted and in full evening dress, whether it is early morning or tea-time, makes a formal little speech of welcome. He tells the refugees, always with the same earnestness, that they are truly soldiers of France, and that their moral resistance to the invader has been a victory for the Patrie.

Then they sing. They sing the "Marseillaise." Some weep. Some pray. But they sing. And if you have heard them sing you do not forget it.



*A vestiaire under the Red Cross furnishes clothes for the whole family if necessary*



—three hundred thousand recording the repatriated who have already passed thru Evian, eight hundred thousand carrying the names of refugees still looked for.

Their relatives write for news of them, and thru the card index these letters of inquiry and the addresses they carry—each a promise of shelter or aid—are instantly accessible when the refugees do come back.

So there they go, these six or seven hundred newcomers in their own country, some of them to find friendly messages, and some of them to find nothing.

And after that they go to the baths, the disinfectors, and the disinsectors. From the baths they pass on to be examined, for they have not been too kindly treated, and many of them bring infection that would still further permanently wreck the health of France if they were sent at once into the interior of the country.

To isolation hospitals go those with contagious diseases, to sanatoria the tuberculous, to rest-homes the infirm, to convalescent homes those merely unwell, to special children's hospitals the youngsters who are sick.

The American Red Cross charges itself particularly with the examination and care of the children. It has already examined twelve thousand of them at its dispensary in the Casino.



Good news! "They are living—both of them"



Americans, "à la stature formidable," who serve under the American Ambulance, meet each train of repatriés at Evian

In the first two weeks it detected and segregated ten cases of diphtheria, forty of measles, fifteen of chicken-pox and seven of scarlet fever.

Before the Red Cross began its work two youngsters with diphtheria slipped thru Evian; one hundred and twenty cases and seven deaths in Lyons were traced to those two!

The Red Cross has a group of hospitals for the children. For the great mass of the repatriates there is a lonely future. Less than half have relatives to go to; the others must be quartered on France.

By a system of exchange of information, the records of refugee families who come to Evian are passed on to the American Red Cross delegates scattered thruout the refugee zone, and so there will be for many of them at least wise and sympathetic care and assistance.

From thirty to forty thousand of these refugees are temporarily dependent on the Red Cross for help and sustenance.

The greater task belongs to France, the slow, hard task of reconstruction. France does what it can; but France cannot give them back their homes, or those who made the homes. Evian is a joyful place—but there can be very little joy for this generation in France.



These photographs are published thru the courtesy of "L'Illustration," Paris

They sing the "Marseillaise." Some weep. Some pray. But then sing. And if you have heard them you do not forget it





# THE REPUBLIC OF COMMON SENSE

Ninth message from the National Security League, Committee on Patriotism Through Education, of which The Independent is the official publication

**W**E say, "my home," "my town," "my country," but we never say "my world." Social organization has not extended beyond the nation; the term humanity represents a fine idealism but not a specific loyalty.

There have been mighty attempts to push forward to a super-nationalism, but so far all of these have been imperialistic. Yet there has not been wanting in them a certain ideal quality. Under the ambitious aggression of Alexander was the hope of imparting the Greek culture to the European world. Rome was no mere vulgar conqueror but believed that the *pax romana* would give to mankind a universal justice which it had never known. Napoleon, imperial egotist that he was, had a great vision of a new Europe rising from the old feudalism and in the Code Napoléon endeavored to achieve some unity of civilization. Even the frightful military aggression which menaces the world today is not without its idealistic quality, for the German genuinely believes that the world needs his organizing power.

All the imperialistic endeavors to unify men were wrecked upon the rock of a passionate affirmation of nationalism. And the last will be wrecked there likewise. If it could be possible that we shall fall under the German might then our children would fight to be free; and if they should fail then their children would take up the struggle. The submission of the world to the conqueror will never succeed.

Yet stark nationalism is not satisfactory. Indeed the world had inevitably built up an internationalism of a certain kind. There were not wanting those who believed in that internationalism as really effective even to the ending of war. One element in this was the internationalism of diplomacy. Ambassadors interpreted the nations to one another, harmonized differences, concluded agreements. Formal treaties bound the nations to mutual action. Specific conventions produced the Red Cross pledges and sought to safeguard the interests of neutrals and non-belligerents in war time. Indeed most international agreements were for war time, a kind of Marquis of Queensberry

BY THEODORE GERALD SOARES

PROFESSOR OF PRACTICAL THEOLOGY  
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

rules, yet such a great internationalism as the postal and telegraph service must not be overlooked.

There was the internationalism of trade. A marvelous, intricate fabric of world credit had been organized. One could buy in New York a draft payable in the remotest parts of the globe. One could order goods from the far interior of Africa or of China. Business agents were sent to any spot on earth where trade could be carried on. It was thought that the world commerce was so complex that no nation would dare to disturb it by a war.

There was the internationalism of science. We used the world phrase, "The Republic of Letters." Did any one write a good book, did any one discover a new truth, did any one bring forth an invention?—these were the common property of all mankind. We said that the world of thinking men had become unified.

There was the internationalism of labor. The extremer labor sentiment insisted that the worker in any land was a brother and the capitalist in any land was an enemy. Socialists declared that at the first hint of war the workers in every country would organize a general strike and make war impossible. The very word *L'Internationale* was a proclamation that patriotism was outgrown; indeed the I. W. W. in America consistently refuses to vote, repudiating country in the interests of mankind.

**S**O had grown up that large body of practise and sentiment that may well be called the old internationalism. All this came down with a crash in the summer of 1914. The Kaiser spoke the simple truth when he told our Ambassador that international law was no longer operative. The pirate is on the sea or beneath it; the Red Cross has ceased to be a pledge and has become a target; treaties are scraps of paper.

The internationalism of science disappeared when the German Government showed that it could mobilize its scholars as easily as its soldiers. A quick telegram of command brought the

signatures of the Ninety-three intellectuals to that document which will be an eternal disgrace to German scholarship.

Trade shuddered and shook itself, then adjusted itself to the new order of things and found it nearly possible to do "business as usual." Socialism for one brief hour uttered its brave protest in Berlin against the iniquity of the Austrian note, then felt the iron grip upon its throat and fell silent.

The old internationalism is dead. We look to the future and wonder what shall protect us from the terrible dangers that the mere national organization of society involves. We are led to reexamine the value of the nation. Is it so supremely good that we may pay this awful price for it? Surely it is very good.

**T**HE nation is a great area of peace. It is marvelous to think of the vast stretch of country over which we Americans may travel, finding everywhere our common tongue, our common laws, our own ways of thinking and of doing things, in a word, our own folk. It is no small thing that the world has got so far along that a hundred millions of people may dwell together unarmed, peacefully pursuing their own ways, settling any differences in the courts of law. It means so much that we rejoice in patriotism and look with just suspicion on any man who undervalues it.

But it is well to remember that, as the world is organized, patriotism is the privilege of the few. It is denied to the many or granted to them only upon sufferance. Patriotism is today a crime punishable by fine, imprisonment or death in Belgium, in Alsace-Lorraine, in Poland, in Bohemia, in Croatia, in Armenia, in Syria. If patriotism is permitted in the Scandinavian lands, in Holland, in Switzerland, in the Baltic provinces, it is because the high command at Berlin is not yet ready to order otherwise.

Patriotism is the privilege of the Great State. The Germans are at least consistent in their theory of government. They do not speak of the nation but of the state. They expect to include in the Greater Germanic state many subject nations to whom patriotism



shall be denied. When they declare that the small state has no right of existence they are true to the present world order. Mere unlimited nationalism offers no guarantee of continued nationalism. We have a situation which makes nationalism impossible except to the few nations strong enough to secure it, and to the weaker nations only pending the time when they may be included in some imperial scheme.

We need a new internationalism in order to save nationalism itself. Fortunately, there are already indications of the direction in which that supernational organization will be found. See it in that wide area of peace, the Britannic League of Free Nations, as the British Empire is more rightly called. Canada is a nation, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa are nations. They choose to yield their separate power of making war and to belong to the great league. The United States and Canada have a league of peace symbolized in that marvelous five thousand miles of unprotected frontier where nation keeps faith with nation and has kept it for one hundred years. There is something of hope in the coming league of American republics. There are wonderful possibilities in the grand alliance of the free democracies now united in the fraternity of war. We may hope forever to be joined in the great fraternity of peace.

The deliberate judgment of mankind outside the Germanic peoples, and we may well believe it will be reinforced by millions among them, is that war—stupid, wicked, barbarous war—must cease. There must be a world order which will make war as impossible among the nations as it is now among the states of the American Republic. The world court and the world police must be established.

It used to be the theologians who traduced human nature; it is now the editorial writers. Human nature will not be changed, of that we may be very sure. Original human nature probably has not been changed in these last five thousand years. We are not born with any more civilization than was David, who massacred his prisoners, but at least some people do not massacre prisoners today. Human sentiment has changed. The situations in which human nature operates have changed. The old human nature has learned some decencies and it can learn some more.

The new internationalism will not be the millennium. There will be quite enough wickedness in the next chapter of human evolution to satisfy the most exacting requirements of a sceptic of human nature. But a great common sense will triumph. Nationalism with all its values will be preserved and it will have the wisdom to secure a certain well defined super-nationalism, which may preserve the nations in their peaceful life and strike a deadly blow at any criminal among the peoples who would disturb that peace.

## WHAT OF CONGRESS ?

(Continued from page 164)

not in Congress but in the President. Congress is at one end of the Avenue, the President at the other. The President goes to Congress, but Congress does not go to the President. The separation has worked all to the advantage of the prestige of the latter, not the former.

It may be that this system is not as bad as sometimes painted. But to understand it means to have a background which will help to understand some of the manifestations of friction between one part of the United States Government and another at a time when such are occasionally dangerous.

WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD



Fiber Silk  
Sweater with  
sash and large  
sailor-collared  
\$10.50

## Sweaters and Hosiery for Women and Misses at McCutcheon's

A most attractive assortment of Sweaters, Sweater-Coats, and Slip-ons in all the popular colors suitable for Spring and Summer Wear.

**Fiber Silk Sweater** (as illustrated) with sash and large sailor-collared (block weave); colors: Watermelon Pink, Copen, Purple, Lavender, Khaki, White, Turquoise, Black, and in Black and White trimmed in Black, \$10.50.

**Sleeveless Shetland Wool Slip-on Sweater**, \$3.75.

**Pure Silk Sweater**, Fancy-Stripe design, plaited back, large sailor-collared and sash, \$25.00.

**Shetland Wool Slip-on Sweater**, Angora-trimmed, in pretty color-combinations, \$7.50.

**Pure Silk Sweater**, fancy weave. Has shawl-collared, sash, and plaited back, \$42.50.

**Scotch Brush Wool Sweater**. Has convertible shawl-collared; can be worn high or low neck, \$11.95.

**Pure Silk Slip-on Sweater**, sleeveless, in the various Scotch Clan Plaids, \$32.50.

## Hosiery

**Scotch Plaid Hose**, in the various Scotch Clans popular on the golf links, \$3.95 per pair.

**Open-Clock Silk Hose**; colors: Pink, Flesh, Silver, Gold, and Bronze, \$2.50 per pair.

**Black Silk Hose**, Lace instep, reenforced Silk top, \$1.65 per pair.

Orders by mail given special attention

**James McCutcheon & Co.**

Fifth Ave. and 34th St., New York



See Trade-Mark



## EIGHT STORIES OF GOOD CHEER

With Introductions by Frederick Houk Law

## COLONEL CARTER WELCOMES A FRIEND

"Salt yo' food, suh, with humor, . . . Season it with wit, and sprinkle it all over with the charm of good fellowship, but never poison it with the cares of yo' life."

BY F. HOPKINSON SMITH

SUCH was the philosophy of Colonel Carter of Cartersville, a Southern gentleman who had lived in the Confederacy, and whose love for the South—and for Virginia in particular—was deep and lasting. As the years had gone on—for we suppose it to be 1891, when the Colonel is about fifty years of age—he had seen poverty close in more and more. His dear old Carter Hall had barely escaped from foreclosure, and the old house and much of the land, had been kept in the family only by the generosity of his aunt, Miss Nancy Carter.

But the Colonel never despairs. Cheerful, hearty, certain as Mr. Micawber that "something will turn up," he has come North, filled with the visionary project of building a fifty mile railroad from the little village of Cartersville to the sea—all of it thru thinly populated districts, and over practically worthless land—a railroad for which there is

THE dinner was at the colonel's—an old-fashioned, partly furnished, two-story house nearly a century old which crouches down behind a larger and more modern dwelling fronting on Bedford Place within a stone's throw of the tall clock tower of Jefferson Market.

The street entrance to this curious abode is marked by a swinging wooden gate opening into a narrow tunnel which dodges under the front house. It is an uncanny sort of passageway, mouldy and wet from a long-neglected leak overhead, and is lighted at night by a rusty lantern with dingy glass sides.

On sunny days this gruesome tunnel frames from the street a delightful picture of a bit of the yard beyond, with the quaint colonial door and its three steps let down in a welcoming way.

Its retired location and shabby entrance brought it quite within the colonel's income, and as the rent was not payable in advance, and the landlord patient, he had surrounded himself not only with all the comforts but with many of the luxuries of a more pretentious home. In this he was assisted by his negro servant Chad,—an abbreviation of Nebuchadnezzar,—who was chambermaid, cook, butler, body-servant, and boots, and who by his marvelous tales of the magnificence of "de old fambly place in Caartersville" had established a credit among the shopkeepers on the avenue which would have been denied a much more solvent customer.

To this hospitable retreat I wended my way in obedience to one of the colonel's characteristic notes:—

No. 51 BEDFORD PLACE.

Friday.

Everything is booming—Fitz says the scheme will take like the measles—dinner tomorrow at six—don't be late.

CARTER.

The colonel had written several similar notes that week,—I lived but a few streets away,—all on the spur of the moment, and all expressive of his varying moods and wants; the former suggested by his unbounded enthusiasm over his new railroad

scheme, and the latter by such requests as these: "Will you lend me half a dozen napkins—mine are all in the wash, and I want enough to carry me over Sunday. Chad will bring, with your permission, the extra pair of andirons you spoke of." Or, "Kindly hand Chad the two magazines and a corkscrew."

Of course Chad always tucked them under his arm, and carried them away, for nobody ever refused the colonel anything—nobody who loved him. As for himself, he would have been equally generous in return, and have emptied his house, and even his pocketbook, in my behalf, had that latter receptacle been capable of further effort. Should this have been temporarily overstrained,—and it generally was,—he would have promptly borrowed the amount of the nearest friend, and then have rubbed his hands and glowed all day with delight at being able to relieve my necessity.

"I am a Virginian, suh. Command me," was his way of putting it.

So to-night I pushed open the swinging door, felt my way along the dark passage, and crossed the small yard choked with snow at the precise minute when the two hands of the great clock in the tall tower pointed to six.

The door was opened by Chad.

"Walk right in suh; de colonel's in de dinin'-room."

Chad was wrong. The colonel was at that moment finishing his toilet upstairs, in what he was pleased to call his "dressing-room," his cheery voice announcing that fact over the balusters as soon as he heard my own, coupled with the additional information that he would be down in five minutes.

What a cosy charming interior, this dining-room of the colonel's! It had once been two rooms, and two very small ones at that, divided by folding doors. From out the rear one there had opened a smaller room answering to the space occupied by the narrow hall and staircase in front. All the interior partitions and doors dividing these three rooms had been knocked away at some time in its history, leaving an L in-

no possible excuse except the Colonel's local and personal pride.

The novel, "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," by F. Hopkinson Smith, 1838, one of our most delightful novelists and short story writers, tells how two of the Colonel's devoted friends, believing his plans nothing but dreams, aid him because they love him. Finally, the discovery of coal on the Cartersville estate justifies the old Southerner's project and restores him to affluence. The charming old Colonel, who owes everything to his aunt and to his devoted friends, rises at a dinner in their honor, and says, "Fill yo' glasses, gentlemen, and drink to the health of that greatest of all blessings—a true Southern lady!"

The selection that follows tells of the Colonel's reception of his two friends soon after his arrival in the North. The warm hospitality, happy spirit, and the charm that comes directly from the heart, make the Colonel as lovable in our eyes as in the eyes of those who had the pleasure of sitting with him—for such qualities create happiness, and win love.

terior having two windows in front and three in the rear.

Some one of its former occupants, more luxurious than the others, had paneled the walls of this now irregular-shaped apartment with a dark wood running half way to the low ceiling, badly smoked and blackened by time, and had built two fireplaces—an open wood fire which laughed at me from behind my own andirons, and an old-fashioned English grate set into the chimney with wide hobs—convenient and necessary for the various brews and mixtures for which the colonel was famous.

Midway, equally warmed by both fires, stood the table, its centre freshened by a great dish of celery white and crisp, with covers for three on a snow-white cloth resplendent in old India blue, while at each end shone a pair of silver coasters,—heirlooms from Carter Hall,—one holding a cut-glass decanter of Madeira, the other awaiting its customary bottle of claret.

On the hearth before the wood fire rested a pile of plates, also India blue, and on the mantel over the grate stood a row of bottles adapting themselves, like all good foreigners, to the rigors of our climate. Add a pair of silver candelabra with candles,—the colonel despised gas,—dark red curtains drawn close, three or four easy chairs, a few etchings and sketches loaned from my studio, together with a modest sideboard at the end of the L, and you have the salient features of a room so inviting and restful that you wanted life made up of one long dinner, continually served within its hospitable walls.

But I hear the colonel calling down the back stairs:—

"Not a minute over eighteen, Chad. You ruined those ducks last Sunday."

The next moment he had me by both hands.

"My dear Major, I am pa'alized to think I kep' you waitin'. Just up from my office. Been workin' like a slave, suh. Only five minutes to dress befo' dinner. Have a drop of sherry and a dash of bitters, or shall we wait for Fitzpatrick? No? All right! He should have been [Continued on page 175]



## THE OBVIOUS ANSWER

(Continued from page 163)

America's direct reply to the submarine menace has been an effective reply. When the critic of our shipbuilding progress points out that we are not building merchant ships fast enough to overcome our losses, he overlooks the fact that we are evidently building navy vessels fast enough to overcome the cause of our losses. Of the two ways of nullifying the submarine campaign, we have put the strength of our effort into the quicker, the less costly, the more practical way. It is necessary to build merchant vessels, and they are being built; but it is necessary also to build a fleet to protect merchant vessels, and it was wiser to devote our first efforts to that end, even if it limited our power to turn out a merchant marine fast enough to recoup our first losses. As time goes on, it becomes more and more apparent that we have done right in devoting a considerable part of our shipbuilding facilities to strengthening our "first line of defense."

In the same way, critics of our war progress are advocating the melted-butter program in our fight against food-shortages. It is argued that instead of adopting measures of food control and food conservation and price-fixing, we should have devoted all our efforts to encouraging an increase of food production, allowing the greater prices to stimulate greater crops.

As a matter of fact, it is not the case that the American farmer has been discouraged in the planting of winter wheat. He has seeded, this year, 42,000,000 acres of winter wheat. That is 2,000,000 acres more than the year before, 150,000 acres more than ever before, and 7,000,000 acres more than his average acreage before the war. The increase over the pre-war prices has been 131 per cent in the case of wheat and 109 per cent in the case of corn. Difficulties in transportation have altered the relation of these prices in some localities—especially in the East—but for the farmer the price of wheat has been higher than the price of corn.

There has been no attempt "to regulate the prices of farm products." There has been no attempt to regulate the price of any farm product but wheat. In some instances the Food Administration has intervened at the request of the producers, to obtain a settlement in a local dispute about the price of milk. In the case of pork products the Food Administration, on the recommendation of the producers, undertook to use the purchases of the Allied governments for the purpose of maintaining a minimum price for live hogs in Chicago.

If we had not controlled the distribution and the price of wheat, the shortage in Europe would have made our white bread a delicacy of food to be had only in Fifth Avenue mansions. We would have had bread riots, industrial disorders and a possible breakdown of our whole war program. The price fixed on wheat has been high enough to encourage the patriotic desire of the farmer to raise crops large enough to help feed the world. That price has been low enough to keep down the cost of bread for the poorer classes. By a system of licenses, the middleman has been prevented from profiteering in food, and hoarding has been discouraged. The American people have loyally cooperated in all necessary measures of food conservation. We have taken a middle course between autocratic price-control and the disastrous chaos of unlimited war-time competition in the necessities of life. As in the case of the submarine, we have attacked the problem offensively as well as defensively, and fought the dog with the proper club as well as with the unctuous butter.

# DID YOU BORROW THIS COPY?

Or Did You Buy It on the News Stand? Haven't You Become a Regular Subscriber Yet?

The Independent's Story of the Great War is of new interest to the men and women of America, who must sharpen their vision, co-ordinate the daily news and think clearly on the new problems of the hour.

So you would enjoy The Independent much more if you received it every week direct as soon as published—for The Independent is a "journal of the hour" and you should read it while the events are red-hot. The Independent is called the "most satisfactory war journal in America."

You should keep all the copies in your home for ready reference, for The Independent is contemporary history.

Use the war coupon below and be convinced that a paid-in-advance subscription is best.

## The Independent

WITH A. C. L. INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY

"The Most Satisfactory War Journal in America"

USE THIS WAR COUPON  
TWO DOLLAR VALUE FOR ONE DOLLAR  
THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th St., New York  
I am enclosing a dollar bill (omit at your risk) for a  
two-dollar subscription at only one dollar  
per copy—plus one-half the regular price.  
Name .....  
L. J. Dicks .....  
1.4-27-18.



# SPEAKING OF INSURANCE

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE SERVICE

## FRATERNAL CHILD INSURANCE

THE legislature of New York has passed, and the Governor has approved, a bill, under the provisions of which fraternal insurance orders may write insurance on children.

This proposition has been under discussion by the fraternal orders and insurance commissioners for three or four years. A bill similar to the one which has now become a law was passed by the New York legislature in 1915, but it was opposed by the Superintendent of Insurance and was vetoed by the Governor, principally because it did not provide—as does the present measure—that a fraternal order must properly safeguard the interests of the new class it purposed admitting to membership.

Under the law just enacted a fraternal order which does not now maintain one class of its adult membership at adequate rates, to which the juvenile members may be transferred upon attaining the age of eighteen, may not insure children.

This provision will be understood more easily in the light of the following explanation:

All of the fraternal insurance orders now operating started granting insurance on what we will call the natural premium plan; that is, each member paid an assessment as many times in a year as it was necessary to make up the amount of the death claims incurred. It was a hat-passing arrangement. Wiser in their conceit than the mathematicians who were guiding the operations of the regular insurance companies, the advocates of assessment insurance held that reserves accumulated in advance, in addition to current mortality costs with which to meet the heavier loss ratios arising from the advancing age of the membership, were not only unnecessary but were resorted to by the companies merely for the purpose of keeping up expensive quarters and paying exorbitant salaries to officers.

Hard experience finally convinced them that the companies were right. They were confronted with a rate of mortality which could not be met under their system. They were virtually insolvent and the only thing which saved them from actual bankruptcy was the unlimited power of levying assessments which they possess. They were compelled to exercise it in many instances and to the members affected it looked like a "game of freeze-out" which their supreme councils were operating against them.

In the course of time the necessity of putting rates on something like a scientific basis found acceptance among the men managing some of the societies, and they appealed to their memberships to help them save the others.

A certain proportion were willing to do this and a new division was created in which plans and rates were recast more nearly in accordance with the requirements of solvent life insurance contracts. Some few of the societies have succeeded in transforming the whole membership to this basis, but many of them are yet operating on the old pass-the-hat principle. These would not be able to avail themselves of the privileges accorded by

the new addition to the New York insurance law.

The fraternal orders now maintaining one section of their membership on some sort of satisfactory reserve basis—even tho the remainder of the membership continued on the old assessment plan—are in a position to grant insurance to children as provided by the new law, for they are equipt with a division to which the child upon reaching eighteen may be transferred.

The reader will understand that in all these orders the assessment (or monthly instalment) plan of paying premiums has been continued, the difference being that the amount now paid each time is not solely for the purpose of meeting current mortality. That instalment now includes a sum each time which is saved—accumulated—and invested at not less than four per cent. It is the reserve.

The juvenile insurance will follow the same course. Orders undertaking it qualify under the law when they are able to put into force at one time not less than five hundred certificates on which one assessment has been paid. If, and when, the number of such certificates falls below five hun-

dred, the business must be discontinued. Funds accumulated under the juvenile class must be segregated from all other funds and a separate financial statement of them rendered to the Insurance Department at the end of each year.

The new law provides that the beneficiary under the child's certificate has no vested right in the new certificate, issued in exchange at age eighteen, in the adult class. A mother may procure insurance on her child, naming herself as beneficiary; but when the child reaches the age of eighteen he or she may name the beneficiary.

What effect will this innovation have on the business of the three or four life insurance companies which at the present time write all the industrial business, the greater proportion of which is on children from one year to eighteen years of age? It is difficult to say. If we are to judge the result by the attitude of the companies toward the bill while it was pending, we would put it down as negligible, for none of them evinced any noticeable interest.

Some years ago there was periodically public agitation against the system of child insurance on the ground that it promoted infant murder. Will the same cry arise against the extension of the system as permitted by the new law?

## ALIEN ENEMY COMPANIES

ON April 8 there was simultaneously introduced in the Senate and House of the New York legislature a bill which attracted more than usual attention in some quarters.

It became an object of curiosity and interrogation for three reasons: the time at which it came into the legislature, five days before final adjournment; the request that it be urged for passage by the Governor and the Superintendent of Insurance, and the real object underlying its proposal.

The bill purports to have emanated from the office of the Alien Property Custodian and, in brief, proposes that the assets of the United States branches of enemy and ally of enemy fire insurance companies be used in the organization of domestic companies.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury several months ago, acting under a law recently passed by the Congress, these companies were refused licences to continue business and were ordered to liquidate.

The morning after the day on which the bills were introduced at Albany, President Hurd, of the American Defense Society, protested to Governor Whitman against rushing the measure thru the legislature. He said in his telegram:

Secretary McAdoo's refusal of licenses to enemy companies required their liquidation under the law. This proposed Act is an attempt to continue German companies under the cover of American companies. The bill would operate to continue the interest of German companies in the American insurance field. No bill of such vast importance should be rushed thru in the closing days of the legislature without a public hearing. The American Defense Society earnestly requests such a hearing.

A small diminution in fire insuring facilities naturally resulted from the suspension of the enemy companies; but the general effect on American business may safely be set down as negligible for, by comparison,

the assets thus withdrawn were insignificant. Their restoration in the shape of American companies would be of small consequence.

Fire underwriters, as such, are little concerned over the matter; but some of them, as loyal citizens of the United States and uncompromising enemies of Germany and her allies, are suspicious of the result which such an arrangement might work in preserving enemy interests during the war. No explanation accompanies the proposal save that it will utilize the capital now inactive in the interest of American trade and commerce.

But, it is pointed out, if there is a concealed purpose here to keep the plants intact and in good working order only to restore them in as good and probably better shape to their alien owners and managers after the war, why suspend them at all? "Why not let everything take the course mapped out, ending in absolute liquidation?" is the question asked. There is good common sense in the inquiry.

In considering this proposition it is impossible for me to forget that the person in charge of insurance matters under the Alien Property Custodian was for years, and up to the time the order of the Secretary of the Treasury was issued, the United States manager of a fire reinsurance company domiciled in one of the ally of enemy countries, and it is difficult for me to conclude that he has had no part in shaping this bill.

The legislature had adjourned two days when this was written, and I am as yet unadvised as to the action, if any, it took; but if the bill died with the session, I am not certain even that disposes of the matter and, therefore, feel that nothing has been lost in laying it before our readers now.



## COLONEL CARTER WELCOMES A FRIEND

(Continued from page 172)

here befo' this. You don't know Fitz? Most extraord'nary man; a great mind. suh; literature, science, politics, finance, everything at his fingers' ends. He has been of the greatest service to me since I have been in New York in this railroad enterprise, which I am happy to say is now reachin' a culmination. You shall hear all about it after dinner. Put yo' body in that chair and yo' feet on the fender—my fire and yo' fender! No, Fitz's fender and yo' andirons! Charmin' combination!"

It is always one of my delights to watch the colonel as he busies himself about the room, warming a big chair for his guests, punching the fire, brushing the sparks from the pile of plates, and testing the temperature of the claret lovingly with the palms of his hands.

He is perhaps fifty years of age, tall and slightly built. His iron gray hair is brushed straight back from his forehead, overlapping his collar behind. His eyes are deep-set and twinkling; nose prominent; cheeks slightly sunken; brow wide and high; and chin and jaw strong and marked. His moustache droops over a firm, well-cut mouth and unites at its ends with a gray goatee which rests on his shirt front.

Like most Southerners living away from great cities his voice is soft and low, and tempered with a cadence that is delicious.

He wears a black broadcloth coat,—a double-breasted garment,—with similar colored waistcoat and trousers, a turndown collar, a shirt of many plaits which is under-starched and over-wrinkled but always clean, large cuffs very much frayed, a narrow black or white tie, and low shoes with white cotton stockings.

This black broadcloth coat, by the way, is quite the most interesting feature of the colonel's costume. So many changes are constantly made in its general make-up that you never quite believe it is the same ill-buttoned, shiny garment until you become familiar with its possibilities.

When the colonel has a funeral or other serious matter on his mind, this coat is buttoned close up under his chin showing only the upper edge of his white collar, his gaunt throat and the stray end of a black cravat. When he is invited to dinner he buttons it lower down, revealing as well a bit of his plaited shirt, and when it is a wedding this old stand-by is thrown wide open discovering a stiff, starched, white waistcoat with ivory buttons and snowy neck-cloth.

These several make-ups used once to surprise me, and I often found myself insisting that the looseness and grace with which this garment flapped about the colonel's thin legs was only possible in a brand-new coat having all the spring and lightness of youth in its seams. I was always mistaken. I had only to look at the mismated buttons and the raveled edge of the lining fringing the tails. It was the same coat.

The colonel wore to-night the lower-buttoned style with the white tie. It was indeed the adjustment of this necessary article which had consumed the five minutes passed in his dressing-room, slightly lengthened by the time necessary to trim his cuffs—a little nicety which he rarely overlooked and which it mortified him to forget.

What a frank, generous, tender-hearted fellow he is: happy as a boy; hospitable to the verge of beggary; enthusiastic as he is visionary; simple as he is genuine. A Virginian of good birth, fair education, and limited knowledge of the world and of men.



# RED GUM

You can hardly look through a high class magazine of general circulation today without finding from one to half a dozen attractive advertising pages designed to interest the building owner or home builder in the advantages—practical as well as artistic—of some particular species of wood.

The more you study the subject of wood values, the more fascinating the subject becomes, and this is as it should be, for you live intimately with your doors, trim and panelling, and if these are chosen with taste and discrimination they are a constant joy.

The first wood which was advertised to the general public was

## RED GUM

and the public has responded most understandingly.

There are scores of America's finest hotels and literally hundreds of office buildings, apartment houses and charming private residences in which the doors, trim and panelling are made of

## RED GUM

("AMERICA'S FINEST CABINET WOOD.")

When you are looking into the subject of wood, as you must, sooner or later, write to the

**GUM LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION**  
1328 Bank of Commerce Building MEMPHIS, TENN.

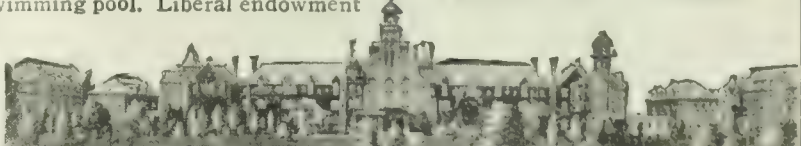
and ask them to send you interesting RED GUM booklets and graphic RED GUM samples. There is no charge for them (even though they are worth quite a lot of money).

### RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE

Offers courses for A. B. and A. M. Four laboratories, library, observatory, gymnasium, swimming pool. Liberal endowment makes possible very moderate charges. Officers and instructors, 60. Students from 35 states and countries. Address

WILLIAM A. WEBB, Pres., Box 46

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA



### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Prepares for library work in all parts of the United States. Entrance examinations June 8. For Circular address E. J. Reece, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York.

### SKIDMORE SCHOOL OF ARTS

SUMMER SESSION

JULY 1ST TO AUGUST 9TH

Home Economics, Physical Education (preparing teachers to meet the New York State requirements), Secretarial Studies, Fine Arts, Music, Languages and General Studies.

For catalogue of regular or summer sessions Address the Registrar

SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK

### DEAN ACADEMY

FRANKLIN, MASS. 52nd YEAR

Young men and young women find here a home-like atmosphere, thorough and efficient training in every department of a broad culture, a loyal and helpful school spirit. Liberal endowment permits liberal terms, \$125-\$400 per year. Special course in Domestic Science.

For catalogue and information address

ARTHUR W. PEIRCE, Litt.D., Principal

### The University of Chicago

HOME STUDY

in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence.

For detailed information address

26th Year U. of C. (Div. M) Chicago, Ill.



Sleep in "The NIGHTwear of a Nation!"

**Faultless** since 1881

Pajamas & Night Shirts





## Are You Stagnant?



Are you losing ground; are you drooping back, not forcing ahead? You know that energy is essential to efficiency. This is a business age, a forceful, live, vigorous age and every phase of human effort is measured along these lines. You cannot achieve success unless you have personal power. Cultivate this power—Gain strength and with it will come health. These two are inseparable; develop one and you gain the other. With health and strength, you are better able to gain success.

### Why Don't You Better Yourself?

If you will place yourself in my hands, every organ in your body will be brought into normal function. My system and method will vitalize you. It has done so for thousands, and again I say—it will do so for you. I can bring your forces of Nature into play. No matter what your present condition, my method is restorative—rejuvenating. You will be vitalized; the glands of your body that store secretions necessary to robust health will be invigorated; your mental activity will be increased; your energy augmented; you will be a live factor in whatever sphere you may be.

### Be Physically Fit and Mentally Able

Put more vim, more vigor, more energy in your work; be full of nerve force and physical strength and mental power; be resistant and be resourceful. I can make you tingle with vigorous life and put you on a plane that you never dreamed you could be upon, and do it easily, simply and naturally.

**STRONGFORT** Send for a free copy of my book, "Promotion and Conservation of Health, Strength and Mental Energy," and include 6c in stamps to cover mailing expenses.

### Lionel Strongfort

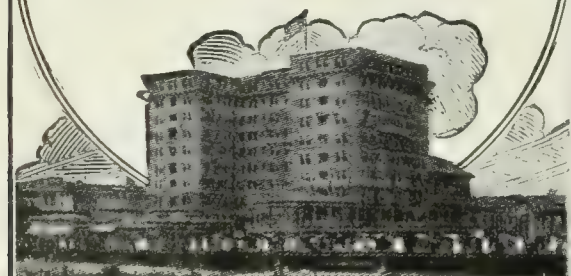
Physical and Health Specialist  
506 Park Bldg. Newark, N. J.

## CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.

The South Jersey Coast is delightful at this season. Chalfonte appeals to cultivated, interesting people seeking rest and recreation. Modern, 10-story, fireproof. Right on the beach and boardwalk. All sports and pastimes. Golf club privileges. American Plan Always Open

THE LEEDS COMPANY



It is best to make reservation ahead for Chalfonte. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

## GREYLOCK HOTEL

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

The Village Beautiful of the Berkshires

Opens May 25th

Send for Booklet Henry N. Teague, Lessee

## BRIEFS FOR DEBATE

The Single Six-Year Term for President.  
The California Anti-Alien Land Law.  
State Constabularies.  
Independence of the Philippines.  
The City Manager Plan.  
Public Defender.  
The Gary School Plan.  
The Death Penalty.  
Price Maintenance.  
Minimum Wage Legislation.  
Mothers' Pensions.  
Convict Labor in the United States.  
The Problem of the Trusts.  
The Monroe Doctrine.

Both Sides of all these fourteen debates will be furnished for only 25 cents. Address

THE INDEPENDENT

119 West 40th Street - New York

proud of his ancestry, proud of his State, and proud of himself; believing in states' rights, slavery, and the Confederacy; and away down in the bottom of his soul still clinging to the belief that the poor white trash of the earth includes about everybody outside of Fairfax County. When he hands you his card it bears this unabridged inscription:—

Colonel George Fairfax Carter,  
of Carter Hall,

Cartersville, Virginia.

He omits "United States of America," simply because it would add nothing to his identity or his dignity.

"There's Fitz," said the colonel as a sharp double knock sounded at the outer gate; and the next instant a stout, thick-set, round-faced man of forty, with merry, bead-like eyes protected by big-bowed spectacles, pushed open the door, and peered in good-humored. The colonel sprang forward and seized him by both shoulders.

"What the devil do you mean, Fitz, by comin' ten minutes late? Don't you know, suh, that the burnin' of a canvasback is a crime?"

"Stuck in the snow? Well, I'll forgive you this once, but Chad won't. Give me yo' coat—bless me! it is as wet as a setter dog. Now put yo' belated carcass into this chair which I have been warmin' for you, right next to my dearest old friend, the Major. Major, Fitz!—Fitz, the Major! Take hold of each other. Does my heart good to get you both together. Have you brought a copy of the prospectus of our railroad? You know I want the Major in with us on the groun' flo'. But after dinner—not a word befo'."

This railroad was the colonel's only hope for the impoverished acres of Carter Hall, but lately saved from foreclosure by the generosity of his aunt, Miss Nancy Carter, who had redeemed it with almost all her savings, the house and half of the outlying lands being, thereupon, deeded to her. The other half reverted to the colonel.

I explained to Fitz immediately after his hearty greeting that I was a humble landscape painter, and not a major at all, having not the remotest connection with any military organization whatever; but that the colonel always insisted upon surrounding himself with a staff, and that my promotion was in conformity with this habit.

The colonel laughed, seized the poker, and rapped three times on the floor. A voice from the kitchen rumbled up:—

"Comin', sah!"

It was Chad "dishin' the dinner" below, his explanations increasing in distinctness as he pushed the rear door open with his foot,—both hands being occupied with the soup tureen which he bore aloft and placed at the head of the table. In a moment more he retired to the outer hall and reappeared brilliant in white jacket and apron. Then he ranged himself behind the colonel's chair and with great dignity announced that dinner was served.

"Come, Major! Fitz, sit where you can warm yo' back—you are not thawed out yet. One minute, gentlemen,—an old custom of my ancestors which I never omit."

The blessing was asked with becoming reverence; there was a slight pause, and then the colonel lifted the cover of the tureen and sent a savory cloud of incense to the ceiling.

The soup was a cream of something with baby crabs. There was also a fish,—boiled, with slices of hard boiled eggs fringing the dish, oiled by a hedge of parsley and supplemented by a pyramid of potatoes with their jackets ragged as tramps. Then a ham, brown and crisp, and bristling all over with cloves.

Then the ducks!

It was beautiful to see the colonel's face when Chad, with a bow like a folding jack-knife, held this dish before him.

"Lay 'em here, Chad—right under my nose. Now hand me that pile of plates sizzlin' hot, and give that caarvin' knife a turn or two across the hearth. Major, dip a bit of celery in the salt and follow it with a mou'ful of claret. It will prepare yo' palate for the kind of food we raise gentlemen on down my way. See that red blood, suh, followin' the knife!"

"Suit you, marsa?" Chad never forgot his slave days.

"To a turn, Chad,—I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for you," replied the colonel, relapsing as unconsciously into an old habit. It was not to be wondered at that the colonel loved a good dinner. To dine well was with him an inherited instinct; one of the necessary preliminaries to all the important duties in life. To share with you his last crust was a part of his religion; to eat alone, a crime.

"There, Major," said the colonel as Chad laid the smoking plate before me, "is the breast of a bird that fo' days ago was divin' for wild celery within fo'ty miles of Caarter Hall. My dear old aunt Nancy sends me a pair every week, bless her sweet soul! Fill yo' glasses and let us drink to her health and happiness." Here the colonel rose from his chair: "Gentlemen, the best thing on this earth—a true Southern lady!"

"Now, Chad, the red pepper."

"No jelly, Colonel?" said Fitz, with an eye on the sideboard.

"Jelly? No, suh; not a suspicion of it. A pinch of salt, a dust of cayenne, then shut yo' eyes and mouth, and don't open them 'cept for a drop of good red wine. It is the salt marsh in the early mornin' that you are tastin', sur,—not molasses candy. You Nawtherners don't really treat a canvasback with any degree of respect. You ought never to come into his presence when he lies in state without takin' off yo' hats. That may be one reason why he skips over the Nawthern States when he takes his annual fall outin'."

"But you use it on venison?" argued Fitz.

Venison is diff'ent, suh. That game lives on moose buds, the soft inner bark of the sugar maple, and the tufts of sweet grass. There is a propriety and justice in his endin' his days smothered in sweets; but the wild duck, suh, is bawn of the salt ice, braves the storm, and lives a life of peyl and hardship. You don't degrade a' oyster, a soft shell crab, or a clam with confectionery; why a canvasback duck?

"Now, Chad, serve coffee."

The colonel pushed back his chair, and opened a drawer in a table on his right, producing three small clay pipes with reed stems and a buckskin bag of tobacco. This he poured out on a plate, breaking the coarser grains with the palms of his hands, and filling the pipes with the greatest care.

Fitz watched him curiously, and when he reached for the third pipe, said:

"No, Colonel, none for me; smoke a cigar—got a pocketful."

"Smoke yo' own cigars, will you, and in the presence of a Virginian? I don't believe you have got a drop of Irish blood left in yo' veins, or you would take this pipe."

"Too strong for me," remonstrated Fitz.

"Throw that villainous device away, I say, Fitz, and surprise yo' nostrils with a whiff of this. Virginia tobacco, suh—raised at Caartersville—cured by my own servants. No? Well, you will, Major. Here, try that; every breath of it is a nosegay," said the colonel, turning to me.



# The New Books

## The Romance of Commerce

NOW when the energy of all the world is directed toward the destruction of the accumulated wealth of generations and when the warrior has again become the hero of the hour it is a curious but not inappropriate time to bring out a volume showing forth the daring, imagination and public spirit of tradesmen, the creators and distributors of wealth. This large and desultory volume contains a vast accumulation of material, apparently gathered by various hands but with few indications of its sources. It is history written from a new point of view, that of the merchant, as the older histories were written from the point of view of the warrior or statesmen.

The Chinese as the inventors of money and the makers of silk and porcelain are first to claim the author's admiration. Next he turns to the Phoenicians and shows how this wonderful people with a territory about a third the size of Massachusetts built up a trade that extended over the whole known world and lasted for 3500 years. Greece is less important in his eyes than Phoenicia and Rome is practically ignored. But to great commercial cities of Italy, especially Venice and Florence, full and colorful chapters are developed. It illustrates the difficulty of writing history from any but the traditional viewpoint that the author has not been able to find out much of anything about how the Medici made their money, altho hundreds of volumes have been written on how they spent it.

Later the money power past to the northern cities. The Fuggers of Augsburg ruled over kings and the Hansa Towns made wars on their own account. The rest of the volume is largely taken up with the rise of merchant princes in England and their admission to the aristocracy, richly illustrated as are the other chapters with portraits and contemporary pictures.

Mr. Selfridge, as we should expect from the man who had the nerve to start an American department store in London, is an admirer of business enterprize, of the merchant adventurer, past and present. He is rather contemptuous of the plodding frugality that was the ideal of Samuel Smiles. But we should quote his own words on this interesting point:

Just as life is often so much of a gamble, so the making of a fortune possesses almost always in its formula a large quantity of risk. This is not the risk of the lottery kind, which brings success or failure on the turn of the card, nor does it depend on the element of pure chance which so many call luck. But it stakes its future on the judgment of its leader; it bets on its own conclusions. The absolutely sure things in this world are not so interesting, to say the least of it, as those which may not win, but which in winning win big stakes. Anything which places a barrier against progress, against walking in any but the old frequently trodden paths, tends to dry up the springs of imagination.

And this faculty of imagination is one of the most useful that the real man of Commerce can possess. It cuts the path thru the forest of inexperience upon which judgment can more carefully walk. Imagination urges on. It is the yeast of progress. It pictures the desirable. It is like the architect's plan, while judgment and effort follow and build. No great thing was ever accomplished by the world's greatest men or greatest merchants without imagination.

Samuel Smiles and his rules of saving, or thrift, of following in the footsteps of our

## Make the Great Outdoors Your Vacation Home

### Keep Fit, Happy and Healthy

Heed the call of the open. Live outdoors and regain energy and vim so necessary in these strenuous times. Go when and where you like. Stay as long as you please. Enjoy home-cooked meals and clean, comfortable beds—at an expense so slight that a family of four can take a vacation or tour almost as economically as they can stay at home. For a day's outing or a long tour of weeks you can enjoy perfect freedom, independent of anyone or anything.

### The "Auto-Kamp" Trailer

A complete home on wheels. Attaches to your motor car and travels along smoothly and without the slightest strain on the car. Set up in 5 to 7 minutes. Provides fully-equipped sleeping tent with two wide beds plenty big enough for four. Complete kitchen, Ice Box and Food Compartment. Everything you need for perfect comfort on the road is included. Send today for the "Auto-Kamp" catalog giving complete description, prices, etc. Don't plan your vacation until you get this book. Write us at once.



**Auto-Kamp Equipment Co.**  
2101 Sheridan Avenue  
Saginaw, Michigan

Dealers: Write for agency proposition.



On the Road

## The Bethlehem Bach Choir

### An Historical and Interpretative Sketch

BY RAYMOND WALTERS  
Registrar and Assistant Professor of English, Lehigh University

THIS book gives an interesting account of these Pennsylvania singers—"The best choir in the United States"—whose Spring festivals at Lehigh under Dr. J. Fred Wolle, Conductor, have become world famed. The religious, musical and community aspects of the choir are presented.

THERE is traced also the remarkable musical record of the Moravians of Bethlehem from pioneer days in 1741 to the present industrial era, when Charles M. Schwab fosters the production both of music and of steel at Bethlehem.

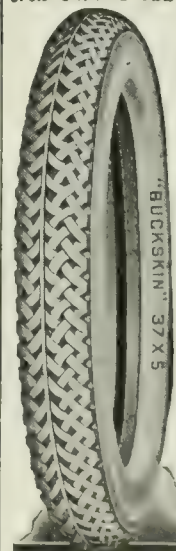
Sixteen illustrations. Tall crown 8vo.  
\$2.50 net

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY  
Boston New York

## Save from \$5 to \$15 each on Quality Rubber Tires

YOU can save from \$20 to \$60 a set per season on BUCKSKIN Guaranteed Tires, depending on the size and make you now use, by answering this advertisement. BUCKSKINS are hand-made from the purest rubber and most expensive cotton fabric by skilled workmen in a fine new modern plant.

Our Attractive Basket Weave Non-Skid Tread



### BUCKSKIN TIRES

Plain and Non-Skid Guaranteed

are as fine as any in America. Some users get 10,000-mile service—8,000 miles is common experience. Guaranteed absolutely for 4,000 miles—if they fail, adjustment for full amount of mileage due credited immediately and no pay charges for return. Free repair service on BUCKSKINS, no matter how far they have been run.

**Express Prepaid** Send for price list and testimonials. When check accompanies order, we ship anywhere in U. S. or Canada prepaid. It is a hurry for tires or tubes, send size, type and whether plain or non-skid tread is desired, and we will ship promptly. C. O. D. shipments, subject to inspection, if desired. Special discount on 4-tire orders.

**The L. & M. Rubber Co.**  
Wade Street, Carrollton, Ohio

Manufacturers of Rubber Goods Since 1904  
Western Distributing Office  
1430 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

THE PUBLIC in its editorials and special articles interprets for its reader the developments of the day in Washington and in the European centers where history is being made—and always with relation to their bearing on democracy.

Authoritative special articles in the last two issues of The Public have covered—"Newspapers in Wartime," by a radical city editor, "On the Trail of the Packers," by George P. West, "Reform and the Constitution," "What is Happening in Ireland," "Anglo-American Labor."

"The Public is a compass always true and pointing in the same direction."—Brand Whitlock, U. S. Minister to Belgium.

"The Public is the most dynamic factor in our home."—Harriet Taylor Treadwell.

Published Weekly. \$2.00 a year

## The Public

A Journal of Democracy

THE PUBLIC  
122 E. 37th St., New York, N. Y.

Send me The Public for 26 weeks' trial, and a free copy of "The Law of Human Progress," by Henry George. I enclose \$1.00.

"The Law of Human Progress" is a brilliant analysis of the laws governing the development of civilization. Beautifully printed, and bound in cloth.

Name.....

Address.....





## Music Lessons

**Book Sent FREE** Wonderful home-study music lessons under great American and European teachers given by the University Extension Method. The lessons are a marvel of simplicity and completeness. Anyone can learn at home. Endorsed by Faderewski and many other great authorities.

### Any Instrument or Voice

Write, telling us the course you are interested in, age, how long you have taken lessons, if at all, etc., and we will send you our Free Book containing text and illustrations covering Lessons in PIANO (students' or teachers' courses) by the great Wm. H. Sherwood, HARMONY by Dr. Protheroe and Rosenbecker, VOICE COURSE (with aid of Phonograph) by Crampton, PUBLIC SCHOOL MUSIC by Frances E. Clark, VIOLIN, CORNET, MANDOLIN, GUITAR, BANJO, REED ORGAN, by equally eminent teachers.

**Send NOW** for Free Book and learn how easily you can become a fine singer, or a skillful player. Write today for full particulars. Investigate without cost or obligation.

**University Extension Conservatory**  
4276 Siegel-Myeis Building Chicago, Ill.

### BECOME AN EXPERT

## ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,000 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning \$3,000 to \$10,000 a year. We train you thoroughly by mail in spare time for C. P. A. Examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of Bookkeeping unnecessary to begin—we prepare you from the ground up. Our course and service is under the supervision of a large staff of C. P. A.'s, including William B. Castenholz, A. M., C. P. A., Former Comptroller and Instructor, University of Illinois; Wm. Arthur Chase, LL.M., C. P. A., Ex-Secretary Illinois State Board of Accountancy; and other members of American Institute of Accountants. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for free book of Accountancy facts.

La Salle Extension University, Dept. 450-EA Chicago  
"The World's Greatest Extension University"

## Home Efficiency Camp For Girls

In among the Berkshire hills, 1,000 feet above the sea at Sharon, N. Y. A distinctive Camp for a strictly limited number of girls between 12 and 21.

Combined with invigorating camp life with water sports, tennis, etc., the girls acquire USEFUL KNOWLEDGE in housewifery, cooking, gardening and riding. Ask for Booklet describing 7 weeks' July and August course.

Under the personal direction of teachers of wide reputation and experience.

MARY H. COFFIN }  
MARY E. COOLEY } 28 E. 55th Street, N. Y.

**6% NET** For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

**PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.**

## MANUSCRIPT

Fiction, narratives, travel; historical and scientific matter in prepared MSS., 25,000 words minimum, receives our careful consideration for BOOK issue. Readings absolutely necessary, no charge.

Roxburgh Pub. Co. (Inc.), 61 Court Street, Boston

## You Know at Least Ten People

who would be very glad to receive a copy of THE INDEPENDENT with your compliments. If you will send their names and addresses by an early mail, we shall send the copies promptly.

THE INDEPENDENT

119 West 40th Street New York

fathers, may be well enough, but a long way behind the principles of the great merchant-adventurers who fearlessly planted the flag and established the outposts of the nation's Commerce in the most distant points of the civilized and incivilized earth.

*The Romance of Commerce*, by H. Gordon Selfridge. John Lane Company. \$3.

## Night in No Man's Land

WE don't know what it is because we have not been there. But could any one who wants to imagine what the sensation is ask more than he gets in this brief vivid picture?

Spread out before me like a panorama, as far as the eye could reach, were the trenches, outlined by hundreds of twinkling, flashing star-shells, some red, some green, others yellow or white. Blot out the sounds and the unmistakable odor, and it might have been a fireworks display at some summer amusement park. But the sounds! Who can describe the sounds of no-man's-land, and its environs at night. There is the nasty hollow *rat-a-tat-tat* of the machine-gun, now far off and dull, now sharp and staccato, like a snare-drum, as its hungry mouth sweeps in your direction. Then comes a series of echoes, hollow, sinister echoes, that you feel as much as hear. A spent bullet whistles past you, and dies away in the distance; a big gun booms down from afar; and over it all rises the intangible sound of men moving, living things living, or transports groaning up, and a medley of nameless noises that arise from nowhere, yet are everywhere in no-man's-land. And all about you is the smell of dank water, of blackness that is all the blacker for the distant star-shells, of dead and living things, all bound together into an odor that is the property of no place but no-man's-land.

This is only one of the remarkable passages that holds the reader breathless as he grips the covers of Sergeant Pinkerton's war book, *Ladies from Hell*. That is what the Germans called the Scotsmen in kilts who came tearing thru their lines. The name has stuck to this gallant regiment, the London Scottish, which, with Sergeant Pinkerton in it, was in the thick of the fighting beginning with the Marne.

*Ladies from Hell*, by R. Douglas Pinkerton. Century Company. \$1.50.

## Are We Civilized?

ACCORDING to Ralph Adams Cram in *The Nemesis of Mediocrity*, a revolutionary essay, one of the most startling of the war revelations is the loss of leadership. The cause of this anomalous conditions he attributes

to democracy which has reduced mankind to a dead level of incapacity.

There are those that increasingly lead under the grim schooling of war, slowly, painfully and toward an end still obscure and undetermined. Arduously they struggle to build up a following, to see the insane life of the moment and see it whole; to keep ahead of the whirlwind of hell-let-loose and direct an amazed and disordered society along paths of ultimate safety. And always the event out-distances them, the phantasmagoria of chaos whirls bewilderingly beyond, and either they follow helplessly or wake of progressive destruction.

The author carefully distinguishes between the ideal of democracy and its present method.

True democracy means three things: Abolition of Privilege; Equal Opportunity for All; and Utilization of Ability. Unless democracy, and no matter how "progressive" its methods, how apparently democratic its machinery, it may perfectly well be an oligarchy, a kakistocracy or a tyranny.

*The Nemesis of Mediocrity*, by Ralph Adams Cram. Marshall Jones Company. \$1.

## Efficient Living

*Health First* emphasizes nutrition and other common sense aspects. Dr. H. D. Chapin sees the needs which call for methods of suggestion and mental healing and takes a conservative position on their possibilities. (Century, \$1.50.)

*Good Health*, by Alvah H. Doty, is a modern version of older texts on physiology and hygiene. It lays much stress on the parts and organs of the body, but has excellent material on matters of social health, as sewage, ventilation, vacations, etc. (Appletons, \$1.50.)

The very popular methods of mental health control are illustrated by Dr. William Lee Howard's *How to Rest*. The subtitle is "Food for tired nerves and weary bodies." The author is skilful in the analysis of disturbing conditions and gives very helpful accounts of concrete cases from his practise. (Edward J. Clode, \$1.)

A much more radical and somewhat disorganized statement of the point of view of how to rest appears in *Mental Control of the Body*, by V. H. White—the result of a very eclectic experience with various forms of will cure, mental healing, etc. (Edward J. Clode, \$1.)

The "bath tub route to health" is charted in *Bathing for Health*, by Edwin F. Bowers, which combines practical directions with criticism of sundry methods and a sketch of the history of the use of water for purposes of cleanliness and health. (Edward J. Clode, \$1.)

An excellent course for all men is found in *Physical Training for Business Men*, by Irving Hancock. There are remarkably good illustrations as well as instructions based on the beginning and more advanced drills used in the regular army. (Putnam, \$1.75.)

The "water wagon" is forcibly advocated by Dr. Eugene Fiske in *Alcohol, Its Relation to Human Efficiency and Longevity*. The writer has little use for alcohol as drink or medicine but makes a fair inquiry into laboratory and insurance society investigations. (Funk & Wagnalls, \$1.)

## War Books in Brief

A "TEMPORARY GENTLEMAN" IN FRANCE. (Putnam, \$1.50.) Frank, unstudied letters written from the front by a regimental officer.

AT THE SERBIAN FRONT, by E. P. Stebbing. (John Lane, \$1.50.) A detailed record of what the Entente Army is doing in Macedonia.

STEALTHY TERROR, by John Ferguson. (John Lane, \$1.40.) Tale of grim intrigue and exciting adventure with the German Secret Service.

ROVING AND FIGHTING, by E. S. O'Reilly. (Century, \$2.) Fact-story of the author's colorful life told with good humor and engaging simplicity.

THE OUTRAGE, by Annie C. Chartres. (Knopf, \$1.35.) Powerful and exciting story of the German invasion of Belgium by the Italian poetess.

NATIONAL MINIATURES, by "Tattler." (Knopf, \$1.50.) Short, breezy, picturesque portrait sketches of the public men and women of our day.

FRONT LINES, by Boyd Cable. (Dutton, \$1.50.) Tense stories of "the Front" by a man who went there in 1914 and knows the heart of the trenches.

TRAPPED IN BLACK RUSSIA, by Ruth Pierce. (Houghton Mifflin, \$1.25.) Personal letters telling of the experiences involved with her arrest as a spy.

THE MAD MONK OF RUSSIA, ILIADOR, by S. M. Trufanoff. (Century, \$2.) The life, memoirs and confessions of Trufanoff (Iliodor), for years Rasputin's closest friend.

DONALD THOMPSON IN RUSSIA, by Donald Thompson. (Century, \$2.) Letters comprising a contemporary, eye-witness record of Russia in revolution by an American.

MY EMPRESS, by Marfa Mouchanow. (John Lane, \$2.50.) Twenty-three years of intimate life with former Czarina Alexandra of Russia by her First Maid in Waiting.

SURGEON GROW, by Malcolm C. Grow. (Stokes, \$1.50.) The personal story of an American "fighting physician" who served with the Russians in three great campaigns.

CRESCENT AND IRON CROSS, by E. F. Benson. (Doran, \$1.25.) Describes the hideous oppression under which the subject peoples of the Ottoman Empire have so long suffered.

A SOLDIER UNAFAID, by Andre Cornet-Auquier. (Little Brown, \$1.) Human interest letters from the trenches of the Alsatian front by an officer now dead from his wounds.

RUNAWAY RUSSIA, by Florence Harper. (Century, \$2.) The Russian Revolution as seen thru a woman's eyes, and with special reference to the catacyclism as it affected women.

BATTERING THE BOCHE, by Preston Gibson. (Century, \$1.) A brilliant, dramatic account of fighting on the West Front by a young American dramatist who was in its midst.

MISS PIM'S CAMOUFLAGE, by Lady Stanley. (Houghton Mifflin, \$1.50.) High-spirited tale of adventure, written with vividness and humor and with a wealth of knowledge of war-time conditions.

WHERE DO YOU STAND? by Hermann Hagedorn. (Macmillan, 50 cents.) A fervent appeal to German-Americans to come out squarely and enthusiastically in support of the United States against Germany.



## THE BEST INVESTMENT

BY EDMUND C. CONVERSE

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY

IN the usage of the English language profound respect is given to the word "bond." Not only is it a synonym for faith kept, but it signifies a beginning or a progress in wealth. There are riches that have wings, but those that are in bonds, and especially Government bonds, are reckoned so stable, backed as they are by the assets of a whole nation, that they have always been desired as vehicles for safely handing on to his children a man's accumulations.

In older countries than this such a man's wealth is not referred to by amount or quantity. It is measured instead by yearly income. People do not say So-and-so is "worth" this or that sum; they say that his "income" is this or that amount per year.

Liberty Loan bonds are issued in denominations so low, may be bought in instalments so small and yield so high a rate of interest, that anybody able to lay by \$50 or \$100 in the course of several months finds himself provided with the same privileges of safety and annual income for his savings as only the very rich used to have access to.

To the man with a family, whose earnings make even \$100 seem a considerable sum, the "baby" issues of the Third Liberty Loan are an incomparable means to start a fund which will be as permanent as the American people.

They will provide at regular intervals a return better than that of banks. As long as this Government lasts the property will be intact and the great feature of a yearly profit indisputably guaranteed. What better species of aid and security to his dependents could a man leave? It is his duty to leave them something.

Banks and trust companies are offering subscription facilities to the thrifty which make it possible for all members of a wage earner's family to help in his permanent investment. What they are able to divert from self indulgence, little fritterings that perhaps give them no real yield even in pleasure, should add to the number of "Liberties" the family can accumulate.

The times have made it the fashion to spend as little as possible, because the discomforts and pains of those who have gone to fight make it seem a miserable kind of disloyalty to practise any sort of wastage while they are going without all the enjoyments of life—and grappling with death itself.

Every reason of instinct, patriotism, devotion to family, and desire to encourage the fighting men should attract the wage earners to this new form of spending their money, yet securely keeping it.

Commuter (anxiously)—I want to get the 12:50.

His Nibs, the Train Announcer—It's ten to one you won't get it.—*Time Table.*

It broke the fisher all up. He was fishing and a fish warden stood by and watched him, and a man came along and said to that warden:

"It's out of season to catch fish. Why don't you arrest that man?"

And the warden replied:

"True, it's against the law to catch fish, but there's no law against a man's holding a pole with a cord attached, dangling in the water. That's all he has done or is likely to do."—*New York Globe.*

## To the 100,000,000 People and 10,000,000 Bond Holders in America

THERE are now more than 10,000,000 bond holders in the United States, as against only 300,000 a year ago. The sale of the three Liberty Loans has made this a nation of bond-buyers—most of them lacking experience in investment and without the facilities for safekeeping their securities.

We offer to all investors the following invaluable service:

1. We solicit orders for Liberty Bonds in all denominations (without profit or commission).
2. We will store Liberty Bonds in our vaults without charge, clipping the coupons, if desired, and remitting to bond holders.
3. We will make collateral loans on such bonds.
4. We advise all investors to hold Liberty Bonds until maturity. However, should an emergency make it necessary to turn bonds into cash, we will sell them for the owners at the market price at a nominal charge.
5. Our statistical department is ready at any time to furnish full and accurate information on the various Liberty Loans, their conversion privileges, market, and the like, for the guidance of investors.

We invite all investors to make subscription for Liberty Bonds through us and to call at any of our offices and let us explain our Liberty Bond service in further detail. If unable to call, write us today for particulars.

## S.W. STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882  
NEW YORK  
150 Broadway

DETROIT  
Penobscot Bldg.

PHILADELPHIA  
Stock Exchange Bldg.

MINNEAPOLIS  
Loeb Arcade Bldg.

KANSAS CITY  
Republic Bldg.

Incorporated  
CHICAGO  
Straus Building

SAN FRANCISCO  
Crocker Bldg.

DAYTON  
Lindsey Bldg.

Thirty-six years without loss to any investor

**HIGH CLASS ASSISTANCE** for writers, speakers, club-women, debaters, Outlines, briefs, research. Reasonable rates. BUREAU OF RESEARCH, 318 East 5th Street, New Albany, Ind.

## PROFITS From Investments

Your investment profits depend on something more than the mere decision to buy stocks or bonds.

Any broker can execute orders for securities when you so desire.

But it is the knowledge of WHEN and HOW best to buy that makes investments profitable to you.

Our fortnightly publication

"Investment Opportunities,"

tells WHEN — and our copyrighted

TWENTY PAYMENT BOOKLET

tells HOW. Both sent upon request for 63-IN.

**SLATTERY & CO.**  
(Inc.)  
Investment Securities

(Founded 1908)

40 Exchange Place New York

## THE TEN PAYMENT PLAN

Buy an Income Month by Month

### Share in the Profits of American Industries

through the purchase of dividend paying stocks of the country's leading corporations.

#### Advantages of The Ten Payment Plan

1. You may buy to suit your means—one share and upwards.
2. Convenient terms—initial deposit of \$2.00, the balance payable in nine equal monthly payments.
3. A systematic plan of saving—PROFITABLE WHILE YOU SAVE—and enabling you to acquire full ownership in the securities you buy.

Write for booklet D-4 and list of investment suggestions.

**E. M. Fuller & Co.**

Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.  
50 BROAD STREET NEW YORK



## Farm Mortgage Loans

Carefully selected and conservatively made in the best agricultural sections of

Kansas and Oklahoma

by one of the oldest farm loan companies in this part of the country. This business was established in 1872 by L. U. Humphrey, later Governor of Kansas. Write for booklet and list.

**The Humphrey Investment Co.**

Independence, Kansas      McAlester, Oklahoma

## One Thing You Can Buy NOW

Lacey Profit Sharing Bonds have certain inherent qualities which make them an especially desirable purchase in these times of hesitancy. The Lacey interests have never lost a cent for an investor in their 38 years of experience.

ASK FOR BOOKLET T-203

**JAMES D. LACEY TIMBER CO.**

332 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago

## AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question of doubt. The Annuity Department, **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

### DIVIDEND

**PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.**  
FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 15.  
ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 49.  
The Board of Directors will meet on April 30, 1918, and declare the regular quarterly dividends to that date of \$1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable by checks mailed May 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., April 30, 1918. The transfer books will not close. D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.  
San Francisco, California, April 10, 1918.

## U. S. A. WAR MAP

SHOWING THE WESTERN  
BATTLE FRONT  
ALSO OUTLINE MAP INDICATING  
TRAINING CAMPS AND  
CANTONMENTS  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES

If you want the newest and best map of the battle front showing every village, town and hamlet, send for this map, size 28x39, printed in four colors and only 50 cents postage prepaid.

**INDEPENDENT CORPORATION**

Division of Business Education  
119 West 40th Street New York

## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

- I. Patriotism and Loyalty.**
  1. Read **THE BEST INVESTMENT**. Write a letter to some person in your neighborhood, giving reasons why that person should buy Liberty Bonds. Enclose a Liberty Bond blank with your letter.
  2. Write a letter to your father, suggesting that he buy a Liberty Bond for you. Use some of the arguments suggested in the editorial **SHALL WE DO LESS THAN THEY?**
  3. Give a short speech such as you might use in selling Liberty Bonds. Make use of your speech in interviewing the people of your neighborhood, in accordance with further directions that your teacher will give you.
  4. Write an editorial article for your school paper, encouraging the students in your school to work for the sale of Liberty Bonds.
  5. Write a brief of the Message from the United States Government to the American People.
  6. Read **THE REPUBLIC OF COMMON SENSE**. Give a spirited talk in which you show the various values that are gained by the national organization of society.
  7. Give a forceful talk in which you show that it is the duty of every person in the United States to encourage absolute loyalty to the Government of the United States.
  8. Give arguments to show that internationalism, in the full sense of the word, is an impossibility.
- II. The News of the Week.**
  1. Draw a blackboard diagram to illustrate the present positions of all the forces fighting in any part of Europe. Give a talk in which you explain the purpose of recent military movements, and the significance of the present situation.
  2. Give a clear explanation of the form of government proposed for Ireland.
  3. Give orally a carefully prepared and well thought out argument for or against Home Rule for Ireland.
  4. You are an American of Irish descent. Write to your relatives in Ireland telling them what attitude they should take in the present crisis. Make your letter convincing as well as sympathetic.
  5. Select some editorial article, and show its relation to the news of the week. Explain in full the distinction between an editorial article and a news article. Write a news article concerning a recent event in your school. Write an editorial article on the same event.
- III. Literature.**
  1. Read **COLONEL CARTER WELCOMES A FRIEND**. Without using notes of any kind give orally an explanation of the situation at the opening of the selection.
  2. Give orally a description of the exterior of Colonel Carter's residence. Tell how the author's description helps us to understand the character of Colonel Carter.
  3. Give a similar description of the interior of Colonel Carter's residence. What peculiarities of Colonel Carter does the author's description make emphatic?
  4. Give a description of Colonel Carter. What characteristics of personal appearance does the author emphasize? How does the author's description of the Colonel impress the reader toward the hero of the story.
  5. Sum up the reasons that make Colonel Carter a lovable character.
  6. What is your opinion of Colonel Carter as a business man?
  7. Write an original story in which you make use of Colonel Carter as a character. Make the action of your story take place in your school, or in its neighborhood.
  8. Write a short composition in which you point out the characteristics of F. Hopkinson Smith as a writer, as revealed by this selection.
  9. Write a composition in which you show how this selection is like, or unlike, some of the preceding "Good Cheer" selections.

#### Special Articles.

1. Write a story based upon some illustration in this number of *The Independent*. Use all the persons in the picture as characters in your story.
2. Select the best written advertisement in this number. Write, in full, your reasons for making the selection.
3. Explain the author's use of verb forms in **WHERE FRANCE RECEIVES HER OWN**. How do the verb forms affect the reader's interest?

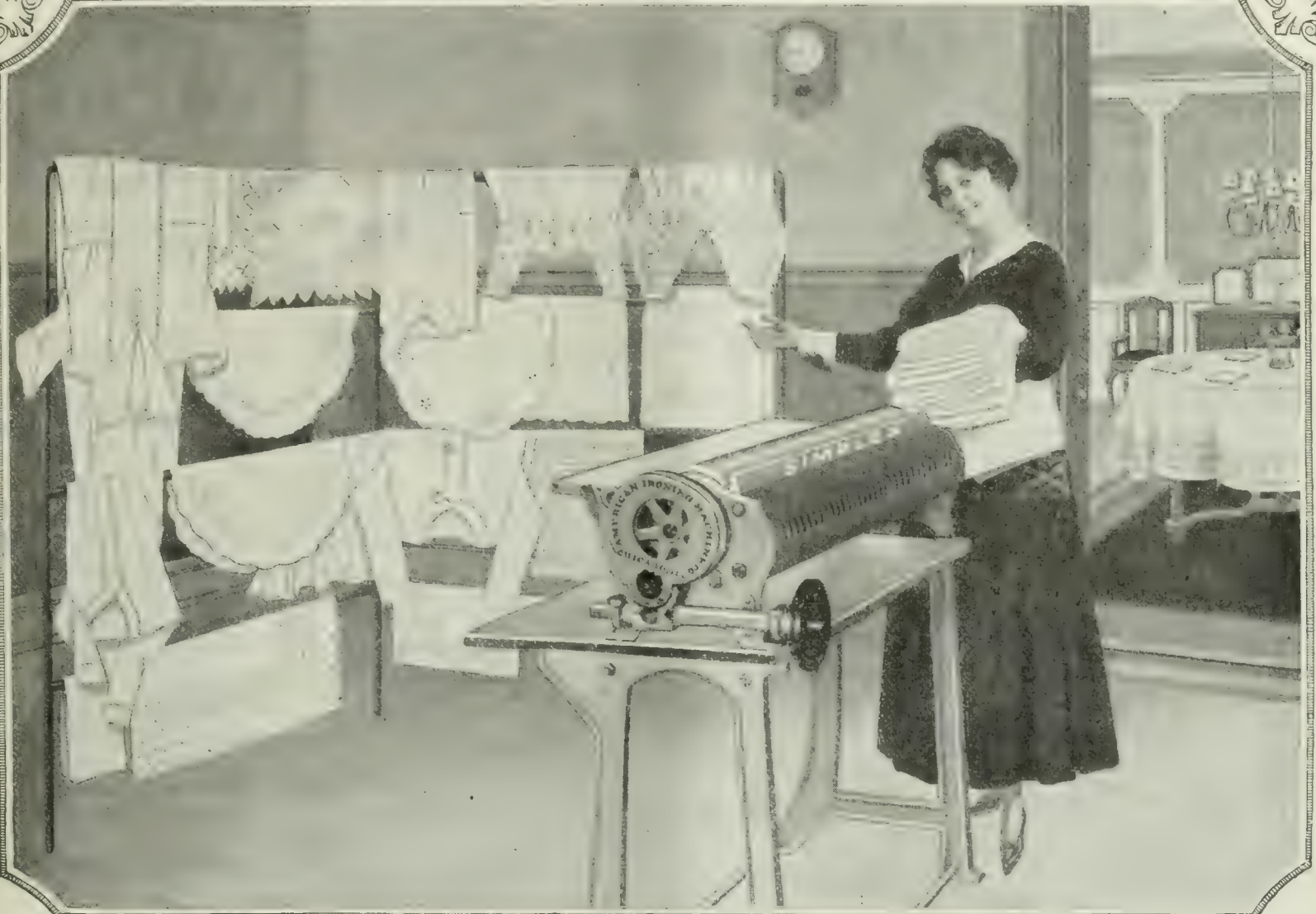
### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

- I. The New Internationalism—"The Republic of Common Sense."**
  1. "There have been mighty attempts to push forward to a supernationalism." (a) Discuss one or more of the attempts referred to in the paragraph. (b) Why did each of these attempts fail?
  2. What does the author mean by (a) "the internationalism of diplomacy"; (b) "the internationalism of trade"; (c) "the internationalism of science"; (d) "the internationalism of labor"?
  3. "The old internationalism is dead." (a) What killed it? (b) What is to take its place?
  4. Discuss these two statements: (a) "... patriotism is the privilege of the few." (b) "Patriotism is the privilege of the Great State."
- II. The Third Liberty Loan—"The Best Investment," "Shall We Do Less Than They?"**
  1. Make the strongest plea that you can for investing in the Third Liberty Loan under each of these four headings: (a) "instinct," (b) "patriotism," (c) "devotion to family," (d) "desire to encourage the fighting men."
  2. Describe some of the organizations in your community which have been formed especially for the purpose of insuring the success of the Loan.
  3. Prove that the people must still have billions to loan the Government.
- III. Congressional Government—"What of Congress?" "In Washington," "The Sabotage Bill."**
  1. "... the mechanism by which laws are proposed, considered, and acted upon remains ancient and out-of-date." What is the basis for this statement?
  2. "Congress is overorganized with standing committees that do no work," etc. Is this true? If so, what remedies can you suggest?
  3. "... the important measures of the last few years neither originated in Congress nor were they fully comprehended by Congress." Cite one or more examples which prove this statement.
  4. "Congress finds the public's spokesman not in Congress, but in the President." Compare this statement with those made in the chapters on the American President in Bryce's "American Commonwealth."
  5. Do you find in the news items any evidence of the weaknesses of Congressional government?
- IV. The Fight on the Western Front—"Hints for Amateur Strategists," "More Men Now!" "Where is Blücher?" "The New German Tactics," "The Attack on Ypres," "Haig's Order," "Americans at the Front."**
  1. Why is it necessary to have a good topographical map if one wishes to follow the progress of the war intelligently? What other aids can you suggest?
  2. Why is Messines more important from a military point of view than Armentières? Why have the Germans paused in their attack near Amiens and taken up an attack near Ypres?
  3. "The fighting in France has been more like the siege of Sevastopol than like one of Napoleon's campaigns." In what sense is this true?
  4. Lay out on a map (a) the sectors held by various Allied forces, (b) chief points on the battle front, (c) the results of the German attack.
- VI. Irish Home Rule—"Home Rule for England," "Report of the Irish Convention," "Home Rule Proposed."**
  1. In what sense is it true that a Home Rule bill for Ireland should be entitled "A Bill for the Relief of the United Kingdom"?
  2. "And now when England is fighting for very life ... the Irish problem ties her hands." In what way?
  3. "The difficulties of the Irish Convention may be summed up in two words: 'Ulster' and 'Customs.'" Expand each of these two topics into two or three paragraphs.
  4. Explain some of the allusions in the sentence: "We may have imagined the scene as a kaleidoscopic mix-up of Orange and Green," etc.
  5. What are some of the positive suggestions made in the report of the Irish Convention? How many of these suggestions are embodied in the Home Rule bill which is proposed?





**"It took me just three minutes to iron this tablecloth!  
But of course I did it on my Simplex!"**

"The ironing of a tablecloth was always the most dreaded piece of my ironing. To get the desired gloss, I started with the cloth quite wet.

Then it took at least 30 minutes of the hardest kind of work (and when I was very particular, nearer an hour) to get it perfectly dry. Today, on my Simplex Ironer, I finished this cloth beautifully in just 3 minutes.

"This is only a single item. I repeat this time-saving stunt every week on my husband's shirts, my own lingerie and aprons, towels, doilies and dresser scarfs.

And curtains which used to take a half day to stretch I now finish in a few minutes. They come out beautifully and always hang straight."

# SIMPLEX IRONER

"THE BEST IRONER"

**The Simplex Ironer completes a four-hour ironing in one hour  
at a total fuel cost of 4¢. Is easy, pleasant, and safe to operate.**

Electric Drive Simplex for homes with electric current. Power ironer for the farm or washing machine user. Hand Power Simplex for the home without gas or electricity.

Can be had on easy payments and on approval. Durably made to last a lifetime. Write for our free illustrated book, "Clean Linen in Abundance." Also illustrated story, "Aunt Eliza from Boston."

*Consult our Service Department in planning and arranging your home laundry—no obligation.*

**AMERICAN IRONING MACHINE CO., 508-168 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO**

*We also make Ironing Machines and Equipment for the Small or Hand Laundry, Hotel, Institution, etc. Write for catalog.*

(A646)



The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter. Copyright, 1918, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building, Chicago

# The Independent

Founded 1248

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

**HARPER'S WEEKLY**

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

**INDEPENDENT CORPORATION**

Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Treasurer

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

The most popular department of The Independent—to judge by the extent to which it is copied by other journals—is Remarkable Remarks. But that column is confined to contemporaries and so when we happen to come across a quotable sentence that was said some time ago we cannot get it in there. Now timeliness, we grant, is a consideration of importance. But in the realm of remarks timeliness is not dependent on occasion. This week, therefore, we have harked back for the Remarkable Remarks. In order not to conflict with the R. R. column we shall call these

### LIVE REMARKS BY DEAD AUTHORS

**WILLIAM PENN**—Wars are the duels of princes.

**GOETHE**—Every solution of a problem is a new problem.

**LORENZO DE' MEDICI**—He only knows how to conquer who knows how to forgive.

**CONFUCIUS**—Of all people girls and servants are the most difficult to behave towards.

**VAN GOGH**—Do not think that the dead are dead: as long as there are the living the dead shall live.

**E. VON HARTMANN**—The source of all wrongdoing is selfishness and it is the problem of ethics to make it harmless.

**H. D. THOREAU**—I would rather sit on a pumpkin and have it all to myself than to be crowded on a velvet cushion.

**FRANCIS BACON**—We think according to our nature; speak as we have been taught but act as we have been accustomed.

**DUKE COSMO OF FLORENCE**—We read that we ought to forgive our enemies but we do not read that we ought to forgive our friends.

**PLATO**—Do not employ force in educating the children but make their study a sort of play so that you may be better able to discern their natural aptitudes.

**HENRI FREDERIC AMIEL**—The world, which is only eager to silence you when you do speak, is angry with your silence as soon as its own action has killed in you the desire to speak.

**THOMAS CARLYLE**—A Preaching Friar settles himself in every village and builds a pulpit which he calls Newspaper. Therefrom he preaches what most momentous doctrine is in him for man's salvation.

**EUGENE FIELD**—A vigilant and active soul invariably compels boldness, so destructive are the growth and operations of the soul to those vestigial features which humanity has inherited from those grosser animals, our prehistoric ancestors.

**THOMAS HOBBES**—The passions of men which asunder are moderate, as the heat of one brand; in Assembly are like many brands, that inflame one another (espe-

## CONTENTS FOR MAY 4, 1918

Volume 94, Number 3622

### EDITORIALS

Now for the Third National Army .....	186
The Lichnowsky Revelations ..	186
Make Way for Liberty! .....	187
E Pluribus Unum .....	187
The Educational Foundations ..	187

### THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Attack on Seicheprey ....	189
Bottling Up the Belgian Ports ..	190
The Situation in Siberia .....	190
On to the Arctic .....	190
The Dutch in Danger .....	191
Canada Carries On .....	192
In Congress .....	192
On the Court Martial Bill .....	192
Ships Are Moving .....	193
Secretary Baker Reports .....	193
Fill the Coal Bin Now .....	193
The War Trade Blacklist .....	194
King Cotton Abdicates .....	194
The Children's Chance .....	194

Cutting Out the Dead Wood ....	195
Staff Correspondence from Washington .....	

Hog Island .....	196
By Hamilton Holt .....	

Stopping the Rat Hole .....	197
By Park Benjamin .....	

My Brother's Keeper .....	198
By Arthur M. Wolfson .....	

The Independent-Harper's Weekly News-Pictorial .....	199
--	-----

Sky Pilots of the U. S. N. ....	202
By Herman Whitaker .....	

### THE COUNTRYSIDE SECTION

The Outdoor Living Room ....	205
By Winnifred Fales and Mary Northend .....	

Hand-blocked Chintzes .....	207
By George Leland Hunter .....	

What to Put on Your Porch ...	208
-------------------------------	-----

Roman Arches in the Catskills ..	209
Gassing the Garden .....	210
By J. Horace McFarland .....	

A School Garden Army .....	211
By Hugh Findlay .....	

City Lawns .....	212
By Harold A. Caparn .....	

Cheering the Garden with Cannas .....	213
By J. Horace McFarland .....	

What to Do in May .....	214
By Hugh Findlay .....	

Haste Makes Waste .....	216
By John R. Eustis .....	

The Poultry Yard in May ....	218
By E. I. Farrington .....	

Words of the Week .....	217
War Work for Women .....	220
The Dutch West Indies .....	227

### THE NEW BOOKS

Facing Kaiserism .....	228
Russia's Crisis .....	229
The Earthquake .....	230
The House of Conrad .....	230
Long Ever Ago .....	230
Books in Brief .....	231

The Independent Lesson Plans ...	232
----------------------------------	-----

cially when they blow one another with Orations) to the setting of the Commonwealth on fire under the pretense of counselling it.

**HERMAN MELVILLE**—The state that is today made up of slaves cannot tomorrow transmute her bond into free tho lawlessness may transform them into brutes.

**CHUANG TZU**—Appeal to arms is the lowest form of valor. Rewards and punishments are the lowest form of education. Ceremonial and laws are the lowest form of government. Music and fine clothes are the lowest form of happiness. Weeping and mourning are the lowest forms of grief.

## P E B B L E S

Customer—Send up 25 cents' worth of boiled ham.

Shopman—All right, sir. Anything else?

Customer—Yes. If my wife isn't at home, tell the boy to put it thru the keyhole.

"Say, that mayor ought to be arrested for cruelty to animals."

"Whut's he been a-doin' of now?"

"He's done gone and advertised for some un' to run the dog-pound."—*Spunk*.

"Butcher, do you sell whale meat?"

"Yes, mum."

"Can I see some choice cuts?"

"Certainly, mum. Jake, fetch the stepladder and show this lady over the whale."—*Kansas City Journal*.

**Proud Frenchman**—Yes, this beautiful cathedral which they destroyed had been in use 600 years.

**Australian Soldier**—Oh, well, anyway, you might say you'd had yer money's worth out of 'er.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

The touring car had turned upside down, burying the motorist under it, but the village official was not to be turned from his duty.

"It's no use you hidin' there, sir," he said. "I must have your name and address."—*Speed*.

The old lady rushed up to the warden. "Oh, isn't it grand!" she cried, "that prisoner in cell 67 has promised me that he will never do again the act that got him in here."

The warden bit off the end of a cigar. "Fine," he said, "only he's in for life for killing his father."—*Sun-Dial*.

### FOR BROWNING CLUBS

Morning, evening, noon and night,  
Praise the Lord, sang Theocrite.

In hamlet, village, town or city,  
Praise the Lord, sang Theocrite.

In full dress, dinner coat or nightie,  
Praise the Lord, sang Theocrite.

In subway, surface car or street,  
Praise the Lord, sang Theocrite.

In moderation, or mediocrity,  
Praise the Lord, sang Theocrite.

And as I wonder which was right,  
Praise the Lord, sang Theocrite.

—G. S. K. in *Buffalo Evening News*.



# He Saved \$2 a Week— Now Worth \$450,000

Amazing Story of a Man Who Learned the Secret of Saving, Which is  
Now Made Easy for Any One Through a New Simple Method

By PETER RHODES

I have read many a good story of achievement and money making in the American Magazine, but I doubt if I recall one more striking and more practically suggestive than this true incident recited in the April number by the president of one of the largest Savings Banks in New York City.

Here is the story just as the bank president told it:

"A middle-aged man came into my office a few days ago.

"I owe everything I have in the world today to your Savings Bank," were his first words.

"How's that?" was my reply.

"About fifteen years ago," he said, "I began to deposit \$2 a week in your bank. I was making only \$12 at the time, but week after week I kept it up until I had saved about \$800. Then came my great opportunity. A man in the shop where I was working showed me something he had invented. The more I studied it the more enthusiastic I got about its possibilities. We drew up an agreement, he to furnish the invention, and I the capital. We started in a small way, of course, but today—"

"He paused and drew a slip of paper from his pocket.

"This is what I personally am worth today," he said simply.

"The sum on the slip of paper was \$450,000!

"Yet, except in the size of the final figure, that particular instance is not unusual. Every day one hears of men who have saved their earnings, have found a chance to invest them in business and, because they were able to seize that opportunity, have made good."

How much have YOU saved in the past 12 months?

How much have YOU put in the savings bank? Or in War Savings Stamps? Or in Liberty Bonds? Or into that fund for your new home? Or into the family luxury fund?

To face such questions as these—and face them squarely—and answer them honestly—is a wholesome experience, for any man or woman. It is positively essential in such times as these!

I don't mean this in a preaching sense but just on the basis of your own personal comfort and welfare, and your qualifications as a good citizen and patriot.

If you tell me "I can't seem to save a dollar more, no matter how much I make, or how hard I try," I tell you it is simply because you have not learned the simple secret of handling your money. You have not discovered how EASY it is to apply a system that will cut down your expenses and put money in the bank—and free your mind from the worry that

slows you up in business and everything else you do.

YOU CAN SAVE.

And still have MORE money for the things you want than you ever dreamed was possible.

I will now show you how.

Whether your income is \$1,000, \$2,000 or \$5,000 a year, the new method which I shall describe here will amaze you when you see how many ways it discloses for saving the money you have frittered away without thinking or knowing where it went.

THE FIRST SECRET OF SAVING

Is to know what becomes of your money.

The second is to know how much you can AFFORD to spend.

THE FERRIN MONEY SAVING ACCOUNT BOOK has been designed to meet these two cardinal requirements.

This is how it works:

1. Estimate your expenses in advance. The Ferrin System will make it as easy as A B C.
2. Put your items down in a budget. The Ferrin Account Book has a budget device that experts have pronounced the greatest invention in the history of family and personal accounting.
3. Figure out how much you will probably need for food, light, heat, clothes, entertainment and so on. Leave no expense unlisted—no matter how small, for it is the small leaks that drain the cash account and bring that unpleasant shock at the end of the month, when you find your balance on the wrong side of the book, and must disappoint the wife and children who have been looking forward to certain comforts and pleasures. Set aside a liberal amount for miscellany and emergency.
4. When all expenses have been taken care of, set aside the balance to SAVE. Do not try to save too much. The way to be sure of saving money is to allow yourself enough to meet your expenses without drawing on your savings account.
5. By setting aside a specified amount for each of your needs you will never worry about bills—for no bill will ever surprise you. Your Ferrin Account Book and Budget will prevent that. When the rent comes due you will HAVE IT. When you need new clothes you will HAVE THE CASH FOR THEM.

When you go to the theatre you will go with a free mind and a clear conscience. You will enjoy yourself ten times as much because you will KNOW you are spending money that you can afford to spend and that has been specifically set aside for that purpose.

## The Ferrin Account System

grew from the realization that a simple automatic system of accounting was absolutely essential to success in personal money matters.

This amazingly simple method has been introduced by the Independent Corporation, because the publishers of The Independent (and Harper's Weekly) recognize the nation-wide need of such a device—at this time especially—and because the founding of such a system of money saving fits closely with the program of efficiency which is being developed by its Efficiency Service and its Division of Business Education.

The Ferrin Money Saving System is encompassed in a handsome dark blue seal grain fabrikoid, semi-flexible, account book, stamped in gold. It contains 112 pages, size 8¼ x 10¼ inches. This wonderful aid to money saving, this

watch dog of your income and expenditures, will tell you to a penny where the money goes. It will keep actual track of your spending and enable you to plug up the leaks which keep most people poor. It will keep you out of debt. It will keep money in the bank.

The Ferrin Money Saving Account Book is the first and only device of its kind. It is the only account book based on the BUDGET idea. It is the only one that provides for the income as well as the classified items of expense.

You simply lay out your budget according to the sample budgets given for incomes of one to five thousand dollars a year. This can be modified easily to suit your special conditions, or we will gladly arrange a budget for you, whatever your income.

BUDGETING your income on that simple Ferrin System is the most important factor in money saving and this is the only book that shows you exactly how to do it. It is more than a book—it is a system and contains compact information on keeping expense accounts; making an inventory of household goods; making safe investments and other financial matters of vital interest to every family.

## Two Minutes a Day

The Ferrin System takes only about two minutes a day. No knowledge of bookkeeping is required. Any child who can read can keep the accounts. Instead of being a hardship, saving becomes fun. Keeping records the Ferrin way is more enjoyable than a game. And the pleasure lasts forever.

## Examine It Free

So confident are we of the great value of this Ferrin Money Saving Account Book, that we will gladly send it to you on approval, without a penny in advance. Keep it a week. See how simple it is. See how much you have missed by not having it before. See how much it must mean to you from the very day you get it. Then, if you feel that you can afford not to have it, return it and you will owe nothing.

But if you feel that it means the beginning of a new era of financial independence for you, send only \$2, the small sum asked. The Ferrin Money Saving Account Book is an investment and will return its cost many times over every year. The system is good for four years, which makes it cost about 4 cents a month! And you need send no money until you see it and examine it and are satisfied that it will pay you big returns! Remember the man whose \$2 weekly savings grew to nearly half a million dollars.

Mail the coupon or letter now, while the matter is on your mind.

## FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

## Independent Corporation

Division of Business Education, 119 West 40th St., New York  
Publishers of The Independent (and Harper's Weekly)

Please send me the Ferrin Money Saving Account Book on Free Examination. I will send you \$2 within 5 days after receipt, or return the book.

Name .....

Address .....

.....Ind.54





## GERMANY AT BAY

*Major Haldane MacFall*

A remarkable interpretation of the German menace and an impressive forecast of the peace map. Maps and illustrations. 12mo. Net, \$1.50

## NEW DORAN BOOKS

### THE REAL COLONEL HOUSE

*By Arthur D. Howden Smith*

The first AUTHENTIC story of Colonel E. M. House, the closest confidant and personal representative of President Wilson. One single revelation of a startling nature made by this volume makes possible a rewriting of America's part in the World War.

Illustrated. 12mo. Net, \$1.50

## JAPAN OR GERMANY

*Frederic Coleman, F.R.G.S.*

The inside story of the struggle for Siberia by an eyewitness. Intimate, fascinating and sound information. 12mo. Net, \$1.35

### TWO WAR YEARS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

*Dr. Harry Stuermer*

Former Correspondent, *Cologne Gazette*. An exposure of Germany's methods in Turkey, by "one German who dared to tell the truth." Sketches of German and young Turkish ethics and politics. 12mo. Net, \$1.50

### NAVAL POWER IN THE WAR

*Lieut.-Com. Charles C. Gill*

The ablest recent discussion of sea power. Adopted by the Naval Academy, approved by the Navy Department. With maps and illustrations. 12mo. Net, \$1.25

### A HERITAGE OF FREEDOM

*Matthew Page Andrews*

An historical study of the spirit of liberalism uniting England and America; uncovers a new page of history. 12mo. Boards. Net, \$0.50

### THE WAR AND AFTER

*Sir Oliver Lodge*

A searching study of the world-canker, and a vision of the Great Crusade to which the nations of the earth are called. 8vo. Net, \$1.50

## FACE TO FACE WITH KAISERISM

*By James W. Gerard*

A further exposé of how "we will come to the United States and get what we want." Contains facts which could not before be told. Includes an intimate personal record kept day by day by Gerard in Germany. Treats of the German spy system at Washington. Illustrated. 8vo. Net, \$2.00

### WOMEN WANTED *Opens up the large question: After the war—what?*

*Mabel Potter Daggett*

The astounding story of what women have done in industry since the war. The new era has come and the world doesn't know it, says the author. Illustrated. Net, \$1.50

### AN AUTUMN SOWING *In Benson's best vein*

*E. F. Benson*

What an expert can do with a familiar theme. "Among new novels, the most obviously destined to popularity."—*London Daily News*. 12mo. Net, \$1.35

### THE ESCAPE OF A PRINCESS PAT

*George Pearson*

The straight story of fifteen months in the hands of the Huns. The most appalling book yet written of the war. Illustrated. 12mo. Net, \$1.40

### THE RED CROSS BARGE

*Mrs. Belloc Lowndes*

"In dramatic constructions it is superb—novel, sympathetic and convincing in the highest degree."—*New York Tribune*. 12mo. Net, \$1.25

## FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM

*By Secretary of War Newton D. Baker*

Gives the picture of a man who is impatient of anything but the best that America can do. Contains Mr. Baker's memorable survey before the Senate Committee and his addresses to the various units at the front. 8vo. Net, \$1.50

## THE MIND OF ARTHUR JAMES

### BALFOUR

*Wilfrid M. Short*

Selections revealing the mind and opinions of this international figure, with an added section on Germany. With portrait. 8vo. Net, \$2.50

*Selections from His Non-Political Writings, Speeches and Addresses, 1879-1917*

### THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF RECONCILIATION

*By the Rev. James Denney, D.D.*

Writing to his congregation at Edinburgh, Principal Alexander Whyte said of this book: "I cannot tell you, sir, all the expansion and elevation and exhilaration and gospeling of mind and heart that have come to me from my repeated readings of that masterly book." 8vo. Net, \$2.00

### GOD AND THE SOLDIER

*By Norman MacLean, D.D., and J. R. P. Sclater, D.D.*

From a series of discussions among the chaplains in one of the great camps in France grew this vindication of orthodox Christianity as the religion of the fighting men. Practical questions, answers in non-technical language. 12mo. Net, \$1.25

### ROUGH RHYMES OF A PADRE

*By Woodbine Willie, M.C., C.S.*

If some Padres are "solemn blokes" not this. "Gawd" to him is as human as any man in the trenches. Here is something altogether new in war poetry. A book for every soldier's kit. One that has swept England. 12mo. Boards. Net, \$0.50

### THE SILVER TRUMPET

*By Amelia Josephine Burr*

Illumines the psychology of those who are left at home, or concentrates into a few lines poignant bits of drama from the war zone. Stirring with heroic appeal. 12mo. Net, \$1.00

## YOUR BOYS

*By Gipsy Smith*

Dramatic personal stories of a real man's work among the boys at the front. What real religion means to them out there. 12mo. Net, \$0.50

### THE FIERY CROSS: Some Verse for Today and Tomorrow

*By John Oxenham*

Breathing a spirit of spirituality and high endeavor—speaks directly to all who feel the vital need for a return to God and a higher spiritual life. By "the poet laureate of the war." 12mo. Net, \$1.00

**GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY**  
PUBLISHERS NEW YORK

## W. E. FORD:

### A Biography

*J. D. Beresford and Kenneth Richmond*

Of particular significance is this singular story of a hypothetical character, who revolutionized education. 12mo. Net, \$1.35



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



© Paul Thompson

## THE DIRECTOR OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

The appointment of John D. Ryan to direct the manufacture of American aircraft marks another step in the progress toward business efficiency of our war organization. As president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Mr. Ryan directed the largest single unit in the copper industry. Since June, 1917, he has been in Washington as assistant to Henry P. Davison in the Red Cross



## NOW FOR THE THIRD NATIONAL ARMY

**T**HE first quota of the second National Army is moving into the training camps. It consists of 150,000 men, distributed among the sixteen cantonments from Massachusetts to California. Other increments will go into training month by month thruout the year, until, so it is reported, from 800,000 to a 1,000,000 men are in the new National Army. There are now 1,600,000 men in the army, regulars, national guard and draft army. Something like two and a half million men in service and training by the end of 1918 seems to be the Government's present plan.

When he appeared before a Senate committee last week to report on his trip of inspection overseas, Secretary Baker was not ready to discuss any new plans for changes in the draft age or for other alterations in our army program. But he did say, if the Washington despatches are accurate, that "it was useless for us to send men to training camps when we had no way of transporting a vast number of soldiers to France."

Mr. Baker apparently proposes to limit the number of men who shall be called into training during the coming year by the probabilities in regard to the ships that will be available to carry them overseas. If this is his real judgment, we believe that he is making a serious mistake. Nothing is clearer than that the situation on the western front demands men, and will demand men in ever increasing numbers until the war is won. The United States must send its man-power in huge masses and with "damnable iteration" until the power of Germany is finally overwhelmed.

We ought to begin training at the first possible moment

every man for whom it is possible for us to provide living quarters, training grounds, equipment and instructors. Our goal should be not 2,500,000 men, but 5,000,000 men. We should be building the training camps for them without a day of avoidable delay.

If, when they are trained, the ships are not ready to carry them overseas, let them go on training. The longer they are at it the harder, the more expert, the more useful they will be. It would be a great calamity and a great disgrace if the next year should open with any lack of American man-power in hardened, trained and disciplined shape and in overwhelming numbers.

What if we do not see the ships now to carry them over? Ships are building; and the knowledge that a vast army will need a vast fleet within a year will speed up the ship-building as nothing else could.

Besides, to have the men and not the ships would be infinitely better than to have the ships and not the men.

The Secretary of War would do well to begin to think, to plan and to prepare, in larger figures. Cantonments take time to build. Now is the time to begin an entire new set. Soldiers take time to make from men in the street. The soldiers we shall send abroad for the spring campaign of 1919 must begin their training before 1918 is half over. We need more camps and cantonments before the summer is well under way.

The first National Army is well-nigh trained. The second National Army has begun to take its place in the training camps. The third National Army should step into the olive-drab before four months have passed. The time to speed up our preparations is now.

## THE LICHNOWSKY REVELATIONS

**A**GAIN we are indebted to the socialists for a disclosure of the devious paths of diplomacy. When Trotzky published the secret treaties that he found in the Foreign Office at Petrograd he said to the German socialists: "Do not condemn Russia alone. Go search your own archives at Berlin and you will find things just as bad." The German socialists have not yet broken into the Berlin Foreign Office, but they did in some mysterious way get hold of the secret memorandum of Prince Lichnowsky and like the Bolsheviki have published it. Prince Karl Lichnowsky was the German Ambassador in London from 1912 to August, 1914. When the war broke out he was made the scapegoat for the catastrophe and was blamed by officials and public for having blundered in handling the British situation and having been tricked by Sir Edward Grey. Smarting under this injustice he wrote out a vindication of his policy in the form of a "Memorandum of My London Mission" for preservation in the family archives. But he showed it under pledge of secrecy to a few friends. One of these gave it to an officer in the political department of the German General Staff, who as the Prince says, "completely failing to understand the importance of what he was doing" manifolded the document and sent it to a number of personages. We may question whether the officer of the General Staff was completely unaware of the importance of the memorandum which he took the trouble to manifold, and we may speculate as to how certain fragments of this document came to the hands of the Swedish Socialist journal, *Politiken*, the Berlin *Vorwärts* and the *Münchener Nachrichten*, where they were published.

Putting these scattered scraps of paper together we get a most amazing document, a glimpse of the inside workings of intrigue such as under ordinary circumstances we could not have expected until long after the death of the actors. It is a complete justification of Sir Edward Grey and Lord

Haldane, altho because of public condemnation the former has lost his office and the latter has been sent to Coventry. It is an absolute refutation of the German allegation that England made war inevitable by shutting out Germany from "a place in the sun," that is, tropical colonies. It is an emphatic confirmation of two main points in President Wilson's policy, that secret diplomacy is dangerous and that the German people were deceived into supporting the Government.

When the British Blue Books giving the history of pre-war diplomacy appeared the friends of Germany said: "Wait. This is only one side of the story. Suspend judgment till we get the German version of these events." Well, now we have it and from the official representative of the German side in the Anglo-German negotiations. And this is what he says:

I had to support in London a policy which I knew to be fallacious. I was paid out for it for it was a sin against the Holy Ghost.

Thus ended my London mission. It was wrecked, not by the perfidy of the British, but by the perfidy of our policy.

The Lichnowsky memorandum throws a flood of light upon all phases of the situation out of which the war arose. Among other things it proves:

That France had begun to forget her traditional policy of "revenge."

That the Czar was sincerely anxious to maintain peace.

That Russia was not desirous of driving the Sultan from Constantinople.

That England offered Germany more opportunities in Africa than she was willing to take.

That England conceded to Germany an extension of the Bagdad railroad to Basra, which was more than Germany expected.

That treaties settling all questions about Africa and Turkey had been agreed upon.



That Sir Edward Grey wanted to make these treaties public but Germany refused.

That Sir Edward Grey had worked earnestly for peace in the Balkans.

That the German military party had determined on war in 1916 but seized the opportunity of the Austrian Archduke's assassination to precipitate the conflict before Russia was ready.

That at the Potsdam council of July 5, 1914, the German authorities unanimously approved of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia.

That England had no intention of making war on account of jealousy of the expansion of Germany's trade or navy.

That Germany knew that England would not attack, but would defend France and Belgium.

What Prince Lichnowsky says of the crucial week in which war and peace hung in the balance we must quote in his own words:

As appears from all official publications, without the facts being controverted by our own White Book which, owing to its poverty and gaps, constitutes a grave self-accusation:

1. We encouraged Count Berchtold to attack Serbia, altho no German interest was involved, and the danger of a world-war must have been known to us—whether we knew the text of the ultimatum is a question of complete indifference.

2. In the days between July 23 and July 30, 1914, when M. Sazonoff emphatically declared that Russia could not tolerate an attack upon Serbia, we rejected the British proposals of mediation, altho Serbia, under Russian and British pressure, had accepted almost the whole ultimatum, and altho an agreement about the two points in question could easily have been reached, and Count Berchtold was even ready to satisfy himself with the Serbian reply.

3. On July 30, when Count Berchtold wanted to give way, we, without Austria having been attacked, replied to Russia's mere mobilization by sending an ultimatum to Petersburg, and on July 31 we declared war on the Russians, altho the Czar had pledged his word that as long as negotiations continued not a man should march—so that we deliberately destroyed the possibility of a peaceful settlement.

In view of these indisputable facts, it is not surprising that the whole civilized world outside Germany attributes to us the sole guilt for the world war.

Altho Prince Lichnowsky's statement is of absorbing interest it is after all not so much a revelation as a confirmation. It contains little that was not known or at least confidently believed by the Allies and the neutral world. The fact that Germany and England had come to an agreement in regard to their disputed spheres of influence in Africa and Mesopotamia was commonly understood and freely discussed before the war; see for instance *The Fortnightly Review*, February 2, 1914, p. 215. But it has not been realized how exceedingly generous England was in assigning African and Asiatic territory to Germany. In the treaty which Prince Lichnowsky and Herr von Kühlmann had negotiated with Sir Edward Grey in 1914 the Germans were allowed to extend their railroad beyond Bagdad, its proposed terminus, to Basra, thus resigning to Germany the whole of the Tigris and Euphrates valleys with all their possibilities of river shipping and irrigation development. The Shatt-el-Arab, which connects these rivers to the Persian Gulf, was to be internationalized, thus giving the Germans a free outlet to the Indian Ocean.

By the secret treaty signed by Count Hatzfeldt and Mr. Balfour in 1898 the Portuguese colonies of Africa were to be divided into "economico-political spheres of interest" between Germany and Great Britain. This agreement was extended and made more definite in 1913. All Portuguese Angola as far as the twentieth degree of longitude was allotted to the Germans, a territory twice as large as Germany. Between this and German East Africa there lies the Belgian Congo and this also was offered to Germany by Sir Edward Grey, which, as Prince Lichnowsky says, "would have given us the right of preëemption and a possibility of economic penetration in the Congo State. But we refused this offer, out of alleged respect for Belgian sensibilities!"

Sir Edward even consigned to the Germans the Portuguese islands of San Thomé and Príncipe, altho this disappointed the French, who had hoped to get them.

Thus passed what was, in the opinion of Prince Lichnowsky, Germany's last chance at colonial empire, for this is what he sees for the future:

And what result have we to expect from the struggle of people? The United States of Africa will be British, like the United States of America, Australia and Oceania; and the Latin States of Europe, as I said years ago, will fall into the same relationship to the United Kingdom as the Latin sisters of America to the United States. They will be dominated by the Anglo-Saxon; France, exhausted by the war, will link herself still more closely to Great Britain. In the long run, Spain also will not resist.

In Asia, the Russians and Japanese will expand with their limitations and their customs, and the South will remain to the British.

The world will belong to the Anglo-Saxon, the Russian, and the Japanese, and the German will remain alone with Austria and Hungary. His sphere of power will be that of thought and of trade, not that of the bureaucrats and the soldiers. The German appeared too late, and the world war has destroyed the last possibility of catching up the lost ground, of founding a Colonial Empire.

## MAKE WAY FOR LIBERTY!

THE last call for the Third Liberty Loan is sounding. There is no question that it will be oversubscribed. The only question is, How much?

What is your part in the answer?

Have you subscribed for at least one bond? It will cost you only one dollar a week. You buy it not from what you have saved already, but from what you can save during the coming year. Fifteen cents a day will more than do it. Who cannot save at that modest rate?

Have you taken every bond you can?

It is the safest investment in the world. It pays better than the savings bank. Your investment is the practical measure of your patriotism, your devotion to American ideals, your determination that the world shall be made a safe place for decent, honorable, self-respecting people and nations to live in.

Buy a bond! Buy another bond! Buy every bond you can! Then buy one more for luck!

## E PLURIBUS UNUM

Died for their common country somewhere in France:

Girelamo Viscusi  
Stanislaw Itfanski  
Martin Krüger  
C. B. Knutson  
E. J. O'Brien  
F. J. Szolt  
Paul Bouchet  
Roderick McLean  
Ambrose Xavier Buyatte

Lloyd Morrill  
G. R. Norsigian  
S. J. Smith  
R. H. Vanzanten  
Charles Beranek  
Joan de Posta Molles  
Carl Larsen  
Max Zafren  
C. Johnson

## THE EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS

THE security and the freedom of America after the war has been fought thru and the peril of autocratic tyranny has been disposed of, will be grounded in education as well as in character and intelligence. Thru education and social pressure the elements of our population that are not yet American must be made American, and the unpatriotic who are so because they are misinformed or uninformed, must be made acquainted with national and world conditions and with true history, while the unpatriotic who are criminal or are mentally defective, must otherwise be disposed of. The great work of Americanization and of patriotic education, too long neglected, is now being carried forward effectively with all the energies and appliances that can be contributed by individual ability, carefully planned organization, and money.

This education, however, cannot be a thing apart. It must



be based upon a sound and practical elementary education, and must be developed as an essential part of public school education, college and university training, community activity and church work.

A new spirit has taken possession of secular education in this country and new ideas are everywhere bringing forth results. In every section—East, West and South—states and communities are increasing their taxation for public schools, colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, and state universities. Education is no longer conceived as primarily useful to train clergymen, lawyers and doctors for service in church and state, altho this function was never discharged so adequately as now. It is the great body of the people that education now seeks to reach, and between the masses and the older professional groups is the great staff of engineers, chemists, sanitary and health experts, and scientific agriculturists, whose preparation for efficient usefulness is becoming year by year more thoro. The humanities, including literature, history and philosophy, are not being neglected; rather, they are being vitalized and presented in a larger perspective. The essentially new elements in education are those practical things which we now begin to see must be made the deep and solid foundations of the entire superstructure.

There is only one way in which to become adequately acquainted with the new program and what is being accomplished in carrying it out, and that is to go from county to county and state to state thruout the Union and personally inspect the schools. To one who does this the progress discovered is a revelation. Everywhere he finds that three or four fundamental things are accepted as imperatively necessary. All else must be based upon these and adjusted to them.

The first is domestic science or household economics. In sections that we have been accustomed to think of as educationally backward the investigator will find high schools, and even grade schools, equipt with the necessary arrangements and appliances for the practical teaching of cooking, the selection and economical use of foods, sewing, and the proper care of the house. There are wide regions in the United States in which the population has been inadequately nourished, not because of any real lack of food or ability to produce it, but because of waste and ignorance in its preparation. It is not an exaggeration to say that there is every reason to expect that the next generation of the American people will know what good cooking is, will be able to have it, and will insist upon getting it. The same may be said of the economical and tasteful use of fabrics in the making of clothing. Household economics is a branch of human knowledge and accomplishment that has come to stay.

Next in fundamental importance is the new training in mechanic arts. As the girls are taught household economics, the boys are taught skill in handwork, and the principles of construction. Everywhere the workshop is becoming a matter-of-course part of the school equipment, and boys leave the high schools well prepared to take up the more advanced training in the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

The third fundamental is elementary biology and its practical relations to health and sanitation. There is still vast ignorance of these subjects in all parts of the country, in the great cities no less than in the rural regions. Quackery and the sale of nostrums are still lucrative, and to our shame we discover that it is still possible for the mayor of a great city to attack health and sanitary experts and, in the interests of demagoguery, to attempt to destroy the efficiency of a board of health. The only security against dangers of this kind lies in thoroughgoing and universal elementary instruction in biology, and the experiments everywhere under way demonstrate that it is entirely feasible to impart this instruction in the higher grades of the elemen-

tary schools to an extent that is well worth while, and, in a larger way, in the high schools.

The fourth fundamental is social education, and this is altogether feasible in both elementary and high schools. It includes instruction by incident, historic event, observation of things going on in the local community, and in countless other ways, upon the activities, duties and opportunities that combine to make possible coöperation and achievement thru the relationships and the institutions of human society. In this education three matters are of paramount importance. These are, the emphasis of personal duty, the ceaseless presentation of the necessity of choosing competent men instead of merely popular men for public office and the discharge of public duty, and the tireless reiteration, with a wealth of personal incident and historic example, of the obligations and ideals of patriotism.

The successful carrying on and development of education in these fundamental things calls for energy, vision and unselfishness. It is a work that cannot be achieved by spasmodic or irresponsible attempts. Wherever it is being pushed with increasing success one effective man or group of men will be found organizing and administering it. A case in point is afforded by a southern town where education has been making strides in recent years. At Jacksonville, Florida, the County Superintendent of Instruction, Mr. Fons A. Hathaway, in less than three years has obtained from the taxpayers the millions of dollars necessary to rebuild or remodel and re-equip, according to the most modern plans, all the more important school buildings, and to reorganize the courses of instruction in a way to secure the enthusiastic confidence of a progressive community. What one man can do, other men can do. But no county, town or city need expect to keep its place in the line of educational progress, or contribute anything to the new achievement, if it is content to look at the problem and the opportunity from that demagogic standpoint which has been the educational, as it is the civic and the administrative curse, of so many of our largest cities.

---

The American people are showing great activity in turning out home-made coal-tar products, especially pacifists.

---

Every little helps. Guatemala is four times as big as Belgium and Belgium was big enough to trip up the Kaiser.

---

The Germans are within gunshot of Amiens. If you want to know what is endangered read Ruskin's "The Bible of Amiens."

---

Since the Germans have occupied the Finnish islands in the Gulf of Bothnia it is rumored that they have changed their national air to *Deutschland über Aland*.

---

Russia's national flag, the papers say, will be red with the inscription "Ressiskay Sotzialyiticheskaya Federativnaya Sovietskaya Respublika." This is not a red flag. It is a red ribbon and unreadable.

---

Twenty cities in New York recently voted themselves "dry" while nineteen decided to remain "wet." There is small comfort for the supporters of the liquor traffic in that. For the twenty are a complete loss, while the eighteen represent no gain. The Empire State moves with discouraging reluctance toward prohibition—but it does move.

---

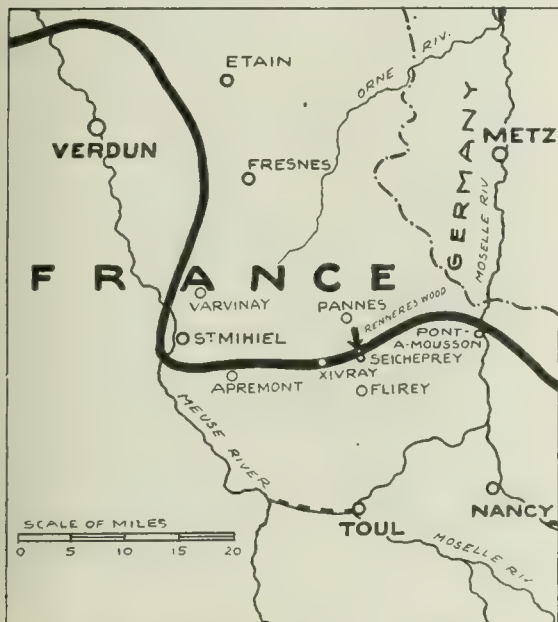
Our Navy Department announces that it has plans for a gun to shoot 105 miles. This is good news but would it not have been more courteous to leave the announcement to the other party? We should have preferred to have heard of it first in a despatch from Berlin complaining of the shells that were falling on the far side of the Rhine. It is a maxim of business men, "Do not begin to advertise too long before the opening."

---

In a popular suburb of New York during two months of the "late unpleasantness" with the thermometer, three families, aggregating eight adults and seven children, united to form one household. They saved coal, cut down living expenses, and came out better friends than when they went in—thereby disappointing the expectations, freely expressed, of their bitterest friends and dearest enemies. The experiment is worth imitating next winter—if any one dares.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK



## THE BATTLE OF SEICHEPREY

In the attack of April 20 the Germans took the village of Seicheprey on the American front, but were expelled a few hours later

### The Attack on Seicheprey

The first attack in force which General Pershing's troops have had to withstand was delivered on Saturday, April 20, against the center of the American sector at Seicheprey. The attack was preceded by a night bombardment with high explosives and gas shells. Early in the morning a body of shock troops, said to be mostly south Saxons and numbering 1200, charged the American lines on the front of about a mile and a half. They penetrated Remières Wood on the right and from this side made their way up to the crest of the hill overlooking the village of Seicheprey. Pursuing then their tactics of infiltration by which fresh troops in small detachments are passed to the front between the troops already engaged, the Germans continued to advance until noon, reaching a mile and a quarter in advance of their original lines. Seicheprey was taken in the forenoon after fierce hand-to-hand fighting among the houses, dugouts and cellars, "whose occupants," according to the German communiqués, "were killed almost to the last man."

After noon the counter attack was delivered by the Americans with the aid of the French. The Germans made desperate efforts to prevent the arrival of reinforcements by throwing forward their airplanes at low altitudes and pouring machine gun fire down upon the advancing Americans, but the American anti-aircraft guns were brought to bear upon them, and two of their planes were brought down by American airmen. The communications with the front which had been broken by the German fire were restored and the American troops advancing from all sides drove the Germans out of the village and the Bois de Remières about five o'clock in the afternoon.

The Germans regard the engagement

as a victory and claim the capture of five officers, one doctor, and 178 men as well as 25 machine guns. The Associated Press despatch on the contrary states that no Americans were taken prisoners. Three hundred Germans were found dead in front of the German lines and their wounded must have numbered many more. They were able to hold none of the ground that they had gained. Reports from all sources agree that the Americans put up a stubborn defense and displayed great gallantry in the counter-attack. New weapons made their first appearance on both sides. A new German rapid fire pistol constructed on the principle of the machine gun was found in the hands of a German officer. On the other hand Pershing had armed his men with the wild West weapon, the sawed-off shotgun, which poured out buckshot from its double barrels in the faces of the enemy.

The Red Cross relief of the American prisoners taken in the war report that they are receiving the food and clothing sent to them. The Spanish inspectors who have charge of the Red Cross deny that the American prisoners have been hawked about the country and exhibited in cages to the insults of the civilian population. They have not been able to verify any reports of ill treatment and suffering among the Americans, and doubt the truth of them.

### Renewal of the German Drive

After a week of comparative quiet the Germans on April 24 renewed their offensive on both their salients. They met with stubborn resistance, but gained a little ground.

The drive which was started on the 21st of March was checked a week later about ten miles east of Amiens and since then has made very little progress. The point of the German wedge



London Evening News

"DON'T THINK WE'LL GO, AFTER ALL"  
The Kaiser changes his mind concerning his trip to Paris when he sees the downpour of shells

is bounded by the two rivers which join three miles east of Amiens, the Avre on the south and the Somme on the north. In the angle between the two rivers there is a group of hills overlooking the low land beyond and the immediate German objective is to gain possession of these commanding points. The village of Villers-Bretonneux on a bluff about 350 feet high was captured by the Germans after a hard fight, but was regained the following night by a brilliant exploit of Australian troops. Hangard, the village south of Villers-Bretonneux, has again been taken by the Germans. The Germans claim 2000 prisoners in the first forty-eight hours of the renewed attack. The new German tanks made their first appearance in this battle. They are larger and more heavily armed than the British, but slower and less readily maneuvered. In an encounter between these land dreadnaughts the British gained the field. An American contingent is fighting with the British and French before Amiens and is reported to have suffered heavy losses.

Simultaneously with this drive in the direction of Amiens the Germans again attacked the chain of hills south of Ypres. Here the ground gained during the first two days was little on both sides, but of greater strategic importance than in the Amiens sector. It seems that the Germans were able to penetrate thru the low section of the ridge between Wytschaete and Mt. Kemmel. This brings them close to Ypres upon the south as they already were close to this place upon the north-east and east. If the Germans succeed in gaining Kemmel, which is the dominant high of this section, it is likely to compel a withdrawal of the British forces from Ypres and perhaps the remaining part of Belgium.

## THE GREAT WAR

April 19—Italian troops appear on Somme front. Turks take Kars and Batum in Caucasus.

April 20—Germans take Seicheprey but are driven out by Americans. Armenians retake Van.

April 21—Priests administer anti-draft oath to Irish. Germans enter the Crimea.

April 22—Guatemala declares war against Germany. New British budget amounts to \$14,000,000,000.

April 23—British sink concrete-laden cruisers in harbor of Ostend and Zeebrugge. Dublin has workless day as demonstration against draft.

April 24—Germans renew drive at Amiens and Ypres. Viscount Motono resigns Foreign Ministry of Japan.

April 25—Germans gain at Wytschaete Ridge but lose Villers-Bretonneux. Germany putting pressure on Netherlands.



## Bottling Up the Belgian Ports

The capture of Antwerp in the fall of 1914 gave the Germans access to the Belgian ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge, which they have used ever since as a base for their U-boats and destroyers. In order to put a stop to this just now when it is of the utmost importance to keep the Channel passage clear, the British Navy on the night of April 22 made a brilliant raid upon the two ports in the hope of blocking their entrances. Five obsolete cruisers were filled with concrete with the intention of running them into the harbor entrance and there sinking them. The water attacking the cement would solify and it would be some time before these steel clad rocks could be blasted out of the passage. The cruisers selected for this purpose were the "Brilliant," "Sirius," "Iphigenia," "Intrepid," and "Thetis," which were constructed along in the nineties at a cost of about \$1,500,000 apiece but are now of little value, owing to the increased speed and gun-power of modern vessels.

Zeebrugge is an artificial port made by building a mole in the shape of a quadrant of a circle a mile and a half long projecting into the shallow sea. Sheltered by this, a channel 518 feet wide leads to the lock of the canal system. It appears that two of the three cruisers intended to block this channel gained the entrance, and since they were about 200 feet long, the channel is probably pretty well blocked, but as the experience of Lieutenant Hobson in attempting to block the harbor at Santiago de Cuba with the collier "Merri-mac," and the three attempts of Admiral Togo to block the exit of Port Arthur proved, it is not easy to bottle up a fleet even where the mouth of the harbor is narrow. The third cruiser for Zeebrugge grounded before reaching

its destination. Two cement laden cruisers were run ashore and blown up at Ostend, but it is uncertain whether they blocked the harbor.

The blocking ships were accompanied by a large force of monitors and small motor boats to assist in the blockading maneuver and the bombardment of the ports. The smoke screen which had been devised was not so successful as was hoped in concealing the attack, for a change of wind carried it in the wrong direction. The "Vindictive," an old cruiser, accompanied by a couple of ferry boats, was used to land the raiding party upon the end of the mole. In spite of heavy bombardment while the sea was lighted by brilliant star shells, the "Vindictive" cleared the end of the mole and landed the British marines on the inside. The Germans shouted "It's the Americans" and gave way so the landing party was able to destroy the batteries, magazines, and depots along the entire length of the breakwater. After an hour of such work the landing party reëmbarked upon the cruiser, which made its way safely out of the entrance and to the home port, altho a great hole was blown in its side by the explosion of one of the large shells. Two British submarines were sunk on the inside of the mole and there blown up, inflicting considerable damage upon the pile work and concrete. It is also reported that the locks at the entrance of the canal leading to Bruges were blown up. Besides the vessels intentionally sunk, the British lost one destroyer and four small boats. The officer who led the attack was one of the victims.

## The Situation in Siberia

Information about the momentous events occurring in eastern Siberia is fragmentary and unreliable. There are vague rumors of widespread Bolsheviki disturbances, of the organization and arming of 94,000 former prisoners from Germany and Austria to hold the railroad against the Japanese, of civil war in China, and of the establishment of a pro-Ally government in Siberia. The seat, strength and personnel of this new government have not been disclosed, but a statement of its principles has been given out from Washington. According to this information the "Government of Autonomous Siberia" is composed of zemstvos (provincial assemblies), coöperative societies, municipalities and other public organizations of the old régime, and among its declared objects are:

To oppose actively the Bolsheviki, so that the legitimate power of the All-Russian National Constituent Assembly may be securely established.

To defend the political and economic independence and the territorial integrity of Siberia.

To resist actively the peace concluded with the Central Empires by the Bolshevik Government, coöperating in this with the Allied Powers, with the view of concluding jointly with the Allied nations a general democratic peace.

To reëstablish friendly, recognized relations with the Allied and neutral nations based on existing agreements and treaties.

To take all necessary measures to counteract the further penetration of Russian territory by the enemy powers.



Press Illustrating

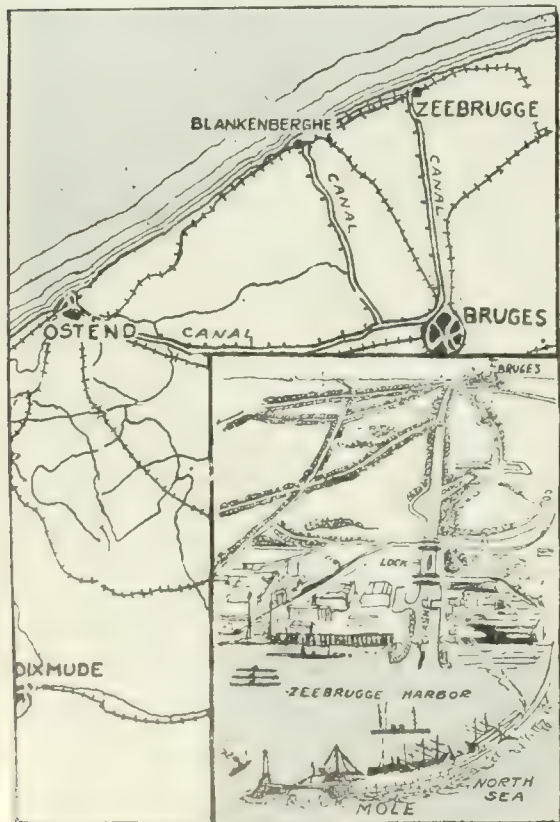
## COUNT CZERNIN'S SUCCESSOR

The task of picking up the pieces of Austrian diplomacy has been given to Baron Stephen Burian, appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs to succeed Count Czernin

This new Siberian government appeals to the Allies for aid. On the other hand the Bolsheviki Government at Moscow has protested to the Allies against the landing of Japanese and British forces at Vladivostok and have threatened war against them if they are not withdrawn. Orders have been given by the Moscow Government to ship all the munitions, machinery and metals at Vladivostok to European Russia. But this could not be done very rapidly even without interference, because the five thousand miles of the Siberian railroad is now almost incapacitated from bad management and dilapidation. These stores may be regarded as belonging to the Japanese, British and American firms which furnished them, since the Bolsheviki have repudiated the bonds that were to pay for them. In any case the Japanese and British troops guarding these stores would not allow them to be transported west, for they would be apt to fall into the hands of the enemy. More Japanese troops have been landed at Vladivostok to put down local disturbances by the Bolsheviki, but they do not appear to have advanced into the interior. The Associated Press report that American marines had been landed at Vladivostok is denied by Washington.

On to the "Berlin to Bagdad" no longer satisfies German ambitions. An all-rail route from the North Cape to Bagdad or even to Herat is being talked of. The control of Finland is a step toward securing the northern terminal of this extensive project.

In the brief dispatch of March 1, telling of the treaty of peace that had been signed between the Russian and the Finn there was an obscure reference to the renunciation by Russia



## THE U-BOAT NESTS

Five old British cruisers loaded with concrete have been sunk at the entrances of the Belgian ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge and the Zeebrugge mole was raided



of all claims to railroads, telegraphs, docks, fortresses and other property "on the Arctic Ocean." This was puzzling, because Finland does not extend to the Arctic Ocean, but is cut off from it by a narrow strip of Norway which connects with Russia. Now, however, we understand what this means. For even before the White Guards with German aid had retrieved their capital from the Reds they pushed north and sent an expedition to the White Sea at Kem, 150 miles east of the Finnish frontier. This expedition, it appears, was repulsed by local Bolsheviki or Red Guard with the aid of French and British marines who were guarding the railroad which runs along the western shore of the White Sea. This railroad was constructed, largely by American engineers, since the war began, for the purpose of giving Russia an ice-free harbor. The White Sea is icebound for the greater part of the year, and, since Archangel was Russia's only available European port, supplies then had to be sent via Vladivostok, 5000 miles away. But by running a railroad from Petrograd on the western instead of the eastern side of the White Sea access was had to Kola, which is on Katerina Bay, an ice-free outlet to the Arctic Ocean.

It is therefore of vital importance to the Allies to keep this connection clear. Besides, there have accumulated at Kola, Archangel and other points in this region great stores of munitions and supplies from the factories of America and the Allies for the Russian service, and it would be a serious matter if these fell into the hands of the Germans. So the British and French have put their pride in their pocket and have consented to accept a commission from Trotzky, the Bolshevik ruler of Petrograd, and to put their troops under the supreme authority of the local Soviet. They agree to supply whatever is necessary for the inhabitants and the Red Guard and not to interfere in their internal affairs. The Allies landed first a machine gun detachment and later a body of troops, sufficient, it is believed, to hold the Murman coast against any force of Finns and Germans that may be sent against it.

The coastal strip of Norwegian territory that cuts off Finland from the sea is barely twenty miles wide at one point, but to break thru it would involve an infraction of Norwegian neutrality. This might bring Norway into the war and perhaps Sweden also, for Sweden is incensed at the German occupation of the Aland Islands, which she claimed and had occupied. It is suggested that Norway might exchange a bit of her Arctic littoral for the tongue of Finland that obtrusively protrudes into Norway north of Sweden. This would give Finland access to the sea thru the Varanger or the Tana fjord.

But Russia is now weaker than Norway, so it seems more likely that the Finns will push for Kola or for a port on the White Sea. The Finns claim that the Russian Government promised them such an outlet to the Arctic

ocean thirty years ago, when Finland ceded to Russia strips of the frontier. Finland now demands the fulfillment of this pledge and has taken matters into her own hand. There is also a further menace in this movement, for, as we explained in an editorial on April 20, if the Germans get access to the Arctic thru Finland, they are likely to seize Spitsbergen with its untouched treasures of iron and coal.

#### The Dutch in Danger

So far the Netherlands have succeeded in maintaining their neutrality, altho from their position between the two belligerents they have been subjected to annoying restrictions upon both sides. Their shipping has suffered from the depredation of the U-boats and the limitation of Great Britain. The recent action of the United States in seizing the Dutch ships in American harbors, altho authorized by international law, is hotly resented in Holland. The sympathies of the people are predominantly with the Allies, for they have realized from the conditions of Belgians who have taken refuge in their country what German domination means. On the other hand the court party and to a certain extent the commercial circles are more in sympathy with Germany.

Now it appears that Germany is bringing pressure to bear upon Holland to induce that country to enter the war

upon the German side, or if not, to provoke a quarrel which might prove as an excuse for an invasion. The Germans claim that the Netherlands Government, by submitting with only a formal protest to the restrictions upon its importations and the seizure of its vessels, has virtually violated its neutrality in favor of the Allies. Germany is therefore making more counter claims which as far as disclosed seem to be demands for the transportation of munitions thru Dutch territory both by land and water, the Dutch province of Limburg projects down and cuts off the direct railroad communications between the German base of Aachen and Brussels. At one point this strip of Dutch territory is only five miles wide and it has been a great temptation to the Germans during the war to break thru it and avoid the long detour. They were deterred from this, we must assume, not so much from respect for Dutch neutrality but because of the Dutch troops that were stationed upon the border and the fear lest by adding the Netherlands to the list of their enemies they would give the Allies an opportunity of driving a wedge into the heart of Germany. The neutrality of Holland has been a great advantage to Germany as affording protection to the German right and also as supplying raw material and the opportunity of communication with the outside world.



THE GERMAN ADVANCE TOWARD THE ARCTIC

German troops in conjunction with the Finnish White Guard have taken Helsingfors from the Red or Bolsheviki forces and in the north have invaded Russia as far as the White Sea in the attempt to get possession of the new Russian railroad leading to the Arctic part of Kola. The railroad is being defended by Bolsheviki with the aid of British and French troops. The Finns are desirous of obtaining an outlet to the north either thru Norwegian territory to the Tana or Varanger Fjord or thru Russian territory to Kola and the Murman Coast.



Now, however, the military party is in the ascendant in Germany, and flushed with its recent triumphs in France, it may be willing to take the risk of a war with Holland with the hope of securing thereby its invaluable naval bases threatening England. The new demands made upon the Netherlands are said to be the privilege of shipping munitions and supplies to the German armies over the Dutch railroads and of sand and gravel thru the Dutch canals for the fortifications now being constructed upon their new front. These concessions, which would be a violation of neutrality, the Dutch Government has so far refused and it is rumored that negotiations have been broken off between the two countries.

The situation is one which very closely concerns the United States. If Germany should conquer Holland, the Dutch possessions in the East and West Indies would pass into German hands. If Holland should join or be forced into a union with the Central Powers these colonies would almost as certainly pass under German control. In either case the Allies would doubtless seize the Dutch colonies as a measure of self defense if necessary to prevent them from falling into the hands of Germany. It would, for instance, be intolerable for Great Britain to have the rich island of Java lying between Australia and India become a German possession, and it would be dangerous to American interests to allow Germany to get hold of the island of Curaçao, with its enclosed harbor, lying at the entrance of the Panama Canal.

**Canada Carries On** By abolishing all exemptions for able-bodied men between twenty and twenty-three years of age, Canada has virtually adopted conscription, tho it may be called by another name. This action apparently settles at least the question of principle for the Dominion. Whether it at the same time settles the practise remains to be seen. At any

rate, it marks the conclusion of one phase of administration of the military service act, which has been popularly and derisively called the "exemptions act."

In behalf of this law it is claimed that it has had the effect of familiarizing the Canadian public with the idea and with the possibility of compulsory military service. Its existence on the statute books is to be held responsible for the small size of the Canadian quotas to the front. "There has not been the same voluntary effort that was in evidence before the operation of the act," declares a special despatch from Toronto to the *New York Times*, "because the Government having taken the matter into its own hands, individuals waited for the Government to act. The hope is now expressed that the period of delay is over. The labor problem arising from the summary application of the new provisions will be dealt with as occasion arrives. Little has been done yet in the way of suspending unessential industries or in substitution of men physically unfit or women in some of the essential industries."

Sir Robert Borden is quoted as stating in a recent secret session of the House of Commons that Canada must keep her fighting divisions on the western front regardless of sacrifices.

**In Congress** At least two important pieces of legislation were finished last week: one, the so-called woman spy bill, which obliges women of German and Austro-Hungarian nationality to submit to the restrictions already in force for men of these nations; the other, the bill authorizing the melting of 350,000,000 silver dollars in the Treasury in order to pay off trade balances. In addition, the House advanced the war to the extent of passing the naval appropriation bill, carrying the unprecedented sum of a billion and a quarter dollars. Owing to the fact that many members of both houses were away speaking for

the Liberty loan, and that several in the Senate were attending funerals of colleagues, little progress was made in either body.

The bill fixing the price of wheat at \$2.50 a bushel was sent back to conference. The oil leasing bill, which is a consolidation of several proposals, was favorably reported to the House. Hearings on the "treason" bill in the Senate were nipped in the bud by the President's letter to Senator Overman, quoted below, after, however, much interesting testimony had been taken.

The controversy between Mr. Creel, of the Committee on Public Information, and the House concluded with the formal return by the House to the Postmaster General of the special report containing the objectionable statement. Senator McCumber disclosed a propaganda of post cards demanding of Congress, "For God's sake, hurry up," and insisted that Congress had done and was doing its duty. At the lately resumed weekly round table meeting of the Senate Military Affairs Committee with the Secretary of War, there was developed information which caused the semi-official intimation that both the air program and the ship program were "picking up." To the Senate General Crowder gave the news that under the proposed classification of the draft, 2,000,000 men will be placed in Class 1. The President signed the "sabotage" bill, providing penalties for delaying war production, without, however, the anti-peaceful strike clause.

#### On the Court-Martial Bill

A minor but interesting issue culminating in the resignation from the Department of Justice of Assistant Attorney General Charles Warren, rose to a climax and promptly thereafter fell to a conclusion last week. The issue centered around a difference of opinion as to the Chamberlain bill, which proposes that civilians violating the sedition laws be tried by court-martial. Mr. Warren prepared and submitted to Congress a memorandum advocating this legislation, and for some time hearings have been under way before the military affairs committee on the measure. Then quite suddenly Mr. Warren resigned and a few days later appeared a letter from the Attorney General to a member of Congress setting forth clearly the difference in views on the matters involved in the proposal. At the same time the President made public a letter to Senator Overman, the more important section of which is as follows:

"I am heartily obliged to you for consulting me about the court-martial bill, as perhaps I may call it for short. I am wholly and unalterably opposed to such legislation, and very much value the opportunity you give me to say so. I think it is not only unconstitutional, but that in character, it would put us nearly upon the level of the very people we are fighting and affecting to despise. It would be altogether inconsistent with the spirit and practise of America, and in view of the recent legislation—the espionage bill, the sabot-



A FRONT-LINE SUPPLY STATION

In this trench depot at La Harazee are collected periscopes, rifle and hand grenades, spiral barbed wire stakes and rifle grenade rifles. Above the trench on the right is suspended a gas alarm bell made from a shell casing



age bill and the woman spy bill—I think it is unnecessary and uncalled for.”

**Ships Are Moving** Ships are moving, according to reports from several quarters of last week's doings with this critical war material. Nor can it all be credited to Mr. Schwab, the new commander-in-chief of the construction of ships. On April 19 thirty-four new ships were announced to be ready to sail out of the Great Lakes to take their part in the trans-Atlantic trade. These particular vessels were begun by private parties and were requisitioned by the Government in the early stages of their construction. They are of the so-called “Frederickstadt” type, that is to say, they are primarily lake ships, averaging about 3100 tons. With cargoes stowed away, this little fleet may already have slipped quietly from “an Atlantic port” into the treacherous seas.

Acting in his capacity as head of the Railroad Administration, Mr. McAdoo has established a ship line service on the Great Lakes. The purpose of this move is to relieve rail congestion and facilitate the carriage of goods thru this crowded area. “Cars that have been held up on western railroads by the congestion on the central railroads,” declares an official statement, “will be immediately released with the opening of lake navigation and the loads moved east by the way of lake and railroad lines east of Buffalo, thereby releasing equipment to the western railroads for the use in their territory and relieving the railroads in the central freight territory of the saving of power, fuel, and cars that can be devoted to other business.”

Probably quite as important for the future of ships and the war is the physical removal by Mr. Schwab, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, up to Philadelphia. “Fifty per cent of the shipbuilding in the United States is go-



© International Film

**A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY**

President Wilson burned his hand during his ride in the big British tank “Britannia,” part of Washington's Third Liberty Loan parade. But the casualty only added a touch of realism: it failed to mar the President's enthusiastic interest in the trip

ing on near Philadelphia,” said Mr. Schwab, “and that's where I'm going to be. I consider my ability to arouse enthusiasm among the men the greatest asset I possess,” this remarkable statement continues. “I like to be out in the yards among the workers, to make them feel they are a vital part of the organization. I expect to spend

most of my time where the ships are being constructed, not only around Philadelphia, but wherever the yards are located.”

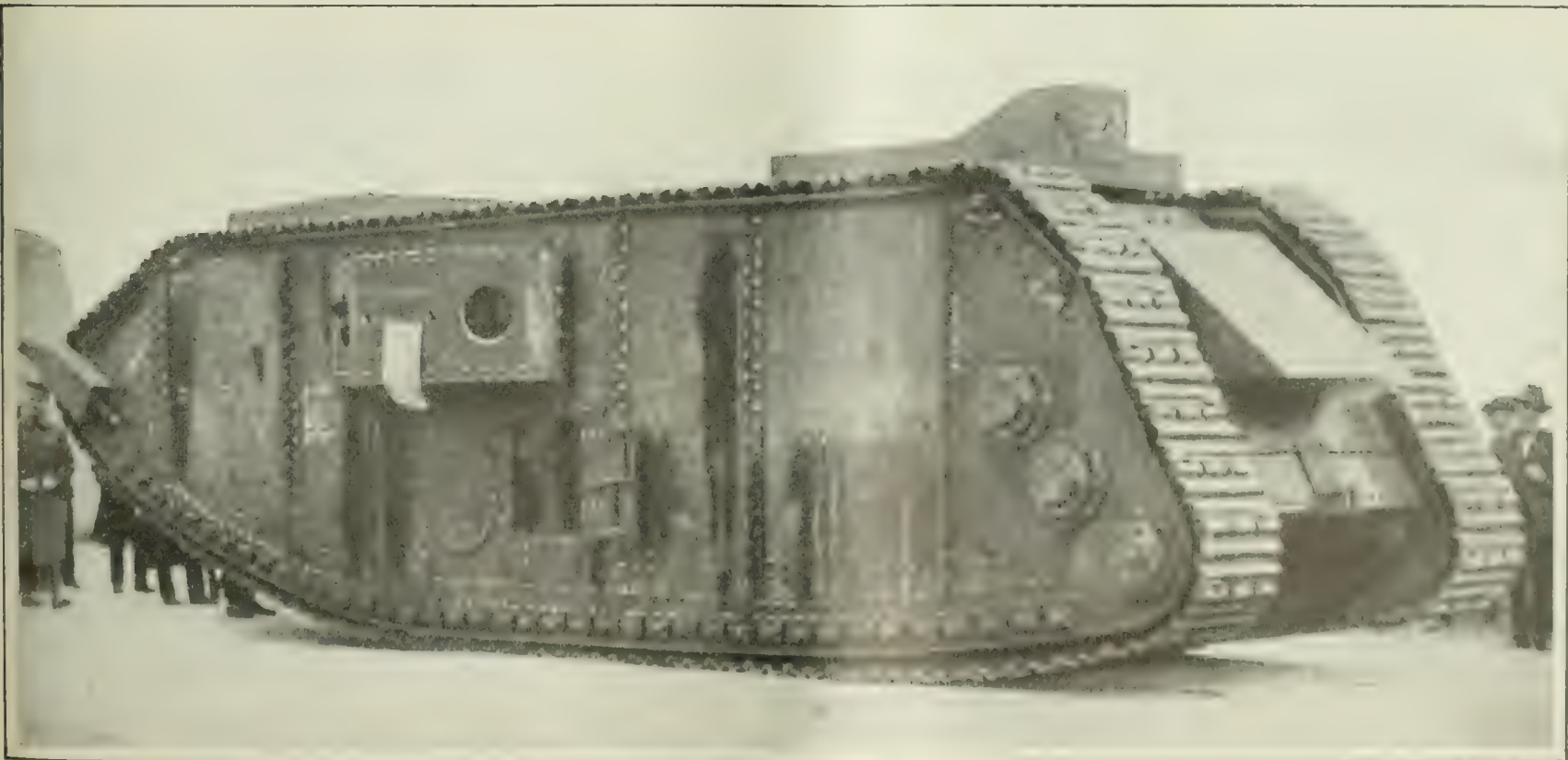
In addition to this transfer of offices and office force from the Capital to the industrial center, Mr. Schwab indicated that there might be a shakeup in the personnel of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Chiefly, however, the changes are suggested by the way of additions rather than forced resignations.

**Secretary Baker Reports**

Before settling down into his desk chair too far, Secretary of War Baker made it a point to lay confidential reports of his trip to France before the military affairs committees of both House and Senate. This visit to Congress is to be taken no doubt as preparatory to the formal filing of recommendations to the military appropriation bill. From the news which was allowed to leak out to the public as a result of these talks with Mr. Baker, it is assumed that the Administration is not disposed to call more men any faster than they can be trained, absorbed into the military organization, equipt and sent abroad. Political gossip has it that the next attack launched on Mr. Baker will center around the question of numbers rather than around any other feature of the Administration's military policy. In the official recommendations from the War Department, to be made shortly, this issue will doubtless be raised.

**Fill the Coal Bin Now**

Out of the past chaos in the coal situation, and for the purpose of clearing up present confusion and possible future congestion, the Fuel Administration has issued an important statement to coal dealers and consumers. The gist of the statement is that coal should be ordered *now* for next winter's use. The statement explains



Paul Thompson

**THE FIRST AMERICAN TANK**

“The America,” biggest of land battleships, was built for the United States at a plant near Boston. It cost approximately \$60,000



some of the puzzling technical details of the coal business in these words:

"The Fuel Administration has been advised that coal consumers in some sections of the country are withholding their orders for coal in the expectation that the zone of distribution may be altered in a way that will broaden their sources of supply. It should be distinctly understood by coal producers, coal dealers and coal consumers that the regulations carrying out the 'zoning order' of the distribution of coal consumption were adopted in conjunction with the Railroad Administration, after the most careful study of the whole problem.

"Any modifications of the zoning plan that may be made will be in the direction of further restriction rather than toward enlarging sources of supply.

"War demands for coal as the year advances may demand still further restrictions of the consumer's freedom to choose coal.

"There should, therefore, be no further delay upon the part of coal dealers and coal consumers in placing their orders for their coal supply. Patriotism demands that orders be placed at once in order that the railroads may realize the exact transportation movement demanded for coal, and in order that production may be maintained at a maximum."

In other words, coal is the one commodity which should be "laid in" now.

#### The War Trade Blacklist

Again public attention has been brought to the foreign trade "war" which has already merrily begun. At Cincinnati the National Foreign Trade Council met and "resolutely," pointing out particularly that Germany is organizing for her campaign while her troops are still fighting to extend her territorial boundaries. "The United States has no definite foreign trade policy yet," is one of the statements issuing from the convention.

Nevertheless, on the same day the

War Trade Board at Washington made public a blacklist of some two thousand names of enemy controlled banks and industries in neutral countries with which American citizens are forbidden to trade, along with a revised list for the South American Republics. That this move is not designed to stifle American trade is evidenced by the fact that where possible the War Trade Board announces that it is prepared to suggest substitute firms. A study of these lists shows convincingly that refusal to do business with those mentioned is really a matter of serious concern. Great Britain is coöperating with the United States in this connection.

Officials of the War Trade Board have been quoted as saying that the board will probably last after the war, and that it will be looked to as a kind of general staff assigned to the duty of directing the future international trade policy of this country.

#### King Cotton Abdicates

From the Southern Cotton Association, which for selfish reasons alone might be supposed to oppose the reduction of cotton acreage, comes the news that southern farmers are this year planting sufficient foodstuffs to make them independent of all outside purchases. Specifically, more grains and more meat animals are being produced. Georgia is given as an example in general, with the hog as an exhibit in particular. According to Colonel Jordan, president of the organization, that state in 1914 bought from the West, or imported into Georgia, \$40,000,000 worth of pork; in 1917 this had decreased to \$14,000,000; and he now predicts that Georgia will get along during 1918 on less than \$10,000,000 worth of imported pork, next year raising all that it can consume locally.

Pledges to grow everything that their families and tenants need in the way of foodstuffs have been made by hundreds of farmers in the South who have been encouraged in this work by

the local authorities, by the state authorities and by the Federal Government. The gradual dethroning of King Cotton and the establishment of a "democracy of crops" is a consummation which agricultural experts, regardless of section, have been advocating for many years. It would appear that one of the by-products of the war is the stimulation of this process.

#### The Children's Chance

Recognizing the value of children to the nation in the present emergency, if not at all times, the Government is appealing to mothers of babies and to boys between sixteen and twenty-one years of age to perform two quite distinct services.

Under the title "Doing War Work at Home" the Children's Bureau has opened its propaganda for Children's Year—April 6, 1918, to April 6, 1919. "About one-third of the drafted men," says this authority, "examined for the army in this country are rejected for physical defects, many of which might have been prevented or cured in infancy and early childhood if the parents had understood how it could be done. And the defects which disqualify a man for service in the army hamper him in civil life as well."

The first six weeks of the campaign are being devoted to weighing and measuring all children under school age. Other details in the program will be announced from time to time. Among the coöperating agencies is the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., is the central place to write for information.

The other movement affecting the young is the enrolling of boys for summer farm work. More than 100,000 have so far signed up in only six states, according to the United States employment service. The movement is spreading fast with, it is stated, excellent prospects both for the boys and for the crops.



© Underwood & Underwood

#### ICEBERGS ABOARD—AN INCIDENT OF WINTER FIGHTING ON THE SEAS

"The ever present danger is the least of the sailor's troubles. He thinks more of the incessant hardships to which he is exposed," said Herman Whitaker recently in an article in The Independent describing his cruise on a United States destroyer. This is the description he gives of a storm "very similar to the conditions under which this photograph was taken: 'We were caught in a howling gale. The ocean was one huge, mountainous sea. Our decks were swept clean of all movable objects, tool chests, boats, and so forth. All of the living compartments were flooded with water; everything was wet; and to make it worse the thermometer dropt away below freezing point'"



# CUTTING OUT THE DEAD WOOD

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON

**T**HE real reason for having this bill before the Senate is the investigation by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The movement began because of certain remarks which were made by the distinguished Senator who is chairman of that committee, Mr. Chamberlain, and much good has

come from the discussion which was started at that time."—Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, speaking on the Overman bill to empower the President to reorganize the executive departments and bureaus on a war basis.

For now these several weeks the Overman bill has been before the Senate. It is expected shortly to pass that body and go to the House. It is a peculiar bill with a peculiar history which has somehow escaped general recognition by the public. That it is regarded as important by the Administration may be gathered from the apparently well-founded rumor, current in Washington, that the President is irrevocably committed to the enactment of this legislation and that, if need be, he will push it to the limit of his ability.

What is this proposal, why is it important, what will its adoption accomplish?

The quotation just given from Senator Hollis hints at the genesis of the bill. The bill was the Administration's answer to the Roosevelt-Chamberlain drive against Secretary Baker and the Administration in general. That drive had as one objective the creation of a ministry of munitions and a "war cabinet." Two bills covering these subjects were framed and introduced and today gather dust in some pigeonhole. In their place the Overman bill was drafted, reported and presented for debate to Congress. The Overman bill is larger in scope and purpose than either of the others. It goes the whole way as against the fraction of the way which was proposed by the Republican critics and Mr. Chamberlain. It undertakes to make administration more efficient by creating an authority more centralized and at the same time more elastic.

As described by Senator Beckham of Kentucky the Overman bill comes down to this:

"... The President is not asking for more actual power, but is seeking to have Congress to give him the authority that he may 'coördinate or consolidate the executive bureaus, agencies, and offices in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration of the Government.' In brief, he is simply asking that he be allowed to redistribute in a

more businesslike and efficient measure the power which he already has. Altho this is only a war measure, some such authority really should be given to the President in times of peace, because it is a well known fact that there is great duplication of work, many instances of unnecessary waste and extravagance in the present organization of our departments and bureaus. The attention of Congress and of the people has been called to this fact for many years. We are all familiar with what Senator Aldrich said some years ago, to the effect that our Government, even in those times, on a more businesslike basis could be conducted for \$300,000,000 less than it did cost without sacrificing the public service. President Taft on numerous occasions pointed out the cumbersome, clumsy and expensive features of the present system. Other distinguished men and officials have time and time again commented upon it, and yet nothing was ever done to remedy it. If such reforms were needed under conditions of peace, how much more are they needed now under present conditions."

In a word, the Overman bill proposes at one stroke of the pen to make possible changes and reforms within the internal structure of the executive departments of the Federal Government which are decades overdue. To argue for this bill it is not necessary to specify these changes in detail: where none are demonstrably needed, none need be made; but where there is overlapping and duplication, even triplication, the bill permits consolidation and elimination. It places the responsibility for carrying out these processes in a single man, the Chief Executive, who, it is to be assumed, would act upon the recommendation of his cabinet and advisers. To put it differently, the Overman bill proposes to let what is commonly called "the Government" as distinguished from Congress and the courts, rearrange itself in the light of the new, numerous and multiplied duties imposed upon it by the exigency of the war. By enacting this bill Congress will be saying: "Here, clean up your business; cut out the dead wood; hitch up your teams; pull together!"

branches of the Government of muddling and failure to cooperate.

At this point we can begin to see where the rub is. The executive departments were created by Congress, first one, then another, then more, and finally the avalanche of the last few years and months. While nominally under their respective chiefs, these departments are nevertheless tributary to Congress in that they must seek their funds from that body. A great deal of the time of many members of Congress is spent at annual hearings at which representatives of the departments put in their arguments for more money to carry on projects under their direction. Before the war Congress determined not only the amounts of money to be expended *in toto* for each bureau, but fixed also the itemization of the sub-appropriations down to the sum allowable for stationery, rent and the salaries of individual employees. The gradual growth of this system has imposed on Congress not only a vast amount of detailed work, comparable to figuring tariff schedules or regulating railroad rates, but it has also rendered the development of the bureaus inflexible and made it necessary to pay for an extra clerk at \$1200, or beg for another field agent to relieve an overburdened staff and prevent the loss of time and money.

Now, while it is true that the Overman bill as originally reported, did not permit the expenditure of money for any purpose other than that for which it was appropriated, nevertheless by permitting rearrangement of offices and functions, it did allow the expenditure of money by a different agency from that originally charged with the duty. This proposition, in the opinion of many members of Congress, is the sticking point in the bill. It is removing from the legislative branch of the Government to the executive branch a power which the former is loath to abandon. This is a power of which Congress is and long has been exceedingly jealous.

Year after year Congress expends precious time listening to arguments for and against a proposition to move the Bureau of This in the Department of That into [Continued on page 219

It is a noteworthy fact that the introduction of the Overman bill marked the close of the era in Congress during which the executive departments were criticized for the sins which the Overman bill is designed to correct. As long as the Overman bill is pending, just that long Congress is logically estopped from accusing the other various







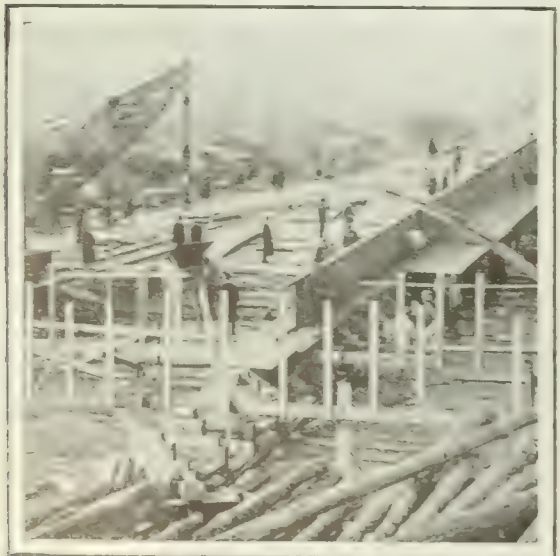
© Committee on Public Information

A big initial job was to drive hundreds of thousands of piles in the ways



Underwood & Underwood

The yard looked like a colossal railroad terminal and a Western "boom" town



Underwood & Underwood

The first keel was laid on shipway No. 1, one of the fifty ways in the Hog Island yard

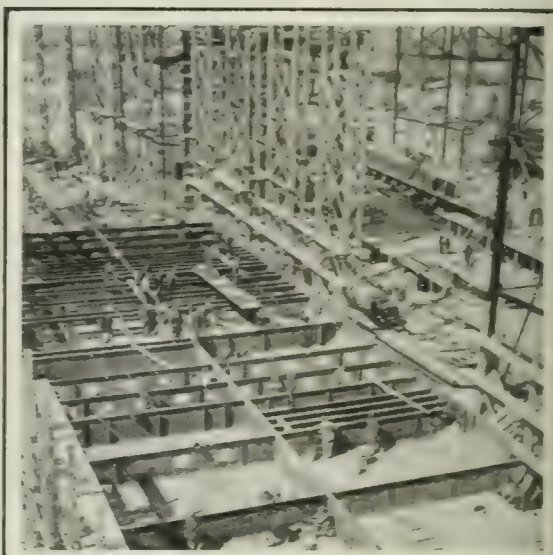
## HOG ISLAND

BY HAMILTON HOLT

**N**EXT to the Panama Canal, the Shipbuilding Plant on Hog Island is beyond doubt the greatest industrial enterprize yet attempted in the United States. I shall never forget the panorama that unfolded itself before my eyes. Here was an absolutely flat stretch of land circling back from a straight mile and a half of water front that last summer was nothing but a dismal, soggy, salt swamp inhabited only by muskrats and mosquitoes, now a beehive of industry, and one of the great manufacturing cities of the world.

The din was deafening. A dozen switch engines were backing and filling in every direction. Giant cranes were unloading huge pieces of steel and logs from the freight cars. Donkey engines were puffing. Sirens were blowing. Those titanic human woodpeckers, the compressed air riveters, were splitting the ears with their welding. A half dozen scows were dredging the river and a dozen pile drivers were descending with giant whacks upon the logs at the water's edge. Every street was congested with chugging automobiles and autotrucks. Men were moving everywhere, between the teams and across the lots and in the open spaces. They were carpenters shingling the roofs, and painters painting the sides of buildings, common laborers digging subways and sewers and cellars. With begrimed faces and mud-encrusted shoes the men worked and walked along, laughing and shouting, singing and swearing. Hog Island was alive.

This is the shipyard that proposes to be the largest in the world, that has a contract to build fifty ways and turn out of them this year and next 120 fabricated ships for the American Government. And what is more, they are keeping up with their time schedule. This yard has already cost twenty million dollars and despite the investigating of Congress will cost twenty millions more. It is going to employ an army of 30,000 workers when it gets fully under way. Like the flower in the moving pictures that unfolds before our eyes in a few minutes from bud to blossom, Hog Island typifies the very essence of American industry, activity and enterprize.



© Underwood & Underwood

Build, build and continue to build ships. Make a bridge of ships to Pershing



© Underwood & Underwood

Using an acetylene torch to weld the parts of one of the steel ships under construction



© Committee on Public Information

The workmen are going about their jobs determined to hustle the victory ships thru



# STOPPING THE RAT HOLE

BY PARK BENJAMIN

**T**HE attack which has just been made upon Zeebrugge—the most dangerous German submarine and destroyer base on the North Sea—appears to have resulted in the complete blocking of the waterway and the stoppage of any further egress of U-boats. It is not only one of the most important naval actions of the war, but is a novelty in naval tactics.

Zeebrugge has been the worst thorn in the side of the British Navy. It lies over three hundred miles nearer to the British coast than does the next German base to the eastward, and therefore submarines have a much shorter distance to travel and undergo less exposure in reaching their prescribed areas of operation. Because of the shallowness of the adjacent water heavy vessels cannot approach near enough to reduce the defenses by bombardment, while, on the other hand, small vessels cannot cope with the powerful batteries reinforced by submarines and destroyers. Nevertheless, shelling of the mole and harbor has gone on intermittently ever since the war began, especially by light draft monitors carrying large caliber guns.

For some time past it has been the prevailing opinion in this country that much more actively offensive warfare against the German submarines should be undertaken and that assaults on the bases from which they come forth would be fully justified, whatever the cost might be. While the existing mine fields, aeroplanes and heavy artillery behind strong fortifications have been regarded as formidable enough to support this conclusion of impossibility, in the case of Zeebrugge new difficulties are added. The submarines there sheltered have not been massed behind the mole, but in the canal some ten miles in length which leads from the harbor to Bruges, where there are extensive docks and shipyards and whither the Germans send the parts of U-boats made in many factories throughout the empire in order to be assembled.

The closing of the North Sea harbors by sinking stone or cement laden ships in the channels was proposed at the beginning of the war, and the expedient is a very old one. We tried it in order to obstruct the harbor of Charleston during the Civil War, the Russians repeatedly sought to close in the same way the roadsteads at Port Arthur and elsewhere during their war with Japan, and, of course, every one remembers Hobson's exploit with the "Merrimac" at Santiago. But none of these attempts succeeded. It is a very difficult thing to sink a ship exactly where you want it in a channel, especially if there be a strong tide or current, and, more especially still, when the enemy is filling the air with projectiles moving straight in your direction. Besides, ever since Nelson's time it has been the accepted faith that the worst thing possible is to shut up ene-

my vessels in a harbor, the proper course being to leave the channel free and induce them to come out and be destroyed in pitched battle on the open sea—as Admiral Cervera's ships were. And this precept has had its deterrent influence, even if it does not apply to submarines, which fight only under water and which emerge without being seen by the blockading ships.

**W**HOEVER invented the tactics of the recent operation has earned fame and ought to get it. Nobody, so far as naval history shows, has ever thought to supply the defense with a compellingly attractive but none the less false objective and so to mask the advance of the obstructing ships into the waterway besides affording them ample time to place themselves accurately in selected position and then settle comfortably to the bottom.

Certainly the German defenders of Zeebrugge had reason to believe that the great curved breakwater which literally makes the harbor was the main objective. After intense bombardment by the outlying monitors, the cruisers and small vessels landed their storming parties on the mole itself, while old submarines full of explosives were blown up against the structure and alongside of the piling which joined the masonry to the shore. Dense smoke screens were projected over the whole. With all this going on in that vicinity, even the brilliant illumination of the harbor elsewhere by electric lights, star shells and various fireworks does not seem to have revealed the block ships as they deliberately moved to their pre-arranged stations and quietly sank there, nor to have betrayed the presence of the destroyers searching for the canal entrance. The affair was managed, as well as designed, with consummate skill and courage.

**A**S to the probable results: We all know now that the submarine menace has by no means realized the anticipations of its promoters. What with depth bombs, and under-water projectiles and more and more agile destroyers and heavy artillery on every merchantman, and great enlightenment among merchant marines as to what convoys are for and what they themselves have got to do when under convoy, and more accumulated experience in the Navy concerning convoying than ever before existed, and latterly the provision of new means for detecting the whereabouts of an ambushed submarine, the life of the U-boat is not a happy one, and her achievements are growing small by degrees and beautifully less. If to all this is now to be added the sealing of Zeebrugge and the consequent elimination of by far the most troublesome hornet's nest in the North Sea, the ultimate failure of the U-boat campaign of ruthlessness may as well be recognized now as later on.

As to the permanency of the obstructions, time must of course tell. The Germans will certainly attempt to blow them up, which their great size will render far from easy, or dredge around them in the hope of so opening passages. Any work of this kind will be seriously impeded if the Allies keep up a shelling of the port. If any considerable portion of the Mole has been opened, the influx of sand will not only reduce the depth of water in the artificial harbor, but will all the more firmly embed the sunken ships. The unfortunate U-boats based on Zeebrugge and now at sea will be rendered homeless, for, even if they do not go aground in the effort, the obstructions will be just as effective to bar their returning to the canal as to prevent the others still in it from getting out. To find themselves obliged to continue on to Heligoland or Wilhelmshaven means a long addition to their journey infested with unsympathetic destroyers.

Of course, the question will be asked why this attack could not have been made before—and, indeed, at any time since the war began. Probably for the good and sufficient reason that no one until now thought of the way which led to success. Plenty of people, after solemnly averring that a thing is impossible, go and do it—and naval people are no exception to the rule.

**M**EANTIME one may speculate as to what Germany proposes now to do with the naval detachments and the big naval guns which are a part of her offensive array on the west front. Already a yearning desire in the Allied navies is showing itself to go in and clean up the whole Zeebrugge outfit. They are even regretting that a bigger force was not sent in with the block ships—which, perhaps, might have done this. If the German naval contingent is not rushed back to Zeebrugge, the Allies may take advantage of the opportunity to make the new raid. If it is, the offensive is that much weakened.

In any event, it is very plain that the long-urged naval attack on the German North Sea front has fairly started. The sinking of twelve German trawlers off the Danish coast a few days ago began it. The German fleet did not come out to protect them, but contented itself with muttering about what it would do if it could get out. It may, and probably will, mutter even louder when it hears of this Zeebrugge affair—but still it will not come out. That maneuver it will reserve until—now the game has started—the Allies shut up all the submarine nests, and, with the U-boat perils eliminated, send their fleets directly against the heel of the German Achilles, which is the north front. Then they will sally forth—but they will never get back.





## MY BROTHER'S KEEPER

Tenth message from the National Security League, Committee on Patriotism Through Education, of which The Independent is the official publication

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL  
OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

IN the summer of 1914, a group of Americans and Germans sat in a café in a *Kur Ort* near Frankfurt discussing the motives of President Wilson in sending the American fleet to Vera Cruz. Eighteen American bluejackets had been killed, seventy had been wounded. To the Germans the occupation of the Mexican port was an easily understood process. The sacrifice of American lives was justified by the circumstances; Mexican rebels had violated the honor of the American flag; such violation must be paid for either in territory or in indemnities. That was the method which Germany had used in 1897 in its dealings with China when the German fleet seized the Shantung peninsula and forced the will of the Fatherland upon the Chinese Government. But to their minds the subsequent proposal made by the President that the American fleet should be withdrawn without any apologies from the Mexicans and without any indemnities was another example, as they said, of American "*Narren Politik*."

Ten years ago I recall another heated discussion in Berlin in which a group of German students attacked the Monroe Doctrine in the words of Prince Bismarck as "an international impertinence" which had no basis in any principle of international law. These same Germans were voluble in their criticisms of the United States as the "land of the almighty dollar." The Americans, they said, were materialists; they had produced no art, no music, no drama. They were busy piling up huge fortunes without any thought for the propagation of intellectual and spiritual ideals.

At the same time that the Germans were accusing the Americans of being fools in international politics, of maintaining a doctrine that was an international impertinence, they themselves were concocting deep-laid schemes of "peaceful occupation" in Latin-America. "Germany takes under her protection," they said, "the Republics of Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay, the southern third of Bolivia . . . and the southern part of Brazil." "If the Germans do not accomplish their mission, then sooner or later, . . . the natives of Spanish and Portuguese America will be subdued and despoiled by the United States."

The Monroe Doctrine may be an international impertinence if we accept as our ideal the rules and the procedure of the European chancelleries, but it was conceived and it has been carried out in a spirit that, thus far, no European statesman has been able completely to understand. "We owe it, therefore, to candor . . . to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as

dangerous to our peace and safety" was not said by President Monroe in any spirit of national vainglory or for any purpose of selfish national aggrandizement. It was meant rather as a declaration that the American continents must henceforth be recognized as the experiment station for the development of democratic forms of government, that the people of Latin-America must be left to themselves, as far as possible, to work out the political principle that in these later days has been called the right of self-determination.

Fourteen months ago this nation was startled out of its century long dream that the American continents were safe for democracy by the publication of the Zimmerman note. The effort of the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs to establish a base of attack upon the United States two weeks before Germany announced its intention to resume its policy of unrestricted submarine warfare was not an example of "*Narren Politik*." For a generation the German merchant, the German banker and the German sailor have been preparing a net into which the people of the western hemisphere were unconsciously walking. German agents were to be found in all parts of Central and South America. They were consciously carrying forward, while the people of the United States were looking on untroubled, a system of "peaceful occupation." We Americans and not the Germans were the idealists and the dreamers. We believed that the Monroe Doctrine was protected by the isolation of the western continents.

In the long run we have always justified our faith in the virtue of a policy of self-government for every inch of territory that we have conquered or annexed. Even the most severe critic can scarcely allege that the United States has ever consciously interfered with the development of free institutions in any part of the western hemisphere. In 1845, it is true, we did take up arms against Mexico; we did despoil her of territory, but we might have gone much further and annexed all of her possessions. Several great European nations were eager to approve of such action and could not understand our self-denying ordinance. We might have taken what we did without compensation, but we preferred to pay what was considered a fair price. Our actions even in those days were strangely generous and altruistic, altho today they would seem reactionary should we repeat them so far have we advanced since the days when Americans held their fellow men in bond-

age. Even in 1848, there were those who protested violently against this departure from our national traditions, and ever since we have done moral penance for our violent deeds. Tho we did acquire New Mexico, Arizona and California by conquest, we have long since paid back to the people of these territories in full measure by granting them full political rights. Today the citizens of Massachusetts and the citizens of California are fighting side by side in this great struggle for democracy because both are animated by common ideals. Can the same be said of the men from Prussia and the men from Alsace-Lorraine?

There are still cynics in this country and in Europe who accuse us of entering upon the war for the liberation of Cuba in the interests of the owners of sugar plantations. The history of our dealings with Cuba and Porto Rico and our endeavor to establish self-government and ultimate freedom in the Philippine Islands is a complete answer to this accusation. In the case of Cuba we have carried out our declared intention: "That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of this land to its people."

In 1911, after a generation of quiet, a new revolution broke out in Mexico. For six years the lawless acts of bandits and revolutionists continued. Twice President Wilson was forced to send troops into Mexico, but each time he held faith with the traditional policy of this country as he expressed it: "We do not stand for occupations. We do not stand for material interests. We do not stand for any narrow conception, even of political institutions, but we do stand for this, that we are bonded together in America to see to it that no man shall serve any master who is not of his own choosing."

Today we are fighting with a still broader vision. "I am proposing," said President Wilson in his address to the Senate on January 22, 1917, "as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world: that no nation should seek to extend its polity over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own polity, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid." If once again, most reluctantly, she has called her young men together with the sound of the bugle, it is to fight for the cause of democracy as our fathers understood it and for a cause that is even grander and more universal—for freedom and the right of peoples to self-determination in all parts of the world.



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



© Committee on Public Information

## THE MEN WHO LEAD THE WAY

*General Pershing, accompanied by one of his aides, reviewing some of the officers in command of American forces at the front*



© Underwood & Underwood

## READY IN THE REAR RANKS

*A noonday crowd in Wall Street eager to enlist their dollars to buy bonds at the height of the campaign for the Third Liberty Loan*





### THE BRITISH CENSOR

To some of us "the censor" means a tyrant armed with shears; to some the name connotes a rubber stamp. However, here are photographs of the British censor as "he" really is. Above, his storehouse of condemned correspondence



TRADE SECRETS? Commercial correspondence is censored by a special department of experts. The photograph above shows a part of the force

### SPILLING THE BEANS

German ingenuity at smuggling keeps the censor busy. Here is a good-sized tube of coffee beans, for instance, hidden in a roll of newspapers



### BABEL UP-TO-DATE

This is "the uncommon language room" where the letters no other department can read are sent to be translated. On the table in the foreground are boxes of letters written in Malay, Czech, Slovak, Ruthenian and Arabic. The translation is complicated by difficulties of dialect and illegibility



### GETTING NEWS THRU TO PRISONERS

One of the six departments under the British postal censorship is used to examine the letters to and from war prisoners

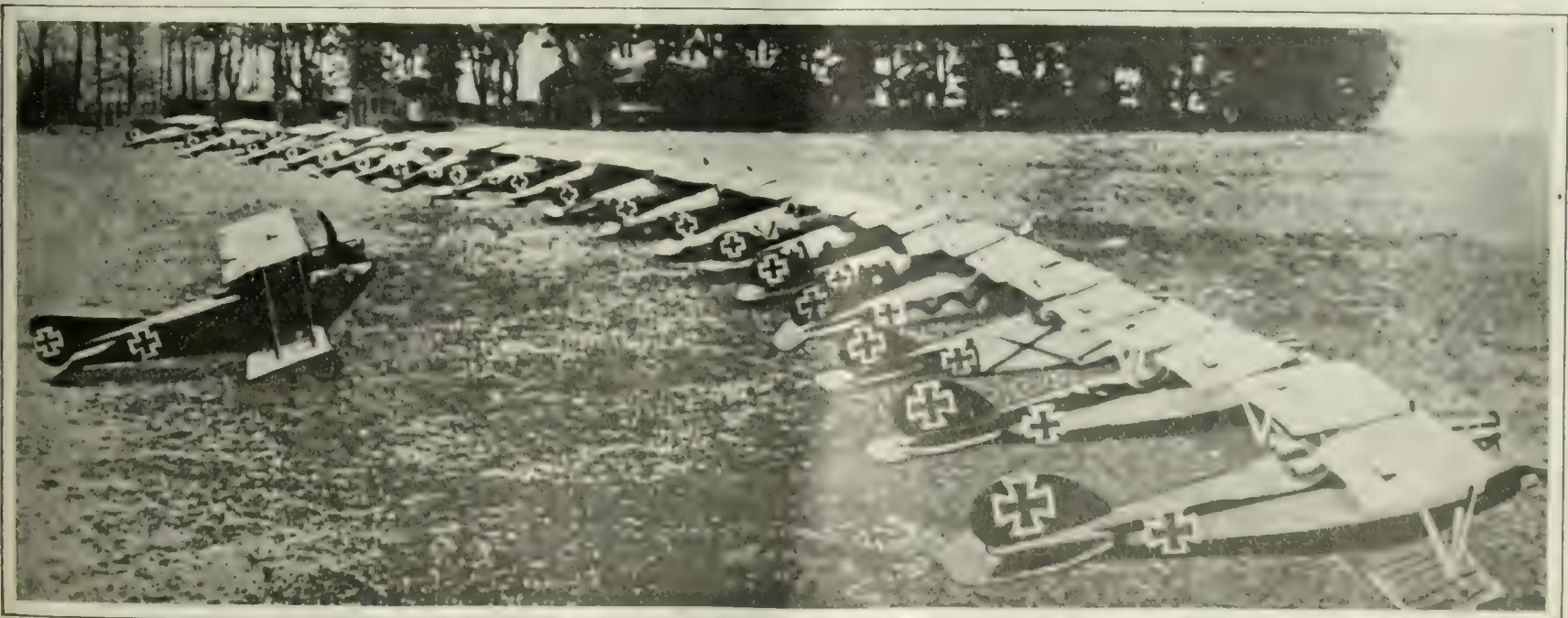




© International Film

BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES

A French observer made this photograph of German activities not long before the beginning of the great spring drive. The numbers refer to information furnished the French army staff. 1. Supply trains. 2. Piles of supplies and timber. 4. Iron stakes for stringing barbed wire. 5. Steel roofing. 6. Site of railway station destroyed by French artillery. 7 and 8. Remains of old railway lines. 10. Piles of old ties. 11. Supply base. 12. Battery of four guns. 13. Commander's dugout. 14. Ammunition park. 15. Group of soldiers in road



© Underwood & Underwood

THE PRUSSIAN BIRD OF PREY



# SKY PILOTS OF THE U. S. N.

BY HERMAN WHITAKER

Herman Whitaker writes out of a full experience, with pen dipped in his own life's struggle, his stories of action and adventure. He ran away from his home in California to serve three years in the British army, busted bronchos on the Manitoba frontier, became a lumberjack in Ontario, pioneered in the Hudson Bay country, fled from the Cree Indians to California. Worked twelve hours a day and read five hours every night. Cut his niche in American literature. Went to El Paso with General Pershing, joined Villa's Saltillo campaign against Huerta. He is at the battle front now as war correspondent of The Independent

"WHAT the—" the Commander began as I stepped from the train, then concluded, "Who would have expected to see you down here?"

You see we had crost on the same transport five months before. "Down here" was a United States Dirigible Station on the south coast of France. Wherefore his surprize to see me, a civilian, there.

On the transport he had commanded a lifeboat—or would have had the U-boats gotten us—and as I remembered his careful examination of its oars, sails, sea plugs; how he had tasted the water and biscuit to make sure they were fresh; also his lecture to the boat's complement of passengers; I knew that the station was in good hands.

While we were being whirled away in a "Peaceful Henry," I took stock of his sartorial aspects, which had changed somewhat since we parted at Liverpool. A sailor on horseback has from time immemorial been something of a joke. A sailor on skates, roller or ice, wide trousers flapping like raven's wings in

rhythm with his stroke, is hardly less funny. Neither does your seaman look well at the wheel of a buggy—*horse* or *baby*. In fact it is quite hard to fit him into any background but that of the sea. His clothes and sea roll clash with all other schemes. But in their brown service uniforms, these flying sailors of ours are quite natty. But for the blue and gold shoulder straps, it were hard to tell the Commander from an officer of our line.

Like the "Heavier than Airs" I had visited at another station, the war had dumped this lot of sailor lads in queer quarters. Beyond the dead flat mile of the flying field, a river—a real one, wide, deep and swift, quite unlike the Thames and other creeks they dignify with the title across the British Channel—swept the stone skirts of a quaint, peaked French town. Here and there, low stone farmsteads splashed the dull winter green of the prospect with blobs of white. An impressionistic painter would have used up half a tube on each. As in all south-France views, fat-bellied windmills waved gray wooden arms in the distance like plethoric mil-

lers warming their hands on a frosty morning. From the dead center of all which the great canvas hangar raised its hundred feet of hight and ran like an overgrown haystack seven or eight hundred feet along the field.

The men were at dinner, when we arrived, in one of the low huts that form their home in this far-off land, and one glance at the table confirmed an impression I had gained while cruising with our destroyer fleet—that the American officer, taking it by and large, does not "eat" as well as his men. Outside the day was gray and cheerless. A damp cold wind blew over the bleak countryside. The Commander had already told me the little French town offered nothing in the way of amusement; not even a picture house. One could scarcely imagine a duller place to spend the winter months. But the men had just been made happy by the arrival of a consignment of baseball and boxing sets, footballs, a box of quoits, and were looking forward to the arrival of a Victrola and piano that were said to be on the way.

"When they come we'll be able to dance and sing in the evenings," one lad assured me with cheery optimism. "Then we'll feel all right."

"Sure we will!" another added. "And if they put us on the American Y. M. C. A. amusement circuit, we'll be happy as sand larks." And they will—that is, as happy as they can be away from Dakota or Iowa, Kansas, Alabama, California, or whatever state they happen to hail from.

At the officers' table at lunch, I got a reflex of this happiness in the satisfaction all showed at the arrival of the outfits; for it seemed that a previous consignment of boxing gloves and bats had been diverted by a U-boat to the bottom of the sea.

Of the dozen officers at the station, nearly all had trained at the dirigible school in Akron, Ohio. Many of them had been there together; and from their small nucleus had sprung this big organization which would soon be flying four large ships. One or two of them had come out of civilian life in the last six months. I believe the Commander and his lieutenant—who had also crost on the same boat with us—were the only Annapolis men. But what the others had lacked in service they more than made up in enthusiasm. They had plunged head over heels into their work; were so thoroly permeated that, so to speak, it seeped from every pore. Their conversation at table bristled with technical terms; was dark with flying lore.



The "lighter than airs" were first used to furnish eyes for the British patrol fleet



"Sondage," "angles of inclination," "ascensioned forces," "stabilizers" and "elevators," "fins," full-mouthed phrases such as these confounded my layman's ignorance. I wanted to learn—and I did; among other things that a dirigible is operated on practically the same principles as a submarine; which might be expected as air and water, the mediums they float in differ only in density. Both are fitted with narrow vertical and lateral planes, the "fins" and "equalizers," which cut the air or water sharply and deliver it in a steady stream to the rudder and "elevators." The latter are large discs placed at the ends of the "stabilizers," and are really lateral rudders. Raised, they catch the wind and send the ship up. Deprest, they pull her down. The ship swings, of course, like any sea vessel in the direction the vertical rudder turns.

Dirigibles are safer than sea planes, which fall if their motors fail; but the former can float for hours while their mechanics make engine adjustments or minor repairs. Also they can remain poised above a certain spot to deliver an attack or take an observation. The greatest advantage of all—they can stay out for thirty or forty hours and cruise seven or eight hundred miles. Because of these advantages, your "Lighter than Airs" are inclined to put on a little "swank" and look down on the "Heavier than Airs" as belonging to a primitive craft which practically represents the stone age in flying. They seemed to be in doubt, however, as to their position in the scale with the submarine till the Commander summed up a heated argument.

"We steer by landmarks over the earth, by compass at sea. It isn't necessary to learn navigation. Those submarine chaps have to know a lot more than we."

Among the things the "Lighter than Air" must know, is how to make the hydrogen gas he uses in flying. After dinner we went around to the gas house where hydrogen is stored in a canvas ometer which, in turn, is connected by canvas tubes with the dirigible ballonets so that the exact pressure required is always maintained. Three "caustic" pits, from which the gas is evolved, still lay wide open on the outside as the French had left them.

"Sondage" and "angles of inclination," those mysterious terms, explained themselves when the Lieutenant, who was showing me around the station, sent up some toy balloons to determine the wind velocity. If they rise a thousand feet vertically while traveling the same distance horizontally, the wind is stronger, of course, than if they had risen twice the height. Worked by a scale thru triangulation wind velocity is easily determined.

"Come along!" The Commander cut off the Lieutenant's explanation. "We are going to bring her out!"

"Her" was the dirigible, now due to depart on patrol. The crew of a hundred and fifty men required to handle her were already in the hangar. With its long rows of latticed steel piers rising in a graceful arch overhead like fluted columns, its vast interior spaces, the golden light that suffused in mellow streams thru the canvas roof, it looked like a great cathedral and within it, like Mahomet's coffin, which is said to hang in mid-air without support, the great ship floated light as thistledown under the arch.

Your true sailor is neat as a New England housewife and just as careful about brass and paint; this ship's crew of mechanics were giving her the last loving touches. Every bit of brass, copper, aluminum shone like silver or gold. The painted body gleamed like a grand piano. With glue and sandpaper, the master mechanic was touching up a slight abrasion on the propeller, for with the blades revolving two thousand to the minute, the slightest roughness will cause vibration, which will grow worse and worse till it finally wrecks the engine. An object so small and soft as a chestnut has been known to pierce a blade like a high power bullet and break it off thru the ensuing vibration. Accordingly, every wire, nut and bolt had been subjected to microscopic examination.

On the ship's bows she carried a Lewis gun on a swivel that permitted almost perpendicular depression; and peeping underneath, I saw in their racks on each side the four bombs she carries for the especial benefit of U-boats. Today she was also carrying practise bombs made of concrete, which she would presently drop on a target.

The sand bags and mooring [Continued on page 222]



© Kadel & Herbert

THE WAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT  
Herman Whitaker, in the regulation passenger's uniform, ready for a flight at a United States aviation station in France





*At first an appendage to the main structure, the porch has become more and more vitally associated with the intimacies of daily life until, viewed collectively, it is hardly less important than the interior of the house*



# The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING : BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

## THE OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM

BY WINNIFRED FALES AND MARY NORTHEND

**T**IME was when the typical country house consisted of an imposing edifice to which a small porch or "piazza" formed an insignificant appendage. Today the situation is reversed and the home in the country has evolved into a small body of rooms completely surrounded by porches: another illustration of the tail that wags the dog.

With the rapid increase in the size and number of porches, has come a corresponding extension of their functions, until at the present time they are recognized centers of family and social life in summer, and even—since the creation of glass-enclosed sun porch—in winter. A generation or two ago the women of a family would drag their rocking chairs out from



*The functions of a living and dining porch may be combined if there is space enough*

the sitting room to the piazza on warm afternoons, and there sway placidly to and fro, plying industrious needles, until the setting sun, stabbing its sharp lances

should dampen their haircloth or patchwork cushions.

Today, what a difference! We eat, sleep, lounge, read, write, knit, cook,

thru the loopholes in the protecting curtain of woodbine or "creeping Jinny," forced a retreat. Occasionally, in the evening, the young folks assembled on the steps to greet the rising moon with the assurance that Nellie was a Lady, or a fervent entreaty to Bring back my Bonnie to Me-e-e. For the remainder of the twenty-four hours the piazza was deserted. It did not even have any furniture of its own except for the hammock of netted cord, the brigade of rocking chairs being daily tugged forth crabwise from the house, and as regularly tugged back again before the early dew



*The porch furnishings must be both durable and comfortable This brick-floored sun porch is nearly all of glass on three sides*





*The various types of rustic furniture are found to be happily placed on the porch of a bungalow envired by trees and rugged slopes*

receive calls, give teas and auction parties, and even get married on the porch. Once, a porch party was a rare and exciting event: now, life in the country is a perpetual porch party with three very capital P's. Moreover, the furnishing of the porch has assumed an importance not surpassed by that of any room inside the house.

And to furnish a porch is such a delightful undertaking. Makers of porch furniture and accessories strive to outdo one another in the variety and fascination of their wares, and the unfortunate possessor of only one or two porches is so wrought upon by the spectacle of hundreds of ravishing objects that she can by no means make room for, that she finds herself wishing it were possible to visit an institution for ownerless porches and adopt a round dozen.

But for the saving realization that the style of the furnishings must be in harmony with the architecture of the house, one never would be able to decide; but with the range of choice thus opportunely restricted, a decision becomes possible. Thus, the various interesting types of rustic furniture are found to be happily placed on the porch of a bungalow envired by trees and rugged slopes; and Windsor chairs, high-backed settees and gate-leg tables are automatically suggested by a stately Colonial portico, which they set off with a dignity and completeness that leaves nothing to be desired. For the many and diverse modern types of house, the range of course is wider. Woven furniture—of willow, reed, Chinese linen, prairie grass—is both suitable and attractive. Painted metal furniture with awning stripe cushions, tho designed more especially for the lawn, is no less appropriate on a terrace porch, or one floored and walled with tile, brick or cement, or with only a pergola roof. Painted wood furniture is perhaps the most decorative of all, and is equally at home in settings simple, or magnificent. Swings, hammocks and built-in seats are agreeable additions in all but the most formal surroundings.

The supreme tests of fitness for the

major furnishings of the porch are comfort and durability; the latter, of course, having special reference to furniture for open porches, which must be able to withstand exposure to the elements. The metal and woven types, and rustic furniture built of hickory and swamp cedar are all excellent in this regard. The chief drawback to the rustic chairs and settees is that they often have projecting knots and angles which, by some malignant fatality, are invariably placed where they will do the most harm. Happily, this defect can be mitigated by judicious cushioning.

Of course the element of beauty is not

terious hollows that even the best regulated chair back fails to fill.

Convenience demands that there shall be a number of small tables—those in nests are space saving—light enough to be readily moved about and placed beside a chair wherever there is a cup, plate or glass to be held, or newspapers, magazines, or a work basket.

A desk is a useful feature which, strangely enough, is rarely provided, tho there is no good reason why one who desires to write a letter should be forced either to retire indoors or resort to a tablet balanced insecurely on the knee. The desk should be

of a style that closes securely when not in use, and plenty of paper weights should be provided for anchoring the writing materials in breezy weather. Minor conveniences for the living porch include book wagons, knitting stands and smoker's tables. A tea cart may be classed among the necessities, and will justify its existence in many ways besides fulfilling its specific office of trundling forth refreshments.

It would, of course, amaze those gentle ladies of the rocking chair period to be told that a porch should have just as definite and carefully planned a color scheme as a parlor, but such nevertheless is the case. It also is true that in some respects the outdoor scheme requires the greater skill

in planning; for while it may be dictated in part by the texture and colors of the structural materials of the house, the decorative scheme must likewise be harmoniously related to that of the interior from which the porch opens, and of the landscape which it overlooks. This transition is enormously aided by a generous disposal of vines, shrubs and flowering plants, particularly if the porch is enclosed or semi-enclosed. Merely a series of plain, green-painted wooden boxes fastened to the railing, or placed across the windows of a glassed-in porch, and filled with vivid nasturtiums or geraniums, will form a connecting link between the house and garden, and one who wishes can find in the shops a bewildering and fascinating variety of receptacles for plants and cut flowers, ranging from cedar [Continued on page 226]

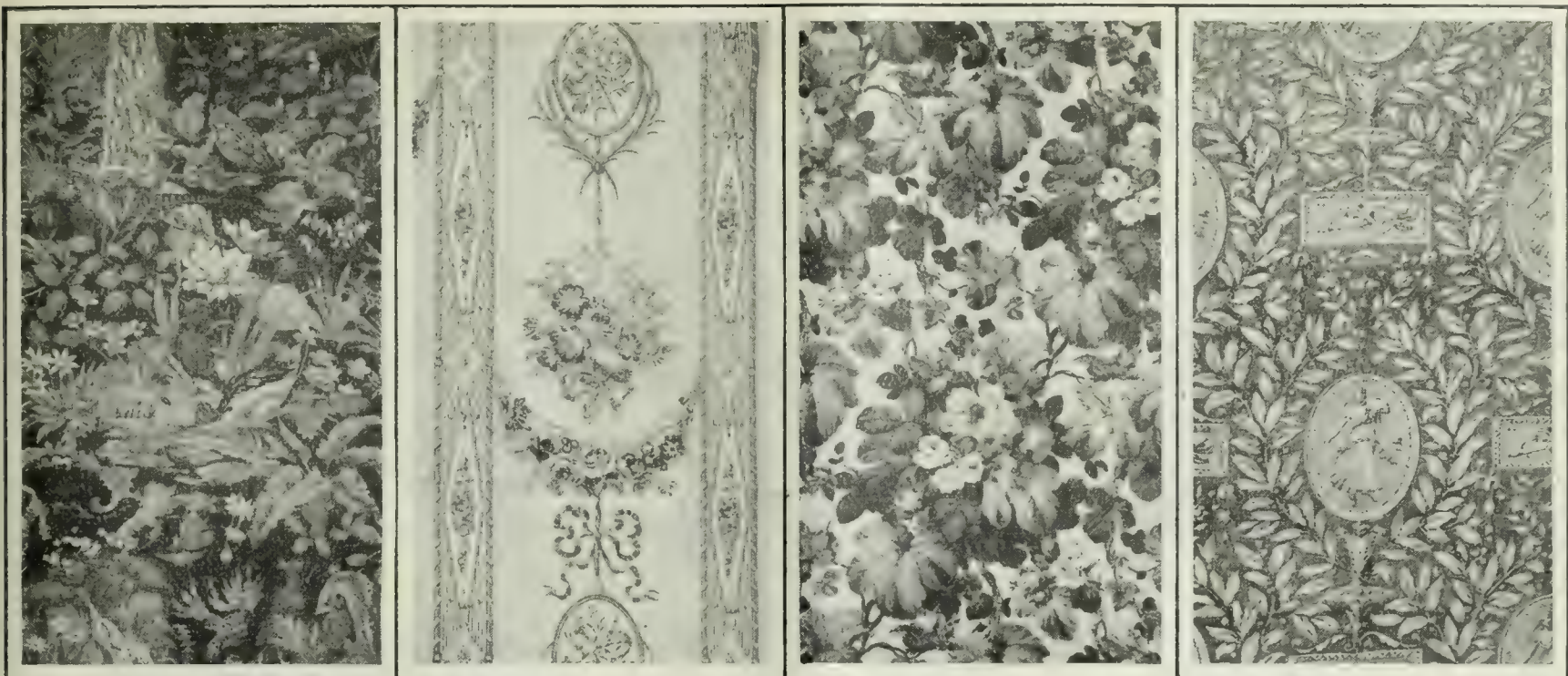


*In the glassed-in porch, painted lattice may be appropriately featured*

to be disregarded, tho were the most ardent devotee of Beauty for Beauty's sake offered the choice between an afternoon in a comfortable chair of exquisite design, and one which, tho unpleasing to the eye, possess the gracious faculty of conforming to the contours of the human frame, it would not be difficult to foretell his decision. As it happens, however, excellence of proportion is an essential of beauty as of comfort, and as the color or upholstery of a piece of furniture can be dictated by the purchaser, esthetic and practical ends may be simultaneously served.

In selecting porch chairs, it is a safe plan to choose those which harmonize with the proposed decorative scheme, but to test them for comfort before buying. Even then an abundance of small downy cushions should be provided for tucking into the mys-





ON this page are illustrated nine new imported English chintzes of supreme merit, all block-printed on linen except No. 8. In all of these chintzes the obligation to the past is clear, but utilized with complete discretion and rare effectiveness. All of the designs are patented in America, and I am under especial obligations to the importer for permission to illustrate them here. The selling price is much higher than that of the domestic cretonnes, but the goods are one-third wider and block-printed on linen instead of roller-printed on cotton. The color impression arouses my enthusiasm every time I look at them, especially at No. 5, the richness of which is extraordinary. Willy-nilly one is obliged to admit that chintzes like these have an independent right of existence all their own, based not upon their reproducing the effects of the loom, but upon effects original with, and unique to, the block. They are worthy to be placed side by side with the best of the creations of William Morris.

The patterns are numbered for reference as follows: In the top row, reading from the left, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; in the center of the page, No. 5; in the bottom row, Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9. No. 1, entitled the Game

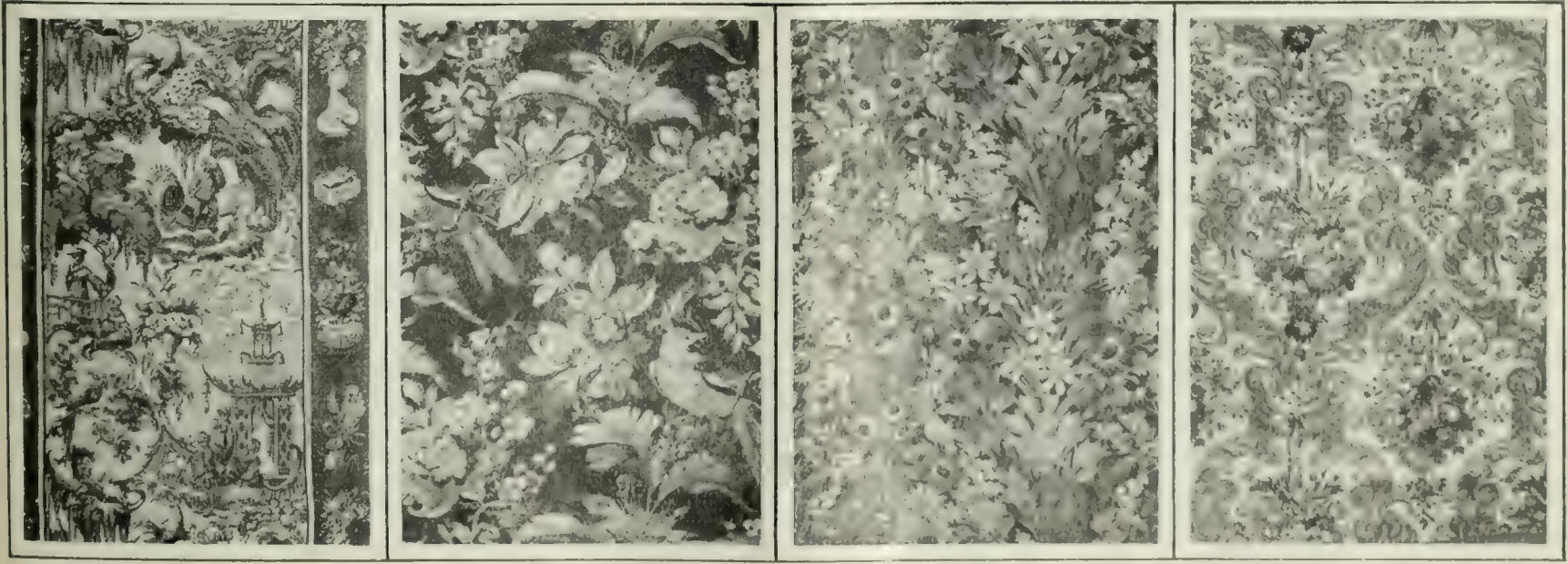
# HAND-BLOCKED CHINTZES

BY GEORGE LELAND HUNTER



Birds of Europe, is an original creation of masculine strength, the best chintz for a bachelor's room that I have ever seen. No. 2 is a gentler design calculated to go with Hepplewhite or Sheraton furniture against an Adam background. No. 3 is printed from the original ancient blocks, and consequently pays fine tribute to the taste of more than a century ago. The name of No. 4, the Pergolesi

medallion, explains the source and style of the design, and associates it definitely with Adam and Wedgwood. Nos. 2 and 3, printed from the original ancient blocks, even more than No. 3 illustrates the wonderful "smudge" effects secured by the creators of long ago, but possible only in block printing. The richness of the tones is indescribable. No. 6 is a modern composition in the Chinese style of the Chippendale period, showing rococo scrolls side by side with the Chinese pagodas and cloud bands that influenced their development. The household ornaments in the vertical band suggest some of the most interesting of the Kien-Lung Chinese rugs. No. 7 is a reproduction of the chintz that for generations hung in Lord Salisbury's Hatfield House. No. 8, named Spring Flowers, is a roller print on cotton that seeks the effects of the linen block print, and succeeds to an unusual extent, but far more it must be admitted in our photographic comparison, than in comparison of the actual materials. No. 9 is a pattern of great dignity, of the Early Georgian type which flourished under the inspiration of the talented architect, Sir William Kent, who revived the heavy Palladian style brought a century before by Inigo Jones from Vicenza in Italy.

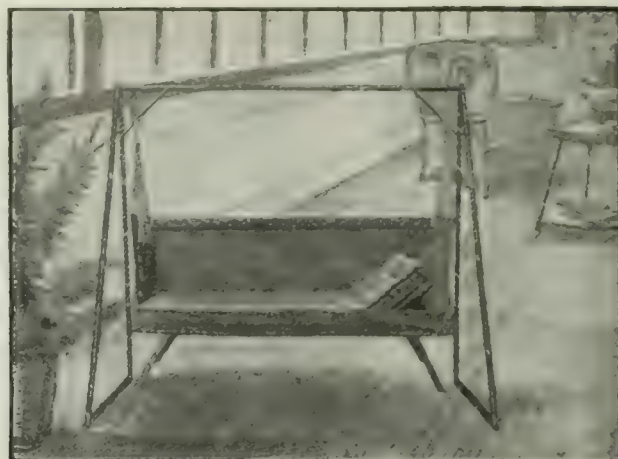




# What to Put on Your Porch



*Shielded from annoying winds one can lie at ease in a hammock like this one at the right—it swings if you like or can be held firm by metal supports*



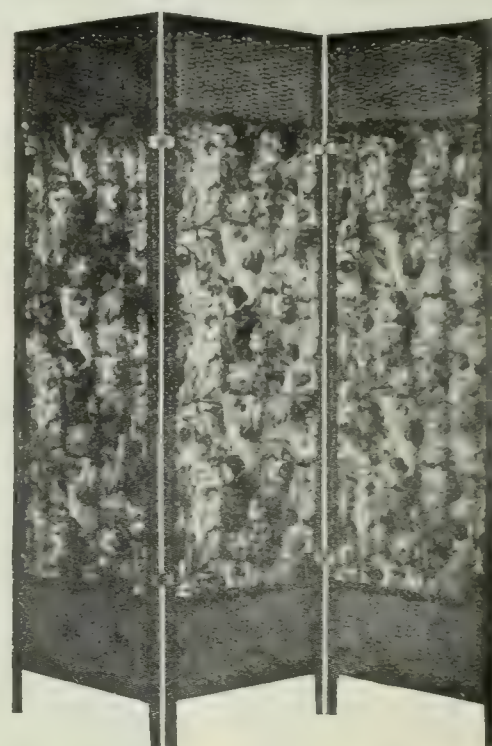
*Decorative and useful is the porch screen below with wicker frame and cretonne panels of design and color to harmonize with other furniture*



*A chair of reed or willow like the one above gives real comfort. It is soft and yielding—yet strong. The book pocket is convenient*



*The combination settle and table above has obvious advantages including a locker for the cushions. It is painted in bright colors*



*Cakes and tea come silently and easily—at the welcome moment—if you have a summer style service wagon like this wicker one*



*A well chosen lamp helps make the porch cosy in the evening*



*A porch blind of slats like this one on the left can serve as an attractive and efficient awning—letting in the breezes but keeping out the direct sun rays*

*The slat screen at the right gives very comfortable shade to the outdoor living room*







*Arched vista from the south*

"Bear Cliff" is a concrete proof of the superior value of inspirational and practical knowledge, by contrast with pure technic. Mrs. Sturdevant got her inspiration for it in Italy from the Pantheon, and the Colosseum, and the Basilica of Constantine, and the Arch of Titus, and especially from the Aqueduct of Claudius illustrated on this page. In other words, she came back across the Atlantic with her head full of round arches which she could not get rid of until she had shaped them permanently on American soil, in stone and mortar, concrete and wood.

Mrs. Sturdevant bought for a song from the New York house wrecker of a city residence that she had once occupied, the marble tiles and much of the woodwork, and employing local masons whom she herself instructed in the making of concrete blocks and in the use of hollow tile, and in the construction of round arches, and of walls upon a solid concrete platform. How delightfully the marble tiles adorn the concrete floors can be seen in the illustrations of the entrance hall and the loggia.

But it is the Roman arches, splendidly proportioned and skilfully placed which give the house its



## ROMAN ARCHES in the Catskills



*View from the entrance hall*

The villa "Bear Cliff," an architectural masterpiece created at Cragmoor, N. J., by Mrs. A. D. Sturdevant



*The Aqueduct of Claudius (above) inspired the architecture of this loggia*

distinctive character, and make it architecturally dominant over the mountain that towers behind, and the valley that crouches 1800 feet below, opening the vista for more than fifty miles on three-quarters of the horizon.

Just note the wealth of arches in "Bear Cliff": On the eastern façade, three arches blinded with wooden shutters, above the more massive arch of the porte cochère. To the left, a large round arch, the lower part of which is blinded with a concrete wall, the upper part illuminated with small windows at the side. Still farther to the left, one of the two end arches of the loggia, which on the southern side has five of the same size, all framed in stonework laid with fine appreciation of all the possibilities of "architectural refinement." Under the end arch of the loggia, another round arch that ties itself into the rhythm of the others. Note, too, one of the studio arches seen thru the entrance hall, and the one in the upper left corner of the page, thru which one looks south from the porte cochère. Even the chair in the den is arched. Mrs. Sturdevant has achieved in "Bear Cliff" the effectiveness of rhythm in architectural line arrangement as practised by the ancient Romans.



*On the left is the studio and on the right is the eastern façade of "Bear Cliff." The arches are predominant indoors and outdoors*



# GASSING THE GARDEN

BY J. HORACE McFARLAND

THERE is always war in the garden, peaceful as it seems to the unacquainted onlooker. Plants war on each other, the so-called "weeds" aiming to absorb all soil nutriment and to take all the space they want—just like the human weeds of the Germanic nations, which have gone far in a similar attempt.

Insects live on the leaves, the bark and the juices of plants, not because they have any objection to the plants, but because they feed in that fashion, and their prosperity is adversity, and eventually death, for their boarding places. Indeed, the cycle of unchecked plant-insect life is to feed on favored food until it has been destroyed, and then to die for lack of suitable food, a few hardy individuals usually persisting to start a new cycle.

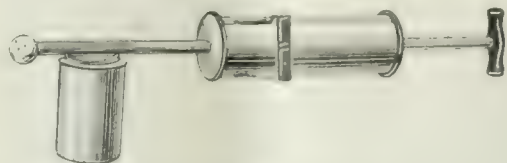
More relentless, or at least more difficult—usually—to combat, are the diseases of plants which are either fungous (living on the surfaces of plants), or bacterial (existing within the plant structure, just as diphtheria exists in a human being). These are like the German propaganda of lies or of "peace when there is no peace," because they are insidious. They are both low forms of vegetable life.

But in 1918 there is sure to be more war in more gardens than for a long time. The reason is that in 1917 many new gardens were made by many new gardeners, few of whom were prepared for bugs and funguses, while the same bugs and funguses—or fungi, to be accurate in my plurals—being always prepared to possess new territory and to exploit it completely and ruthlessly, had many great victories. They went into winter quarters—for, unlike the Huns, they do not all fight all the year—in fine fettle for the 1918 spring and summer drive. There will probably be this year bugs, and more bugs, and fungi and more fungi.

But the situation is hopeful. It does not take a year to prepare to get after these bothers, and plants can be protected, or the troubles "controlled," as the pathologists (dealing with fungi) and entomologists (fighting the insects) would say.

Spraying has been effective in combating plant enemies for more than a generation. It is yet effective, and the Huns that threaten the garden can be held in check or abolished. But spraying for the amateur, the war gardener, is complicated and bothersome. I have had much perplexity in trying to get down to my size with formula and fixtures figured by the barrel and the acre. Spraying, too, especially in summer, has to be done just at the instant of weather, wind and opportunity, and the war-gardener is usually tied to some other job at that ticklish conjunction. Spray nozzles slobber instead of misting, when they don't clog entirely. "Lime-sulfur" is a stinking and disagreeable substance, and clothes it touches won't be popular even in a rummage sale; while the question as to whether the purchased Bordeaux mixture is fresh enough to do the business may mean success or failure as it is answered yes or no.

Therefore, when as editor of the *American Rose Annual*, I received some months ago from the able pathologist of the American Rose Society an article describing a means of *dusting* for diseases and insects



*The dust gun*

which had been found to be efficacious, I got after all the details.

It has been a rule of my writing to discuss only the things I have had personal experience with. I have little patience with the garden "authors" who cultivate the encyclopedias rather than the earth! If I now break my rule, and pass on what I do not have fresh and personal working data upon, it is with due notice, and because the war in the garden needs every fighting resource that can be mustered in this war of 1918. We must take chances for food!

DOCTOR MASSEY, in the rose article referred to, shows that the vicious powdery mildew which whitens rose leaves, prior to their untimely death, and the worse "black-spot," which quickly removes the leaves, have been controlled to the extent of 92 per cent by dusting the plants seven times with a powder made up of nine-tenths sulfur and one-tenth lead arsenate. He illustrates the "gun" that blows the dust, and as I went after such a gun in a hurry, I can pass on his illustrations herewith, showing it also at work. It is a simple but well-made device for driving very fine "dust" of any sort



*The "gun" is used for driving very fine "dust" of any sort in any direction not against the wind. It protects the plants from insects*

in any direction not against the wind. As Dr. Massey is a conservative, careful and scientific worker, what he writes is altogether worth respect and trial. I am just waiting for a mildew sign to shoot, and I will shoot also with other mixtures for potatoes, beans, cantaloupes, etc.

In a recent address to the Indiana Horticultural Society, Prof. Donald Reddick, another reliable worker, described in detail the dusting method of protection from bugs and fungous bothers. He commends it because it can be used many more days in a season than the spraying method, and used much more rapidly and conveniently.

To dust for potato blight, and to at the same time provide a poison meal for the potato beetle, there is needed no mixing and straining and solutioning, with a constant fear that the Bordeaux mixture will be past

its prime of efficiency, or that it will be so efficient as to burn the foliage. It is simply a matter of shaking together the desired powdered chemicals, of loading the gun with them, and of pumping the dust over the plants in a fine cloud which must—and does, it is insisted—reach every part and surface of leaves and stems. Done with the dew on, there results a more perfect adherence of the chemicals; or done in the afternoon or evening, before the dew falls, it is seemingly certain that the moisture will soon fasten the poisons to the plant surfaces. The war garden fighter can get into action in five minutes, with a good duster.

The spraying required to secure perfect apples and other fruits on the home trees does not always get done, or if done, is not often accomplished at the exact moment. "The records show that in practically every instance dusted apples were more free from the pest (the codlin moth) than the sprayed ones," says Professor Reddick. He proceeds: "It seems that the results can indicate only one thing, namely, that a better distribution of the poison is secured by dusting than by spraying."

Diseases of peaches and of small tree and bush fruits seem to have been readily controlled, and at the same "shoot" the insects are checked. Tobacco, which to my smoke-hating mind is a wasteful and hateful nuisance, is of real use in bug fighting, for it discourages the aphids or lice, mealy bugs, cabbage worms, leaf hoppers, and other pests.

The tobacco dust mixes easily with sulfur, lead arsenate, dry Bordeaux, and any other poison or fungicide that can be obtained in the necessary form of very fine powder.

It is the fineness of the powder which is at the basis of the dusting successes. The chemicals to be dusted should pass thru a screen with 200 meshes to the inch, in order to secure distribution and to prevent waste.

The dust people suggest dusting on bright days if possible, and when there is little wind, but the weather limitations are not so close for dusting as they are for spraying, as I have already said.

The first thought that occurred to me was that the men who applied the dust might be harmed by breathing it. Inquiry brings the statement that there is no such trouble, and the scientific writers do not even mention it. Consequently, there need be no both-

er or fear of using it on that account, as it appears to be harmless.

Inquiry of the authorities of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture also brings enthusiastic endorsement of the dusting method, which it is recommending to advanced orchardists.

So here is the 1918 "poison gas" for the garden!

I do not guarantee it to be a sure thing, but I have loaded up with dry powdered lead arsenate, sulfur, Bordeaux mixture and tobacco dust and a hand duster to apply them, which, incidentally, cost me but \$2.50 as compared with \$10 for a really efficient small spray outfit such as was once thought necessary.

Breeze Hill gardens will have to submit to the trials, of the efficiency of which I am very hopeful.





*The school garden soldier keeps his backbone straight while standing in the garden*

**A**MERICA expects every child to enlist in the National Army of Producers. Uncle Sam wants every one to help by carefully preparing the soil, planting the seed, caring for the plants, fighting plant diseases and insects and at last harvesting a crop of vegetables and flowers.

Do not try to plant the seed in a rough soil. These tiny seeds need all their strength to push their way above the soil and should a large clod rest on the seed the sprout will never reach the surface. The plant, as soon as it makes roots, calls for food and water. If you have added about two wheelbarrow loads of decayed stable manure to a plot 10x20 feet and worked it into the soil with the digging fork so that the manure and soil are well mixt the plants will thrive.

If you cannot get stable manure add 25 pounds of pulverized sheep manure which may be bought at any seed store. The manure not only supplies the needed food but it acts like a sponge to hold the moisture.

If the soil is a clay type add a little lime and mix it into the first 3 inches.

After getting your soil fine be sure to have the rows straight. Stretch a line the longest way of the garden and rake the surface soil following the line with the rake. If the rake has twelve teeth rake the soil so that four teeth are on one side of the line and eight on the side that you expect to draw the furrow on. Raking the soil makes it very fine, easier to draw a straight furrow and easier to cover the seed. This is not all, for when the weeds appear with the germinating seed the soil is more easily cultivated. Study from some good garden book, magazine, Government bulletin or on the package of seed the proper depth of planting. Cover the seed by drawing the soil into the furrow with the rake and then press the soil down with the flat side of the teeth, the handle of the rake being at right angles to the surface soil. This hastens germination.

After the seedlings appear, begin to cultivate. The soil should never be allowed to cake or form a crust over the surface. The plant roots need air and the weeds must be kept down.

Do not crowd the plants. Carrots, beets, parsnips and other vegetables should be thinned. This means that certain of the plants must be pulled out and destroyed so that others may have room enough to develop. This may

# THE SCHOOL GARDEN ARMY 6,000,000 STRONG

BY HUGH FINDLAY

first seem like a waste, but it is not. If you allowed the crowded plants to grow none of them would mature and the crop would be a failure, but if thinned the plants left in the ground will have sufficient room, air, moisture and sunshine to mature. Thinning is best done after or just before a rain so that the roots of the remaining plants may soon reestablish themselves in the moist soil.

If such plants as cabbage, tomatoes, etc., are bought at the store for transplanting, plant them out in the evening and water them. They then have all night to make new roots providing you have given them sufficient moisture. If the following day is very warm and the sun bright it might be well to shade the plants by a shingle on a slant on the east side of the plant in the morning and on the west side in the afternoon. Or make an inverted V-shaped house with two shingles over the plant. A newspaper is not objectionable, but placing an inverted flower pot over the plant will mean that in a few hours the plant is destroyed by the heat.

From June 1 to 5 is time enough to plant out such tender crops as peppers, tomatoes and eggplant. The soil and air should both be warm.

While plants should not be crowded the soil should be kept busy by a succession of crops. For example, sow two rows of dwarf peas, the rows 36 inches apart. Between these transplant the Grand Rapids lettuce



*A good gardener keeps his tools in good condition and puts them away carefully*

plants or sow radish seed. Both of these crops have matured and are harvested before the peas need the room. In cultivating the lettuce, which needs it frequently, you have also cultivated the peas. Early cabbage may be planted between the rows of early potatoes and there are many of these combinations, but remember that in intercropping no one kind of vegetable planted with another should rob the soil of food and moisture so that both suffer.

A good soldier always keeps his gun in perfect condition and when not in use he knows where he has left it, so a good gardener keeps his tools in good condition. In hoeing the weeds have the hoe sharp. And should the soil stick to the hoe strike the back of it slightly on a stone and the soil will fall off. After work hours see that all the tools are cleaned and put in their proper place. When the rake or hoe are not in use in the garden leave them with the teeth or edge down so that no one may be injured by stepping on them. When the spade or digging fork are not in use stick them up in the soil.

Keep a record of each day's effort and of the germination of seed, the bloom and final harvest.

Plan now to raise the best vegetables in your community so that you may exhibit them in the fall. This will not only show that you have done your patriotic duty but it will encourage others to do better next year.

Keep all waste papers, stones, dried weeds, etc., out of the garden. Some one may be watching you and you want your garden to look neat.

Do not try to lift a heavy shovel of soil, carry a heavy watering pot filled with water or wheel a heavy barrow filled with stones or soil. While weeding do not bend over so that the blood rushes to the head and your body gets tired and aches and your face very red. Sit on one heel or kneel. If you kneel in the garden to thin or weed, place a burlap pad under your knees in order to keep them from getting wet. Don't forget your toes and see to it that they do not dig into the row back of you and destroy the plants.

You may have an opportunity to work with others in a community or school garden. Raise some flowers along with your vegetables that the bloom may not only gladden the hearts of your co-workers, but may be carried along to some shut-in soldier, big or little, and even cheer the heart of some mother whose boy is on the great battlefield.

## A Message from President Wilson

Every boy and girl who really sees what the home garden may mean will, I am sure, enter into the purpose with high spirits, because I am sure they would all like to feel that they are in fact fighting in France by joining the home garden army.

They know that America has undertaken to send meat and flour and wheat and other foods for the support of the soldiers who are doing the fighting, for the men and women who are making the munitions, and for the boys and girls of western Europe, and that we must also feed ourselves while we are carrying on this war.

The movement to establish gardens, therefore, and to have the children work in them is just as real and patriotic an effort as the building of ships or the firing of cannon. I hope that this spring every school will have a regiment in the Volunteer War Garden Army.

WOODROW WILSON





*A well made, well kept lawn, properly framed by the planting, not cluttered by it. Don't put anything in a space that ought to be open*

**F**OR the Man with a Lot on the Street, the man who has made neither a business nor a hobby of laying out his grounds, but who is interested in making the most of a small place, this article is written. Most of the things herein discussed should have been done already. But there is still time for them this season. All operations of construction except sowing and planting can be carried on at any time except when the ground is frostbound, and it is a very good idea to spend the summer in leisurely grading and preparing the ground for planting in fall or spring. Then again, if you should use your land for a war garden this summer, it will be in all the better shape to make a lawn next year.

Where the lot lies above or below the street, the grading or adjustment of levels is likely to be of primary importance, because everything that is done afterward must depend upon it. If the house is above the street, as happens so commonly in hilly localities, the problem of grading is likely to be difficult, and to be complicated by the fact that every other lot on the block is probably graded differently and without regard to the levels of its neighbors. It is not possible in a small space to discuss this complex subject; but the owner of a steep or humpy lot is recommended to look up and down the street and take note of the various excrescences and angles that form (or deform) his neighbors' property. He may thus get some light on what to avoid. The local grader, left to his own devices, usually shapes the ground into an ugly convex protuberance reminding one of a vast green pincushion; this is because it is easy and takes less thought. But if the difference between two levels (for instance, those of the house and street) is too great

## CITY LAWNS

BY HAROLD A. CAPARN

FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

to be disposed of in an even slope, it will look best if flat or approximately flat on top with a bank or wall or both down to



*Trees placed along the boundaries and near the house, so as not to interfere with the openness of the lawn. An attractive brick walk, straight yet without rigid lines*

the lower level. Convex shapes without a corresponding concave below are ugly, and should be avoided, which is getting back to Hogarth's line of beauty, the ogee or S curve. These simple principles, applied consistently, will solve many an awkward grad-

ing problem. Another simple principle commonly overlooked that will help out a good deal on occasion, is to try to harmonize the grades of one's own lot with those of the next instead of making them studiously different.

Next in order, tho not less in importance, is cultivation, which means getting as much fertile topsoil as possible where it belongs, and that is, on top. When the grades are formed, they should be formed with this purpose in view, enough below the finished levels to allow for the topsoil. All topsoil from foundations, from roads and paths, should be saved and put where it can be used when wanted, and when in place, the more digging and upsetting you do in it, and the more barnyard manure and decayed leaves you can incorporate in it, within reason, the better. Certainly, barnyard manure is likely to introduce weed seeds, but they will be few in proportion to those in the soil already.

What to do on one's property line is often an anxious matter. There are favored districts where all the front yards on a block run together into one common spacious lawn frontispiece of six or eight houses, a very handsome thing, but too often, alas! impracticable. It is impracticable for more reasons than one, but especially because of the trespass of the Predatory Boy, who will overrun any place where there is no barrier, and often when (or because) there is one. So the average citizen feels that he has to put up a fence of some kind to fend off intrusive bipeds and quadrupeds. What kind of fence shall he use? In these days the high cost of fences is but an incident in the high cost of living; they require, moreover, just the kind of labor and material that civili- [Continued on page 224]



*Hedge of Japanese barberry allowed to grow without trimming*



*This example of a trained privet hedge is like a living green wall*





Mr. Antoine Wintzer out among his acres of Cannas which he has developed into rivals of the lily and the orchid

# CHEERING THE GARDEN WITH CANNAS

**H**ARDY perennial plants have been strongly emphasized—and properly—in the recent garden years of America. Candor compels the statement, warranted by my own experiences, that many excellent plants so-called are not dependably hardy and therefore not always perennial. I have had to conclude, with certain of them, that I would treat them as annuals, planting newly each year, to avoid disappointment.

But there are tender perennial plants, which, where so treated, are not only dependable but permanent, and as self-continuing as the potato. Of these the Canna is not only chief, but it provides a distinct and different garden resource, altogether desirable.

The old "Indian Shot Plant" of my boyhood was a rather weedy plant with inconspicuous red flowers, becoming ragged in a day, and quickly followed by the dark red seed-sheaths in which ripened the round black seeds which served excellently as boys' buckshot. This Canna was mostly used for its foliage, the flowers being no asset of value.

But in the generation of time since my blow-gun days the plant wizards have been at work, and several better than Burbank have wizarded among Cannas. A Frenchman, Monsieur Crozy, turned it into a showy flowering plant, flaunting scarlet and gold blooms of appreciable size above foliage of green in some sorts, and bronze in others. It has remained for an Alsatian-born, now a wholly unhyphenated American, to develop the Canna into a rival of the lily and the orchid, with color range, bloom qualities and ease of management posessed by neither.

Antoine Wintzer has done this work, at first as an aside to his rose-growing successes, and later because he saw magic following the hybridizing efforts of his acute brain and his skilful fingers.



The lovely Flag of Truce

BY J. HORACE McFARLAND



Grouping Cannas in all one color or in steps of contrasted hues against a green background produces a splendid effect

September I spent an afternoon with Mr. Wizard Wintzer, roaming among acres of Cannas, with scores of new seedlings having their first field trial. The views of the broad Canna fields at West Grove across easy slopes to the rich green of forest backstops for the bands of color, with the exquisite light upon the flowers reflected from white clouds in a sky of Italian blueness, were such as gave a hint of the yet unworked decorative possibilities of this easy summer perennial. But I confess that my delight was divided between the beauty of the flowers and the landscape and the keen and loving appreciation of the man who had literally made them out of the crude and undeveloped natural basis upon which he began.

These newer Cannas have immense flowers, up to six inches and more across, and these flowers are of colors both showy and delicate. There were scarlets that dazzled, and some sorts laced with gold reminded me of the old Crozy sorts. More pleasing by far were the shades of pink, rose, salmon, apricot, lemon and primrose, even to the near-white which Mr. Wintzer has attained on the way to the pure white he hopes for.

The foliage also has changed for the better, both in the green and the bronze hues,

and the height and habit as well, for now there are Cannas growing to two feet and those topping a six foot man.

That September day gave me the idea I want to set down here as to the way in which the Canna can introduce a new note of garden advantage. Grouping it, either in all one color or in arranged steps of contrasting or blending hues, against a background of green—the bright green of deciduous trees or the deeper note of conifers—there appeared an entirely worthwhile effect. Then I remembered what pleasure I had in growing some of the lower-growing sorts against the varied greens of a Thunberg barberry hedge, and I realized that I had casually stumbled on a good way to use Cannas.

Part of the pleasure of the Canna day was in hearing Mr. Wintzer tell of the "break" to the orchid-flowering type, which occurred in the work of another Canna lover, Mr. John Kemp. These very different, distinct and admirable blooms are usually infertile, so that getting seeds after the most careful "cross" is a happy adventure rather than a definite outcome. His ideals, too, are worth noting here; they include the hoped-for, pure white, petals of wind-enduring substance, and the quality of self-cleaning or dropping of the dead flowers. Foliage, too, is to be varied and improved.

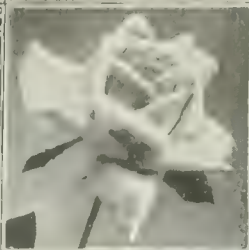
Now these new and altogether lovely Cannas are not dainty in their desire or difficult in their demands. They come from the plantsman as lusty subjects from pots, after the ground has warmed up to the corn-planting stage, and are then set in well-manured ground, with a good watering to start them off. Not many days later the upstarting of new leaves shows that the roots have accepted the situation and gone to work. Soon flowers come, and keep coming all summer, and until Jack Frost blows his breath



Development by hybridizing

[Continued on page 219]

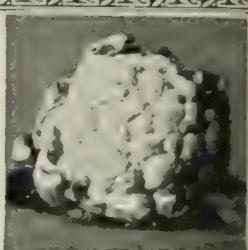




# What to Do in May

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE IN SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



## FRUITS AND BERRIES

**Timely Warnings** This is the month to clean up the orchard. It is the last call. Burn all brush. Spray with lime sulfur and arsenate of lead after three-fourths of the petals fall. This will hold in check the apple scab and destroy the codling moth. Spray on calm days. A beehive is of greatest benefit to the peach, cherry or plum orchard. If the orchard is cultivated, this is the month to keep the implements busy. Do not allow the weeds to grow up around the trunks of the young trees. Don't forget that the young orchard should be inspected at least once each week. Because the trees are not bearing is no reason why they should not be sprayed for scab and insects. Use care in intercropping. Do not shade the fruit trees or rob the soil. If in doubt about treatment of trees or land, call into council a practical orchardist and follow his advice relative to your conditions.

**Currants and Gooseberries** Keep the currant worm in check as soon as it appears by spraying with arsenate of lead. Defoliating the plant means a complete failure of the crop. Paris green, London purple and hellebore are sometimes used in dust form.

**Blackberries and Raspberries** Do not fail to stake these plants in such a way as to allow clean cultivation. All suckers appearing between the rows should be destroyed. Cultivate freely until the flower appears. After the fruit is set and before a rain, a liberal sprinkling of bone dust in the rows will result in larger berries. The fertilizer must not get on the fruit or foliage.

**Strawberries** All cultivation should cease with the coming of the bloom. Spread straw or grass under the bloom to prevent the soil from washing on the fruit. Mulch early that it may hold the moisture. Pot runners early so that they may be transplanted in August. To produce extra fine berries keep the plants in single hills and cut off all runners.

## THE FLOWER GARDEN

**Perennial Asters** This is the month to plant the perennial asters for fall bloom. The soil should be rich in humus. They precede the Japanese anemones and late chrysanthemums and fill in a gap between the summer bloom and that of the late fall.

**Seed and Seedlings** For midseason bloom, sow the seed of ageratum, alyssum, antirrhenum, African daisy, balsam, candytuft, cockscomb, cosmos, nasturtium, mignonette, verbenas, phlox drummondii, zinnias, marigolds, and poppy. The seedlings of the tender plants may be set out the last of the month. Shade the plants with boards, shingles, paper or strawberry baskets, especially if the sun is high. Never use flower pots for shading, since there is always a danger of scalding the plant. Transplant in the evening or on dull days. Water the plants as soon as they are set in the open. If the pot seedlings of sweet peas are transplanted to the open, begin to cultivate as soon as possible. Do not feed seedlings liquid manure or nitrate of soda. Allow the plant to become established before feeding.

**Bulbs** Tuberous begonias, caladium, canna, calla, dahlia, and tuberose may be planted out this month. Gladioli bulbs planted this month will bloom in September. The soil for all bulbs should be rich in humus and nitrogen. Start to cultivate as soon as the tops appear

above the surface. Stake and tie such plants early to prevent breakage by wind. Never use fresh manure for bulbs. Feed a little liquid manure after the plants are well formed.

**Lupins and Rhododendron** Do not use lime on the soil of lupins or rhododendrons. The lime causes the plants to sicken and in some cases kills them. The bloom is always poor and weak.

**Stocky Plants** On transplanting antirrhenum, coleus and other plants of a similar nature, pinch back the leader bud and this will cause the plant to branch and become stocky.

**Carnations** Pinch back and remove all field carnations. Cultivate freely and spray with Bordeaux if any sign of rust appears.

**Invisible Supports** All supports should be painted the color of the foliage and made invisible. Wire painted dark green and placed so that the foliage partly covers it makes a most satisfactory support. Use green twine in tying up golden glow, etc.

**Flowering Shrubs** All flower clusters should be cut as soon as the bloom begins to fade. This prevents the strength of the shrub going to the formation of seed. It also assures a bloom each year. Remove all suckers of the lilac which appear early in the spring about the parent plant.

**Roses** Start feeding the hybrid perpetuals with liquid manure. Mulch the plants heavily with a compost of decayed manure and decayed sod chopped up fine. As soon as the buds swell, watch for aphids (green fly), and spray with whale oil soap, Black Leaf 40, or dust with tobacco dust. Rose nicotine or sulphotobacco soap are both good checks in controlling the aphids. One-half ounce of arsenate of lead to five gallons of water will control the rose beetle.

## THE GREENHOUSE

**Easter Plants** Azaleas should be packed in peat and set out in some protected place. Pots of rhododendron should be plunged out-of-doors. Hyacinths and tulips which have been forced, may be dried back a little and planted six inches deep in the garden. The bloom the following spring will be small.

**Roses** The resting plants should be free from leaves. Ventilate freely. New benches to be used for roses later should be white-washed. The solution of lime should be fairly thick, containing some carbolic acid and sulfur mixt in. This will keep in check insects and disease. Scatter dry lime under the benches. Turn over the

*My garden shall be a friend.  
I will not complain against the elements but make the best of all conditions.  
I will study to supply the needs of each vegetable, flower and tree.  
I will not allow anything to enter my garden that might defile, discourage or destroy the best efforts in plant life.  
It will be my purpose to encourage every man, woman and child to have and care for a garden.  
With every move of my garden tools I will save time, energy, and space.  
I will give away all surplus plants or vegetables, stick to the garden trenches, and tolerate no thought of defeat.*

rose compost heap and chop up the sod fine. Pot plants should be kept moist and free from bloom.

**Cyclamens** Shift the cyclamens into 5-inch pots and plunge in the cold frames in a shaded place. Water freely.

**Fern and Palm-house** All foliage plants should be washed with Whale Oil soap and sprayed with clear water previous to placing out of doors in June. Cut back the Adiantum ferns and apply a little lime to the soil. Sprinkle lime and salt freely under the benches to keep the slug in check. Keep the house moist. White-wash the glass. Ventilate freely on clear days.

**General Advice** Ventilate early and close before sundown. Do not have the plants or walks moist late in the day. Do not let the fire go out. Be prepared for a cold night. Harden off all bedding plants. Wash all pots before storing them away. Soak them in water over night and use a piece of coarse burlap in washing them. Soil taken from the greenhouse should be scattered on the garden, but never applied to the compost heap. Remove hose from faucet when not in use, and keep in straight on the side of the walk. Water plants thoroughly before transplanting.

## THE VEGETABLES

**Staple Crops** Eliminate novelties this year. Plant only the vegetables that have established themselves in every practical garden. "Haste makes waste" in planting out tomatoes, eggplant and peppers. The air and soil should both be warm before the tender vegetables are set out.

**Salads and Greens** Feed the head lettuce and parsley a little liquid manure. Do not wet the foliage with this food. Cultivate freely. Fill in all misses with radish or Grand Rapid lettuce. Keep the garden ranks filled.

**Hardy Vegetables** It is a good practise to buy such plants as Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage, Early Snowball cauliflower, Big Boston or Early May King lettuce, Golden Self-Blanching celery, Long Island Improved brussels sprouts, and plant them out. Insist on healthy, stocky plants, free from disease and insects. Do not buy plants where the leaves are sickly and yellow. Keep a succession of planting of peas, carrots, beets, etc., every two weeks.

**Late Potatoes** Plant the main crop of potatoes. Plant five to six inches deep in a light soil and do not hill. In a clay soil the tuber must be planted nearer the surface. Spray the early crop the last of this month, if sufficiently grown, with Bordeaux mixture plus arsenate of lead.

**Seedage** Sow the seed of the late crop of cabbage, cauliflower and celery. This may be done in the cold frames or in the open. Late Brussels sprouts and kale should be sown early in the month.

**Onion Seedlings** Transplant onion seedlings in a very rich soil. Cut back the roots and top a little before transplanting. Seedlings should be from three to four inches apart.

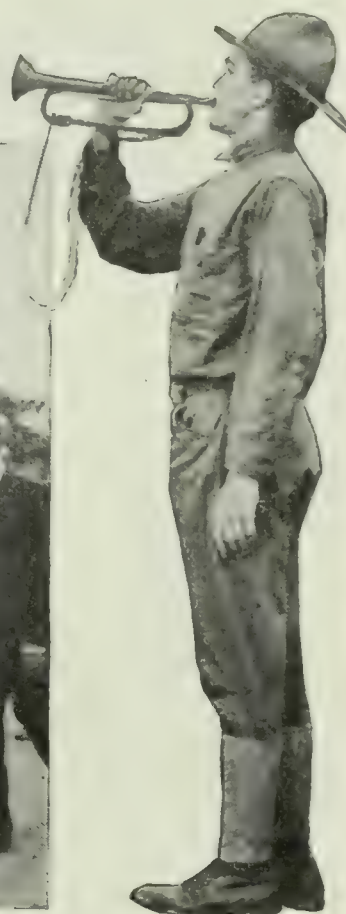
**Rhubarb** Feed a little nitrate of soda bone-meal or liquid manure. Do not rob the plant by removing too much foliage. Never pull the seed stalk; there is a danger of injuring the heart. Cut the seed pod off as soon as it appears.



# Our Boys

## *Their Tremendous Potentialities*

A vital, serious subject especially just now, this message to 16, 17 and 18 year old boys and their parents:



*On a delightfully located and extensive farm in Marblehead, Mass., twenty miles from Boston—fifty carefully selected boys will be received and taught farm life and work in connection with nature study. The course includes elementary military training, and all forms of healthful outdoor work and sports.*

ON this wonderful farm, owned and developed by the A. E. Little Co., manufacturers of Sorosis Shoes, everything is provided for the moral, mental and physical development of boys.

Boys who spend the summer on Sorosis Military Farms will return to their homes in the Fall realizing the fondest ideal of parents—rounded out into junior men—vital, strong, ambitious—with a foundation built into body and character which will give them

power and success through life.

Marblehead is one of the old and quaint New England towns, full of historic interest—and just at this time a Summer spent there will touch a patriotic chord in a boy's nature.

Sanitary and hygienic conditions are perfect at Sorosis Military Farms, the boys living in houses or tents as they prefer. Not a case of illness was reported last year among the many boys there.

Full information and terms may be had by addressing

**SOROSIS MILITARY FARMS**

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.





# HASTE MAKES WASTE

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT  
MOTOR SERVICE

**I**N beginning its annual campaign designed to impress upon motorists the need of greater caution at railroad grade crossings, the Long Island Railroad has just issued a statement which incorporates the fact that during 1917 there were one hundred and nine cases where automobiles were driven thru the gates placed at grade crossings along its lines when these gates were lowered because of the approach of trains. In other words, one hundred and nine cases where automobile drivers smashed thru the comparatively light wooden gates, risking the breaking of their headlights, the puncturing of their radiators, and injury to themselves and their passengers from flying splinters, to say nothing of the imminent danger of being hit by a fast moving train. And for what purpose—to save a few moments of time, or to have something to boast about at the next inn?

To fully understand what these figures mean, let us consider the situation on Long Island, which is one of the best known automobile touring sections in the United States. As the name implies it is a long, narrow stretch of land, with the principal highways and railroad lines running lengthwise, and parallel to each other. Consequently crossings of railroads and motor travel are, comparatively, infrequent. Again at the Western end within the limits of New York City, where the lines of travel are congested, railroad grade crossings have been largely eliminated, while thruout the island there are many more railroad grade crossings without protecting gates than with. Thus the case against reckless automobile driving is stronger than the mere figures in this instance indicate.

The term generally applied to reckless automobile drivers is that of speed maniacs. These gentry by no means limit their activity to such stunts as smashing thru railroad gates. Altho they constitute but a small minority of the total number of motorists, their behavior on the roads is the bane of present day motoring and is the sole excuse for most of the laws and regulations restricting the use of city streets and country highways by automobiles. Thus are motorists in general punished for the sins of a comparatively few of their number, for motor vehicle laws, as with the rain, fall on the just and unjust alike.

The principal sufferers from speed maniacs are their fellow motorists, both from the standpoint of actual danger as well as inconvenience. Every user of the highways recognizes the pest on sight. He

comes tearing along in the opposite direction holding to the middle of the road hoping to scare you into the ditch so he may pass without slacking his speed. If you hold your place on your half of the roadway he will swerve out at the last instant, brushing by so close that the least miscalculation or skidding on his part means an inevitable collision, in which you are the innocent sufferer. He is generally found on the wrong side of the road as you swing into a sharp curve, and turns out suddenly from behind the car you are about to pass, seeming always to delight in hair-breadth escapes. His inclination to drive at unsafe speeds is just as noticeable at congested city street corners as on the open highway, and the observation of other rules and regulations is apparently just as obnoxious to him. Unfortunately, in too many instances, he seems favorably known to the police, who for one reason or another wink at his behavior. Altho so few in number the perniciousness of the speed maniac, or road hog as he is also called, seems to multiply his numbers. Often a single experience with one of this breed will take most of the pleasure out of an afternoon's ride.

In the springtime the mania for speeding spreads. Perhaps it is the opening of flood gates on pent up proclivities, stored during the winter when weather and road conditions do not invite free riding and touring. At any rate when toward the end of spring the weather is settled and warm, the roads dry and hard, and all nature in its loveliest garb leads the motorist far afield, the speed maniac is found at his worst among the increasing motor travel. Also at this time not a few who ordinarily are to be classed as safe and sane drivers, yield to the temptation of "stepping on her" and letting the old car, or the new one, fly over the roads at risk to themselves and others. During this time of year the Monday morning newspapers carry a list of "casualties" which attest the foregoing facts, and it offers no excuse that the injuries and damages are largely confined to motorists.

A few years ago under the initiative of Dr. H. M. Rowe, a veteran worker in the cause of improved conditions for motoring and now president of the American Automobile Association, the Automobile Club of Maryland undertook what is known as monitor committee work.

The progressive Hoosier Automobile Club of Indianapolis was next in line, while the new but powerful Detroit Automobile Club, largely thru the able efforts of Secretary Gilbreath, is achieving, perhaps, the best results in this direction. Monitor committee work may be defined as a movement on the part of organized motorists to curb that small minority among their number, who, by their manner of driving on city streets and country highways, endanger and inconvenience others, and furnish an excuse for the strict regulation of the use of streets and highways by automobiles.

In the case of the Detroit Automobile Club there are over two hundred members serving on the monitor committee, including a number of the most prominent people in the city. Henry Ford, for example, is one. Each member of the committee is expected to report on blanks provided for the purpose, the details of any infraction of an automobile ordinance which he may witness, including the number of the offending car. The club sends a letter to the owner of each car thus reported, giving the reasons why the broken ordinance was enacted and urging the need for compliance with all the regulations. A second infraction by the same offender brings a somewhat stronger letter, while the third is turned over to the police department. A pronounced feature of this work in Detroit is the fine spirit of coöperation which is generally met with from owners whose cars are reported. In many cases it develops that the infraction occurs when the owner is not in the car. At any rate conditions attending motor travel in and around Detroit have been materially improved since the monitor committee was formed nearly a year ago.

The added wear and tear on the roads resulting from automobile speeding, makes it important to curb this evil. The road problem threatens to become acute at a time when motor travel and transportation must increase in the interests of national efficiency. Scarcity of labor, high cost of materials and lack of railroad transportation for road making and mending materials, coupled with a tendency on the part of municipalities, townships, counties and even states, to extend their practise of economy to highway maintenance, are resulting in a widespread neglect of road improvement. Add to this the heavy wear of increasing motor truck usage and the seriousness of the highway problem becomes apparent. Sooner or later the Federal Government must take drastic action, but meantime the motorist must help conserve the highways.



## Words of the Week

**COMMUNIQUÉS**—Official announcements issued by the war office of the belligerent nations giving information about military operations in the field.

**BUREAUCRACY**—A state in which the nominal rulers are dominated by a group of permanent officials (heads of bureaus) who dictate the policies of the state.

**ARMY OF MANEUVER**—A term used to designate the reserves and mobile forces of an army as distinguished from those which are immediately engaged in battle.

**COUNT SIXTUS OF BOURBON-PARMA**—Elder brother of the Empress of Austria to whom the famous letter of Emperor Charles was addressed. Count Sixtus is now in the military service of the King of Belgium.

**LA REVANCHE** (ra vanch)—Revenge. Since 1871 this word has been associated with the determination of France to obtain satisfaction from Germany for her actions at the end of the Franco-Prussian War.

**VLADIVOSTOK** (vla de vos tok')—The chief Russian seaport and naval station on the Pacific Ocean. It is the terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railroad and of other lines which run into the interior of Russian Asia.

**"ACES"**—Aviators who have been officially credited with the destruction of at least five of the enemies' aeroplanes. The aviator holding the highest record is called the "ace of aces." The designation probably has its origin in the slang expression "ace high."

**RHEIMS** (remz or Rans)—Before the war one of the chief manufacturing and commercial cities of France, the center of the French champagne trade. It was captured by the Germans in their advance in 1914, but evacuated after the Battle of the Marne.

**WILHELMSTRASSE**—On this street in Berlin are located some of the principal Government offices of the German Empire, including the Foreign Office and the residence of the Chancellor; hence, by a figure of speech, the word is often used to designate the controlling influences in the Government of the Empire.

**KULTUR**—A German word meaning the customs, usages, laws, institutions, language and literature of a people. In its narrower sense it is now applied to the aspirations of the German ruling class who hope thru their military organization to impose the things for which Germany now stands upon the rest of the world.

**EMBUSQUÉ** (em bus kay)—Literally, "in hiding" or "in ambush." It is used as a noun to describe men in service in France who thru influence have received military assignments well away from the firing line. An investigation was made recently at Washington for the purpose of unearthing such embusqués in this country.

**CHAUVINISM** (sho vin nizm)—A blind, unreasoning patriotism which seeks to exalt national purposes at the expense of the rights of other nations. The term is French in origin and is derived from the name of one of Napoleon's soldiers, Nicholas Chauvin, who was notorious for his extravagant belief in the mission of his emperor.

**WEBB EXPORT TRADE BILL**—An act of Congress setting aside the Sherman Anti-trust Act in so far as it interferes with combinations of industries which may be formed for engaging in export trade. The act was passed to allow American industries to enter into combinations for carrying on export trade on equal terms with similar combinations which exist in European countries.

FOR BEAUTY OF DESIGN  
INDIVIDUALITY OF STYLE  
**REED & BARTON**  
SILVERWARE HAS BEEN FOREMOST  
FOR NEARLY A CENTURY

LEADING SILVER MERCHANTS  
EVERYWHERE WILL BE GLAD TO SHOW YOU  
**REED & BARTON**  
EXCLUSIVE PRODUCTIONS

**REED & BARTON**  
ESTABLISHED 1825  
SILVERSMITHS  
TAUNTON MASSACHUSETTS

FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET, MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK  
BOSTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO DALLAS

CHARTERED 1853

## United States Trust Company of New York

45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$14,142,245.32

THE COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, DEPOSITORY OF COURT MONIES, and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President  
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President  
WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary  
WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary  
CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

### TRUSTEES

JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of Board  
WM. ROCKEFELLER  
FRANK LYMAN  
JOHN J. PHELPS  
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD  
LYMAN J. GAGE  
PAYNE WHITNEY  
EDWARD W. SHELDON  
CHARLES KEEF  
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES  
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY  
WILLIAM STEWART LODGE  
ORDEN MITCHELL  
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.  
HENRY W. de FOREST  
WM. VINCENT ASTOR  
CHAS. F. HOEFMAN  
WILLIAM SLOANE



## Electric Light in Town and Country at Half City Cost



**T**HE HEALTH of your family demands that oil lamps be discarded. They are unhealthy, unsightly, odorous and hard to keep clean. Tests prove that eleven people use less oxygen than one large lamp. Lamps, too, are dangerous.

WITH ELECTRICITY you simply screw a bulb into an electric light socket and instantly a brilliant, restful light is available. No lamps to clean, gas tanks to explode or danger from fire. One or a dozen lights may burn any time you choose.

WHEREAS AN OIL LAMP needs attention daily, an electric light bulb will last for months without attention. Then only a few seconds are required to make the change to a new one.

THE SAME POWER PLANT used for lighting purposes will supply current for fans, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, sewing machines, etc., as well as run the farm machinery and pump water anywhere you want it.

## Fairbanks-Morse Electric Light and Power Plant

1 to 200 H. P. for Cottage or Mansion  
in Country or Town

IT GIVES a powerful current at half the cost of city electricity. Burns cheap kerosene, requires little attention and stays in order.

PLAN NOW for a brighter, healthier, more comfortable home. Take the first step today and write at once for our catalog 406E.

**Fairbanks, Morse & Co.**  
30 Church Street, New York City

Boston Office:  
47 Oliver Street

Baltimore Office:  
101 Light Street

## THE POULTRY YARD IN MAY

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

**T**HE fact that hundreds of cases of eggs have been imported from China during the past few weeks gives point to the appeal of the Government that more poultry be kept in this country. If every family with a back yard should keep ten hens, the number of eggs produced would be increased by millions, and much red meat would be freed for export.

It is getting late for hatching eggs of any but the smaller breeds, but day old chicks may be bought any time this month. It is estimated now that three billion day old chicks will be handled this year.

With fifty chickens and a lamp heated brooder, it will be a simple matter to raise enough pullets to make a good laying flock for the winter, and enough roosters to supply the table for many months. It will not be wise to carry these roosters thru the winter, but they can be put into glass jars when large enough to kill. This is a very easy way to help solve the food problem.

Perhaps it will be possible to buy chickens that are six weeks old. Then it will not be necessary to have a brooder, and the mortality should be low, as the dangerous period of chickenhood will have been past. Some poultry raisers are finding a profit in selling chickens with a hen to care for them. Such a purchase is often advisable when one does not care to bother with a brooder, and is going to raise only a few chickens.

People who are making a start with chickens this season are advised to write to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, asking for the new bulletin No. 889, entitled "Back Yard Poultry Keeping." This bulletin has been issued with a desire to stimulate poultry work in cities and towns, and contains detailed instructions which will be of great help to the novice.

It must be remembered that growing chickens need plenty of green food. At first their coops may be placed on grass land, and moved frequently, but as the summer advances, the grass will get too tough for the birds to eat it. If no grass land is available, lawn clippings may be given the youngsters. Most poultry keepers, however, will have a garden, and the surplus lettuce, spinach, and other green crops can be fed to both chickens and hens profitably.

It will be a good plan to plant a row of rape immediately to provide an abundance of green food later on. Rape grows quickly and renews itself as fast as the leaves are broken off, so that a single row will often be sufficient. A second sowing made late in June will provide an unbroken succession until fall. Late this month or early in June a row of Scotch curly kale seed should be

planted, for this very hardy vegetable will last until Thanksgiving, and if the season is mild, until Christmas. The plants grow very large, so that they furnish a liberal amount of green food late in the season.

It has been found that hens will lay well even when fed a much larger percentage of vegetables and less grain than has been the custom in the past. It is not probable that grain will be very cheap next winter, so that the poultry keeper who has a little land available will do well to plan for a generous crop of mangel wurzel beets, which grow to large size and are easily stored in sand for winter. Feeding bills can be greatly reduced by the use of this and similar vegetables, like turnips, kohlrabi and red beets. The hens like cabbage, but it is hard to keep, and has a tendency to make the eggs thin.

If the poultry house was not given a good cleaning last month, the work should not be neglected. A dirty house is sure to harbor vermin. The walls of the house should be brushed down and the perches given an application of carbolineum or some similar product. The ideal house is one which has all of its furnishings so arranged that they can be removed in a few minutes. Then a thoro job can be accomplished by spraying the whole interior with kerosene or a liquid lice paint.

**T**HE argument is being advanced by many poultry keepers now that it is impossible to make a profit with grain selling at present prices. As a matter of fact, profit is not the first consideration at present.

The Government is asking people everywhere to raise chickens as a patriotic duty in order to help in meeting the present abnormal food situation. Yet it is possible to make money, even now, and poultry keepers all over the country are doing so.

As an example, the experience of Mrs. Anna J. Warren, of New Hampshire, may be cited: Mrs. Warren has kept twenty-three hens the past year, and has kept an accurate account with them. From these two dozen hens, lacking one, she has made a profit in twelve months of just \$62.08. This profit was entirely from eggs, those

used on her own table being figured at the same price as those sold.

Mrs. Warren's methods are simple. She keeps her hens in a commodious, dry, well-ventilated house, but never lets them out of doors. This no-yard plan is one which can be adopted by city people everywhere if the house has an open front. Mrs. Warren feeds a hot crumbly mash in the morning, whatever table scraps there may be at noon ("there's mighty little these days," she says), and cracked corn at night.



If more people would start fifty chicks with a lamp heated brooder, it would be a simple matter to raise enough pullets to assist radically in solving the food problem



# CUTTING OUT THE DEAD WOOD

(Continued from page 195)

the Department of The Other. Each such consolidation requires a separate act of Congress, with all therein implied. An example from history is that of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, now in the Department of Commerce with the mission of promoting the interests of American trade abroad. An act of Congress removed this bureau from its point of origin, the Treasury, to the State Department. Some years later, in spite of certain bureaucratic opposition, another act of Congress removed it to Commerce. Under the Overman bill, this transfer could be effected by common consent, or rather by majority vote. An example from more recent history is more illuminating:

A comprehensive plan for labor service was agreed on and announced by the Administration early this year. This plan contemplated putting all labor problems for all departments under the Secretary of Labor. The plan was a good one and is generally so regarded. Estimates were submitted and appropriations requested. Nothing has been done—not even such of the work as could be done without more money. The President "lacked authority from Congress." Such authority is given in the Overman bill.

It is not a perilous prediction to make that the Overman bill will pass, eventually. It is in line with similar legislation enacted by the other belligerents, notably England. It is common sense. It is good business. "Now, why," asked Senator Hollis during the discussion a few days ago, "should we waste our time over this? . . . I do not believe in any one turning white over this proposal. Some of the attacks that have been made on this bill remind me of the opening stanzas of Kipling's poem, 'Danny Deever':

"What are the bugles blowin' for?" said Files on Parade.  
 "To turn you out, to turn you out," the Color Sergeant said.  
 "What makes you look so white, so white?" said Files on Parade.  
 "I'm dreadin' what I've got to watch," the Color Sergeant said.

WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

# CHEERING THE GARDEN WITH CANNAS

(Continued from page 213)

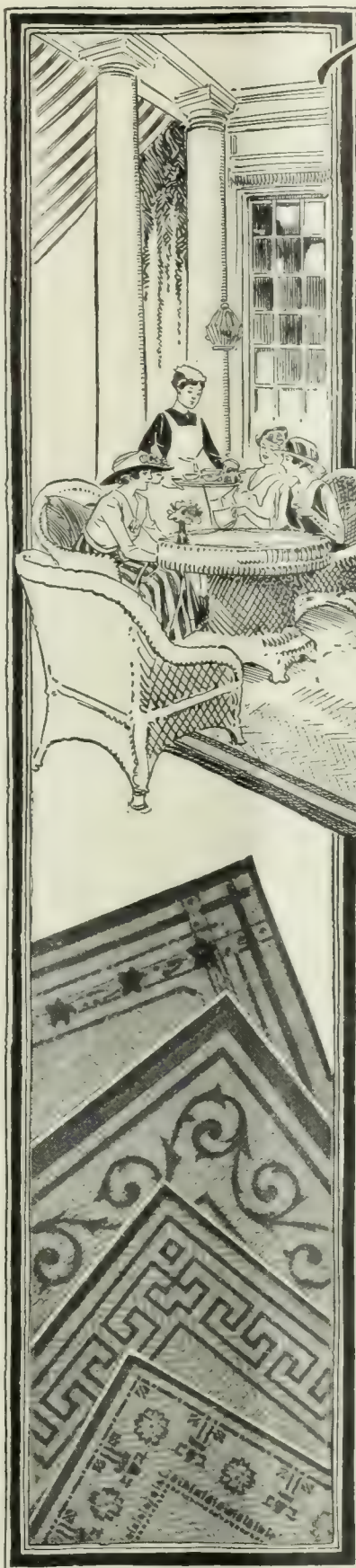
upon their brightness. The plants become strong and decorative, and only ask, for their continuing prosperity, an occasional soaking if the season be dry.

Insects? They pass by the Cannas. Diseases? None bother these easy plants. Of attention little is needed save to pinch off the spent flowers occasionally so that seed may not form, or so that the big bloom head may continue at its best.

After frost has cut the tops, the clump of roots may be dug out, slightly dried, and stored in a cellar where the temperature falls not below 50 degrees and where they are not exposed to a drying atmosphere. So kept, every up-pointing root-bud is a potential plant for next year.

But if keeping is bother, forget it, and buy some new plants next season. As each good Canna makes full as much flower-noise as a dozen hybrid tea roses, the expense of renewal is not serious, and there is the opportunity to follow the new fashions and the real advances.

The gardens of 1918 can be made braver and more American by the Cannas. Try them; place them cannily; they will surprise and please the planter.



# RUG BEAUTY -at a Reasonable Price

Good taste in the home is not a matter of money, but rather of care in the selection of appointments that are appropriate and harmonize with each other. CREX Rugs, beautiful in designs and tasteful in colorings, help to beautify and embellish the home.

Beauty, however, is not the only requisite—in these days of economy. You need service, too. CREX Rugs are durable, practical, as well as artistic—and economical.

CREX Rugs are all the year 'round floor covering for every room. Whether in the hall, livingroom, bedroom or diningroom, CREX will brighten the room, heighten the decorative effect and lighten labor.

Look for name CREX in side binding

# CREX GRASS RUGS

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

But a word of warning before you buy. CREX is the trade-marked name of the original grass floor-covering. Because it's so good CREX is imitated. But it's easy to identify the genuine by the name CREX woven in the edge of the side binding—a symbol of quality, value, utility, economy—and your protection against imitations.

"IT'S A PRACTICAL WAR-TIME ECONOMY TO BUY CREX."

Write today for handsomely illustrated booklet and folder in natural colors.

**CREX**  
 GRASS FURNITURE  
 TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

—sold by leading dealers—is well worthy of your careful inspection. It harmonizes perfectly with CREX Rugs.

CREX CARPET COMPANY, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

# BACK YARD GARDENING

helps to win the war. Write COUNTRYSIDE SHOP, 119 West 40th St., New York.

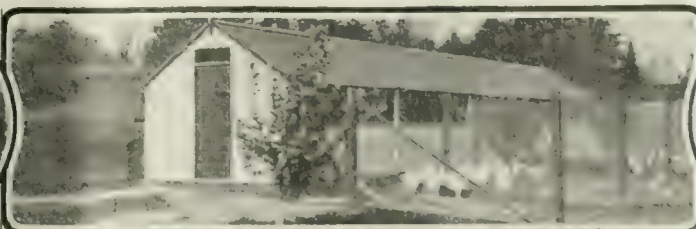


# TYPE WRITERS

ALL MAKES. SAVE \$25 to \$50 on rebuilt by the well-known "Young Process." Sold for low cash—installment or rental. Rental applies on purchase price. Write for full details and 1 guarantee—free trial. YOUNG TYPEWRITER CO. Dept. 668, Chicago



Dog Kennel



No. 4 Poultry House for 200 hens—5 units



No. 3 Poultry House for 50 hens

# HODGSON PORTABLE HOUSES

The Hodgson poultry and dog houses enable you to take care of the stock with the least amount of trouble. This dog kennel is well-ventilated, sanitary and storm-proof. The poultry houses are made of red cedar, vermin-proofed, and are absolutely complete inside. All neatly painted and made in sections that can be quickly bolted together by anyone. Send for illustrated booklet.

Room 341, 116 Washington St. Boston, Massachusetts

E. F. HODGSON COMPANY

6 East 39th Street New York City







**SUPERVISORS, Women Workers in Munitions Plants.** Refer to Women's Division, Industrial Service Section, 1335 F St., Washington, D. C.

**TEACHERS.** Refer to Committee on Educational Propaganda, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C. Kind of work: Patriotic work in their own schools.

**TEACHERS, in Indian Service.** Refer to U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Salary \$600 to \$720. In Philippine Island Service. Refer to U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Salary \$1000 to \$2000.

**TEACHERS OF BLIND.** Refer to American Red Cross, Boston, Massachusetts. Course is given in Boston for preparation of teachers. Or Perkins Institute for the Blind, Boston, Massachusetts. Or School for the Blind, Overlook, Pennsylvania. Or State School for Blind in your own state.

**TEACHERS OF HOME ECONOMICS.** Refer to U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Or U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Or U. S. Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

**TEACHERS, Rural.** Refer to Committee on Educational Propaganda, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C. Kind of work: Patriotic work in schools.

**TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.** Refer to U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. (Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies provide training schools for recruits. For information refer to respective companies.)

**TELEPHONE OPERATORS ABROAD.** Refer to Chief Signal Officer, War Department, Washington, D. C. Kind of work: Operators in France. Requirements: Knowledge of French and English.

**TRAINING COURSES.** Refer to Columbia University, Committee on Woman's War Work, New York. 1. Emergency Social Service. 2. Agriculture. 3. Emergency Food Service. 4. Clerical Service. 5. Emergency Scientific Service. 6. Nursing as a Field of National Service for College Women. 7. Massage and Occupation Therapy.

**TRAINING SCHOOLS.** Refer to National Service Schools for Women, 1602 20th St., Washington, D. C. (Military camps for women. Training given along several lines.)

**TYPISTS.** (See Clerks.)  
**WELFARE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES.** Refer to U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Entrance salary from \$2400 to \$2800 a year.

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.** Little demand for women as radio operators either in the Navy or commercial life. So far only one woman has been appointed. Position secured by competitive examination. Women are advised to study Morse telegraphy instead of radio inasmuch as there is a shortage of competent telegraphers.

**YEOMEN.** Refer to Naval Reserve and Enrollment Office, 10th and Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., Washington, D. C. Kind of work: Expert stenographers.

## Pebbles

The infant Bolshevik Government is a precocious child. Inside of two months it began to crawl.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

Are you aware, Lemuel, that alligators' eggs are so big that it only takes nine to make a dozen?

Wife—I attended the mammoth sale today.

Hub—Where are you going to keep the darned thing?—*Boston Transcript.*

One of our able Senators was arguing a momentous naval question with an opponent.

"You know I never boast," the opponent remarked during the argument.

"Never boast? Bully!" exclaimed the Senator. Then, in a more reflective mood, he added, "No wonder you brag about it."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A correspondent writes, with reference to the late Canon Knox Little's oratory: "I remember many years ago he was addressing an audience in the Free Trade Hall and alluded to them as 'my dear Manchester souls.' A witty dignitary of the church whispered to me, 'Vox et preterea Little,' and I wonder whether if we had been in Cork he would have addressed us as his dear Cork souls."—*Manchester Guardian.*

He had been fishing patiently for several hours without a bite when a small urchin strolled up.

"Any luck, mister?" he called out.

"Run away, boy," growled the angler, in gruff tones.

"No offense, sir," said the boy, as he walked away, "only I just wanted to say that my father keeps a fish-shop down to the right, sir."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*



## Dreer's Roses for the Garden

The bulk of our Roses are field grown in 1917; then carefully dug, planted in pots and stored in cold frames. Under this plan the stock is strong and ready to start blooming, and much superior to stock forced by high temperature.

### The Dreer Dozen Hardy Everblooming Hybrid Tea Roses

will furnish a constant supply of blooms throughout the summer and autumn—include the best of every color.

**CAROLINE TESTOUT**—One of the most popular bedders. Bright satiny-rose, very free and fragrant.

**DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON**—Intense saffron-yellow low stained with deep crimson changing to a deep coppery saffron-yellow. Fragrant and very free-flowering.

**OPHELIA**—Has made such a record for itself that qualifies it to be classed with the very best, a Rose that is admired by everyone, its flowers are held erect on long stiff stems, are of perfect form, large size, and of a delicate tint of salmony-flesh, shaded with rose, very floriferous.

**LADY URSULA**—The flowers produced on every shoot are very large, and a delightful tone of flesh-pink, delicately tea-scented.

**LAURENT CARLE**—Large, deliciously-scented, brilliant carmine flowers throughout the season, nearly as good in hot, dry weather as under more favorable conditions.

**PRINCE DE BULGARIE**—Large full double flowers of which are produced abundantly throughout the season, a good reliable bedder of a silvery flesh color, deepening to the center with delicate salmon-rose shadings, a soft, pleasing color.

**MME. JULES BOUCHE**—While not a pure white, it being at times slightly tinted with blush on the reverse of the petals, we consider it one of the best white bedding Roses; very free-flowering.

**MRS. WAKEFIELD CHRISTIE-MILLER**—As a pink bedding Rose there is none better, and particularly so for massing, the flowers are distinct and novel in shape, the petals having wavy or crisped edges not unlike a Pæony. The flowers, which are of large size, remain perfect on the bushes for a long time and are produced very freely; bright pink color with lighter shadings.

**ECARLATE**—Produces a greater number of flowers than any other Hybrid Tea Rose in our collection; the flowers while not large are of an intense brilliant scarlet color and of perfect form.

**LADY ASHTOWN**—Flowers are large, double with high-pointed center, produced on long stems.

**MME. LEON PAIN**—Silvery-salmon, with deeper orange-yellow, shaded center, the reverse of the petals being a salmony-pink; flowers large, full and well formed; very free-flowering.

**MRS. AARON WARD**—A remarkably floriferous variety of strong, vigorous, but compact growth; a rich bronzy-green color, the flowers, which are of splendid form, full double, are equally attractive when full blown as in the bud state; in color a distinctly Indian-yellow, shading lighter towards the edges.

### DREER'S GARDEN BOOK

besides describing and illustrating Roses for every purpose is the best guide for your War Garden. Its articles for both planting and caring for vegetables were written by experts. The varieties listed are dependable in quality and germination. It is quite as much a Garden Book as a catalogue.

HENRY A. DREER,

714-16 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

## You Know at Least Ten People

who would be very glad to receive a copy of THE INDEPENDENT with your compliments. If you will send their names and addresses by an early mail, we shall send the copies promptly.

THE INDEPENDENT - - 119 West 40th Street, New York

## FREE Book on Birds



### and Bird Houses

**WRITE for your copy today.** If your reply reaches me early, I will enclose a beautiful bird color plate. Have you ever known the pleasure derived from a colony of Purple Martins? They will clear your shrubs, trees and grounds of mosquitoes. The house illustrated never fails to get the Martins. A remarkable value, 28 apartments, 12 in. by 27 in., this month for \$12.00. There is a

### Dodson Bird House

for every kind of bird. No grounds are quite complete without the song birds. Furnish them with safe homes and they will come back to you soon after season. Learn all about how to attract the song birds from my Free Book. **JOSEPH H. DODSON, Pres. American Audubon Association** 762 Harrison Avenue, Kankakee, Ill. Dodson's Sparrow Trap guaranteed to rid your community of these grain eating pests. Price 50c.



## Reiber Bird Homes

are entirely different from the ordinary "Bird House" in design, construction and in bird attracting.

Scientific construction preserves bird life


Send today for the Bird Man's free book on "Bird Homes"

Reiber Bird Station

West Webster, N. Y.



**"BUFFALO"**  
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



**PORTABLE**

### Move Your Poultry Yard When and Where You Want it by Using "Buffalo" Portable Poultry Runways

This new fencing system enables you to fence any size yard desired and move it to other locations at will. To erect simply push legs into the ground.

Substantially constructed from 1 1/2 inch diameter heavy galvanized wire fabric and galvanized round iron frames with the new patented Houghton Netting along the bottom edge, it is strong and durable and its portable feature makes it readily adapted for fencing on young chicks or turkeys as well as grown chickens, ducks, geese, etc. Also used to advantage for enclosing small vegetable garden plots, dog runs, etc.

Made in standard size sections as follows:


7 ft. long by 5 ft. high	\$2.75 per section
2 ft. 4 in. long by 5 ft. high (gate)	1.50 " "
8 ft. long by 5 ft. high	2.00 " "
6 ft. long by 5 ft. high	1.20 " "

**PLUS 10% TO THE ABOVE PRICES.**  
F. O. B. Buffalo.

These prices are effective April 1st, 1918, and are for orders consisting of six sections or more. Above sizes can be shipped from stock immediately. Special sizes made to order on short notice. Send money order, check, New York Draft or currency by registered mail NOW! Don't delay, freight conditions are bad and delay in ordering may disappoint you in delivery.

Our booklet No. 87 BB will be sent upon request with six cents to cover postage. A trial order will convince you of the merits of this system.

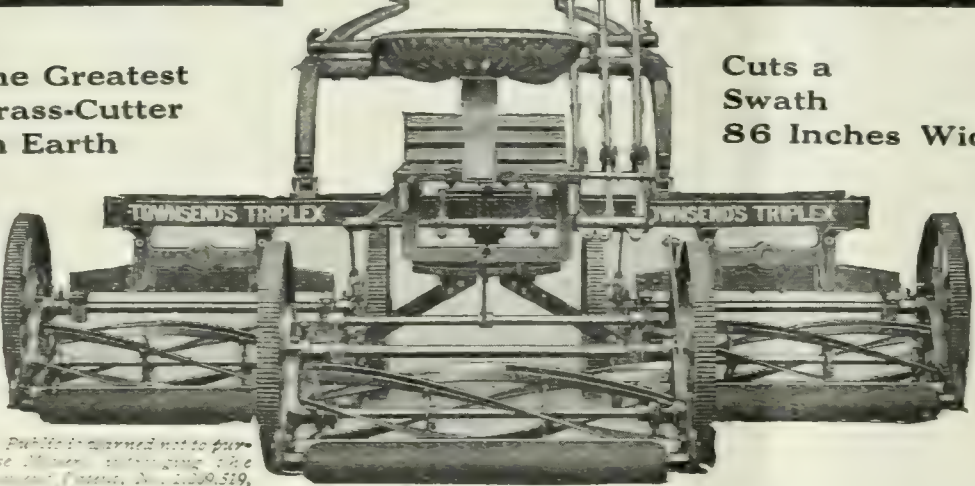
**BUFFALO WIRE WORKS CO. (Formerly Scheeler's Sons), 496 Terrace, Buffalo N. Y.**



Enlarged View

# TOWNSEND'S TRIPLEX

### The Greatest Grass-Cutter on Earth



### Cuts a Swath 86 Inches Wide

The Public is warned not to purchase inferior imitations of the Townsend Triplex, No. 1000-519, Jan. 1st, 1918.

### Floats Over the Uneven Ground as a Ship Rides the Waves

One mower may be climbing a knoll, the second skimming a level and the third paring a hollow

Drawn by one horse and operated by one man, the Triplex will mow more lawn in a day than the best motor mower ever made, cut it better and at a fraction of the cost.

Drawn by one horse and operated by one man, it will mow more lawn in a day than any three ordinary horse-drawn mowers with three horses and three men.

Does not smash the grass to earth and plaster it in the mud in springtime, neither does it crush the life out of the grass between hot rollers and hard, hot ground in summer, as does the motor mower.

Write for catalogue illustrating all types of Lawn Mowers.

## S. P. TOWNSEND & CO.

14 Central Avenue  
ORANGE NEW JERSEY

# Apollo

Lightning proof—  
Weather proof—

## Roofing Products

For lasting service and fire protection use metal roofing—adapted to rural and city properties.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets are carefully manufactured to highest quality. Unequalled for Roofing, Siding, Culverts, Sills, and general sheet metal work. Sold by leading dealers. For the best prices and quality buildings KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL Roofing is the standard. Look for the Keystone added to the Apollo brand. Send for our "Better Buildings" booklet.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.



## SKY PILOTS OF THE U.S.N.

(Continued from page 203)

ropes having been cast off the crew marched her out and round on a wide circle into the center of the flying field. "Let her rise!" The Commander gave the word from his station in the bows.

They slacked the ropes and gave her a few feet. "Lower!"

They pulled her down again. She had floated in perfect balance with just enough buoyancy to carry her up to cruising height. A pull at a lever would release water ballast and send her higher in an emergency. But she raises and lowers for ordinary cruising by the power of her engines driving the "elevators" into the wind.

"Port engine! Starboard engine!" They both went off with a puff of black smoke. Satisfied with their even purring, the Commander gave the final word. "Let her go."

Simultaneously the dozen ropes that held her slipt thru the rings of her permanent stays; then, slowly but with increasing speed, she rose and moved off on a wide circle that presently brought her heading back down the center of the field.

In the meantime we had all moved back from the white-washed lines that marked the deck of a submarine. At her height, nearly seven hundred feet, it could not have appeared any larger than a turtle's back. A bomb, too, has the initial speed of the ship when released; describes a flat curve as it falls; may be deflected by a side wind. The commander said, afterward, that he shot them two hundred feet short of the mark.

While it was falling, the bomb looked astonishingly large. A dead rifle shot like Doctor Carver, or any of the experts that tour our vaudeville circuits, could easily explode one in midair. At first it just tumbled, turning over and over; then as the wooden arrow feathers caught the wind, it righted and shot true the target. The ship had passed a hundred yards before it struck, well away from the concussion blast of a real bomb. Now she described another circle, came back and dropt a second, third and fourth. All but the last struck square on the target; a side wind carried it a few inches to one side. But tho technically a miss, it would still have damaged a submarine. While the French had the station, they sank two U-boats; and judging from that day's practise, our lads can be depended upon to carry on the good work.

Each time she had come down the field, the ship's great bulk had cloven the air with a sough like a rising wind. On the last round she was going at a pace that put her in a few minutes low down on the horizon; but just before she went out of sight, she passed a second speck that enlarged almost as quickly as she had diminished.

"It's the V——! from B——!"

The Lieutenant's face could not have lit up more brightly had it been his best girl instead of the second ship of the four that would make up the complement of the station. He added as she dipped her nose to alight. "If that's little D—— at the wheel, you are in luck. He's the boy that can give you real stories."

It was and he did as we two sat with him at a late luncheon. A small dark eyed Frenchman, he spoke English so perfectly, moreover, that his narrative lost nothing in matter or spirit by translation.

"Oui, M'sieu," he confirmed the Lieutenant's assertion. "We sank two submarines at this station. With another we fought an artillery duel. Oui! the little V——, out-fought a Boche U-boat with only her little pop gun."

"This way it was, M'sieu. We had sighted her steaming on the surface, and had



she kept her course we could easily have come down the wind and bombed her as we passed. But she was wise, that U-boat—wise as a woman whom, as you know, M'sieu, is wise without knowing it. Instead of waiting for us, the U-boat headed into the wind, which blew so strongly that with our engines at their best we could make only fourteen kilometers the hour. That was the U-boat's speed, and while we hung astern, she fired fifteen shells at us. Some burst close—so close that the little V—still bears the scars on her body. But luckily for us and she, they were not incendiary; did not set her on fire. We answered and hit her, too. But our one pound shells glanced from her curve like peas from a bald man's pate. *Oui M'sieu*, just so!

"It was suicide to persist, so we struck a wide tack across the wind to outsail and come back at her from the other side with the sun in the eyes of her gunners. But when we came about, she was gone, that U-boat; submerged and fled from our little V—. But such is your Boche. A cunning coward unless the odds are his."

I took another look at that little Frenchman—he had spoken so quietly, as though hanging on the tail of a submarine, a mark for its gunners, was all in the day's work. He could not have been more than five feet high. He probably weighed in the neighborhood of one hundred and ten pounds. But the spirit that looked out of his dark Latin eyes was big as Mont Blanc. The soul of him could not be weighed in tons. He shrugged when I mentioned the danger.

"Is war ever safe, M'sieu? We do not always escape. Out there"—a fling of his thumb indicated the flying field—"we watched the Admiral—fly off on a far mission. She was seen, here and there and yonder, flying south over the land. A ship reported her well along the Mediterranean, a gallant sight between the sun lit sky and deep blue sea. Then—" his shoulders rose to his hair—"she vanished. Perhaps a submarine got her with an incendiary shell? A flash of flame between sea and sky, the splash of her charred body in the water, it would be over! Or she may have been brought down. It is, perhaps, that some day her crew will come back to us from an interior German prison."

Just as he said, a dirigible offers an immense target, just how large I did not realize until our ship came sliding out of the sunset's gold. The huge bulk of her, shining and ethereal, looked as big as the hangar.

While she was still a fly speck on the red face of the sun, the lone sentry away up on top of the hangar had sounded the bugle blast that brought the men from the huts; a swarm of black bees. As she slowed and dipped down with engines cut off, the quarter-mile trail rope thudded on the ground. It was seized by a hundred hands and quickly bent to a "dead man" anchor. The guy ropes were as quickly slipt thru the stay rings then, on a wide circle, they marched her around to the hangar.

She loomed larger than ever, going in; "some target," as the boys would say, for the U-boat they are going to flush one of these days. Personally, I hope they catch her under water—at least before she can unship her guns. But these flying sailors of ours show no mental disturbance at the thought of a give and take duel. On the contrary, like the "Heavier than Airs" I had flown with, the "daily bread" in their prayer has been changed to "submarine." They will get it, too—let us hope in the slang sense of the term.

Meanwhile, they are carrying on. Daily they go forth on the patrols, escorting convoys up the coast, keeping the U-boats out of the French ship channel.

## Some Saving Sense on Heating Being Some Facts on Steam and Water Heating Compared with



**T**HE KELSEY is a direct heating heat; which feature by itself is a great economy.

By direct heating, we mean that the direct heat, directly from the Kelsey Warm Air Generator, down in the cellar, directly heats your rooms.

To say it another way; the burning coal does not first have to heat up a volume of water, or convert it into steam, before it starts flowing through pipes to separate heaters or radiators in each room.

But even then such heats do not actually begin to heat, until the numerous separate heaters, all over the house, are first heated.

You at once see what a decided loss there must be in all that "heating up," before you actually get any heat.

The Kelsey loses none of its heat, by converting heat from one form to another.

It is practically as direct and as quick in results as is the heat from a camp fire, that you hold your hand over.

The difference is, that instead of so much escaping unused, into the air in every direction, it is all caught, sent to a gathering dome and then distributed in large volumes, at high speed, to any or all your rooms.

But that isn't all—the warmed air it sends, is fresh air. Air full of tonic oxygen. Air automatically mixed with just the right healthful amount of moisture.

Further than that, it is leakless, noiseless and dustless.

Send for Saving Sense Booklet.

Make us prove our coal saving claims.

NEW YORK  
103-C Park Avenue

BOSTON  
405-C P. O. Sq. Bldg

**THE KELSEY**  
WARM AIR GENERATOR  
235 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.

CHICAGO  
217-C W. Lake St.

DETROIT  
Space 95-C Builders' Ex.

## PLANT EVERGREENS

Beautify your Home and make  
productive your idle Land

Write for our catalogue and booklet.

THE NORTH-EASTERN FORESTRY CO.  
Box A. Cheshire, Conn.

## De Lue's GOLDEN GIANT New Early Hybrid SWEET CORN

Furnishes the sweetest and most luscious creamy nutriment you can imagine. Acclaimed the most important horticultural acquisition of recent years. Awarded the only medal given for sweet corn by the Mass. Horticultural Society in nearly 100 years.

DeLue's Golden Giant is the result of 12 years' selection from the product of Howling Mob crossed with Golden Bantam and combines all the good points of both parents—and then some.

Stalks very short and stout near the ground. Two to three ears; 8 to 9 inches long; cob of small diameter, carrying from 12 to 18 rows of long, thick kernels of deep orange color. Remains tender until nearly ready for seed.

It excels all other early varieties in size, productiveness and quality, and all the late varieties in quality and early maturity while equalling them in size.

It is the one corn for the home or market gardener who wants the greatest amount of highest quality corn in the shortest period of time from the smallest piece of land. Illustrated booklet, "How to Know and How to Grow Medal Sweet Corn," sent with order. Price 35c per 1/2 oz.; 50c per oz. (about 120 to 130 seeds).

Beware of substitutes. The genuine seeds are for sale only by the originator.

FREDERICK S. DeLUE, M.D., EXPERIMENTAL FARM  
Ludham, Mass., Dept. 7

## Select Your Plants In Full Bloom

here at the Nursery, and if you like, take them away in your automobile. Through our digging and shipping methods it is now possible to successfully transplant, even in full bloom, beautiful flowering shrubs like Rhododendrons, etc. When digging plants we leave a large ball of earth around the roots. We deliver by motor within 100 miles of New York and guarantee satisfactory results. Booklet "Home Landscapes" mailed on request.

HICKS NURSERIES

Box K

Westbury, L. I., N. Y.

'Phone 68





## LAWN BEAUTY

### With Economy and Conservation of Labor

THE lawn beautiful must be cut often and well and today hand mowing is not equal to this task where the lawn area is greater than two acres. Unless labor out of all reasonable proportion is employed.

THERE is however one solution, one lawn-cutting mower that solves the labor problem and at the same time assures a perfect lawn at the minimum of expense. That mower is the

## FULLER & JOHNSON MOTOR LAWN MOWER \$275 F.O.B. FACTORY

THE Fuller & Johnson combines large cutting capacity with flexibility and lightness. In one day's time one man can perfectly cut five acres of lawn. He can cut it so perfectly that no after-trimming with a hand mower around trees, shrubs or driveways will be necessary.

WHERE you find the most beautifully cared for estates, parks and cemeteries there too you will find the Fuller & Johnson Motor Lawn Mower. This machine is fast replacing hand mowers, horse mowers and the heavier types of motor mowers. It should replace them on your lawn.

Let us give you the full facts. Let us send you our book entitled "A Better Lawn." You owe it to your lawn and to your pocketbook to investigate the Fuller & Johnson.

MANUFACTURERS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY  
500 Fullerton Building - St. Louis, Mo.

## CITY LAWNS

(Continued from page 212)

zation most needs for its defense. I speak of the elaborate, handsome, professional fences of iron or wood, the makers of which could be employed in the making of (say) ships or airplanes.

But there are other kinds of fences, first and foremost being the handsomest of all fences, the hedge, especially the one made of that wonderful plant the California privet. There is no space here to discuss its manifold merits, but as a hedge plant it is in a class all by itself, its naturally upright growth and close glossy foliage fitting it admirably to the making of a living green wall such as a hedge should be. Its one defect is that it gets less and less hardy as one travels north of New York City. Set the plants one foot apart using a stick to measure with and measure from center to center of the plants. Before planting cut out the trench for the roots just wide enough to allow them to be set in without crowding; it will thus be easy to keep the plants in alignment. Set plants with lower branches just under the surface so that they will take root. Shake well so that soil becomes well mixt with the roots, and tread firm. Cut the plants down to about six inches above the ground, but do not cut them again in the year of planting. In the following spring cut them back to six inches above the previous cutting, and again in July to six inches higher still, thus allowing the hedge to get about a foot higher every year until it is as high as you want it to be. The object of this persistent cutting is to make the plants branch so that the hedge will be solid all the way up, not thin and spindling below and bushy at the top.

If your hedge is trampled and raided you can put up a simple and effective fence of wood posts and chicken wire outside of the hedge. The posts may be made of 2 by 4 inch lumber or even smaller, say, of 3 by 6 inch or 2 by 6 inch lumber sawed down the middle. They should be run thru the planing mill and cut into lengths before you get them. If the soil is sandy, they need not be set so deep. Lacking a post hole digger, you could make a hole with a shovel, say 18 inches deep, and then make a hole in the bottom with a crowbar to the required depth and hammer the post down. Be sure to cover the post underground and three or four inches above ground with tar or other waterproof preparation sold at the paint shop. Set posts seven or eight feet apart. You can adjust the height of the fence to the width of chicken wire obtainable. Paint the whole thing green, and you will have an inconspicuous, neat and efficient barrier.

A very pretty and impenetrable hedge can be made of Japanese barberry, but as this is a plant of rather squat habit, the hedge should be about as wide as high. If you have room for a hedge five feet wide or more, you can let the barberry grow without trimming, and it will become a very handsome hedge fence. Set plants eighteen inches or more apart, and they need not be trimmed, if at all, until they reach the height required.

The lawn is the most important part of almost every place, being not only an indispensable ornament, but a floor to walk on. Having decided the important matter of grading, the lawnmower should reflect that a lawn is a crop of grass and that to raise a good one, he must proceed in much the same way as to raise a good crop of anything else; that is, he must have a sufficient depth of good soil (say eight inches and upward) for the grass plants to root in, otherwise his crop will be a failure, partial or complete, and the failure will appear in the form of patches of bare earth

## HOTELS

### THE GLEN SPRINGS

Watkins, N. Y. On Seneca Lake  
Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres.

### A MINERAL SPRINGS HEALTH RESORT AND HOTEL

The Pioneer American "Cure" for Heart Disorders

The only place in this country where the Nauheim Baths for Heart and Circulatory Disorders are given with a Natural Calcium Chloride Brine.

The treatments, under the direction of physicians, are particularly adapted to Heart Disease, Circulatory, Kidney, Nutritional and Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism, Gout and Obesity.

All sports and recreations. FINE GOLF!  
Send for illustrated Booklets

## CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.

The South Jersey Coast is delightful at this season. Chalfonte appeals to cultivated, interesting people seeking rest and recreation. Modern, 10-story, fireproof. Right on the beach and boardwalk. All sports and pastimes. Golf club privileges. American Plan Always Open  
THE LEEDS COMPANY



It is best to make reservation ahead for Chalfonte. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

## GREYLOCK HOTEL

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

The Village Beautiful of the Berkshires

Opens May 25th

Send for Booklet Henry N. Teague, Lessee

## U. S. A. WAR MAP

SHOWING THE WESTERN

BATTLE FRONT

ALSO OUTLINE MAP INDICATING

TRAINING CAMPS AND

CANTONMENTS

IN THE

UNITED STATES

If you want the newest and best map of the battle front showing every village, town and hamlet, send for this map, size 28x39, printed in four colors and only 50 cents postage prepaid.

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION  
Division of Business Education  
119 West 40th Street New York

# YALE

Get "Yale" security today!

When you can point to that little trade-mark "Yale" on your locks and builders' hardware you have the certainty that you have put real barriers, proven safeguards between your family and the outside world.

Get "Yale" security today.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.  
9 East 40th Street  
New York City  
Chicago Office:  
77 East Lake Street  
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd.,  
St. Catharines, Ont.



where there ought to be a good sward, and patches of brown grass that ought to be green in dry weather. Before seeding, roll well, the object being to find out the soft places in the new surface. They can then be corrected with a rake, and the resulting contours will be much more true.

Weeds are sure to appear, the worst of these being usually the dandelion. Probably the best way to tackle this handsome yellow flowering nuisance is with one of those appliances for giving it a hypodermic injection of kerosene to be bought at the seedsman's. Next in pestiferousness are commonly the two plantains, the greater and lesser, but these can be cut off under the ground with a knife or broad chisel. Other weeds just about as bad such as creeping jenny (one of its names) are found in certain localities, and the best way to fight them is to turn the sod over and reseed, which sounds like a heroic remedy to the tyro, but is really a small and simple matter, unless the weed infection has spread very far. In eradicating weeds, be sure to do the work before they flower and scatter seeds for a new crop. These processes are not nearly so forbidding and tedious as they sound. Try destroying say twenty weeds a day (better still forty) and see how much progress you make in a week.

Fertilizing the lawn is important, and one of the best ways of doing it is to leave the cuttings of the lawnmower where they fall, thus restoring to the ground what came out of it, which is nature's method of fertilizing. To do this without making your lawn untidy, the grass should not be allowed to grow too long, nor cut too short; it should be pruned, not amputated, within an inch of its life. Remember that grass is a plant and to keep on growing, needs some leaf surface. If you insist on removing the clippings, they can be put on the compost pile or used as a mulch for plants or shrubs. If you do take off the clippings, the lawn should be fertilized artificially; for mowing a lawn is about the same thing as taking two or three crops of hay from the soil in a single season, and such a tax on it must be made good if the soil is to go on producing. This may be done by periodical applications of sheep manure or other fertilizer. Bone meal and wood ashes together are also good.

In planting about a lawn, do not forget that the object should be to display the greensward, to give it a frame or setting, not to clutter or obliterate it. Set trees and bushes so as to leave generous open spaces of grass.

The flower bed should be in a flower garden or at the house, and the planting should in a general way be put along the borders, in corners and in relation to the house or other buildings.

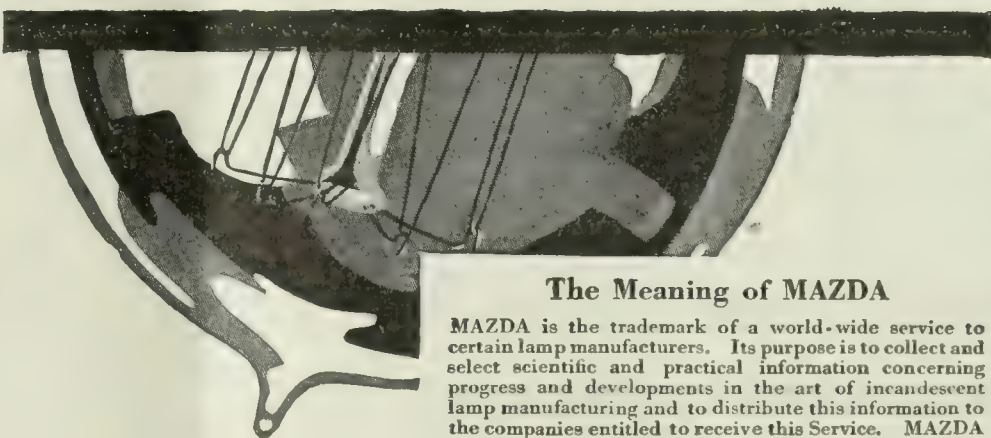
In planting a tree or bush do not forget to find out about how large it is likely to grow, and in placing it, imagine you are putting in one of mature size instead of the little naked insignificant nursling in your hand. Then if your planting looks too scattered and lonesome for patience, additional trees and shrubs may be put in as temporary fillers to be gradually taken out as they grow together. It is good for remembrance that the handsomest and most dignified small places are furnished with a few well grown trees and bushes in well-disposed relation, rather than with masses of crowded "scrubbery" as I have heard it called. For the commonest varieties of trees and shrubs (barring the variegated ones) consult the nurseryman or your neighbor who has them, the commonest being the most generally satisfactory. For others, and further discussion of the planting problem, consult *The Countryside* for April, May and June, 1917.



*"Not the name of a thing, but the mark of a service"*

No lamps can ever be marked  
MAZDA unless they embody  
MAZDA Service standards of  
excellence

4632



#### The Meaning of MAZDA

MAZDA is the trademark of a world-wide service to certain lamp manufacturers. Its purpose is to collect and select scientific and practical information concerning progress and developments in the art of incandescent lamp manufacturing and to distribute this information to the companies entitled to receive this Service. MAZDA Service is centered in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady.

The mark MAZDA can appear only on lamps which meet the standards of MAZDA Service. It is thus an assurance of quality. This trademark is the property of the General Electric Company.



RESEARCH LABORATORIES OF  
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

### *In Times Like These*

we look for guidance. New ideas of the significance of democracy, of the subordination of the will of the individual, of man as the chief end of creation, arise to perplex us. The Divine Guide alone can help us to see clearly through the engulfing fog of evil.

The philosopher and scientist Emanuel Swedenborg has comforted and inspired thousands by his book "Divine Love and Wisdom." Endowed for that purpose, this Society offers to send you a copy without cost or obligation other than 5 cents for mailing.

AMERICAN SWEDENBORG PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
Room 88, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York



## THE OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM

(Continued from page 206)



## Shur-on

EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES

### A Real Economy

**YOU** may be willing to pay more for the same comfort, style and optical correctness that Shur-ons give, but why should you, when Shur-ons combine all these qualities at reasonable cost?

The genuine, made only by Kirstein, bear the name Shur-on (or Shelltex, if shell-rimmed) in the bridge. Look for it at your dealer's.



**E. KIRSTEIN SONS CO.**  
253 Andrew Street, Rochester, N. Y.  
Shelltex-rimmed and rimless Shur-on eyeglasses and spectacles. Established 1864.

## EFFICIENT APPLIANCES

### SAVE LABOR, TIME AND EXPENSE

Our free Check List may help you unexpectedly. Write for it.

**INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE**  
119 West 40th Street New York City

## 3 CENTS A DAY

rids your home of all unsightly household refuse—and the garbage can. No more flies—no more disease-breeding receptacles; instead, neat, clean, sanitary surroundings.



**Garbage Consumer**

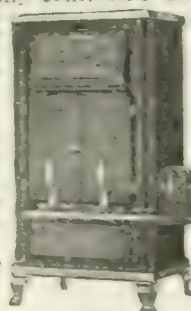
Operates with gas—automatically controlled. No need for a fire. Cleans up in 10 minutes—has neat, attractive appearance.

Write for interesting literature—fully illustrated.

Also manufacturers of  
**Factory Refuse Consumers**—even fire hazard—promote sanitation.

**Portable Incinerator Toilets**—for hospitals, factories, camps, etc., and unsanitary surroundings.

A-1 Proposition for Representatives and Dealers.



**Buffalo Co-operative Stove Co.**  
100 Amherst St. Buffalo, N. Y.

tubs and immense pots of plain or tinted cement in which to grow palms, hydrangeas, box and ivy, all the way to plant boxes of carved Italian marble, hanging baskets of many materials, pottery bowls and jars to hold cut flowers, and gaily painted wall holders for vines or blossoms.

Other colorful aids to the development of the decorative scheme are: enameled furniture, brilliantly striped and painted with knots of posies; screens and cushions of flower strewn chintzes, cretonnes and linens; awning stripes; quaint and amusing door stops; bits of pottery; and great bubble-like Oriental lanterns of oiled silk or paper. Because of the imminence of grass and trees and, in many cases, the blazing rivalry of flower beds, the colors employed for porch decoration can scarcely be too intense; for, at least, dead pigments mingled in the dye-pot are dull and lusterless compared with the glowing hues of nature's palette. Like the dazzling patterns nowadays used for sport clothes—which taken alone are often almost shocking in their primitive rawness, yet when viewed against a background of sward on the fairway of the links, appear as sprightly accents against the green expanse—so the most gorgeously tinted fabrics cease to be unpleasantly assertive when placed against the cool grays, browns and whites of stucco, shingles and painted wood, and interspersed with the living green of vegetation.

Rugs, tho not an absolute necessity, are nevertheless a desirable addition. On a wood floor they supply color and variety, and on one of tile, brick or cement they also afford comfort to the feet. The most satisfactory porch rugs come from the Orient. Those of cotton, made in China, are particularly thick and soft, and the dyed rush mats of Japan, woven in squares which may be fitted together to form a rug of any size, are interesting in color and texture. Grass rugs of domestic manufacture are low in cost and give good service. Woven or braided rug mats also are well adapted to porch use, being adaptable to any color scheme, light and easy to clean.

Discussion of porch furnishings would not be complete without mention of lighting fixtures. For general illumination on the open porch, pendant electric bulbs dropt into Chinese lanterns of the better grades are extremely effective, as are the various lantern shaped lantern fixtures of leaded glass. When electric current is not available, candles may be substituted for the bulbs. For reading, sewing, or playing games, floor or table lights must be provided, and where electricity is out of the question, oil lamps will answer the purpose satisfactorily, if shielded from strong drafts.

In the glassed-in porch, which has the advantage over the open type of being an all the year round affair, painted lattice may appropriately be featured. Used either as trellises for vines, or frankly for its decorative value, it will aid in overcoming the indoor suggestion inseparable from the presence of windows. A fountain, even of the simplest, is another help in this regard, as is flooring of brick, tile or cement in place of wood. Where the porch is used for breakfasting or dining, a fireplace is one of its most valuable assets. Thus equipt, the service of meals may be continued thruout the year. In warm weather, however, the pleasure in its use will be vastly increased by removing the sashes altogether unless they are arranged to slide down into the thickness of the wall.

The breakfast or dining porch need not be large, as the only essential furnishings

are a table and chairs and a wheel tray, but it must be conveniently situated with reference to the service portion of the house. Where space permits, its functions may be combined with those of a living porch.

Whatever the purpose to which it is devoted, the comfort of its occupants requires that shades of some description be provided. On the open porch, these may conveniently take the form of awnings, or of curtains of awning cloth, split bamboo or other material, which hang from the eaves and can be rolled up or lowered as occasion demands. The glassed-in porch obviously requires a more formal treatment, and usually is supplied with draw curtains and valances of some neutral colored fabric—such as English casement cloth or natural pongee—supplemented, perhaps, by roller shades of glazed chintz which have all the depth and brilliancy of stained glass when the sun shines thru them.

In a home where there are small children, a second story porch opening from the nursery and fitted up as a playroom is a great convenience, especially in rainy weather. It should be enclosed with wire screening for the restraint of venturesome souls who might otherwise be moved to practise war dances on the railing, or try the waterspout route to the ground. Here the sand box, seesaw, swing, and other apparatus too bulky for the nursery may be installed, and here, too, the little folk may sleep as well as play if there is room to hang the requisite number of small hammocks or to set up tiny cots. The latter can be folded away by day.

In the fashioning and furnishing of a sleeping porch proper, the widest possible latitude may be enjoyed. Many, perhaps the majority, of such porches are no more than a jog in the house wall, or a small excrescence suspended, like Mahomet's coffin, twist earth and heaven, with a row of windows along the front. If the windows are kept wide open, these answer the purpose very well, but the drawback is that the windows can *only* be kept wide open in dry weather, unless there is an ample awning that can be lowered to deflect the rain.

The ideal, then, is a porch large enough so that the rain will not drive in under the roof far enough to reach the bed unless there is a veritable gale blowing, and without sashes or other enclosure unless screen wire is necessary for the exclusion of mosquitoes. If the requirements of privacy demand some sort of screen, it is infinitely more enjoyable to ensconce oneself behind a fragrant tangle of honeysuckle, white clematis, or climbing roses, or a living curtain of woodbine or kudzu, than behind prosaic roller shades of dark green holland.

What the future of the porch will be, who can prophesy? Having begun as a mere appendage to the main structure of the house, it has become more and more vitally associated with the intimacies and activities of daily life until, viewed collectively, the porch is hardly less important than the interior of the house. How often some person is heard to exclaim, "Why, we simply *live* on the porch all summer long!" Perhaps its evolution is destined ultimately to reach a point where, instead of a series of tight-walled rooms with porches grouped about the exterior, every suburban or country house will be mere congeries of porch-rooms enclosed with sliding or swinging or pivoting panels of glass that can be opened wide to the sun and air, or securely shut against storm and cold.



## The Dutch West Indies

On July 21 and again on November 24, we ventured the suggestion that the United States might well make an offer to the Netherlands for the purchase of Surinam and Curaçao. They would be vastly more valuable acquisitions than the Virgin Islands that have been just purchased from Denmark and we believe that the transfer would be equally welcomed by the inhabitants. Our opinion is confirmed by the following letter from a resident of Dutch Guiana:

In the American Independent of 21st July, 1917, a remarkable article entitled "Let Us Buy the Dutch West Indies" appeared, and was universally read with the greatest satisfaction when it was reproduced in the local papers. For myself, I am convinced that every Surinamer would hail the day when the Stars and Stripes should wave over Dutch Guiana.

The more educated, at least the thinking ones, in the colony are not "too sweet," or shall I say too keen, on Holland's rule. They are kept down by the Hollanders and not given a fair show. Other matters, which could not be written, play also an important part in causing this great feeling for United States annexation. The United States would do well in securing this piece of South American soil and, I repeat as I have so often done in other writings, America for Americans. Let the entire Western Hemisphere be under American rule.

BARKLEY PERCIVAL

Paramaribo, Surinam, Dutch Guiana, S. A.

Mr. Percival encloses a translation of a pamphlet, *De Verkoop van Ned. West-Indie, een algermeen Nederlandsch Volksbelang*, published at The Hague by a retired West Indian official approving of the project and showing how American capital and enterprise would revivify Guiana and bring an abundant reward by developing its untouched resources. The transfer would also, he argues, benefit the mother country by enabling her to concentrate her energies on her East Indian possessions in which she is more interested. We quote a few passages from the pamphlet:

If Netherland transferred West India to the United States, the exchange would not be bad for the inhabitants. They would remain under a just, enlightened government. And if the contract of sale contained a clause, whereby the United States guaranteed to Netherland the undisturbed possession of Netherland East India against any aggression from outside, the transaction should become for Netherland and for Netherland East India one of the greatest importance.

With the purchase price Netherland could cover the expenses of the crisis and the taxes, under which our people bend and stagger still further, could be diminished.

In contrast to our East Indian possessions there are no serious Netherland interests involved by retaining the colony of Surinam.

The agricultural productions form in the world a very small factor. Industry is there unknown. Trade by ships between our land and the colony restricts itself to the Koning West India mail service, which with high state subsidy, keeps up in normal circumstances a fourteen-day service.

The big as well as the small trade in the colony itself is largely in the hands of Germans (the *Hernhutters*) and in the last years the number of Surinamers appointed in government service has so much increased, that the sending out of Hollanders only happens sporadically.

The purchase would give equal satisfaction to Hollander, American and Surinamer.

B. BOEKHOUDT  
Retired District Commissioner  
of Dutch West Indies

The Hague

We should add, in order to remove a misconception that has arisen in certain quarters, that our suggestion for the purchase of the Dutch possessions was purely spontaneous and had no official inspiration.

We have no knowledge of the opinion of any one connected with the Government in regard to the project. All we know is that it would be a good thing for all three parties concerned, the Netherlands, the United States, and the inhabitants of the territories to be transferred. We see no reason why President Wilson's principle of self-determination should not apply to America as well as to Europe.

# Every Office Needs

a clean, pure, *non-gummy* oil to keep typewriters, adding and billing machines, cash registers and other office mechanisms in perfect working order.

## 3-in-One

is the right oil to use. Instead of collecting dirt in the delicate bearings as inferior oils do, 3-in-One works all dust and dirt out. Minimizes friction. Wears long. Never gums or dries out.

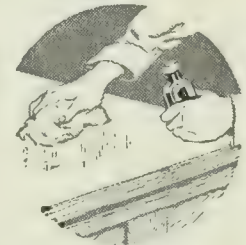
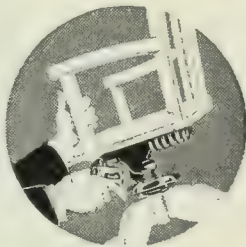
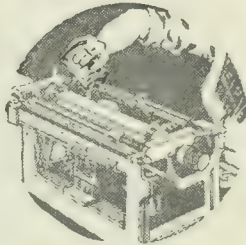
Try 3-in-One on stubborn locks, squeaky revolving chairs and hinges. Prevents rust.

Put a few drops of 3-in-One on a damp cloth to clean and polish office desks and filing cabinets. Brings back the "new" look.

Sold at all stores—in the Handy Oil Can, 25c, and in 15c, 25c and 50c bottles.

**FREE** Generous sample of 3-in-One Oil and Dictionary of Uses—both sent **FREE** on request.

**Three-in-One Oil Co.**  
165 UG. Bdway., New York



**SALESMEN WANTED:** Large investment house has opening for a number of high class salesmen between age of 20 and 35. Prefer men of experience who have been successful in other lines. Splendid opportunity if you can qualify as to character and industry. Personal or written applications can be made to any of the following addresses: W. F. Thurmond, 27 Pine St., New York; C. E. Jenkins, Room 425, 108 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; C. Fred Grundy, Merritt Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; W. J. Thurmond, 1520 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

**SPEAKERS, LECTURERS:** We assist in preparing material for special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. E. B. WEST, M.A., Authors Research Bureau, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

## HODGSON Portable HOUSES

Spring is here! And it's just the time to buy that small house you've always wanted.

Why not build it the Hodgson way! First send for a catalog. It's just chuck-full of pictures of bungalows, cottages, garages, playhouses, poultryhouses, etc. Look them over and select the one (from actual photograph) that fits your fancy.

Then write us and we do the rest. We build your house for you at the Hodgson factory and ship it to you in sections all neatly finished, fitted and painted. Unskilled workmen can put it up for you in one day. No fooling with complicated blueprints—no dirt, no extra expenses. No long, tiresome conferences with contractors and builders. Nothing for you to do but to order the house and put it up yourself in a jiffy.

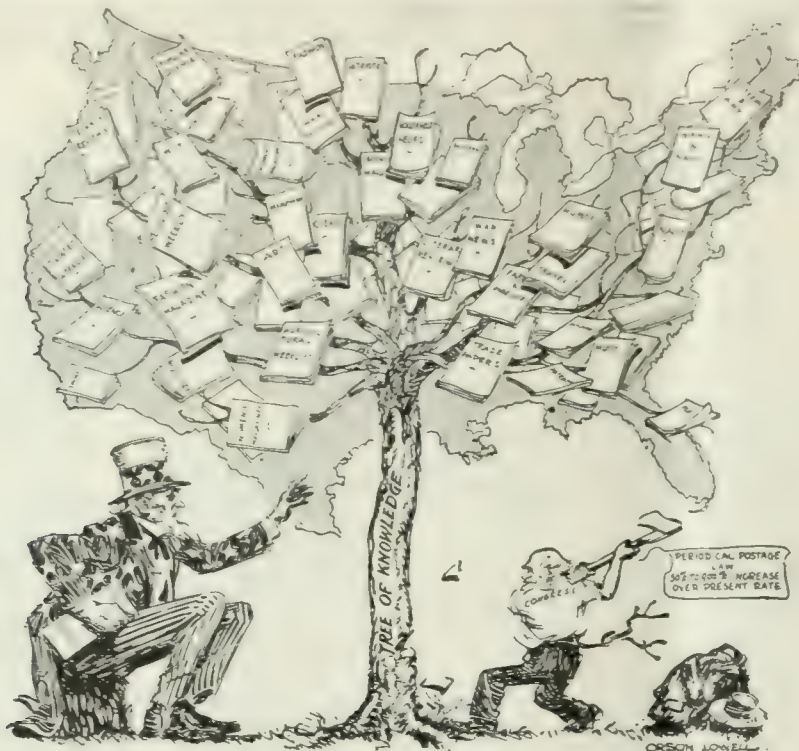
If you want to order the house now and have it delivered later, send us 25% of the cost. We will build your house and hold it for you until you want it. Could anything be fairer or easier?

But first send for the catalog. Do it today.

E. F. HODGSON CO.  
Room 230, 116 Washington  
Street, Boston, Mass.  
6 East 39th Street,  
New York City







## WILL YOU SANCTION THIS?

CONGRESS—or a sufficient majority of it—has voted to destroy magazine reading.

It has accomplished this by passing a simple law re-establishing a postal "zone" system for all publications—zone system and postal principle that was abolished by President Lincoln in 1863, and by establishing through a complicated system postal rates that mean increases of from 50 to 900 per cent postage increases to all periodical readers.

By this "zone" system American readers of periodicals—home, educational, scientific, business, or religious—are to be penalized by enormous postage increases on the weekly or monthly papers they read, and the greater their accidental remoteness from the city of publication the greater is the penalty that is placed upon them.

Magazines have been a slow growth. In the process of their development and evolution it has happened that publishing is chiefly concentrated in the East. This large magazine increase in postage, therefore, discriminates unfairly but with great force against the entire West—beginning even with western New York and Ohio and increasing rapidly until such States as Washington, Oregon, New Mexico, and California are to pay *nine times the amount of postage* formerly paid on the advertising pages alone of their magazine. What this increase means in cost to readers is incalculable.

It means that hundreds of thousands of readers will be compelled to give up their periodicals owing to the terrific increase in their postage cost.

And the tragedy of this increase postage law lies in the fact that this loss of readers will come from classes and from sections of our nation where widespread reading should be most encouraged—from people in remote sections where life is a bitter struggle on the margin of subsistence—where the habit of reading is just forming

and the little weekly or monthly budget for magazines has but so very recently become recognized as an important item in family life. The terrific magazine postage increase will wipe these out. That is the real tragedy to this nation.

We could do no better than quote the fine words of a Western woman, Miss Armina Wood, president of the Woman's Club of Racine, Wis.:

"The many splendid magazines published to-day," she wrote in an appeal to Eastern women from the women of the West, "are a means of education to many a home where other opportunities are lacking. And many of these homes are remote from publishing centers—many even remote from city life. It is the magazine combined with rural delivery that has brought to the door of the countrywoman material which helps her solve problems needing advice more easily obtained by her city sister. Through this medium she has known current events, has guided her children by the educational influences offered, and has been able to keep herself in harmony with the world from which she was separated. Periodicals and newspapers are as essential as food to the country home."

"Then again the attractive magazines in every city home means keeping together the family circle. To make the magazine prohibitive by excess postal rates would be to take away from mothers one of the means whereby they have battled against outside attractions."

"Now just because a woman lives in a Western State remote from publishing centers—and of course home interests affect the woman most—is she to be made to pay a penalty in order to bring opportunities to her door? To enforce the 50 to 900 per cent periodical postage law would be causing mental starvation to many who have only this means of keeping abreast of the times."

"Every thinking Eastern woman should put her full strength into a drive which will give her Western sister the same advantages which she enjoys."

It is not too late to have the condition changed. Do your share—but do it at once! Write to your Congressman and register your demand that the law be repealed. (If you don't know the name of your Congressman, enquire at Post Office.)

### WILL YOU HELP?

Write to your Congressman, protest against this destructive law, and demand its repeal.

Get your club or association to adopt resolutions demanding its repeal.

Will you enroll to help repeal this law that penalizes periodical readers with heavy penalties?

If so, send your name and address—and a copy of any resolutions adopted—to

CHARLES JOHNSON POST  
200 Fifth Avenue, New York City

## The New Books

### Facing Kaiserism

BARON VON GUZZLER was once Minister to Sweden. Now he has retired to his Brandenburg estate of a thousand acres, with its cobblestone courtyard, its farming lands and parks and shooting preserves. Baroness von Guzzler's mind is neatly divided into four compartments consisting of Kaiser, Kirche, Kinder and Kuche. The five young von Guzzlers hold prominent public positions; the five von Guzzler girls have married wealth. Except for two weeks in February, when they go to a cheap hotel in Berlin for the court ball, they live all the year on their estate. The stone house is plain and solid, the food is plain and solid, the beer is plain and solid.

The von Guzzlers do not associate with the minister or the schoolmaster or other worthy but lowly folk. When they crave excitement they arrange a visit with the von Vealorvursts; they arrange it by letter, for German hospitality is seldom spontaneous. After driving eighteen miles in their carriage, they arrive at the Vealorvursts in time for lunch. They eat and drink as long as they are able. Then, while the women discuss family photographs, the men discuss politics. They wonder how America, without King or Kaiser, can expect to organize for war; they condemn the German Social Democrats. Baron von Vealorvurst tells how his son cut down a Social Democrat who was slow in getting out of his road. This adds to the pleasure of the von Guzzlers, who now drive back to their own estate.

Such is a typical family of the Prussian autocracy; such is their life. A wholesome, kindly family, a simple, peaceful life? Not at all. They are among the causes of the Great War. They must keep Germany safe from democracy or it will not be safe for them. Says former Ambassador James W. Gerard in *Face to Face with Kaiserism*:

I can understand the feelings of the typical Prussian family of the ruling class. If Germany should be democratized, what place would be left for them? The offices of the Government thrown open to all classes in fair election, places in the army and navy and diplomacy open to competition in great academies like West Point and Annapolis? Deprived of the aroma of power given now by diplomatic or military place and noble birth, the sons and daughters could no longer make rich marriages with the sons and daughters of the rich business men and manufacturers. No more would the civil offices of Prussia be open only to appointments among the noble or Junker class.

It is such sweet and harmless families as the von Guzzlers that are fighting tooth and nail to hold the common people in a serfdom almost as complete as that of the Dark Ages.

The only excuse for the existence of the Prussian ruling class today, as much out of place as chain armor or robber barons, is its supposed honesty and efficiency; but no class which has brought this war on the German people can be described as competent; no sane governing class would have plunged into disastrous war a country that by peaceful penetration, by thrift and manufacture, by financial and commercial ability was in process of acquiring much of the wealth of the world. The first aim of the German autocracy is to keep its own political position at home. The dawn of constitutional government will be their twilight, the twilight of the Gods of militarism, of privilege, of caste. Prussian autocracy made the war in a last desperate endeavor to bribe the people into continued submission.



The one hope of the common people, then, is in a democracy; the one hope of the von Guzzlers and von Vealorvursts is in the Hohenzollerns.

If the German people insist on being ruled by some one and on being occasionally dragged out to be shot or maimed in an unnecessary war, they could not find more capable rulers than the Hohenzollerns. Should the German people fail to take unto themselves the war-making power, they will, before long be decimated again for the amusement of the Crown Prince.

Contrary, however, to the popular idea of the Crown Prince as a libertine, a pillager, a kind of monstrous idiot, the author finds him "a good sport, a clever man, a charming companion," with his fondness for war the only defect in his character.

In his chatty, vivid pictures of home life and public life in Germany, Mr. Gerard always defines the shadow of war, war necessary to feed the ambition of the Hohenzollerns and to secure the power of such Junker families as the von Guzzlers and the von Vealorvursts.

*Face to Face With Kaiserism*, by James W. Gerard. George H. Doran Company. \$2.

### Russia's Crisis

BEGINNING with the events in Petrograd in August, 1917, and the overthrow of the Kerensky government, the author gives a sympathetic and constructive survey and criticism of the Russian situation, its dangers, its possibilities, its needs, both as seen by himself and by various types of the people themselves. In the vast masses of peasantry—the Dark People—he sees the final arbiters of Russia's destiny, and he calls on America to help them to work out Russia's salvation and not her ruin.

Remember (said a Moscow manufacturer) we own one-sixth of the globe: and except for a few materials, we have everything we need in order to be independent. But we have even deeper resources in the hundred and eighty million minds of our common people. I come from the peasant class and I know. Such a people cannot be spoiled by a short debauch of wild ideas. It is a dangerous illness, but Russia will recover, and her recovery will be . . . by the laborious process of industrial education. Hitherto we have been a nation of peasants, but now we shall turn to industrial life.

Russia needs democracy (said Miliukov). We shall never return to the Old Régime. A constitutional monarchy is just possible; but I am doubtful even of that, for I know our people so well. They love republics and congresses. . . . I hope that after this terrible war all peoples will be brothers in Christ. And yet I want to see each nation keep its self-hood. . . . I see for Russia a future now that may spread its influence over the world . . . simply by the power of a religious brotherhood so vast that all the world will feel how good it is to be our friends.

The author says:

If we in our impatience of muddle and confusion leave Russia to her fate, then we shall



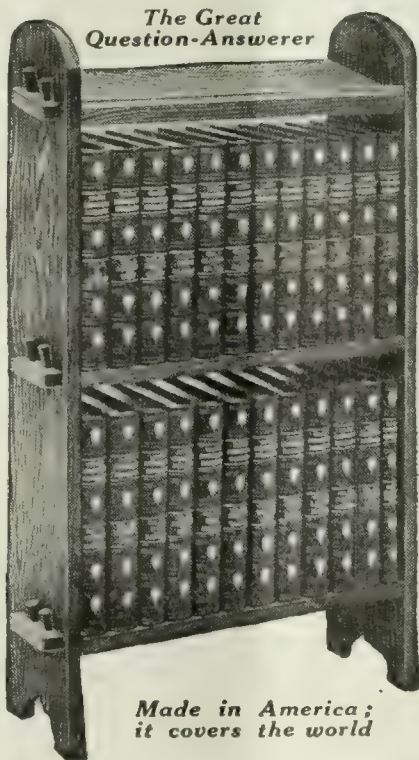
Ernest Poole

## Best Reference Work for You Whatever Your Walk of Life

Nowadays it isn't safe to *think* that we know *all* about any subject even the subject to which we give most thought.

In every walk of life those who rise superior to others are the ones who *actually* know more.

Now the only way to *know* more is to *learn* more, and to *learn* more about any subject in which we are interested, the best aid is



24 Volumes  
80,000 Articles

### STRONG POINTS

1. **Accuracy:** all important articles written by specialists.
2. **Authority:** can be quoted on any subject without fear of successful contradiction.
3. **Comprehensiveness:** covers a wider field than any other general reference-work. It contains 80,000 articles—30,000 more than any other encyclopædia.
4. **Lucidity:** written in language so plain that even the young folks can understand.
5. **Illustrations and Maps:** carefully prepared to illuminate and explain the text.
6. **Convenience:** printed on thin paper—not too thin but easy to handle and to leaf.
7. **Arrangement:** all subjects alphabetically arranged and easy to find.
8. **Pronunciation:** all except the most common words made clear by a simple phonetic system. Derivations also indicated.
9. **Bibliography:** every important subject supplemented by a full list of books that may be consulted.
10. **Courses of Reading:** afford specialized help toward self-instruction in leading branches of knowledge.
11. **Attractiveness:** monthly prizes stimulate use of the volumes thus increasing their interest and value.

Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc., N. Y. City

## THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA

Second Edition; Just Completed  
Revised, Rewritten and Reset from A to Z  
Size of Page Enlarged  
Number of Volumes Increased  
Printed Throughout from New Plates

EDITORS:  
FRANK MOORE COLBY, M.A.  
TALCOTT WILLIAMS, L. L. D., L. H. D., Litt. D.  
More than 500 Contributors and Office-Editors

To test THE NEW INTERNATIONAL take the subject—any subject—about which we *think* we know the *most* or about which we would most *like* to know; look it up in those treasure-volumes and the new knowledge spread before us will prove a surprise and a pleasure.

Ask the more than seventy-five thousand owners and they will tell you how well THE NEW INTERNATIONAL pleases them, and with reason, for they find it best because it thoroughly treats so many subjects—80,000 all told, being about 30,000 more than any other encyclopædia.

Here are a few of them from Volume I of THE NEW INTERNATIONAL:

Accident	Alaska	Ammunition
Aqueducts	Alcohol	Angling
Adirondacks	Alsace-Lorraine	Annuity
Administration	Aluminium	Antiseptic
Advance Guard	America	Anthrax
Adulteration	American	Antwerp
Aeronautics	Literature	Apartment House
Agriculture	Amundsen	

These widely varied themes, all treated in scholarly yet readable fashion, give a hint of the wide field covered, making the work a genuine

### Aid to Success

People in every walk of life find THE NEW INTERNATIONAL a work of vast interest and immense utility. To learn all about it and how it will help along the road that leads to success, it is only necessary to

### Send in the Coupon

We will at once forward full particulars including our 80-page Illustrated Book, showing Specimen Pages, Engravings, Color-plates, Maps, etc., with information regarding our Courses of Reading and Study. (See Strong Point 10 at left.) Serve Yourself, by sending in the Coupon.

Send me full information regarding The New International Encyclopædia (Second Edition), with details of the present Special Price, and Monthly List of Prize-Questions.

Name.....  
Occupation.....  
Bus. Address.....  
Residence.....  
Town..... State.....

Ind.  
518

DODD,  
MEAD &  
CO., Inc.  
Publishers  
449 Fourth Ave.  
New York City

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON NOW





**ISN'T this room a comfort!** Does your husband say that when he comes in after a hard day? If he does he may know only that it is *restful* but you know *why* it is restful.

You know people are played upon by their surroundings just as they are played upon by music. You know the value of harmony in interior decoration.

You know that individuality may be obtained, at very moderate cost, by well chosen furniture and rugs—against a background of quiet, even-toned walls and ceilings.

Liquid Velvet gives a sense of harmony and rest and quiet charm to any room—when the shade is properly chosen.

Liquid Velvet is an oil enamel that dries without lustre. It is made in white and twenty-four colors. Write for Booklet and Color Chart.

**THE O'BRIEN VARNISH CO.**

103 Washington Ave. South Bend, Ind.  
Varnish Makers for More Than 40 Years

**Liquid Velvet**  
THE SPECIFIED BRAND

## THE GARDEN GUIDE

Third big edition in less than 12 months tells the story of its appreciation by garden owners. Compact, complete, unrivalled. Professionals solve every problem of the soil, thereby making of GARDEN GUIDE that reliable instructor amateur gardeners have been looking for all these years. Contains exhaustive chapters on the Home Vegetable and Fruit Gardens, with many original garden plans. Pruning, Propagation, Fertilizers, Insect Pests, Planning the Home Grounds, Favorite Flowers, Bulbs, Trees, Shrubs, Rustic Furniture, Tools, Birds, Conning and 1001 other garden factors all covered. Handsome cover. Over 275 teaching illus. 336 pp. Paper, 75c; cloth, \$1.00; postpaid. (Endorsement) A. T. DeLamare Co. 42 W 35th St. N. Y.

**Burns**

## ADJUSTABLE TELEPHONE BRACKET

Doubles the work-day efficiency. Adjustable in every direction, including up and down. Lowest in price and best in service. Black or nickel finish.

**American Electric**  
COMPANY

6402-6505 S. State St.  
Chicago

### DEALERS:

A quick Spring seller fully protected by patents. Write for Dealers' Discounts.

Other sizes.

**\$4.50**

28 Inch

At all dealers or direct.

be blind indeed to the cause of world democracy. . . . Both in actual relief supplies, and much more in the work of organization, the Russians need help; and they will get it—either from us or from Germany. No other nation among the Allies is so well liked in Russia as ours. We are in a position to help them. . . .

And because we are in this war to make the world safe for democracy, we should help them. . . . For if we don't do it, Germany will.

*The Dark People*, by Ernest Poole. The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

## The Earthquake

**A**T first sight this book may have a rather comic aspect to the man in the street, beginning as it does with the story of a respectable American family's reduction, by the war, to the abject poverty of \$25,000 a year, and their brave struggle to cope with this appalling situation.

There are many valuable lessons, however, of wide application, wrapt up in the lively, journalistic style, and while the book does not begin to take its place beside "Mr. Britling," it gives an optimistic picture of much human interest of the moral awakening which the call of national and international need has brought to various types of people in the United States—bond-brokers, financiers, fashionable women, their sons, daughters, and friends.

Why, you know—he's given up a hundred-thousand-dollar salary to go down to Washington for a dollar a year. There are dozens of 'em. They didn't seem to think the money amounted to a row of pins. It set me thinking. Was it? I asked myself. What was my kind of success worth if fellows just tossed it away like that when something bigger came along? Then it occurred to me that, war or no war, there were bigger things coming along *all the time*. Get me? It's fine to drive the bosches out of Belgium, but it would be fine, too, to drive poverty and crime and disease out of America.

The author's enthusiasm leads him at times into a tacit agreement with Treitschke's view that war ipso facto is a good thing—"a medicine for the human race," and he is inclined to exalt obedience into a virtue in itself, and to plead for compulsory military training after the war, forgetting that this would be to establish the very military system which he deprecates, and which we are fighting to destroy, in order, as he says, that "freedom shall not perish from the earth."

*The Earthquake*, by Arthur Train. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

## The House of Conrad

**T**HE ills of our country, the ills of our age and of every age, in the final analysis resolve themselves to this one thing: the lack of understanding on the part of the various classes of society. The policeman clubs the alien strikers with gusto not solely on account of the command he has to preserve order . . . but because he does not understand them and what one does not understand one is hostile to.

"What one does not understand one is hostile to." Just this expresses in a nutshell the idea of the *House of Conrad* and sums up also the most important aspect of our immigration problem. Assimilation demands first sympathy. Sympathy requires understanding and understanding means a common tongue and ideals in common. The ideals of the immigrant, worth while tho they may be in themselves, must be discarded if they do not fit in with true Americanism, in all that it implies.

This is, in brief, the idea of a book tremendously convincing in its simple but vividly drawn picture of an immigrant family and its development in a new land.

*The House of Conrad* by Elias Tobenkin. Frederick A. Stokes & Co. \$1.50.

## Long Ever Ago

**G**OOD young Irishmen when they leave Erin for a better world join the heavenly choir of New Jerusalem after due probation. All sorts of young Irishmen, when they left Ireland for the next best place, joined the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York.

And where could there be a better place

## Home Efficiency Camp For Girls

In among the Berkshire hills, 1,000 feet above the sea at Sharon, N. Y. A distinctive Camp for a strictly limited number of girls between 12 and 21.

Combined with invigorating camp life with water sports, tennis, riding, etc., the girls acquire **USEFUL KNOWLEDGE** in housewifery, cooking and gardening. Ask for Booklet describing 7 weeks' July and August course.

Under the personal direction of teachers of wide reputation and experience.

**MARY H. COFFIN** | 28 E. 55th Street, N. Y.  
**MARY E. COOLEY**

## The University of Chicago

**HOME STUDY**

in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence. For detailed information address

26th Year U. of C. (Div. M) Chicago, Ill.



## BE AN ARTIST

We can't teach you **DRAWING** in your own home during your spare time. 10 Courses in Commercial and Illustrative Drawing. Endorsed by high Art Authorities. Artist's Outfit FREE to Enrolled Students. Write Today for Art Year Book. **SCHOOL OF APPLIED ART** ROOM 8 BATTLE CREEK, MICH. **OUR BEAUTIFUL ART YEARBOOK IS FREE**

**LAW STUDY AT HOME**  
Become a lawyer. Legally trained men win high positions and big success in business and public life. Greater opportunities now than ever before. Be independent—be a leader. Law-  
**\$3,000 to \$10,000 Annually**  
We guide you step by step. You can train at home during spare time. We prepare you to pass bar examination in any state. Money refunded according to our Guarantee. Bond if dissatisfied. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Thousands of successful students enrolled. Low cost, easy terms. Fourteen volume Law Library and modern course in Public Speaking free if you enroll now. Get our valuable 120 page "Law Guide" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them—now.  
**LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 550-F Chicago**

## FREE 10 Lessons In Public Speaking

Write for particulars of this extraordinary offer. 10 lessons in public speaking absolutely free. Remarkable opportunity. Become a powerful speaker in spare time by mail. Overcome stage fright. Enlarge your vocabulary, train your memory, gain self-confidence. Increase your earning power, popularity. We have trained hundreds.  
**Offer Limited** This offer is made strictly for advertising purposes and may be withdrawn at any time. Write at once, while this free lesson offer lasts. Big saving if you act now. No obligation.  
**North American Institute, 2485 Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.**

**REDUCE COST OF LIVING** By Home-Study of Domestic Science  
100-pp. handbook FREE. Courses for home-makers, teachers, dietitians, nurses and many other well-paid positions.  
**Am. School of Home Economics, 629 W. 69th St., Chicago**

**STOP FORGETTING** Good memory is absolutely essential to success. **Memory is Power.** Test your memory! I will send you Free my Copy-righted Memory and Concentration Test, also Free illustrated book How to Remember names, faces, studies, develop Will, Self-Confidence, Ready Speech and Thought. Write today. Address **Dickson Memory School 1404 Hearst Bldg. Chicago**

## BRIEFS FOR DEBATE

The Single Six-Year Term for President.  
The California Anti-Alien Land Law.  
State Constabularies.  
Independence of the Philippines.  
The City Manager Plan.  
Public Defender.  
The Gary School Plan.  
The Death Penalty.  
Price Maintenance.  
Minimum Wage Legislation.  
Mothers' Pensions.  
Convict Labor in the United States.  
The Problem of the Trusts.  
The Monroe Doctrine.

Both Sides of all these fourteen debates will be furnished for only 25 cents. Address

**THE INDEPENDENT**

119 West 40th Street - New York



## You Can Be So Well

Do you know, ill health or chronic ailments, in nine out of ten cases, are due to improper food, poor circulation, insufficient exercise, incorrect breathing, and incorrect poise?

Remove those unnatural conditions and your ailments vanish.


This may surprise you, but I am doing it daily: I have done it for eighty thousand women.

### Without Drugs

I will send you letters of endorsement from eminent physicians and tell you how I would treat you.

Physicians endorse my work—their wives and daughters are my pupils.

Don't let writing a letter stand between you and good health, animation, correct weight and a perfect figure. Write me now—today—while this subject is uppermost. If you will tell me in confidence your height, weight, and your ailments, I will tell you if I can help you.



**Susanna Cocroft**  
Dept. 19, 624 South Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



**Prof. I. Hubert's MALVINA CREAM**

Is a safe aid to a soft, clear, healthy skin. Used as a massage it overcomes dryness and the tendency to wrinkle. Also takes the sting and soreness out of wind, tan and sun burn. Send for testimonials. Use Malvina Lotion and Ichthyol Soap with Malvina Cream to improve your complexion.

At all druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Cream 50c, Lotion 50c, Soap 25c.

PROF. I. HUBERT, Toledo, Ohio

## Don't Wear a Truss

**Brooks' Appliance**, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.



**Brooks' Rupture Appliance**

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 490D State St., Marshall, Mich.

## REAL ESTATE

# CAMP WEDUBA

## ON RANGELEY LAKE, MAINE

Complete in every particular, for sale or rent. Four masters' bedrooms, three baths, near village, modern conveniences, private dock. Ice house filled. Near first class public camp where meals may be had, if necessary. Apply owner, Mrs. A. Ludeke, 919 Castle Pt. Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

## CAMPS

### PINE TREE CAMP FOR GIRLS

On beautiful Naomi Lake, 2000 feet above sea, in pine-laden air of Pocono Mountains. Four hours from New York and Philadelphia. Bungalows and tents on sunny hill. Experienced counsellors. Tennis, basket-ball, canoeing, "hikes"—all outdoor sports. Handicrafts, gardening, Red Cross work. Tutoring if desired. 7th Season.

Miss Blanche D. Price, 313 W. School Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Modified Camping

for boys under 14 years of age. Good nights outdoors in tents—bad nights indoors. All sports. Pure water. Careful supervision. Instruction, if required. Terms moderate.

J. C. Shortlidge, A.B., Harvard, Prin.

MAPLEWOOD Concordville, Pa., Box 150



**Rupert Hughes**

than the "Fighting Sixty-ninth" for these delightful Irishmen who take their whimsical way thru the pages of *Long Ever Ago*, ten deliciously humorous tales of the New York Irish, in whom even life under the "L" tracks cannot kill the spirit of "long ever ago"?

*Long Ever Ago*, by Rupert Hughes. Harper's. \$1.40.

## Books In Brief

THE SPORT OF KINGS, by Arthur S. Roche. (Bobbs Merrill, \$1.40.) A non-conventional love affair, the excitement of the race and detective-story element combined into a swift moving novel.

THE FLYING TEUTON, by Alice Brown. (Macmillan, \$1.50.) Group of well written and interesting short stories of good variety by a supreme interpreter of New England rural life.

THE WOMAN VOTER'S MANUAL, by S. E. Forman and Marjorie Shuler. (Century, \$1.) A course of instruction in the technique of citizenship.

AFTER, by Frederic P. Ladd. (Duffield, \$1.50.) Sacrifice, unity, intelligent patriotism and spirituality is the motive of this interesting story of American life.

THE HOUSE OF WHISPERS, by William Johnston. (Little Brown, \$1.40.) A real mystery story with an original plot laid in novel surroundings.

THE HOUSE OF INTRIGUE, by Arthur Stringer. (Bobbs Merrill, \$1.50.) Mixture of detective and adventure story of eager interest, with a lively thread of romance running thru it.

MRS. MARDEN'S ORDEAL, by James Hay. (Little Brown, \$1.50.) The atmosphere is tense thru-out this mystery story and the denouement unexpected.

THE MAN WHO LOST HIMSELF, by H. DeVere Stacpoole. (John Lane, \$1.40.) Originality, whimsicality and sheer bubbling humor mark this entertaining novel.

THE UNWILLING VESTAL, by Edward L. White. (Dutton, \$1.50.) Present in fiction, an account of the Vestal Virgins, their powers and privileges and many strange Roman beliefs and customs.

STEPHEN'S LAST CHANCE, by Margaret Ashmun. (Macmillan, \$1.50.) Story of Montana ranch life which boys will find absorbingly interesting.

BRANDED, by Francis Lynde. (Scribner's, \$1.35.) Exciting story of the rough life of labor camps and gold fields.


THE BOARDMAN FAMILY, by Mary S. Watts. (Macmillan, \$1.50.) A novel whose heroine is emancipated by her work and art and native common sense.

THE STUCCO HOUSE, by Gilbert Cannan. (Doran, \$1.50.) Novel whose latest significance is in the conflict between the Industrial Revolution and the romantic movement in literature—forces dividing the England of the time.

THE ADVENTURES OF ARNOLD ADAMS, AMERICAN ACE, by Laurence Driggs. (Little Brown, \$1.35.) Vivid descriptions of the various thrilling exploits of the air fighter at the western front.

## This New Range Is A Wonder For Cooking

Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.



There is absolutely no danger in this combination, as the gas section is as entirely separate from the coal section as if placed in another part of the kitchen.

Note the two gas ovens above—one for baking, glass paneled and one for broiling, with white enamel door.

### Gold Medal

# Glenwood

The large oven below has the Indicator and is heated by coal or wood. See the cooking surface when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal. When in a hurry both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for meats and the other for pastry—It

## "Makes Cooking Easy"

Write for handsome free booklet 145 that tells all about it.

**Weir Stove Co., Taunton, Mass.**

Makers of the Celebrated Glenwood Coal, Wood and Gas Ranges, Heating Stoves and Furnaces.



## Memorial Tablets

JNO. WILLIAMS, INC.

Established 1875

### Bronze Foundry

550 West 27th St., New York

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET FREE

LINCOLN MEDALLION, 5 1/4 INCHES DIAMETER IN CAST BRONZE, \$1.00 POSTPAID

# LEPAGE'S GLUE

HANDY TUBES

WILL MEND IT

is made by the

RUSSIA CEMENT CO. GLOUCESTER, MASS.

who also make and guarantee

# SIGNET INK

THE PERMANENT



## One Thing You Can Buy NOW

Lacey Profit Sharing Bonds have certain inherent qualities which make them an especially desirable purchase in these times of hesitancy. The Lacey interests have never lost a cent for investors in their 38 years of experience, but they have *made* many thousands of dollars for them.

ASK FOR BOOKLET T-203

JAMES D  
**LACEY TIMBER CO.**  
332 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago

### 1850 THE 1918 UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President  
FINANCE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE H. KELSEY

Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, Banker

EDWARD TOWNSEND

Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

#### DIVIDEND

FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

April 16th, 1918.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per cent (1½%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid May 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 19th, 1918. Transfer books will not close.

PIERRE J. SMITH, Treasurer.

## U. S. A. WAR MAP

SHOWING THE WESTERN  
BATTLE FRONT

ALSO OUTLINE MAP INDICATING  
TRAINING CAMPS AND  
CANTONMENTS

IN THE  
UNITED STATES

If you want the newest and best map of the battle front showing every village, town and hamlet, send for this map, size 28x39, printed in four colors and only 50 cents postage prepaid.

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Division of Business Education

119 West 40th Street New York

## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. Patriotism and Loyalty.

A. A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT WILSON. You have been sent to a nearby school to encourage war garden work. Answer the following questions as you would answer them in the school assembly: 1. What may the home garden mean to our country? 2. How can a boy or girl "fight in France" by joining the home garden army? 3. Why should we feel any interest in the boys and girls of western Europe? 4. How can children's garden work be as patriotic as building a ship or firing a cannon? 5. What is your own school doing in war garden work?

B. THE SCHOOL GARDEN ARMY 6,000,000 STRONG. 1. Write a paragraph of comparison, showing the resemblance between the work of a good gardener and the work of a soldier. 2. Write a public poster giving emphatic, simple-sentence rules for the making of a war garden. 3. Write an original story based on the work of one of the children in the pictures given with the article. 4. Give a spirited speech in which you encourage the members of your class to take part in War Garden work.

C. MY BROTHER'S KEEPER. 1. Write a composition of contrast on "American Narren Politik in the Eyes of a German, and in the Eyes of an American." 2. Write a composition on "Culture in Germany and in the United States." 3. Give orally an explanation of the Monroe Doctrine.

D. SKY PILOTS OF THE U. S. N. 1. Write an original story based on the life of Herman Whitaker. 2. Give a talk on "Lighter-than-Airs" and "Heavier-than-Airs." 3. Explain what technical knowledge a "Lighter-than-Air" pilot must have. 4. Show what part narration plays in the article. 5. Show what part description plays in the article. 6. Write an original story based on the work of a sky pilot.

E. CUTTING OUT THE DEAD WOOD. 1. Give an oral explanation of the purpose and nature of the Overman bill. 2. Select from the article a series of sentences that give its principal points. 3. Write an argument for or against the Overman bill.

F. THE LICHNOWSKY REVELATIONS. 1. In a few clear sentences tell what is meant by "The Lichnowsky Revelations." 2. As if in a public speech show how the Lichnowsky revelations place the full blame of the war upon Germany.

II. Special Articles.  
A. ROMAN ARCHES IN THE CATSKILLS. 1. Explain why the title is peculiarly effective. Give rules for the writing of titles. 2. Write a composition explaining what is meant by "inspirational knowledge." Which of your school studies are especially inspirational? 3. Write a paragraph on "The Beauty of Roman Arches." 4. You are editor of a "Question Column." Write very short answers to questions concerning the Pantheon, the Coliseum, the Basilica of Constantine, the Arch of Titus, and the Aqueduct of Claudius.

B. THE OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM. 1. Write, as if for a dictionary, a definition of "an outdoor living room." 2. Write a pleasing description of any of the outdoor living rooms represented in the pictures. 3. Write a paragraph of contrast on "The Old and the New Piazza." 4. Write a series of short sentences giving directions for furnishing a modern porch.

C. GASSING THE GARDEN. 1. Tell why the author selected the present title. 2. Write a paragraph on the topic: "There is always war in the garden." 3. In a few short sentences give directions for the protection of a garden.

D. CITY LAWNS. 1. Imagine that you are writing a novel in which part of the action takes place in one of the scenes represented in the pictures. Write the description you would wish in your novel. 2. Write a series of rules for the care of a city lawn.

E. WORDS OF THE WEEK. 1. Challenge any one of your fellow students to a test before the class on the pronunciation and the definition of all of the words in the column.

III. The News of the Week.  
1. Give a clear oral explanation of the present situation on the western front. Use a black-board diagram in order to make your talk entirely clear. 2. Narrate the events in which American soldiers have recently taken part. 3. Tell what northern projects are now attracting the attention of Germany. 4. What is the value of Spitzbergen? 5. What new interest is attaching to movements in Russia? 6. Explain recent movements at sea. 7. Give a clear explanation of the present situation in regard to Holland. 8. Give a summary of the important news of the week concerning events in the United States.

#### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. The United States and the Western Hemisphere—"My Brother's Keeper."  
1. Why did the Germans referred to in the first paragraph regard the President's actions in the Vera Cruz incident as an example of *Narren Politik*?

2. What was the incident referred to in the sentence: "That was the method which the Germans used in 1897," etc.?

3. Why did Prince Bismarck regard the Monroe Doctrine as "an international impertinence"?

4. Prove that the Germans were "concocting deep-laid schemes of 'peaceful occupation' in Latin America."

5. "It [the Monroe Doctrine] was meant rather as a declaration that the American continents," etc. Has the history of our relations with the Latin American countries justified the idealism here expressed?

6. Discuss in detail the history of our treatment of the people in the territories annexed to this country as the result of our wars.

7. Prove that President Wilson's proposal of January 22, 1917, is a logical outcome of our American policy.

II. Congress and the Executive—"Cutting Out the Dead Wood," "Now for the Third National Army," "In Congress," "On the Court-Martial Bill," "Secretary Baker Reports."

1. Can you find in this article material for a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of our national political theory of "checks and balances"?

2. Summarize the article as an answer to the three questions: "What is this proposal, why is it important, what will its adoption accomplish?"

3. "It is in line with similar legislation enacted by other belligerents" etc. Discuss the circumstances which led to such legislation in England and the result.

4. What evidence do you find in the news items of lack of harmony between Congress and the Executive? How do you account for this?

5. Why, since it increases the power of the Executive, does the President object to the court-martial bill?

6. Is the Executive and Congress agreed on our military program? Which is right?

III. Our Changing Educational Ideals—"The Educational Foundations."

1. "Education is no longer conceived as primarily useful to train clergymen," etc. Show how this sentence sums up the history of American education.

2. Why are (a) domestic science, (b) training in mechanic arts, (c) elementary biology and (d) social education, regarded by the author as the "four fundamental things [which] are accepted as imperatively necessary" in American education?

3. How far are the schools of your community living up to the author's educational ideals?

IV. Naval Warfare—"Stopping the Rat Hole," "Bottling Up the Belgian Ports."

1. Use the news of this recent action of the British fleet as an occasion for discussing: (a) the effect of submarine warfare, (b) naval warfare of the past, present and future.

V. Causes and Results of the War—"The Lichnowsky Revelations."

1. What is the significance of the first sentence of the editorial?

2. "It [the Memorandum] is a complete justification of Sir Edward Grey and Lord Haldane." Do you agree?

3. Give the historic background of one or more of the twelve propositions contained in the sentence, "Among other things it proves:" etc.

4. Do these twelve propositions justify Lichnowsky's statement, "It was wrecked . . . by the perfidy of our policy"?

VI. Behind the German Battle Front—"The Situation in Siberia," "On the Arctic," "The Dutch in Danger."

1. In what way, if at all, will conditions in Siberia affect conditions in Europe and America?

2. What is the purpose of the German advance northward in Finland? Explain briefly the author's idea: "An all-rail route from the North Cape to Bagdad or to Herat is being talked of."

3. "The situation [in Holland] is one which very closely concerns the United States." In what way?



*The Annual*  
**Roll Call**  
*of* WHITE TRUCK FLEETS



ACCORDING to its custom for a number of years, The White Company is publishing its annual Roll Call of fleet installations (ten trucks or more) in national magazines and metropolitan newspapers.

The following summary for each year indicates the rate of growth of the installations which comprise ten trucks or more:

1910 . . . 54 trucks	1914 . . . 1747 trucks
1911 . . . 191 trucks	1915 . . . 2594 trucks
1912 . . . 508 trucks	1916 . . . 5118 trucks
1913 . . . 1021 trucks	Now . . . 7446 trucks

There is now a total of 2,153 White fleets in active service, aggregating 23,226 trucks, exclusive of all single installations.

The company takes a just pride in issuing this annual statement. Its year-to-year growth is so much more convincing than any argument—so much more extensive than any other figures presented in the industry.

*A copy of the 1918 Roll Call will be sent to anyone interested on request*

THE WHITE COMPANY  
878 East 79th Street  
CLEVELAND



The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter. Copyright, 1918, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building, Chicago

# The Independent

FOUNDED 1846

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Treasurer

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**ED. HOWE**—I don't care what some people think: they're wrong.

**GLEN BUCK**—Advertising's highest function is reputation-building.

**CHANNING POLLOCK**—Our crying need is an institution of unlearning.

**EZRA POUND**—Her fingers were like the tissue of a Japanese paper napkin.

**LADY READING**—The English women are far too busy to think about their nerves.

**EMPEROR WILLIAM**—The people who wish to destroy us are digging their own graves.

**RABBI STEPHEN WISE**—Anti-Semitism was made in Germany and exported to Russia.

**BARON VON WAGENHEIM**—What we have lacked hitherto has been a healthy national selfishness.

**PRESIDENT WILSON**—All private interests must for the present give way to the public necessity.

**COUNT VON REVENTLOW**—Without a German victory the German monarchy will soon cease to exist.

**HERBERT KAUFMAN**—Find a way to stretch the day and 'most any organization will give you its pet job.

**LORD MILNER**—It is not now a question of destroying Prussian militarism but whether Prussianism will destroy us.

**LEON TROTZKY**—The Allies must understand that we did not overthrow Czarism to bend the knees before the Kaiser.

**GERALD STANLEY LEE**—I prophesy a school of prophets, of trained experts in the science of changing men's minds.

**FRANK W. WOOLWORTH**—I was brought up under the strictest discipline, for my family on both sides were Methodists.

**VISCOUNT NORTHCLIFFE**—America will not sacrifice its blood and treasure to incompetent handling of affairs in Europe.

**DR. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON**—The glorification of one's country can be carried too far, and the vituperation of a hostile nation can be overdone.

**SENATOR OLLIE JAMES**—President Wilson holds in his hand the richest treasure ever lodged in the keeping of one man since God said, "Let there be light."

**SENATOR HARDING**—There is not a newspaper in the country that could not cut down the size of its Sunday edition without reducing its value to the reader.

**SIR JOSEPH COMPTON-RICKETT**—Idealism plays a great part in the common life of every one, but we are compelled to interpret it in the terms of common sense.

**UPTON SINCLAIR**—I have always had a dream that I could some day become my own publisher. Therefore I am starting a magazine without being able to afford one.

**EX-AMBASSADOR GERARD**—Of the six sons of the Kaiser there is not one who is unable or unworthy, from the autocratic standpoint, to carry on the traditions of the house.

**HENRY VAN DYKE**—But down below all the great big heart of the true American

## CONTENTS FOR MAY 11, 1918

Volume 94, Number 3623

Secretary Baker (Portrait)..... 237

### EDITORIALS

We Should Have a Great Army 238

Freedom of Language..... 238

If We Were Austria..... 239

Camouflage Constitutions..... 239

Kitchener Legends..... 240

### THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Capture of Kimmel..... 241

After Kimmel..... 241

The Great War (Chronology)..... 241

Counting the Cost..... 241

College Girls Under Fire..... 241

Americans at the Post of Honor 242

The Zeebrugge Raid..... 242

Russia in Turmoil..... 243

Germany's Bid for Victory... 244

Russian Suffrage Reform.... 244

In Congress..... 245

More Men and More Ships... 245

The Railroads..... 246

To Establish Free Ports..... 246

More Schools for the Army... 246

The Labor Board's Work.... 246

The One Man Tendency..... 247

Staff Correspondence from Washington

Girls Who Want to Go to France 248

By Henry Noble McCracken

In Darkest Russia..... 249

By Edward Alsworth Ross

Kind o' Hankerin' for Your Folks 250

By Irving Bacheller

The Independent-Harper's Weekly

News-Pictorial..... 251

### WEEKLY MESSAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A Warning to Food Profiteers. 254

By George Creel

### EIGHT STORIES OF GOOD CHEER

What Happened at School.... 255

By Jean Webster

The Independent Lesson Plans... 264

people throbs deep and strong with one conviction, one feeling—we have got to win this war.

**HERR VON OLDENBURG**—The last picture must be put up to auction in Rome and the last franc must be taken from the French before we undertake to pay the costs of the war ourselves.

**RUDYARD KIPLING**—We are fighting against eighteen hours a day of forced labor under the lash or on the point of the bayonet with a dog's death and a dog's burial at the end of it.

**CARDINAL GIBBONS**—Unless I am much mistaken when the peace congress assembles the final verdict of the nations will be based on the general principles pointed out by the Holy Father.

**MARQUESS OF CREWE**—I believe that when the final history of the war comes to be written the successive speeches made by President Wilson will prove to be the most notable milestones in the whole of its history.

## JUST A WORD

The editor of The Independent is in Europe now, staying a short time in England and then going to France to visit the front line trenches and the training camps and hospitals behind the lines. As the guest of the British Government, Mr. Holt is being given unusual opportunities of observing actual war conditions. He will share his experiences with the readers of The Independent in a series of articles written from the battlefield. "Going Over There" begins the tale of his adventures with the story of the voyage across—full of dangers and excitements. The following paragraph describes one of the numerous crises incidental to transatlantic travel nowadays. In the next issue of The Independent we shall publish the whole story.

At sunrise we were all up on deck. Off in the distance the faint purple of land could be seen. Our fleet, still intact and unscathed, was proudly riding the waves toward the shores, three of our sturdy protectors leading the way, and the others covering our flanks. But a wireless message was picked up to the effect that a ship just ahead of us had been torpedoed in the channel leading into the harbor, and that we could not possibly get in for the present, so we turned sharply about and put to sea again to wait for further orders. The passengers were now in a state of excitement bordering on consternation. Everywhere, little groups on deck were vehemently discussing the meaning of it all.



100%

The Independent hung out this honor flag on Monday morning, April 29 to announce that five days before the end of the Third Liberty Loan campaign every employee of the Independent Corporation had subscribed for one or more bonds.





# B&B

## Adhesive Plaster Tape



*In mending  
torn clothing  
apply Adhesive  
underneath*

**The Universal Mender**

# It Will Serve You In a Thousand Ways

**M**ILLIONS of people use B & B Adhesive Plaster Tape almost daily. Every home has countless uses for it.

It is a strong tape, so it holds. It is rubber-coated and thus practically waterproof. It sticks without wetting to anything that's dry. And it stays stuck.

Applied to rubber or metal it stops leaks. One great use is in mending leaky lawn hose. Applied to wood or other things it repairs almost any break.

Even tires and tubes can be temporarily mended by it.

On golf clubs and tennis rackets it makes an ideal grip. And it clings like glued-on canvas.

Applied to hands or heels it prevents blisters or chafing. It seals fruit jars—insulates electric wires. Millions of yards a year are used by folks who know it.

This is the same adhesive tape that surgeons use to hold splints, for attaching bandages and for supporting sprains.

Get a spool today. You will wonder how you ever got along without it. For economy's sake get a 5-yard spool.

Sold by all druggists.

We have a book which pictures many uses—full of good suggestions. Write and we'll send it to you free.

# B&B

## Double-Sure Products

This firm has a world-wide fame for the B&B Double-Sure products. These include:

- B & B Absorbent Cotton
- B & B Bandages and Gauze
- B & B Fumigators
- B & B First Aid Outfits

All made under ideal conditions. For safety's sake, ask for B&B.

**BAUER & BLACK, Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc., Chicago and New York**



# The Man with a Million Dollar Memory

How Any Man Can Improve His Memory in a Single Evening of Solid Fun

A MAN must have a pretty good memory to have it assessed at a million dollars. And yet this is what I have heard business men say was a small valuation of the memory of one of our big industrial leaders.

The man I refer to is one of the giants of American Business. He is the president of one of the largest corporations in the world and one whose employees run into the hundred thousands.

Ask this man anything about the history of his business—about the details of production in any one of his plants—about the characteristics of his thousands of important employees—or in fact ask him anything you can think of in relation to his business and its complex ramifications, and he comes back with the figures and facts without an instant's hesitation.

All who know this great man—and there is not a man in America who doesn't know him—say that perhaps the greatest factor in his marvelous success is his *memory*.

## Memory and Good Judgment

Good judgment is largely a matter of memory. It is easy to make the right decisions if you have all the related facts outlined in your mind—clearly and exactly.

Wrong decisions in business are made because the man who makes them forgets some vital fact or figure which, had he been able to summon clearly to mind, would have changed his viewpoint.

## The Power of Memory

A man's experience in business is only as old as his memory. The measure of his ability is largely his power to remember at the right time. Two men who have been in a certain business will vary greatly in their experience and value.

If you can remember—clearly and accurately—the solution of every important problem since you first took hold of your work, you can make all of your experience count.

If, however, you have not a good memory and cannot recall instantly facts and figures that you learned years ago,

you cannot make your experience count.

There is no asset in business more important than a good memory. The man referred to at the beginning of this article, whose memory is said to be easily worth a million dollars, knows more about his business than any other man in his field because he has been able to remember everything he has ever learned.

## Mr. Roth's Amazing Memory Feats

Any man, woman or child of average intelligence can easily and quickly acquire a sure and exact memory.

When David M. Roth, the famous memory expert, first determined to cultivate his memory he did it because he had *poor* memory. He actually could not remember a man's name twenty seconds. He forgot so many things that he knew he could not succeed unless he did learn how to remember.

Today there are over ten thousand people in the United States whom Mr. Roth has met at different times—most of them only once—whom he can name instantly on sight. Mr. Roth can, and has, hundreds of times at dinners and lectures, asked from fifty to one hundred people to tell him their names and telephone numbers, and business connections, and then, after turning his back while they changed seats, has picked each one out by name and told him his telephone number and business.

These are only a few of the scores of other equally "impossible" things that Mr. Roth does—and yet a few years ago he could not remember a man's name twenty seconds. You too can do these wonderful things.

## A Better Memory in One Evening

Mr. Roth's system, which he has developed through years of study, and which he has taught in class to thousands of business men and others throughout the country in person, is so easy that a twelve-year-old child can learn it, and it is more real fun than any game you play solely for pleasure.

Not only will you enjoy every moment you spend on this wonderful Course but so will your entire family—even the small children can join in the fun.

You get results in the first few moments. Fifteen minutes after you start the first lesson you will see an amazing difference in your power to remember. And a single evening spent on the first lesson will absolutely double your memory power—and may do even more, just as it has for thousands of others.

Just think what this will mean to you—to have twice as good a memory—to have a memory that will enable you instantly to see a new world of facts, figures, faces, addresses, phone numbers, selling points, data and all kinds of mental pictures with less than one hundredth of the effort you now spend in trying to remember without success.

The reason Mr. Roth can guarantee to double your memory in one evening is because he gives you the boiled down, crystallized secret right at the start—then how far you care to go in further multiplying your ability to remember will depend simply on how far you want to go—you can easily and quickly develop your memory to such an extent that you can do everything

Mr. Roth can do. He makes the act of remembering an easy, natural, automatic process of the mind.

## Try Before You Buy

So confident are the publishers, the Independent Corporation, of the remarkable value of the Roth Memory Course to every reader of this magazine that they want you to test out this remarkable system in your own home before you decide to buy. The Course must sell itself to you by actually increasing your memory before you obligate yourself to spend a penny.

## Only \$5 if You Keep It

Mr. Roth's fee for personal instruction to classes limited to fifty members is \$1,000, but in order to secure nation-wide distribution for the Roth Memory Mail Course in a single season the publishers have put the price at only \$5. The Course contains the very same material in permanent form that is given in the personal \$1,000 class.

And bear in mind—you don't have to pay even the small fee asked unless after a test in your own home you decide to keep it.

## Send No Money

Don't send a single penny. Merely fill out and mail the coupon. By return post, all charges prepaid, the complete Roth Memory Course will be sent to your home.

Study it one evening—more if you like—then if you feel that you can afford not to keep this great aid to more dollars—to bigger responsibilities—to fullest success in life, mail it back to the publishers within five days and you will owe nothing.

If a better memory means only one-tenth as much to you as it has to thousands of other business men and women, mail the coupon today—NOW—but don't put it off and forget—as those who need the Course the very worst are apt to do. Send the coupon in or write a letter now before the low introductory price is withdrawn.



DAVID M. ROTH

"I have examined and used the Roth Memory Course, and I wish to tell you how pleased I am with it. I have seven systems of memory training, every one of them of some value, some of very great value; but the Roth course introduces a new principle which excels them all. It is as simple as it is effective."

FRANK W. COLLIER,  
The American University,  
Washington, D. C.  
"Memory Course received. Learned lesson No. 1 in one evening. Enjoyed it as much as I did 'Oliver Twist' or 'Mary Pickford' and have more as a result to think about and a better thinker to think with to boot."

W. H. C. JOHNSON,  
Macon, Ga.  
"I received your Course late Saturday afternoon, April 6, and after looking it over I sent Five Dollars by registered mail on Monday, April 8. The course is nothing less than wonderful and is everything as represented."

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

## Remember Instantly

- Names and Faces
- What You Read
- Speeches You Hear
- Talks
- Business Details
- Selling Points
- Legal Points
- Conversations
- Pictures
- History and Dates
- Streets and Numbers
- Business Figures
- Statistics
- Facts
- References
- Sermons and Lectures
- Business Reports
- Good Stories
- School Lessons
- Household Duties
- Business Appointments
- Social Appointments

## Independent Corporation

Division of Business Education, 119 W. 40th St., N. Y.

Publishers of The Independent (and Harper's Weekly)

Please send me the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either remail the Course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$5.

Name .....  
Address .....  
P. O. ....  
State ..... Ind. 511





# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



© Committee on Public Information, from Bain

## SECRETARY BAKER IN A FRONT LINE TRENCH

During his recent visit to "the frontiers of freedom" the Secretary of War lost no opportunity of observing first-hand war conditions in the trenches and at the training camps. An American officer is pointed out to him here part of the line our troops have held



## WE SHOULD HAVE A GREAT ARMY

**M**R. TAFT has stated the army proposition courageously and unequivocally. He tells his countrymen that we should organize and train an army of from five million to seven million men. Mr. Taft is right.

The Administration, in giving forth the statement that it intends at once to prepare an army of 3,000,000 men, has spoken none too soon and is acting none too promptly. The statement that the United States should have under arms more than 2,225,000 men by December 31 of this year, and that "a goodly proportion of these should be in France," does not convey an impression of reprehensible precipitateness.

More cheering is the assurance that we shall send American soldiers across the Atlantic as fast as they can possibly be transported; probably a hundred thousand a month.

Without assuming that a Washington correspondent who signs his articles, and who is understood to speak at least approximately for the Administration, does in fact always speak by authority, we regret to read from such a source the assertion that "to create an army of 5,000,000 is just as fanciful as 7,000,000." This is too obviously a retort to Mr. Taft to be permitted to pass unchallenged. The reason given for the assertion reveals an unfortunate failure to grasp the whole situation and all its elements. In substance it is that we need not, or should not, and in any case will not, create a larger army than we can send across the water by our present and our prospective facilities for transportation.

This assumption, if it is made at Washington, we venture to criticize as not sound judgment; and we hope it will not be made by the American people. We are slowly learning to think of war in terms of military experience. We are slowly learning to think of the position of the United States in world affairs in terms of what has hap-

pened since July 31, 1914. We have not yet become proficient in either process.

It is time to face unflinchingly two very big facts: the first, that we must keep, to the letter, the solemn promise made for the nation by our President, that we will devote all our resources of food power, money power and man power, to the task of helping to vanquish the militaristic enemy of civilization; the second, that when the war is over the United States must be prepared to play its full part henceforth in a league of free nations united to prevent by force fresh militaristic aggression in any quarter of the world.

How long it will take to make the world certainly safe for freedom and justice, no man now alive can predict. When the great nations agree upon an extensive disarmament and carry out the agreement, mankind will breathe more freely.

But until that dream becomes reality, every free nation must stand ready to put the fear of God into the hearts of devil nations by the one argument that devil nations understand.

It is not therefore common sense to talk about the size of an American army in terms of the number of men that we must try to send across the ocean within the next twelve or eighteen months. We profoundly hope, but we do not know, and no human being can possibly know, that the Central Powers will be forced to their knees before the armies now ready or soon to be ready for action are exhausted. We must be ready for whatever fate has in store.

For every million men at the front we should have another million men in reserve, fully equipt and trained. This is but elementary prudence. Less than this will be negligence or folly.

Mr. Taft is right. We should organize, equip and train an army of from five million to seven million men.

## FREEDOM OF LANGUAGE

**O**NE of the freedoms for which we are fighting is freedom of language. It has been America's proud boast that she always permitted the alien immigrant to speak, write and read in any language he likes, and verily America has her reward, for never has a nation of such diverse strains shown such loyalty and unity as America shows in the great crisis of today. This is a principle that has been peculiarly dear to the heart of Americans and they have hotly resented and often circumvented the efforts of the tyrannical governments of Europe to suppress minority languages.

One of the chief indictments that we have brought against Germany is the interference with the use of French in Alsace-Lorraine, Danish in Schleswig and Polish in Posen. Daudet's heart-rending story of "the last lesson" of the French schools in the conquered provinces has inspired us to fight for their transfer to France so that the people may under this democratic government teach and learn in either French or German. The punishment by the Germans of the little Polish children for reciting their catechism at the public schools in their native tongue aroused deep indignation not only in America but even in Germany. When the Czar prohibited the Lithuanian press it was America that came to the rescue by printing papers and books in Lithuanian for smuggling into Russia. The apologists for Kaiser and Czar argued that Poland and Lithuania were disloyal and that the language was used to cultivate the nationalist spirit. This was true, but the American people rightly refused to consider it a justification for the denial of one of the primary rights of humanity.

When Kossuth came to America to plead for the right of Hungarians to their native tongue he was received with enthusiastic welcome, but when the Hungarians took their turn at tyranny and tried to suppress Rumanian in school and court and church American sympathy turned against the Hungarians.

In the same spirit Americans have taken an active part in the movements for the cultivation of the Czech, Irish, Ukrainian, Hebrew, Finnish, Serbian, Armenian and other languages threatened with extinction. Some of us have been skeptical of the advantages of multiplying languages, but we were all agreed that it was wrong to interfere with them and we pointed to Switzerland and the United States as examples of the actual benefits of toleration.

Americans are now fighting in Italy to take Gorizia from Austria. Why? Because Gorizia, once a Slav city, has now by immigration from Italy become largely Italian and the Austrian Government, tho it does not go so far as to prohibit Italian papers, interferes in various ways with the free employment of the Italian language. We believe that if Gorizia were transferred to Italian rule the rights of the Slavic and German minority would be better protected than the Italian population is now. Because of Austrian repression of the Serbian language in Bosnia and Croatia we favor the annexation of these provinces by Serbia. We do not deny that the Serbs in Bosnia and Croatia have been disloyal to Austria and that the language has been used to cultivate a spirit of enmity, but we Americans insist that disloyalty cannot be cured by suppressing



the tongue in which it finds expression. We have never questioned the right of a government to teach the dominant language in its state schools and to require it in official business, but we have always condemned any government which attempts to prevent the free use of other languages in conversation, newspapers, churches, public meetings and private schools.

This is one of the primary principles of Americanism which we hope to extend thruout the world by our participation in the war. In the minimum program for a durable peace, it is stipulated that "the states shall guarantee to the various nationalities included in their boundaries equality before the law, religious liberty and the free use of their native languages."

The United States is a union of all nationalities, the greatest the world has ever known, and the best proof of the practicality of this principle. But while we are trying to convert the rest of the world to our idea we must not be false to it ourselves. That is why the Administration has opposed the movement to suppress enemy languages, why Commissioner of Education Claxton has come out against the abolition of German in our schools and colleges.

In Germany even during the war English, French and Italian books, plays and operas are popular and these languages are more studied than ever. Newspapers continue to be published in French and English, subject to the same censorship as the vernacular, and in a Berlin café one may ordinarily take his choice between the *London Times*, the *New York Times*, the *Paris Temps* and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. We must beware lest in our reaction against our extreme liberty we become more Prussian than the Prussians.

Against sedition in any language we must defend ourselves, against separation in any form we must take precautions, but let us not be false to our own principles of freedom and equality for every race and tongue.

## IF WE WERE AUSTRIA

ON sundry occasions we have asked our readers to imagine the political conditions and social problems of such countries as Germany, Russia or Mexico reproduced in our more fortunate land. But an even bigger leap of the imagination is required to realize the complex difficulties of the crazy-quilt Empire of the Hapsburgs. The attractive exterior of Austrian life is familiar to tourists; it is not hard to think of spacious, dignified Washington as a second Vienna, to people the Catskills with the sturdy, bare-kneed peasants of Tyrol, or to fancy the elaborate etiquette of a royal court superimposed upon the simpler social formalities of the White House. But to touch the deep-seated evils that are barely hidden by these brilliant feudal trappings is not easy for those who have from birth breathed the free air of the western world.

Picture to yourself an America where the "melting pot" has left unfused each racial element, where there is no common sense of citizenship and where the only bond of unity is an ancient dynasty which has collected a haphazard empire by a series of strategic marriages. New York speaks Dutch, with strong minorities who stick to their ancestral Italian, Yiddish or Gaelic. In the Middle West the Germans and Swedes are rivals for supremacy with English a poor third; Louisiana a solid block of Frenchmen; Arizona as Spanish as Mexico; Pennsylvania a blend of Slavic racial fragments, and Oklahoma a Cherokee nationality. What patriotism would America have beyond a common loyalty to the Wilson dynasty and its present representative, "Woodrow, Emperor of the Eastern States, Apostolic King of the Mississippi Valley, Archduke of Florida, Duke of the Virgin Islands, Count of Texas, Lord of San Francisco,"

and so on, to the end of the chapter? Nor are these provinces and peoples given equal rights. Some of them are granted special privileges so long as they prove useful to the bureaucrats of Washington; only to find their ascendancy exchanged for subjection as soon as a new political combination has been formed.

Take the recent history of Beantown, New England, as a small example of what has been going on all over the country. In 1913, when William J. O'Brien was Secretary of State, special favor was shown to the Irish. A Gaelic university was founded in Beantown; English and Italian were forbidden in the schools and newspapers printed in those languages were banned by the censor; the Roman Catholic Church was granted a heavy subsidy, and Bishop McCarthy appointed Superintendent of Education. Three years later, under the Premiership of Lansinghi, the Government threw its influence to the side of the Italians. All the Irish-American leaders were thrown into prison on the charge of sedition; their newspapers were suppressed and public funds withdrawn from their schools; Bishop McCarthy was replaced by an Italian prelate, and Italian was declared to be the language of the courts of Justice. During the present year Beantown witnessed another revolution. Premier Lansinghi resigned on learning that his Imperial Master had offered Canada to France without informing either his own Premier or the British Government. Senator Lodge, who took his place, restored English to the schools; suppressed all the Irish and Italian athletic clubs; disestablished Roman Catholicism, and gave the revenues of the Cathedral to build a new Congregational meeting house.

Such are the methods by which the Washington bureaucracy retains the helm in spite of paper constitutions and all the squabbles of Congress. While Democrats and Republicans are throwing inkstands at each other across the floor of the House of Representatives, Emperor Woodrow keeps his hold on the army, the spy service and the federal courts. There is no real limit to his power except the need of conciliating the wealthy Dutch patroons of the Hudson valley, such as the Roosevelts and Vanderbilts; the landed magnates of the Mississippi states, and other local aristocracies. His only way of dealing with these high-well-born noblemen is to invite them into the cosmopolitan social circles of Washington where life may be spent more pleasantly over the gaming table or in the ballroom than in the council chamber. How often may one not see a von Lafolletten, a Vardamanski or a Hylanovitch wagering the wealth of a South Dakota county on a single throw of the dice, or buying a diamond necklace for some queenly neck at the price of a Colorado forest!

But, if the music stops for a moment, the attentive ear can catch the murmurs of a distant storm; the ever increasing cry of the millions who have hungered long for bread, for freedom, for the dignity of manhood.

## CAMOUFLAGE CONSTITUTIONS

IT is a common complaint that the little red schoolhouse, however great its merit in other respects, has failed to give the American people an adequate knowledge of foreign nations and of the realities of modern international politics. When the Great War struck the world in 1914 it found many of us lamentably ignorant, not only of such distant issues as the racial problems of Hungary and the recent colonial developments in central Africa, but even of our best known neighbors, England, France, Germany and Latin America. We have "read up" since, and today the average citizen of the United States knows more about Europe than the average European will ever know about America; unless, indeed, he comes over here to find out. But we still feel cheated and not a little bewildered that so little of the world described in the newspapers fits in with



the world which we studied in the geographies and school histories.

Reading over the text-books from which we got our first ideas of the outside world, we do not find their deceptiveness to lie wholly, or even chiefly, in patriotic bias, altho this is the charge most commonly brought against them. The eagle screams a little, but there is less distortion of fact to flatter national vanity than in many books used in European schools. Nor are there many cases of inaccuracy or bad scholarship.

Rather the trouble is that the scholarship is too good; that the books are written from the standpoint of the constitutional lawyer or the compiler of encyclopedies instead of being written from the standpoint of the teacher who has to bring home to the minds of little children the basic facts of our modern civilization. The child who studies his lessons gets the labels correctly, but he is not told that the labels are lies.

To make the matter specific, let us picture a curly-headed ten year old studying his geography lesson at the chapter called "Systems of Government." Would it not run something like this:

Governments are of three kinds: absolute monarchies, constitutional monarchies and republics. . . . Germany and Great Britain are examples of constitutional monarchy; the United States, France and Mexico are republics. . . . The government of Great Britain is by King, Lords and Commons. . . . Australia, India and Gibraltar are British colonies.

Now, every word of this is true in legal theory, but every word of it is misleading in point of fact. Most "absolute monarchies," like the old Russian Czardom, are bureaucracies run by an official caste even against the will of the sovereign. Germany is actually an oligarchy run by a *Bundesrat*, or council of feudal princes, and the elected *Reichstag* is no more to be compared with a parliament of western Europe than a school debating society is to be compared with a board of education. The government of the French Republic is much more like that of the English Kingdom than like ours, because both have "parliamentary" rule; that is, the elected legislative body controls the executive. We should find things very different in this country if President Wilson, like a British King or French President, could take no action except by the advice of his cabinet and if that cabinet had to step out of office whenever the House of Representatives voted its disapproval. The British King is really a cross between Grand Master of Ceremonies and a minor diplomat attached to the Foreign Office. The British "Lords" are not the descendants of the ancient Norman barons but a club of wealthy country gentlemen whose titles usually date back anywhere from one to one hundred years, descendants of that eminent aristocrat, the Lord Knowswho. Australia and Canada, tho they are called "colonies," are in practise independent republics allied to Great Britain, and should never be classed with such dependencies as India or a mere fortress like Gibraltar. Mexico is not really a republic but a military dictatorship. These are the facts; why is the child taught nothing but the forms?

## KITCHENER LEGENDS

A recrudescence of superstition is one of the customary accompaniments of war so we have no reason to be surprized at the crop of legends that have sprung up in the last three years. Every few weeks a new marvel is rumored, always substantiated by circumstance and attested by a cloud of witnesses—tho rarely eye-witnesses. But the 70,000 Russians who were speeded across England from Scotland to the Channel early in the war were said to have been seen by many. One man heard them talking Russian—altho he had never heard the language before. Another knew they were Russians "because they had their cossacks on." St. George came in person to the aid of the English in the

retreat from Mons and Jeanne d'Arc again headed the French army. Drake's drum that was to sound in England's hour of direst need has been distinctly heard on the coast of Devon.

But most curious of all is the group of legends that have gathered about the memory of Kitchener. The official version, that he was drowned when the cruiser "Hampshire" was sunk off the Orkneys the night of June 5, 1916, was all too prosaic to suit the populace who thereupon proceeded to construct their own versions. Since no one could say he saw him die it could not be proved that he was not alive. Therefore he must be alive. But where? Here the versions vary. According to one legend he was picked up by the Germans while afloat on a fruit box and is now imprisoned in Helgoland. Some have seen him there and messages from him have been smuggled thru to England. That the British Admiralty, as is alleged, should have concealed so ignominious a capture is quite conceivable, but that the Germans should not have boasted of it is quite too much of a miracle to believe.

But if this legend does not suit there is the tamer story, that the great Earl, overburdened by the strain of carrying the responsibility of the war and attending to all the details of his office, broke down under the strain and is immured in an asylum in the north of Scotland.

But the most picturesque of all the Kitchener legends are the theories of his posthumous career in Russia. It is known that he embarked upon the "Hampshire" with his staff for the purpose of going by way of the Arctic Ocean to Archangel in order to brace up the Russian army and prevent the Czar from selling out to the Germans. So, they say, the ship was not sunk and the report to that effect was given out by the Admiralty in order to throw the Czar off his guard. Kitchener, however, reached Russia in safety and in disguise, but finding that there was imminent danger that the Czar would conclude a separate peace, Kitchener instigated a revolution to overthrow him. Unfortunately the revolution went too far, as revolutions have a way of doing, so instead of seating the Grand Duke Nicholas on the throne the Socialists and anarchists got control and put Kitchener into prison or else, according to another and equally authoritative account, he was slain in a Petrograd riot while trying to restore order. But this last theory appears to be incompatible with the latest report that he has been seen disguised as a vodka pedlar endeavoring to revive the courage of the soldiers and start a new attack on the Germans. But we will believe any of the other legends rather than that the great K. of K.—the pictured hero of O. Henry's best story—should descend to boot-legging in violation of the prohibition law even as a measure of camouflage.

But whatever version comes to be the orthodox legend it is evident that Kitchener of Khartum has joined the immortal band of national heroes whose return is expected by their faithful admirers, Barbarossa, Arthur, Roland, Drake, Charlemagne, Dmitri, Quetzalcoatl—we know there are some others but we can't think of them just now. That some of his countrymen believe Kitchener still lives is shown by their willingness to put up money on it. Lloyd's is said to have issued hundreds of policies insuring against his return, which is a roundabout way of betting—against odds of twenty-five to one at latest quotations—that he was not drowned.

What is Austria doing now? Soldiering or "soldiering?"

And so Prinzip, whose Browning at Serajevo on June 28, 1914, set off the 42-centimeter and 75-mile guns, dies peacefully in bed of prosaic T.B. Austrian law was too tenderhearted to impose capital punishment for his crime but millions of men have been put to death in consequence of it. And yet his act was not the cause, but merely the occasion of it all. A greater, blacker crime, not his, lay back of all.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Capture of Kimmel

Mont Kimmel, which has hitherto been called the key position of

Ypres, was taken by the Germans on April 26. It was held by the French troops sent by Foch to the rescue of the British, when they after their defeat at Armentières seemed likely to be forced back to the Channel. The French arrived in this sector on the 18th and by the occupation of Kimmel Hill, three miles south of Ypres, held the enemy in check. In order to overcome this obstacle General Sixt von Arnim brought up a hundred thousand of his best men, including the Alpine Corps and Bavarian and Prussian storm troops. Following the plan that proved so successful at St. Quentin and Armentières the German attack was directed at the junction of the British and their allies. A body of Scottish and English troops held what was left of Wytschaete Ridge, which was undermined and blown up by the British on April 9 of last year. In the valley between this and Kimmel Hill, where the French were stationed, the Germans penetrated on the 25th and so prepared the way for a grand assault from all sides on the following morning. The bombardment began at midnight and at dawn the Germans charged under the eyes of the Kaiser, who from a commanding position near by, possibly the famous Hill 60, watched the battle all day long.

The German columns that had been sent to the right and left of Kimmel soon met behind the hill, but the regiment of poilus who had been ordered to hold the hill to the last obeyed their orders literally, for until late in the afternoon Allied aviators reported that a gradually lessening band of blue heroes were still stationed on the crest, firing in all directions against the gray masses that were overwhelming them. On the following morning the Germans were in possession of Mont Kimmel, but they have not been able to make any use of it, for it is raked by the Allied artillery.

It has been regarded as unsafe to drive a salient forward for more than half its width, but the Germans in this case reversed the rule, for they advanced about 2000 yards on a front of only about 1200 yards. They claim 7100 prisoners, including 181 officers, as well as the capture of 53 cannon and 233 machine guns in the two days' fight.

After Kimmel The next hills to the west of Mont Kimmel are the slightly lower heights of Mont Rouge and Mont Noir, the red and black hills. In the valley between them and Kimmel is the hamlet of Locre, which has been the scene of as bloody a combat as any in this hard-fought field. It was taken by the Germans when they surrounded Kimmel,

## THE GREAT WAR

April 26—Germans take Mont Kimmel. Dr. von Seydler, Austrian Premier, resigns.

April 27—Holland concedes German demand for transportation of sand and gravel for roads. French and Germans fighting for Locre, just west of Kimmel.

April 28—"Oronsa," carrying fifty-eight Y. M. C. A. workers, torpedoed but no passengers lost. Anti-German riots of Slovenes at Laibach.

April 29—Finnish White Guard take Viborg. Overman bill, granting increased powers to President, passes Senate.

April 30—Americans at Villers-Bretonneux repel German assault. Gavrio Prinzip, whose assassination of Austrian Archduke precipitated the war, dies of tuberculosis in Austrian prison.

May 1—Savannah liner "City of Athens" sunk by French cruiser off Delaware with loss of sixty-seven lives. Prussian Diet discussing franchise bill.

but the French quickly countered and recovered it. Five times during the next few days Locre changed hands, and at last accounts the French held it and so barred the way to the hills beyond.

But while the Germans have been held south of Ypres by the French they have closed in on Ypres from the northeast, east and southeast, for here the British have abandoned, appar-

ently without a struggle, almost all of the ground they had gained at terrible cost during the last three years. Hill 60, which was captured by a mine explosion on April 17, 1915, is now in the possession of the Germans. So also are Zillebeke and Hooge, still nearer Ypres.

**Counting the Cost** It is said that at a secret session of the Reichstag before the present offensive began Field Marshal von Hindenburg promised victory over the British at a cost of 1,500,000 casualties. According to an estimate of the French staff he has already suffered a loss of 1,300,000 with no victory in sight. The estimates of German losses by the British correspondents generally range between 350,000 and 500,000. Their estimates of the number of troops so far employed by the Germans in Picardy and Flanders vary between 1,750,000 and 2,000,000.

The Allied figures for German losses are vastly in excess of those given out by the German Government. General Schulze is reported as having told the Reichstag main committee recently that the total German losses since the war began amounted to 2,000,000. Of the sick and wounded 750,000 had been returned to the front and 629,000 had been discharged as unfit for further service. Among these are 70,000 cripples.

General von Risberg is said to have told the same committee that the total number of "missing" up to the end of March amounted to 664,104, of whom 236,676 were prisoners in France, 119,000 in England, 157,000 in Russia and Rumania and the rest were doubtless dead. If these figures are correct it is no wonder that Germany has been able to keep up her forces, for her annual increment of young men coming of military age is over 500,000.

On the other side, M. André Tardieu, the French High Commissioner to the United States, stated in a New York address last week that the total French losses since the war began amounted to 2,600,000, of whom 1,300,000 had been killed. France has mobilized altogether 9,000,000 men, of whom 7,500,000 had gone into the army and 1,500,000 had been employed in munition factories.

General Haig reports that the British captured 1061 German prisoners in March and 5241 in April.

**College Girls Under Fire** The nineteen members of the Smith College Unit who sailed last August to help the work of rehabilitation in the devastated towns of northern France found themselves during the recent weeks of the Great Battle in the front lines of defense. A despatch sent by courier to Paris tells the story of their bravery under fire, commend-



## THE STRUGGLE FOR YPRES

During the week the Germans have advanced on Ypres from the east and taken Mont Kimmel on the south, but are held by the French at Locre. The shaded area shows ground gained by the Germans in April





### THE AMERICANS' FIRST BIG CHANCE

American troops held the Allied line at an important point near Amiens in last week's fighting. The white cross on this map near Villers-Bretonneux shows their approximate position. The Germans attacked the American line with three battalions on April 30th and were driven back

ed publicly by both French and British commanders:

On March 20 they were at Grecourt. On the 21st the battle had advanced so far that the windows of their houses began to rattle with the tremendous thunder of the oncoming guns. The next day the civilians evacuated the place hurriedly, and the girls the same day escaped by automobile—one party to Verlaines and another to Esméry-Hallon. They took milk and food for old refugees and children. They were everywhere, and there is many a French family that will never forget them.

That night they were warned to leave quickly, but, as they were going, a number of British officers, who had been two days without food, came into the town, so the American girls stayed another twenty-four hours and fed all that came, earning their everlasting gratitude. Finally they arrived at Montdidier, by way of Roye, which was being evacuated.

They set up a temporary children's hospital in a Montdidier hotel, borrowed a stove, and installed it in the courtyard, cooking for and serving every hungry refugee and soldier who passed by.

At the end of the second day conditions were such that the unit was forced to move, but meanwhile the Red Cross asked for some helpers for Amiens. All wanted to go, but only five were chosen. Their first night in Amiens the town was bombed again by the Germans. The American girls spent half the time in cellars and the other half doing what they could to help the people. More than once they were forced to leave off work and jump for safety.

The following day conditions became so bad that the girls were forced to leave, and eventually they reached —, after helping the refugees streaming along the roads on the way. On their arrival they immediately offered their services to the French authorities, who asked them to help feed the wounded passing thru. The girls scoured the town and got stoves, cooking utensils and food, for some of which they had to walk far into the country. Within a few hours they were feeding hundreds of wounded on every thru-going train.

Americans at the Post of Honor The American troops whom General Pershing has put under the command of Generalissimo Foch have been stationed in the middle of the most important front, at the apex of the German wedge that is pointed at Amiens. Their exact position is not given, but they are said to be near Villers-Bretonneux, a village

about nine miles east of Amiens on the railroad leading to La Fère.

On the afternoon of the last day of April the Germans opened fire on the American trenches, and after a two-hour bombardment launched an attack of three battalions of infantry. The struggle was long and hotly contested with severe losses on both sides, but finally the Germans were driven back to their own lines. The Americans took five prisoners.

The American soldiers are receiving high praise from their French comrades in arms. A letter written by a French officer to a friend and published in the Paris Temps shows their feeling:

Infinitely interesting is our contact with the American troops. They have occupied the sector immediately beside ours. We have seen them at work, and it should be told and retold that they are marvelous. The Americans are soldiers by nature, and their officers have the desire to learn with an enthusiasm and an idealistic ardor very remarkable.

There is the same spirit among the privates. They ask questions with a touching good will, setting aside all conceit or preju-

dice. Naturally they have the faults of all new troops. They show themselves too much and expose themselves imprudently, letting themselves be carried away by their ardor, not knowing when to spare themselves or to seek shelter or when to risk everything for an end. This experience will be quickly learned.

As for bravery, activity and discipline, they are marvelous. They absolutely astonished us one morning of attack. The cannonade, suddenly becoming furious, had just thrown me out of my bunk. No doubt about it, it was a Verdun attack. Taking time to seize my revolver, put on my helmet and gather up several documents, I descended to the streets. When I arrived there they were already filing by with rapid, easy, decided steps, marching in perfect order, in silence, with admirable resolution, and above all with a striking discipline, to their fighting positions. It was fine. You can have no idea how cheering it was to my poilus.

Their artillery will be and already is of the first order. The officers are intelligent and filled with zeal, and the greater part of the service functions without a hitch. Too much praise can never be given their sanitary automobiles, swift, strong, comfortable, a veritable godsend to us.

The Zeebrugge Raid Further details as to the British attack upon the German naval base at Zeebrugge prove that this was one of the most brilliant exploits of the war, but do not show in how far it was successful in its aim of blocking the port. The Germans claim that the channel is still open to the exit of destroyers and submarines, but it is evident that German pride was shocked to learn that four British cruisers and a host of smaller vessels could enter their carefully protected harbor, remain there for over an hour, destroy stores, blow up the mole and depart with the loss of only one destroyer besides those vessels that were intended to be sunk. Vice-Admiral Schroeder, who was in command at Zeebrugge, has been removed because he was taken by surprise. The Socialists of the Reichstag accuse the Government of giving out erroneous reports of the Zeebrugge affair.

The submarine which was designed to make a breach in the mole, succeeded in getting under the viaduct

MARCH 1917	ALLIED and NEUTRAL SHIPPING 1,619,373	BRITISH 911,840
JUNE 1917	ALLIED and NEUTRAL SHIPPING 2,236,934	BRITISH 1,361,370
SEPT 1917	ALLIED & NEUTRAL SHIPPING 1,494,473	BRITISH 952,938
DEC 1917	ALLIED & NEUTRAL SHIPPING 1,272,843	BRITISH 782,880
MARCH 1918	ALLIED & NEUTRAL SHIPPING 1,123,510	BRITISH 687,576

### THE U-BOATS' RECORD

The tonnage of British and of the total Allied and neutral merchant shipping sunk by submarines in the quarters ending with the month named on the left



connecting the mole with the shore before it was discovered and a German force sent to man the viaduct. The crew of six got safely off in a dinghy, when the submarine blew up and showered the British with the debris of dead Germans. A breach twenty yards wide was made in the mole here, and it is expected that this will cause the current to silt up the harbor. One of the submarine men says: "I can't tell you what the submarine was filled up with, but it was something much worse than TNT."

The cruiser "Vindictive," which carried the landing party, remained for an hour and a half on the inner side of the mole, pushed up against it by two Liverpool ferryboats. The mole is of stone 40 feet above sea level and 15 feet above the top deck of the cruiser. Two of the three gangways that had been prepared to reach the parapet of the mole were carried away by the German shells, but the landing party of 500 men charged up the remaining gangway with hand grenades and Lewis guns. Then they had to jump 16 feet from the top of the parapet to the mole in the face of the fire of German machine guns. The "Vindictive" and her attendant ferryboats were subjected to a heavy and continuous fire from a battery of 11-inch guns on the end of the mole only 300 yards away as well as smaller artillery at closer range. But she maintained her position alongside the mole until the cement-laden cruisers had made their way to the channel leading to the Bruges canal and had been sunk. Then the "Vindictive" blew her siren as a signal of departure, and all the landing party except those who had been killed were safely re-embarked. The total British losses in the Zeebrugge and Ostend raids were 588, of whom 188 were killed.

**Russia in Turmoil** A rumor came this week by way of Finland and Sweden that a counter revolution had broken out in Petrograd for the reestablishment of the imperial government. It is said that the Grand Duke Alexis Nikolaievitch, the fourteen year old son of Nicholas II, had been



Central News

#### THE HERO OF ZEEBRUGGE

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes of the British Navy has been given the Order of Knight Commander of the Bath in recognition of his services in command of the recent operations against Zeebrugge and Ostend. Five obsolete cruisers filled with concrete were sunk at the entrances of the two ports to block their channels for U-boats and the Zeebrugge mole was raided

proclaimed Emperor with the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch as Regent. This was the arrangement proposed by Nicholas when he abdicated, but it was not then acceptable either to his brother Grand Duke Michael or to the Russian people. Now, however, the disorders brought upon Russia thru the class war of the Bolsheviks are so great that many Russians favor the restoration of the monarchy or even a German protectorate. But as yet we do not know how much foundation there is for the rumored counter revolution nor even which side of the conflict it favors. According to one report it is the intention of the proposed imperial government to repudiate the treaty negotiated at Brest-Litovsk by the Bolsheviks and to check further German aggression. According to another it is a German scheme.

The Bolshevik government at Moscow has resumed formal diplomatic relations with Germany. The new German Ambassador to Russia, General Count von Mirbach, has gone to Moscow with a staff of more than seventy persons, while on the other hand Adolph Joffé, who headed the Bolshevik deputation at the Brest-Litovsk conference, has gone to Berlin as the Russian Ambassador. But this resumption of relations serves only to emphasize the increasing antagonism between Russia and Germany. Ambassador Joffé has presented to the German Government a strongly worded note of protest against the German aggression and atrocities in Russia. In the Ukraine the Germans have advanced as far as Kursk, but they have not confined themselves to the Ukraine, which they claim to have entered upon the invitation of the Ukrainian Rada. These protests have been echoed even in the German Reichstag. Mathias Erzberger, the leader of the Central party, declared the German military procedure in the Ukraine to be "simply shocking." The Government defended them on the ground that it was necessary to get food from the Ukraine and only the military could get it. German bands have repeatedly crossed the frontier into Russia proper to confiscate food and when opposition is offered they have burned villages and massacred the inhabitants without sparing women and children. The Russian Foreign Minister, M. Tchitcherin, also protests against the German invasion of the Crimea as a violation of the rights of the Tauridian republic, which desires to remain in federation with the Moscow government. If the Germans occupying the Crimea are able to gain possession of the fortress of Sevastopol they will get the Russian Black Sea fleet, unless indeed this is sunk to escape capture.

On the other hand, the Germans protest that the landing of 6000 British and French troops on the Murman coast of the Arctic Ocean is a violation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. It is denied by Berlin that the Germans took part in the raid of the Finnish White Guards



© Underwood &amp; Underwood

#### NOW THE WHITE GUARDS HAVE THE UPPER HAND IN RUSSIA

The pro-German forces of the Finnish Government have captured Viborg, seventy miles from Petrograd, after killing nearly all the 6000 Red Guards who defended it for Russia. This photograph shows a line of Russian soldiers and "Red" sympathizers captured by the White Guards





© Underwood &amp; Underwood

## THINGS THAT ARE NOT WHAT THEY SEEM

In the modern war of hide and seek camouflage has become a regular branch of army service. This squad of American camoufleurs is demonstrating the art of concealing on a miniature hillside which presents problems of several different sorts. High lights and shadows have been painted on to change the contour, trees cover fortifications, and a battery of guns has been made to look like a pile of rocks

upon Kem in order to get the railroad leading to Kola on the Arctic Ocean. Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, is said to have gone to Kola to arrange for coöperation between the Bolsheviks and Allied forces for the defense of the railroad leading from Petrograd to the Arctic Ocean.

Viborg, the last important town in Finland before getting to the Russian border, has been captured by the Finnish White Guards in coöperation with German troops. It appears that the White Guards are taking bloody revenge for the massacres perpetrated by the Red Guards during their control of Finland. They refused to accept the terms of surrender by the Red Guards at Viborg and most of the 6000 Reds who were holding that city perished in its capture. Viborg is only seventy-five miles from Petrograd, but Bolshevik troops have been placed upon the frontier with orders to resist the Finns and Germans if they should attempt to advance. Professor H. C. Emery of Yale, who was captured by the Germans when they took the Aland Islands and imprisoned at Danzig, has been released and will be permitted to leave Germany.

The German and Russian governments have also come into conflict over the question of the prisoners in Russia. There are over a million of these and Germany needs them badly to replenish her depleted ranks in France and Flanders, but many of the Austrians and Germans are unwilling to return to their homes or participate further in the war. A congress of these prisoners was recently held in Moscow in spite of the protests of the German Government, and at this meeting plans were arranged for the promulgation of the plans of the Russian Revolution when they returned to their own countries.

## Germany's Bid for Victory

Taking as accurate Count Röder's recent statement on the progress of the eighth German war loan, the German people have just paid in 14,500,000,000 marks (about \$3,625,000,000) as a final bid for an early and victorious peace. No other German war loan has reached so great a sum; it seems unquestionable that the overthrow of Russia and the prospect of crushing the Allied armies in the west has greatly improved the credit of the German Government among its own people. The Government did not, however, rest everything on popular enthusiasm; by various ingenious devices it assured itself in advance that there would be a large subscription. Since the middle of last December the Reichsbank issued treasury bills at preferred interest rates, providing the buyer would pledge the use of the sum due on them for war loan subscription. German banks also accepted deposits at increased interest on condition that the sum so deposited would be invested in the war loan. All taxes of the Empire and the several German states are payable with war loan scrip, which is accepted everywhere by the Government's cashiers at par. The farmer's savings were brought into play by announcements in the German agricultural papers that the Government would sell this summer some of the plunder taken in Russia, including horses, seeds, and farm carriages. The military authorities then made it known that payment for booty taken from Russia could be made only in war bonds.

The German Finance Minister estimates the present war expenditure of the Empire at no less than \$935,000,000 a month, and the total war expenditure of the Central Powers to date at \$45,000,000,000. Many have wondered how Germany, which is by

no means as wealthy as Great Britain or the United States, could endure the burden of so great a war debt. But it should be remembered that Germany's eight war loans have been almost wholly subscribed within the Empire, so that Germany has practically escaped the risks and difficulties of international finance. What the German people did not voluntarily contribute could be taken from them by stringent taxation or even by "conscription of wealth," the latest polite equivalent for confiscation. It is thus evident that Germany cannot be defeated by the accumulation of war debts, since these debts are owed only to herself; if financial collapse should in the end overwhelm the Empire it must come as the result of the exhaustion of the natural resources necessary for the maintenance of the people and the prosecution of the war.

**Prussian Suffrage Reform** The Prussian Diet is having a hot fight over a reform of the franchise. Last July the Emperor in his desire to conciliate all parties declared that the three-class franchise system by which the Prussian lower house has been elected must be abolished. Chancellor von Hertling is pledged to carry out the reform or resign. But the bill which has been introduced to that effect is meeting with strong opposition from the conservatives who are trying to prevent its passage by imposing amendments and appealing for postponement until after the war. Count Spree, of the Center party, made a motion to adjourn decision until after peace had been declared, but Herr Friedberg, vice-president of the house, said that such an unlimited postponement would endanger the country's internal peace. Adolph Hoffmann, of the Independent and Socialist party, declared that if this motion was adopted he would appeal to the soldiers to stop fighting. This was greeted with shouts of "Traitor!" Count Spree's motion was rejected by 333 to 60.

Speaking in favor of the bill Count von Hertling then said:

Plutocratic suffrage, which gauges political rights according to wealth, is today no longer possible in our nation. The Government therefore cannot countenance plutocratic suffrage. Equal suffrage must be fundamentally adhered to. The promise given must be redeemed.

In all modern states political and social life is being directed toward this goal. In many states equal suffrage already has gone far beyond what this bill proposes, and in the long run it is impossible for Prussia to escape this movement. It is, of course, possible to arrange certain safeguards to remove too far-reaching and radical consequences.

The Center or Clerical party is favoring a movement for equal manhood suffrage, but wishes to have a guarantee introduced providing that the existing relations between Evangelical and Roman Catholic churches and the schools of Prussia shall be maintained. Under the reformed franchise the lower house of the Prussian Diet would have at least 150 Socialists in place of the present ten, and the Clericals fear



interference with their present privileges. The radicals of the chamber oppose any such limitations on the future powers of the Diet.

It was generally acknowledged long before the war that the Prussian franchise was so antiquated and undemocratic that it must eventually be abolished, but the wealthy and aristocratic classes have clung to it as the last citadel of their power. The question is one that concerns the German Empire, as well as the Kingdom of Prussia, because the Prussian Minister President, who must be supported by the majority of the Diet, is *ex officio* the Imperial Chancellor. At present the lower house of the Prussian Diet is elected by the three class franchise, according to which those persons who pay one-third of the taxes are entitled to vote for one-third of the deputies. As this works out it sometimes happens that the wealthy taxpayers of a Prussian city comprising less than five per cent of the population elect one-third of the members of the lower house, and the second class of taxpayers, comprising some ten per cent more, elect another third. The proposal now is to do away with this system altogether and substitute the principle of one man one vote.

In Congress last week the passage of the Overman departmental reorganization bill by the Senate marked the conclusion of the first stage of this important administration measure. The vote, 63 to 13, was sufficiently decisive to afford basis for prediction of speedy and favorable action in the lower chamber, where the measure now goes for consideration. To the Senate for confirmation the President sent the names of W. P. G. Harding, Allen B. Forbes, Eugene Meyer, Jr., and Angus W. McLean to be directors of the new war finance corporation, the \$500,000,000 corporation to aid in the financing of essential war enterprises. Nominations for the capital issues committee were also made. Following a conference with the President, Senator King, author of the resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Turkey and Bulgaria, announced that he would not press it at this time. Arrangements were made by the Senate Military Committee to hear A. C. Townley, president of the Non-Partisan League, charged with disloyal utterances. The post office committee voted to reopen the question of second-class mail rates, parties interested to be given an opportunity to be heard.

The House continued debate on the bill giving the Government control over the production of ores essential to the war, amending it in several particulars. The bill was subsequently sent to the Senate in modified form. Two of the banking reform bills were passed and sent to the Senate. Progress was made in the appropriation bills, and the Senate resolution providing registration for military service of young men who have become twenty-one since June 5, 1917, was adopted and sent to conference. Considerable

time was given to criticism of the War Department for failure to identify American soldiers killed, wounded or missing in France.

A joint sitting of the House committee on education and the Senate committee on education and labor began consideration of the Smith-Sears bill for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and sailors.

The housing bill struck a snag in the Senate. The War Department advised the Senate military affairs committee that it is not prepared to pass at this time on the question of universal liability to industrial service.

#### More Men and More Ships

"Ours is the imperative duty of providing replacement units for the armies in France. We must be able to put fresh men in the field thoroly and methodically trained. In addition to those already called to the colors and now training at our cantonments, or already selected for service, very large quotas will be required in the immediate future to fill the gaps."

This is from the War Department's weekly statement, and, pending later announcement concerning the exact or estimated size of the "very large" quotas, this statement is to be taken as the official Administration announcement of what must be our policy for the next few weeks or months. That the number which can be raised, trained and shipped abroad will not exceed 3,000,000 is the generally accepted estimate in Washington. Last week Major General McCain, adjutant general of the army, told the military affairs committee of the House that it would be quite possible to put 3,000,000 in the fighting line in France before the year runs out *if the ships are ready*.

The War Department's view of the present situation is that the struggle has now come down to a question of man power. When the United States entered the war the Allies, realizing that it takes time to organize and train an army, asked us for supplies. The supplies were furnished, and the stream continues. Now it is men, and every report coming from committee room and conference chamber is to the effect that each agency of the Government is thinking and planning how to get the men, equip them and send them across.

In Congress there is every disposition to authorize the utilization of man power to the limit. None of the opposition to any of the military bills has been opposition to increasing man power. The opposition which has so far manifested itself has been rather the opposite. According to statements of Senate and House leaders, Congress is ready and willing to give all the authority and money that may be needed when Secretary Baker says the word.

The sending to France of more men, however, depends on ships. This does not mean necessarily the building of more ships, tho that, of course, is needed and is going on. It means in part the diversion of ships otherwise engaged and able to be spared to the temporary duty of carrying troops and their immediate supplies. Without running risk of censor, it can be assumed that every vessel which can be used for this purpose is already being used.

And the new ships are coming off the ways at a faster rate than before the shipping board's recently begun intensive drive for immediate increased tonnage. In the week which ended April 29, American shipbuilders launched over 40,000 tons, making a total ton-



© Central News

#### A RECORD IN SHIPBUILDING

One minute after the U. S. S. "Accoma" had left the ways at a Jersey shipyard, workmen started laying the keel for another hull, and eighteen minutes later work was started on the construction of a new vessel. The "Accoma" is a 3500 ton wooden cargo vessel of the "Ferris" type, 281 feet long, with a beam of 46 feet. She is the second of this type of vessel launched at this New Jersey yard, which has a contract to turn out these vessels at the rate of one a month. The photograph shows the "Accoma" just after she had left the ways; in the foreground is the first beam of the new keel being lowered into place.



nage of 1,405,000 since the building program got under way. Nearly 50,000 tons of completed ships were delivered during the week mentioned. Four of these launched were wooden ships.

**The Railroads** Closely connected with the whole question of man power and mobilization is the land transportation problem. For many months the car shortage has been an acute actuality. Much of this shortage has been attributed by officials of the Government and of shippers to the alleged policy of the railroads of neglect to maintain rolling stock. However this may be, it is a fact that during the time since the Government took over the carriers, the existing cars have been adjusted, so to speak, to the demand with a view to making the most of what there is. Now comes the railroad administration with an order for 30,000 box and coal cars, the first to be placed by Uncle Sam as director of the rails.

The aggregate of the contract is somewhere between \$80,000,000 and \$90,000,000, and the American Car and Foundry Company, with which it is placed, will get a net profit of about five per cent. The cars will be of two styles. All will have steel bases and frames, but will contain a maximum of wood so as to conserve steel for other war purposes. The order is to be filled within six months, thus supplying transportation space for the fall and winter hauling. A few days later contracts for over a thousand freight and passenger locomotives, to be identified by numbers and the lettering "U. S.," were let by the railroad administration. Deliveries are to be begun in July.

During the last week another step has been taken in the direction of improving land transportation. Railroad administration officials and representatives of express companies have been conferring on terms of a tentative contract under which the companies would be merged with a capital of some \$35,000,000 to act as a Government agent in the express business, but without direct government control. The underlying purpose of the proposition, of course, is the simplification of the parcel-carrying service.

### To Establish Free Ports

New York, New Orleans, San Francisco and the Canal Zones are to be proposed as "free ports," according to advance information published last week concerning a forthcoming recommendation of the Federal Trade Commission. As was indicated in these columns recently, the passage of the Webb law permitting the combining of exporters to capture and hold foreign trade, was an important step in the "war after the war." The establishment of "free ports" is another step in the same struggle.

A free port is a portion of a port or a waterfront zone into which goods may be shipped without the payment of duties or customs inspection. In these free ports, commodities may be rehandled, repacked, mixt, cleaned, or even manufactured and then exported to other countries.

Tariff schedules are not affected by free ports, because when goods landed in free ports are shipped inland they will be of course subject to the regular rates as determined by law. The purpose of free ports is to enable the nation creating them to handle its share of the gigantic world business of transshipment. According to the present proposal, Congress will be asked to designate certain ports as "free" and then to permit any city having a water front to build and operate a free port as a public utility.

### More Schools for the Army

From every quarter of the country come reports of the conversion of school buildings and equipment from peace-time uses to use as training centers for the army. At least half a dozen of the large vocational, manual and technical high school buildings in New York City, according to an announcement last week, will be turned over to the military authorities this summer for the education of nearly a hundred thousand enlisted men in mechanical trades. Chicago, Pittsburgh, Washington, Boston, St. Louis—wherever facilities are to be found—there the insatiable United States Army is running human beings thru various mills designed to perfect them in occupations necessary in or back of the lines.

Some five thousand selected men are in continuous training in evening schools in radio and buzzer work thru-out the United States. The course is a short one, and the man who completes it is immediately replaced by another student.

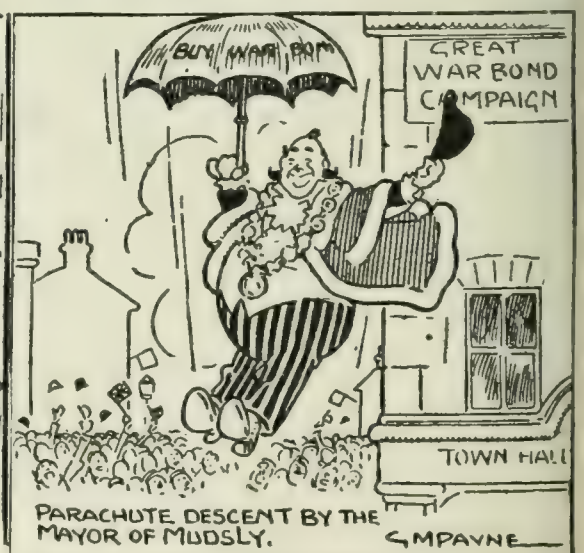
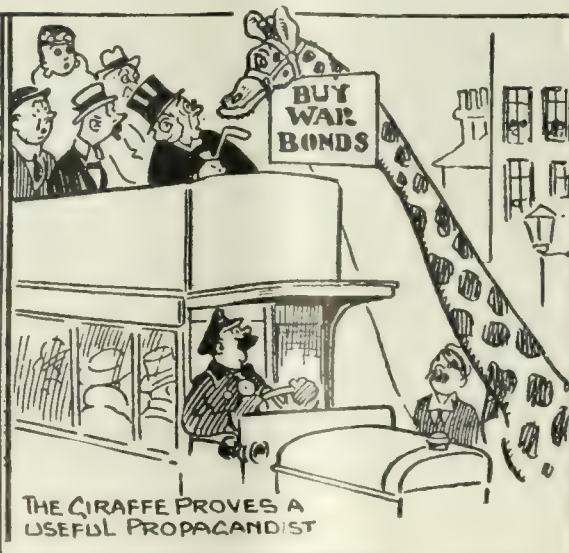
Over ten thousand men, according to recent estimates, are taking evening school instruction near the shipyards where they work during the daytime. Uncounted thousands are learning to drive motor trucks as for the battlefield, repair the same, operate oxy-acetylene blowpipes, handle and care for carrier pigeons, and so on to an infinity of tasks, each essential to the winning of the war. From a nation of untrained men we are becoming fast a nation of men and women pupils in useful jobs.

The discipline of war involves a return to a kind of discipline of which every one of us has had a taste—that of the school.

### The Labor Board's Work

The National War Labor Board, with former President Taft presiding, has organized itself and is taking steps to avert strikes. One of the first big cases was that of the paper mill workers, who threatened a general strike unless granted a wage increase. Pending settlement, the labor board has asked the workers to continue at their old wages, with the understanding that a new scale, if adopted, will be made retroactive. To the same board James O'Connell, president of the metal trades division of the American Federation of Labor, made a plea for negotiations between employees and employers in the iron and steel industry. Mr. O'Connell claimed that thousands of men are being thrown out of work because of failure of the employers to meet them on common ground. An increase in the wages granted last November to long-shoremen in New York was never paid, according to the claim of the men, who are now asking for a settlement.

Such is a brief sketch of the first few cases before this important tribunal. Preliminary comments both from employers and employees indicate general satisfaction with the attitude of the new board.



G. M. Payne in the London Sunday Pictorial

### A LOAN'S A LOAN FOR A' THAT

An English cartoonist, inspired by propaganda for the British war loan, submits these bright ideas for selling bonds. They strike a responsive chord over here, too



# THE ONE-MAN TENDENCY

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON

**T**WELVE months ago many patriotic persons, eager to serve the Government in that capacity which might seem the most useful, hurried to Washington intent on fitting themselves into the new scheme of things. With what happened to most of them we are tolerably familiar: they were passed from one official

to another, from bureau to commission, from department to board, from hand to hand. Probably the majority who were thus treated went back home and, profiting from this lesson, threw themselves into the work of organizing local committees and mobilizing municipal or state machinery, commenting the while somewhat rudely on the general inefficiency of the great Government at Washington.

Six months later the profferer of expert services could find plenty of bureaus who could tell him definitely and completely what he could or could not do, where he could best fit. The game of passing the buck was no more.

Six months later still we find the Government looking for the man instead of the man looking for the Government. And we also find in addition to the accumulation of executive agencies with cabinet ministers and directors at their head, an entirely new series of "administrations," easily identified by mentioning the names of Hoover, Garfield, Schwab, Ryan, McAdoo, Baruch. Of these the end is not yet.

What has happened? Judged by what *has* happened, what is *likely* to happen before we get thru this war?

Clearly what has happened is that power and responsibility have been centered in the hands of powerful and responsible individuals, each reporting directly to the President. Think of food and you think of Hoover; Baruch means war industries; Schwab means ships; Garfield is fuel—or days that are fuelless; McAdoo is railroad transportation; Ryan stands for airplanes; soon, apparently, another name will signify labor. And so on. As the war develops and as one great necessity after another emerges and takes its place, so to speak, on the program of the Nation, one new agency after another springs into being clothed with authority to control and execute. Outside of the cabinet, which, by the way, is an extra-constitutional institution, is growing another cabinet with more departments and committees under its several branches. Seemingly we are soon to be the possessors of a double-



barreled system of Government, a confusion confounded, a "regular" Government plus an unusual, war-time-only Government. The patient bystander may well be asking his friends, "Where are we going to with all these new creations down at Washington? Aren't we running the risk of becoming top-heavy?"

The risk is, naturally, great, but the real answer to these questions is to be found in the little fact mentioned above, namely, that the Government is now calling to men, instead of leaving it to men to call to the Government; and in the further fact that if you go down to Washington and visit the offices and talk with men at the clubs, you find everywhere that the "general sense" or "feel" of the situation is that the vast mechanism is actually delivering the men and the goods, and that, in spite of failures to connect in many places, the whole tendency and desire is to coordinate and coöperate.

What is really happening, to put it another way, is that Woodrow Wilson, aforetime student and teacher of government, is actually remaking the Government of the United States. We have been witnessing only the first stage in this process. With the passage by Congress of the Overman bill, the second stage may begin. The first stage was to start something which could be used in the emergency, for every one agreed that the Federal Government as organized and operating on April 6, 1917, was not suited to the task which confronted it. A possible exception might be cited in the Council of National Defense, created by law before the war, and chiefly serviceable as a proving ground for the experiments of this democracy with war administration. The second stage is to take that thing or those things which have been started, and remold and refashion them, ripping out the non-essentials and adding new as the occasion demands. The third stage—but we have not reached that yet, and cannot forecast it plainly.

In addition to what we might call the logical or mechanical reasons for remaking the Government at this time and in the ways just described, there are political reasons. Let us use the

of Ryan and Schwab and Stettinius at the head of important war work. Such action would have been protested by a large part of the general public and by Congress on the ground that this was a capitalists' war and that the making and sale of war munitions had been placed in the hands of the munition makers themselves. What has brought about the change which makes possible the placing of war plans in the hands of such able men is the fact that our boys are no longer in the training camps, but are actually in the battle line side by side with the English and French. Now that we are in the fight and the French are showing their confidence in our men by placing them in charge of part of the bitterly contested ground at Hangard-en-Santerre, we all feel that there is nothing we can do to help which we are not anxious and ready to do."

This opinion is interesting because it is a sample of the kind of outside opinion which interprets Washington to itself. Events move in the capital according to the laws of nature, and it is not always possible for those most immediately concerned to understand or grasp the laws at the time. Undoubtedly, however, the President knew—and knows—at any given moment just what sort of response he will get from the public from any given act. By some miracle the President escaped a share of the criticism which only a few months ago was leveled at the Council of National Defense, the ground being that it was composed of nothing but business men who were doing very little but award each other some highly profitable contracts. That criticism represented the instinctive reaction of inexperienced democracy to purely capitalistic control of public affairs. The criticism passed, and with it the situation which called it forth. The public temper has changed. Something of the old hero worship for strong, sturdy, rich, self-made Americans has been revived, and we are setting up new idols to do our work for us.

Here and there in Washington one hears grumblings against this one-man tendency. For example, an official who has occupied [Continued on page 257]

word political in its best English sense, not in the sense of small, personal political maneuverings. To illustrate: "Only a short time ago," declared an international banker, according to the Wall Street correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "it would have been politically impossible for the Government to have placed men of the type



# GIRLS WHO WANT TO GO TO FRANCE

**N**EXT to being in battle, staunching the wounds of men who have

BY HENRY NOBLE McCRACKEN

PRESIDENT OF VASSAR COLLEGE

plement of 15,000 nurses with every million soldiers. The firing line, moreover, so far as the nurse is concerned, extends to the cantonments thruout the country, to the sick of city slum and isolated country district, to the girl in the factory, the man in the shipyard, the hundreds of thousands of men and women whose productive efficiency stands behind the fighting forces. National efficiency depends largely on the health of the people; and the trained nurse is the pivotal factor in the fight

just been carried off the fields is the most direct form of participation in war. That is why so many women "want to go to France." Unless they are experts at mending broken soldiers, however, they are even less desirable over there than are untrained recruits in the front line trenches. Nursing is the front line trench for women.



*Laboratory at Vassar College where college women will be trained in scientific nursing*

Out of the medley of more or less successful attempts to transmute the admirable but inchoate impulse to do something patriotic into various forms of effective energy comes a movement of unique significance. The "Plattsburg" for college graduates is the first practical effort to enlist women who are by instinct and education as peculiarly fitted for nursing as they are desperately needed in that branch of their country's service.

It was the very gravity of the national emergency in this respect that impelled the trustees of Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, to offer the institution to the Government for use this summer as a training "Camp" for nurses. The plan was eagerly adopted by the Council of National Defense and the Red Cross, the latter allotting \$75,000 for operating expenses. Thus on June 24, when the camp opens, some five or six hundred young women, all graduates of standard colleges and selected from a country-wide canvass of applicants, will begin a three-months' course in theoretical nursing. They will not, however, then be ready to go to France. The road to the glory and glamour of service under fire is longer and harder than that. For France and Britain and that part of America which is over there now do not want "theoretical" nurses. No matter how intelligent and charming one is, one has to have scientific skill and a great deal of experience, if one is to play the role of hospital heroine successfully. In fact, the authorities decline to accept any one who is not an "R. N." The initials mean registered nurse, and they stand for, in most cases, three years' hospital training. The short course at Vassar, however, is designed to take advantage of the previous education of the college woman, so that when she leaves the "camp" she faces only two years' training, instead of three.

But two years' training means immediate service none the less. For arrangements are under way to affiliate all first class civil hospitals with the local base hospitals which will receive the sick, wounded and "reconstruction" cases brought back from France or "criginating" in this country. The student nurse learns while doing. Under expert direction, she helps care for even the most serious cases and thus takes a large part of the burden from overloaded shoulders. Moreover, she releases from civilian service some graduate nurse whose experienced hands and trained mind are urgently needed at the front.

How badly the trained nurse is needed, both at home and abroad, becomes very clear upon realization of the importance of the part she plays. Modern military requirements demand a com-

against disease. Indeed, the public health aspect of the nursing problem is regarded by the authorities as hardly less important than the military.

Consider, then, that from the less than 70,000 nurses who were registered in this country when the war began, some 5000 have gone to staff hospitals of our allies, some 19,000 are enrolled in: the Red Cross, in active service or awaiting call, and an effort has just been launched to enlist 35,000 more by January. An army of two million men will take practically all the nurses we have. Under the circumstances the normal output of the regular training schools is almost negligible. The answer is that thousands of women—literally, thousands—who never before thought of nursing as a career must now take it up as war service.

Women who have collegiate or university education are especially needed. Their previous acquirements enable them to assimilate "intensive" instruction more readily than women of elementary education; and their presumably higher aspiration are in line with the administrative and executive positions which it is more difficult to fill. Nursing will one day occupy a position of equality with the other learned professions. The picture of the trained nurse as a sort of bedside servant is a misconception today. Successful care of sick and wounded depends almost as much on her scientific knowledge as on the skill of the physician or surgeon; and the great strides in social welfare work, in sanitation and the other disease preventives, have been made mainly by the "visiting nurse." Nursing is preëminently and exclusively women's work. It is, moreover, a form of service in which, other things being equal, the best educated woman qualifies highest.

Just as Plattsburg attracted into military life the men of higher education who [Continued on page 258]



*Miss Helen Kenyon, president of the Vassar Alumnae Association, is in charge of the nation-wide campaign to recruit college girls for the training camp for nurses*



# IN DARKEST RUSSIA

BY EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS

"I consider my half year in Russia, in 1917, the richest experience possible to a sociologist since the summer of 1793 in France," writes Professor Ross of his travels thru revolutionary Russia. He was sent over from the United States to investigate social and economic conditions in Russia. In "A Talk with Trotzky," published in The Independent of March 9, Professor Ross reported verbatim the economic and administrative aims of the Bolshevik leader

THE faces of the crowd on the dock at Vladivostok—the first Russians I had seen *en masse*—made a painful impression. Five out of six are dull, unlit, mouth a little open, eyes askint, peering as if vainly trying to understand what they see. Rare is the alert, comprehending look of the American dock laborer. Looking at these poor fellows deliberately kept in darkness by their Government when mind-lighting is so cheap, I perceive where the roughs of the "black hundreds" are recruited from. Fill such ignorant men with whiskey and lies and they are capable of any atrocity.

Surveying a Russian crowd, you are struck by the rarity of eyeglasses; not over one in sixty or seventy needs aid to vision. You are puzzled until you remember the small number of readers among the masses. In the cities the provision shops hang out the image of a sheep, a fish or a loaf in order to guide the unlettered servant girls and the poor. In the "hut" the Y. M. C. A. maintains for Russian soldiers every sign has its companion-picture for the benefit of the illiterate. "Wipe your feet" is accompanied by a sketch of a pair of boots. "Tea, 3 ko-pecks," by a drawing of a glass of tea and three small coins. A man reading aloud a placard or a newspaper to those who cannot read is a very common sight in the streets. In the hospitals the convalescents are taught to read and you will see a big whiskered man with the sweat running down his face in the anguish of his effort to spell out the meaning of the simplest words! About ten years ago the Russian census reported eighty-three per cent of illiterates above nine years of age, and this figure is given even by Russian professors. But, thanks to the *zemstvo* schools, the rising generation is better off, and only a third of the recruits are illiterate. Still, at least three-fifths of all the adults in Russia cannot read.

The printed word is the sun that illuminates for us the world. Limited to his eyes and the spoken word the Russian peasant is like a man with a lantern who can see only four paces about him. This is why peasants whose heads are screwed on right will nevertheless burn the crops in the fields of the experiment station which some of the great estates main-

tain for the purpose of showing how to get more out of the soil, why they will tear down the village school house, deeming it a useless thing.

In the workmen at times one comes upon the petty cunning of the slave. An American manager told me how in their conferences with him they will keep tab and if he restates his thought in different language, they will catch him up eagerly, "Ah, but you said thus and so last week!" They note a change of words and imagine he has changed his position. It is pitiful.

Until the lamp has been turned up awhile one must not be surprized to come upon childish political ideas. Thus an old peasant after listening to an orator commented, "Yes, it'll be fine to have a constitution and a republic provided always they give us a wise Czar." A member of the Duma tells of going down to his home in the country and meeting there a friend of his, a fine young peasant, who had been in the Kronstadt revolt. He said, "What are you doing down here, you a sailor in sailor's uniform?" The peasant parried with the stock phrases of the Bolshe-

viks—how the war was started by the capitalists and the capitalists were sucking the people's blood. But as his friend continued to look fixedly at him, he fell on his knees, covered his face with his hands and sobbed, "Oh, Nicolai Andreevitch, these things were told me, but I am so ignorant I don't really know what it all means!"

All the six presidents of Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates I talked with were intelligent men, but one of them, a mechanical engineer, graduate of a German technical school and with three years' experience in America, said, "My constituents are two regiments of soldiers and 600 workmen. But the workmen lack the intelligence to use their new won liberty so as to benefit themselves. They become so discontented with their delegates, who understand how impossible it is that the workmen should have all that they ask, that sometimes they murder these delegates.

General Korniloff told of a regiment on the front which was so impressed with the "separate peace" idea that they formally drew up a treaty with the Ger-

mans opposite them, agreeing to give up the sector which they held and to pay the Germans two hundred rubles apiece!

Or take this incident. Last August a Russian regiment at the cost of considerable losses made itself master of an important strategic high on the Galician front and threw back the Germans into the valley seven miles away. While they were fortifying themselves German envoys arrived and asked to speak to the committee of the regiment. "Well, what is it?" "Why, comrades, you aren't dealing fairly with us. The Russian democracy has come out against annexations, hasn't it?" "Certainly." "Nevertheless, you have just occupied Austrian territory to a depth of seven miles, haven't you?" "Yes, that's true," responded the committee meditatively. So a meeting of the regiment was convoked and it was voted to abandon the position because it involved annexation. Deaf to the pleadings of the officers and unmindful that Germany was holding tens of thousands of square leagues of Russia, the simple-minded Russians retired from the ridge that had cost them so much blood and two hours later the Germans [Continued on page 261



Drawn by Brookensick in De Amsterdammer

Autocracy has deliberately kept the Russian peasant in mental darkness. Their trusting simplicity and goodness of nature have made them kindly, perceiving and tolerant





© Underwood & Underwood

They loaded every basement with dynamite, wired the whole place, then touched the button. Down it came. There isn't a roof standing

## KIND O' HANKERIN' FOR YOUR FOLKS

**H**E was a big, broad-shouldered, brawny man with a rugged manner of speech. He described himself very well when he said to me: "I can think as pure white as anybody, but I want to talk like a he man."

He had been wounded by a burst of shrapnel and was not badly hurt, altho one side of his face looked as if it had been raked by the claws of a leopard. He had told me that for a day after the accident he had heard a sound in his head "like two skeletons rassling on a tin roof."

Who but an American soldier in France would talk like that? Indeed, I found that he was from Kansas City and had the mixt dialect of the mid-country.

"You think it makes ye better or worse—this game of war?" I asked.

"Well, sir, I'd say better," he answered. "Ye get things measured up right, over here. Ye learn how to use yer thinker. Nobody knows what peace and home and friends are worth 'til they're gone and ye don't know whether you're ever going to see 'em again or not. It ain't a bad thing to live the all he life, a while, and see the family in dreams. They look so gol durnably different. I reckon it's helped me. Maybe I better tell ye a little story and you'll see what I mean. It'll be a Christmas story."

"We were in the ruined city of Peronne that Christmas Day. My friend and I were homesick and had tramped across country from the camp of our engineering corps to send a message to our wives in Kansas City, and to blow ourselves to a good dinner with a bottle of wine and cigars if money could buy them. We were a little over-beaned—and tea!—gosh! we were soaked in it, and that French tobacco reminded me of my father's cure for the epizootic. We had been gander-dancing on a new railroad for weeks. We were shovel tired and kind o' man weary. By thunder! we hadn't seen a woman in three months."

"You who see women every day don't realize that they're a pretty necessary part of the scenery. Oh, you don't miss 'em for a week or so, but by and by you

## A Tale of the Great War

BY IRVING BACHELLER

The author of "Eben Holden," "The Light in the Clearing," "Keeping Up With Lizzie," recently visited the battle lines in France as the guest of the British Government

begin to find out there's something wrong. Things don't look right. The hole in the doughnut is too big. You'd be kind o' glad to hear what somebody said at the Woman's Club, and all about Betsey Baker's new pink silk, and how shabby that one old dress of your wife's was getting to be. You'd like to see a set o' skirts come along—I guess. It would kind o' comfort you. If you didn't have pretty good self control you'd get up and wave your hat and holler.

"Then—*children*—that's another thing you miss. We don't see 'em on the battle front—ne'er a one! What a hole they make in the world when you take 'em out of it!—especially if you've got some of your own. They come to me in my dreams—the wife and babies! I'll bet ye there's more'n a thousand of 'em crowding into that big camp every night, about dream-time, and looking for theirs."

"Oh, I wouldn't have ye get the idea that we set and sob and talk mush and look sorrowful there. If you just grabbed a look at us and went on you'd say we were no Hamlets. Gosh no! We play cards and joke and laugh and tell stories a-plenty. You wouldn't get what's down under it all unless some feller kind o' confest and turned state's evidence. No, sir—I don't believe you would."

"I'm just telling ye enough to make ye understand why we went out to Peronne that Christmas day and what happened to us there. I speak French pretty glib—that's another reason why we went. My mother was a Louisiana French woman. I got it from her when I was a little chap—never forgot it—

and I bossed a gang of Frenchmen for two years.

We found a man who ran a little grocery shop and restaurant down in one of the old cellars. He had had a fine big café upstairs before the German army swatted the town with dynamite.

He was a sad little man who lived down there in the lamplight with his wife. The Huns had carried their two daughters away with them. He had cleaned the litter out of his cellars and repaired their walls and so they had a home and something to do.

"I asked him if he could get up a good dinner for us."

"Oui, Monsieur," he answered promptly. "I can get you some chickens or a fine duck and celery and salad and preserved strawberries, and I could make you a little pastry."

"How about wine?" I asked.

"Wait a minute," he answered, with a smile, as he went into the back room.

"Soon he returned with a bottle covered with dust."

"It is old Burgundy of 1902. I have only a little of it, Monsieur."

"He said this as only a Frenchman can who knows old wine and respects it."

"It looked good to us."

"One bottle will do," I said. "How much for the dinner and the wine?"

"Thirty francs—I cannot make it less."

"Make it forty and we'll call it a bargain," I urged.

"You should have seen the smile on his face then."

"Les Americains! They always talk like that—God be with them!" he said. "Trust me, Monsieur, I will make you happy!"

"Dinner would be ready in two hours and we went out for a walk and a look at the waste of ruins. It seemed as if there were miles of them—honestly! You see they loaded every basement with dynamite and wired the whole place and then touched the button. Down it came. There isn't a roof standing. We tramped about looking for relics. It was a pretty day and warm in the sunlight."

"Suddenly [Continued on page 259



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



© Underwood & Underwood

## "WIPERS"

The crux of the great battle now is Ypres, nicknamed "wipers" by the Tommies more than three years ago, and held by them stedfastly ever since. The shattered tower and mobilizing troops in this photograph are eloquent of what the struggle is costing





DESCENDANTS OF LAFAYETTE

The "Blue Devils" of the French army taught the first American troops on the western front. The group above is studying maps and plans of trench fortifications



Paul Thompson



Paul Thompson

THE "BLUE DEVILS" IN NEW YORK

One hundred of the Alpine chasseurs, all of whom have been wounded in service



THREE MEN OF VERDUN

Wherever the French army has proved its valor in this war the "Blue Devils" seem to have had a share. Every one of the hundred over here wears the French War Cross, some of them have chevrons indicating that they have been wounded six or eight times





© Clinedinst

Central News

#### OFFICERS OF SIX MONTHS' OVERSEAS SERVICE

The gold chevron on the left sleeve indicates six months in the fighting zone



© Committee on Public Information

#### QUESTIONING HIS FIRST PRISONER

The American soldier is Sergeant John Letzing, decorated for bravery under fire. He is talking to a German captured in the raid at Chemin des Dames

## THE GREAT WAR VETERANS OF THE U. S. A.

A group of the Pershing men who sailed for France nearly a year ago have come back, many of them wounded, to show the rest of us the way to victory



© International Film

#### THESE GAS MASKS HAVE BEEN USED AT THE FRONT

The Pershing veterans gave an exhibition drill in New York. Several of them wear the French war cross awarded for bravery



# THE MESSAGE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Presented each week in The Independent by George Creel, Chairman of Committee on Public Information, appointed by President Wilson

## A WARNING TO FOOD PROFITEERS

**O**UR food problem, like our fuel problem, is a transportation problem. It is a question of ships.

There is plenty of food in the Far East and in Australia, and in South America, but the world no longer has ships for the long haul. It has to go to the nearest market—which is North America. If we had not a government control of price and distribution, we would be paying famine prices for our own breadstuffs and struggling against all the domestic disorders that famine prices bring to a country.

The Food Administration agreed upon a price for wheat in arbitration with the farmers. It undertook a campaign to persuade the nation to save food so that our allies might be fed. And it established a system of licensing by which the middleman was prevented from profiteering.

We have heard a great deal about the price-fixing. The food-saving campaign has reached every home. But very little has been said about the measures against profiteering, and the consequent ignorance has fostered much discontent.

Nevertheless, the food act of August, 1917, gave President Wilson power to deal with profiteers and speculators in food, and the power has been exercised by the Food Administration. It has seized hoarded food. It has prevented the destruction of foodstuffs and blocked combinations to restrict the supply or raise the price. And by licensing the wholesalers, it has regulated the retailers and governed the consumers.

Here are some typical cases:

Three unlicensed retail grocers of Pittsburgh—M. Shapiro, B. Block and Sam Gelman—had their supplies of licensed food cut off because they had been selling sugar at exorbitant prices.

The Clio Oil and Fertilizer Company, of Clio, South Carolina, lost its license for hoarding cottonseed and speculating in it.

B. Baff & Son, of New York, dealers in poultry and eggs, were put out of business for profiteering, and three other firms in which Baff was active were also closed.

The Boston Sugar and Jobbing Company had its license revoked for selling sugar in unreasonable amounts to individual consumers and exacting an exorbitant profit.

Marcus & Rothman, of New York City, were deprived of their food license for taking advantage of the sugar shortage to charge exorbitant prices. Moses Newberger, of Amsterdam, New York, similarly had his license suspended for a month.

The Hyatt Grain Company, of Waelder, Texas, was deprived of its license as "a mere speculator and a menace to legitimate dealers."

For selling wheat flour without substitutes, the A. F. Takamine Company, a Japanese wholesale firm of Denver, Colorado, was ordered to cease all transactions in flour for the period of the war.

The Connecticut Fruit and Commission Company, of Ansonia, Connecticut, was ordered to close its business for failing to accept a shipment of potatoes. This case is typical of many investigated by the Food Administration, "in which consignees of perishable goods shipped from a distance refused to accept shipments or allowed the goods to rot on the tracks because of unexpected market declines in price."

The Kansas City Market, of Des Moines, Iowa, was compelled to pay \$200 to the war fund of the Y. M. C. A. for violating the regulations regarding the sale of dressed hens.

J. Habit, a grocer of Edenton, North Carolina, was put on the blacklist and all wholesalers and food handlers forbidden to deal with him because he profiteered in flour and sugar.

The Johnson-Earl-Myers Company of Pittsburgh was ordered to suspend business for sixty days for selling goods to blacklisted retail dealers.

David Straus of Amsterdam, New York, lost his license because of profiteering in sugar. So did Antonio Morano of South Seventh street, Philadelphia; I. Swinsky of New Haven, Connecticut; Louis Hoffman, Ludlow street, New York City; W. A. Hodges & Co., of Bald Knob, Arkansas, and so forth.

The Food Administration has been equally active among millers and bakers. Here is the record for one week in April:

As the result of charges brought in Raleigh, North Carolina, against six North Carolina flour mills, one license was indefinitely revoked, four mills were closed for at least a week, and one that had been operating without a license was put out of business.

The Chaska Flouring Mill of Chaska, Minnesota, was closed for thirty days.

The Pasadena Milling Company of Pasadena, California, was closed for twenty days.

The license of Albert B. Bauss of Conneaut, Ohio, was revoked because he used only five per cent substitutes in his bread instead of the required twenty per cent.

The E. A. Brown Company of Luverne, Minnesota, was ordered to sus-

pend its flour business at Little Rock, Iowa, because the manager of its Little Rock elevator made sales of flour in excessive quantities and disregarded the "50-50" rule. The company was also required "to get back all excessive flour sales made after November 1, 1917, and to secure the sale of substitutes omitted from its February sales."

Two companies in Brownsville, Texas—the Walker-Craig Company and the George McGonigle Company—lost their licenses for selling large quantities of sugar that was smuggled across the Rio Grande into Mexico.

Marquez Brothers, of Arecibo, Porto Rico, were found guilty of charging excessive prices for flour, compelled to refund their profits and to donate \$150 to the Porto Rican chapter of the Red Cross.

John Haller, of Butte, Montana, was ordered to close his shop for two weeks because he had failed to use the necessary amount of wheat substitutes in baking Victory bread.

These are cases reported by the Food Administration from April 10 to April 16.

As a result of such work, as Mr. Hoover has reported, "the price of food commodities has increased eighteen per cent to the producer and at the same time it has decreased twelve per cent to the consumer." The margin of profit for the middleman "is thus smaller by thirty per cent—in fact, it is now so narrow that prices charged to the producer directly reflect to the consumer, and the Food Administration has to take all the curses of both sides."

"I am confident," Mr. Hoover says, "that profiteering has, from a national point of view, disappeared in the regulated food trades, and in consequence my belief is that it should be applied generally to all business in this community, and it is also my belief that before we are finished with this war, that will have been done. To me, this goes much further than the mere case of the individual and the blame that may be attached to him. As I have seen this war develop, from an active participation in its backwash and misery since its first day, I have seen growing out of the masses of people in every country aspirations for a great economic change. That change, broadly, will be, in the view of extremists, that those who work with their hands will obtain a larger portion of this world's goods, and those who work with their brains will obtain less, while those who do not work will probably obtain nothing."



## EIGHT STORIES OF GOOD CHEER

With Introductions by Frederick Houk Law

## WHAT HAPPENED AT SCHOOL

BY JEAN WEBSTER

"I think that everyone, no matter how many troubles he may have when he grows up, ought to have a happy childhood to look back upon."

So writes Jerusha Abbott in one of the letters in "Daddy Long Legs," a book by Jean Webster, a brilliant and delightful contemporary writer whose early death has brought a sense of loss to all who know her work.

We first make the acquaintance of Jerusha Abbott as the oldest orphan in an orphanage managed with unfeeling discipline. Jerusha, as general drudge, works from morning to night doing housework, and taking charge of eleven small orphans. She had finished her studies in the orphanage school at fourteen, and had attended the village high school for four years. At the beginning of the story we learn that an orphanage trustee, a young business man, attracted by the originality of Jerusha's essay on "Blue Wednesday"—shown to him by the angry matron whose management it satirized—agrees to send the friendless girl to college. He will pay her board and tuition, and will give her \$35 a month, all on condition that the payments shall be made by his private secretary, and that the girl shall not even know her benefactor's name. He makes the further condition that Jerusha shall write to him at least once a month in order

September 25th.

Dear Daddy-Long-Legs,

Behold me—a Sophomore! I came up last Friday, sorry to leave Lock Willow, but glad to see the campus again. It is a pleasant sensation to come back to something familiar. I am beginning to feel at home in college, and in command of the situation; I am beginning, in fact, to feel at home in the world—as though I really belonged in it and had not just crept in on sufferance.

I don't suppose you understand in the least what I am trying to say. A person important enough to be a Trustee can't appreciate the feelings of a person unimportant enough to be a foundling.

And now, Daddy, listen to this. Whom do you think I am rooming with? Sallie McBride and Julia Rutledge Pendleton. It's the truth. We have a study and three little bedrooms—*voilà!*

Sallie and I decided last spring that we should like to room together, and Julia made up her mind to stay with Sallie—why, I can't imagine, for they are not a bit alike; but the Pendletons are naturally conservative and inimical (fine word!) to change. Anyway, here we are. Think of Jerusha Abbott, late of the John Grier Home for Orphans, rooming with a Pendleton. This is a democratic country.

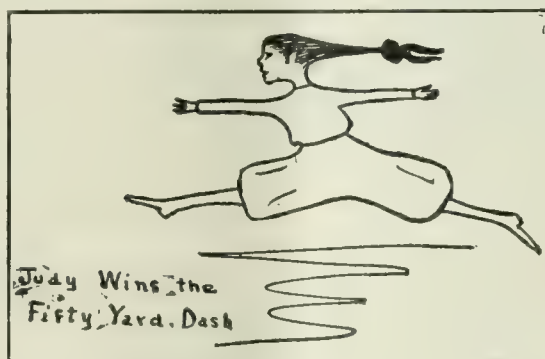
Sallie is running for class president, and unless all signs fail, she is going to be elected. Such an atmosphere of intrigue—you should see what politicians we are! Oh, I tell you, Daddy, when we women get our rights, you men will have to look alive in order to keep yours. Election comes next Saturday, and we're going to

to gain facility in composition. She is to tell him all the details of her college life, but is to address him simply as "John Smith" in care of the secretary. He is in no way to answer any of her letters.

The lonely, inexperienced eighteen-year-old girl leaps into college life as into a new existence. Before, everything had been barren: now, all is joy. She writes highly original, jubilant, naïve letters to her unknown benefactor, calling him "Daddy Long Legs," because all she had ever seen of him had been the lengthened shadow of his legs when he turned away from the orphanage.

Here are some of her letters written at various times from the beginning of her second college year to the Springfield Day. They are nonsense, it is true—simple, perhaps you will say "silly"—but they are full of the fun of a new life, new room-mates, college elections, studies, talks, basket ball, a Christmas vacation in an old family home, and a happy field day.

Here is the spirit of youth, eternally happy. Live yourself into it, for, as Jerusha says: "I think that the most necessary quality for any person to have is imagination. It makes people able to put themselves in other people's places. It makes them kind and sympathetic and understanding."



have a torchlight procession in the evening, no matter who wins.

I am beginning chemistry, a most unusual study. I've never seen anything like it before. Molecules and Atoms are the material employed, but I'll be in a position to discuss them more definitely next month.

I am also taking argumentation and logic.

Also history of the whole world.

Also plays of William Shakespeare.

Also French.

If this keeps up many years longer, I shall become quite intelligent.

I should rather have elected economics than French, but I didn't dare, because I was afraid that unless I reëlected French, the Professor would not let me pass—as it was, I just managed to squeeze through the June examination. But I will say that my high-school preparation was not very adequate.

There's one girl in the class who chatters away in French as fast as she does in English. She went abroad with her parents when she was a child, and spent three years in a convent school. You can imagine how bright she is compared with the rest of us—irregular verbs are mere playthings. I wish my parents had chucked me into a French convent when I was little instead of a foundling asylum. Oh, no, I don't either! Because then maybe I should never have known you. I'd rather know you than French.

Good-by Daddy. I must call on Harriet Martin now, and, having discussed the chemical situation, casually drop a few thoughts on the subject of our next president.

Yours in politics,

J. ABBOTT.

November 12th.

Dear Daddy-Long-Legs,

We beat the Freshmen at basket ball yesterday. Of course we're pleased—but oh, if we could only beat the Juniors! I'd be willing to be black and blue all over and stay in bed a week in a witch-hazel compress.

Sallie has invited me to spend the Christmas vacation



Judy and some of the orphans from the John Grier Home



with her. She lives in Worcester, Massachusetts. Wasn't it nice of her? I shall love to go. I've never been in a private family in my life, except at Lock Willow, and the Semples were grown-up and old and don't count. But the McBrides have a houseful of children (anyway two or three) and a mother and father and grandmother, and an Angora cat. It's a perfectly complete family! Packing your trunk and going away is more fun than staying behind. I am terribly excited at the prospect.

Seventh hour—I must run to rehearsal. I'm to be in the Thanksgiving theatricals. A prince in a tower with a velvet tunic and yellow curls. Isn't that a lark?

Yours,

J. A.

"STONE GATE,"

WORCESTER, MASS., December 31st.

Dear Daddy-Long-Legs,

I meant to write to you before and thank you for your Christmas check, but life in the McBride household is very absorbing, and I don't seem able to find two consecutive minutes to spend at a desk.

I bought a new gown—one that I didn't need, but just wanted. My Christmas present this year is from Daddy-Long-Legs; my family just sent love.

I've been having the most beautiful vacation visiting Sallie. She lives in a big old-fashioned brick house with white trimmings set back from the street—exactly the kind of house that I used to look at so curiously when I was in the John Grier Home, and wonder what it could be like inside. I never expected to see with my own eyes—but here I am! Everything is so comfortable and restful and homelike; I walk from room to room and drink in the furnishings.

It is the most perfect house for children to be brought up in; with shadowy nooks for hide and seek, and open fireplaces for pop-corn, and an attic to romp in on rainy days, and slippery banisters with a comfortable flat knob at the bottom, and a great big sunny kitchen, and a nice fat, sunny cook who has lived in the family thirteen years and always saves out a piece of dough for the children to bake. Just the sight of such a house makes you want to be a child all over again.

And as for families! I never dreamed they could be so nice. Sallie has a father and mother and grandmother, and the sweetest three-year-old baby sister all over curls, and a medium-sized brother who always forgets to wipe his feet, and a big, good-looking brother named Jimmie, who is a junior at Princeton.

We have the jolliest times at the table—everybody laughs and jokes and talks at once, and we don't have to say grace beforehand. It's a relief not having to thank Somebody for every mouthful you eat. (I dare say I'm blasphemous; but you'd be, too, if you'd offered as much obligatory thanks as I have.)

Such a lot of things we've done—I can't begin to tell you about them. Mr. McBride owns a factory, and Christmas eve he had a tree for the employees' children. It was in the long packing-room, which was decorated with evergreens and holly. Jimmie McBride was dressed as Santa Claus, and Sallie and I helped him distribute the presents.

Dear me, Daddy, but it was a funny sensation! I felt as benevolent as a Trustee of the John Grier Home. I kissed one sweet sticky little boy—but I don't think I patted any of them on the head!

And two days after Christmas, they gave a dance at their own house for ME.

It was the first really true ball I ever attended—college doesn't count where we

dance with girls. I had a new white evening gown (your Christmas present—many thanks) and long white gloves and white satin slippers. The only drawback to my perfect, utter, absolute happiness was the fact that Mrs. Lippett couldn't see me leading the cotillion with Jimmie McBride. Tell her about it, please, the next time you visit the J. G. H.

Yours ever,

JUDY ABBOTT.

P. S. Would you be terribly displeased, Daddy, if I didn't turn out to be a Great Author after all, but just a Plain Girl?

May 4th.

Dear Daddy-Long-Legs,

Field Day last Saturday. It was a very spectacular occasion. First we had a parade of all the classes, with everybody dressed in white linen, the Seniors carrying blue and gold Japanese umbrellas, and the Juniors white and yellow banners. Our class had crimson balloons—very fetching, especially as they were always getting loose and floating off—and the Freshmen wore green tissue-paper hats with long streamers. Also we had a band in blue uniforms hired from town. Also about a dozen funny people, like clowns in a circus, to keep the spectators entertained between events.

Julia was dressed as a fat country man with a linen duster and whiskers and baggy umbrella. Patsy Moriarty (Patricia, really. Did you ever hear such a name? Mrs. Lippett couldn't have done better.) who is tall and thin was Julia's wife in an absurd green bonnet over one ear. Waves of laughter followed them the whole length of the course. Julia played the part extremely well. I never dreamed that a Pendleton could display so much comedy spirit—begging Master Jervie's pardon; I don't consider him a true Pendleton though, any more than I consider you a true Trustee.

Sallie and I weren't in the parade because we were entered for the events. And what do you think? We both won! At least in something. We tried for the running broad jump and lost; but Sallie won the pole vaulting (seven feet three inches) and I won the fifty-yard dash (eight seconds).

I was pretty panting at the end, but it was great fun, with the whole class waving balloons and cheering and yelling:

What's the matter with Judy Abbott?

She's all right.

Who's all right?

Judy Ab-bott!

That, Daddy, is true fame. Then trotting back to the dressing tent and being rubbed down with alcohol and having a lemon to suck. You see we're very professional. It's a fine thing to win an event for your class, because the class that wins the most gets the athletic cup for the year. The Seniors won it this year, with seven events to their credit. The athletic association gave a dinner in the gymnasium to all of the winners. We had fried soft-shell crabs, and chocolate ice-cream molded in the shape of basket balls.

I sat up half of last night reading "Jane Eyre." Are you old enough, Daddy, to remember sixty years ago? And if so, did people talk that way?

The haughty Lady Blanche says to the footman, "Stop your chattering, knave, and do my bidding." Mr. Rochester talks about the metal welkin when he means the sky; and as for the mad woman who laughs like a hyena and sets fire to bed curtains and tears up wedding veils and bites—it's melodrama of the purest, but just the same, you read and read and read. I can't see how any girl could have written such a book, especially any girl who was brought up in a churchyard. There's something about those Brontës that fascinates me.

Their books, their lives, their spirit. Where did they get it? When I was reading about little Jane's troubles in the charity school, I got so angry that I had to go out and take a walk. I understood exactly how she felt. Having known Mrs. Lippett, I could see Mr. Brocklehurst.

Don't be outraged, Daddy. I am not intimating that the John Grier Home was like the Lowood Institute. We had plenty to eat and plenty to wear, sufficient water to wash in, and a furnace in the cellar. But there was one deadly likeness. Our lives were absolutely monotonous and uneventful. Nothing nice ever happened, except ice-cream on Sundays, and even that was regular. In all the eighteen years I was there I only had one adventure—when the woodshed burned. We had to get up in the night and dress so as to be ready in case the house should catch. But it didn't catch and we went back to bed.

Everybody likes a few surprises; it's a perfectly natural human craving. But I never had one until Mrs. Lippett called me to the office to tell me that Mr. John Smith was going to send me to college. And then she broke the news so gradually that it just barely shocked me.

You know, Daddy, I think that the most necessary quality for any person to have is imagination. It makes people able to put themselves in other people's places. It makes them kind and sympathetic and understanding. It ought to be cultivated in children. But the John Grier Home instantly stamped out the slightest flicker that appeared. Duty was the one quality that was encouraged. I don't think children ought to know the meaning of the word; it's odious, detestable. They ought to do everything from love.

Wait until you see the orphan asylum that I am going to be the head of! It's my favorite play at night before I go to sleep. I plan it out to the littlest detail—the meals and clothes and study and amusements and punishments; for even my superior orphans are sometimes bad.

But anyway, they are going to be happy. I think that every one, no matter how many troubles he may have when he grows up, ought to have a happy childhood to look back upon. And if I ever have any children of my own, no matter how unhappy I may be, I am not going to let them have any cares until they grow up.

(There goes the chapel bell—I'll finish this letter sometime.)

Saturday morning.

Perhaps you think, last night being Friday, with no classes to-day, that I passed a nice quiet, readable evening with the set of Stevenson that I bought with my prize money? But if so, you've never attended a girls' college, Daddy dear. Six friends dropped in to make fudge, and one of them dropped the fudge—while it was still liquid—right in the middle of our best rug. We shall never be able to clean up the mess.

I haven't mentioned any lessons of late; but we are still having them every day. It's sort of a relief though, to get away from them and discuss life in the large—rather one-sided discussions that you and I hold, but that's your own fault. You are welcome to answer back any time you choose.

I've been writing this letter off and on for three days, and I fear by now *vous êtes bien* bored!

Good-by, nice Mr. Man,

JUDY.

Mr. Daddy-Long-Legs Smith.

SIR: Having completed the study of argumentation and the science of dividing a thesis into heads, I have decided to adopt the following form for letter-writing. It



contains all necessary facts, but no unnecessary verbiage.

I. We had written examinations this week in:

- A. Chemistry.
- B. History.

II. A new dormitory is being built.

A. Its material is:

- (a) red brick.
- (b) gray stone.

B. Its capacity will be:

- (a) one dean, five instructors.
- (b) two hundred girls.

(c) one housekeeper, three cooks, twenty waitresses, twenty chambermaids.

III. We had junket for dessert to-night.

IV. I am writing a special topic upon the Sources of Shakespeare's Plays.

V. Lou McMahon slipped and fell this afternoon at basket ball, and she:

- A. Dislocated her shoulder.
- B. Bruised her knee.

VI. I have a new hat trimmed with:

- A. Blue velvet ribbon.
- B. Two blue quills.

C. Three red pompons.

VII. It is half-past nine.

VIII. Good night.

JUDY.

## THE ONE-MAN TENDENCY

(Continued from page 247)

an important though not a conspicuous place in the Government for over a year, and who, in addition, is quite capable of doing many of the things which may be given to more notable men to perform, put it this way, "After all, you must remember that it's the rank and file that do the work, have done it and will do it. I recognize the value of leadership, of course, but why don't we look for our leaders among ourselves? The French make generals out of privates. We have made a few high Government officials out of stenographers. We could make more. Get all the Ryans you can, the more the better, but do not count too much on the talismanic value of a name. After all, this is a democracy."

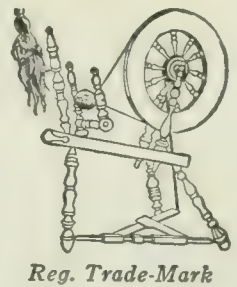
Such criticism as this tends to distort the plain, demonstrable fact, which is that the one-man tendency, so alarming to narrow-minded persons who have done much in other ways to hamper the winning of the war, is the most democratic tendency of many democratic tendencies at present visible. In default of the British system of a ministry responsible to the people, the next best thing is a ministry responsible to the man who is directly responsible to the people for the administration of the affairs of the Federal Government.

Such a job as running a war calls for coördination, for gathering up the odds and ends, big and little, for rearranging them and then arranging them so that the civilian and military commander-in-chief can see them all and direct the handling of them all. "Then if it doesn't go right, blame the President," said a Senator who was arguing for the Overman bill. "But for heaven's sake, let's have some one whom we can blame. No more of this business of 'The other fellow did it' or 'It wasn't my mistake.'"

And, wholly apart from the fine distinctions which arise in a discussion of political and economic theory, the broad fact remains that the President wants the blame, has asked for the blame, and is going to get the chance to have the blame. The one-man tendency will find its epitome and test in Woodrow Wilson.

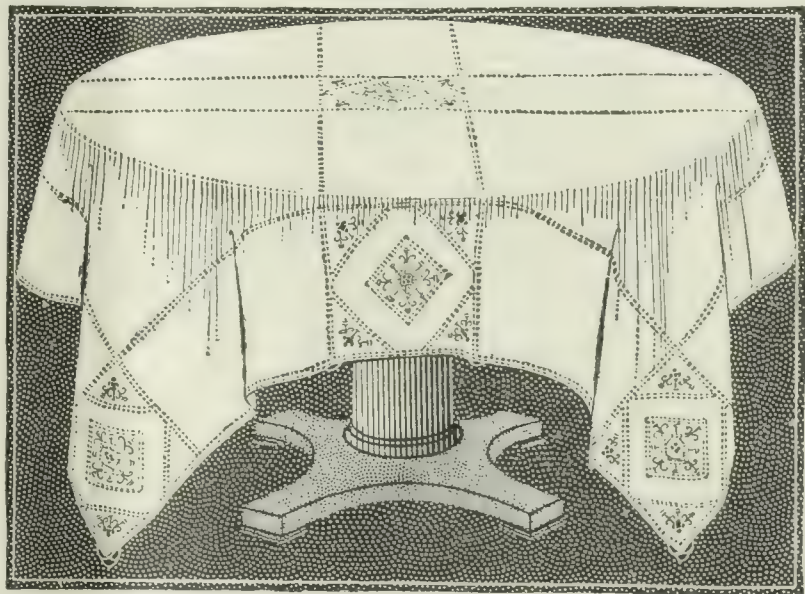
WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

## Fancy Linens from Italy at McCutcheon's



We are pleased to announce the recent arrival of several large shipments of Italian Art Embroidered Linens.

A notable feature of the goods is that they come largely from Art Needlework Schools which in normal times catered to an exclusive clientele, thus insuring originality of design and distinctiveness in workmanship. The following list will indicate some of the more popular sizes and prices:



Tea Cloth of sheer Ecu Linen Embroidered in White, Blue, or Brown. 45x45 inches, \$25.00. Napkins to match, 14x14 inches, \$30.00 per dozen.

**Tea Cloths**, 36x36 inches, 45x45 inches, and 54x54 inches. \$8.50 to 47.50 each.

**Tea Napkins**, \$17.50 to 42.50 dozen.

**Luncheon Sets**, square and oblong; 13 and 25 pieces. \$25.00 to 57.50 set. Several styles in the above sizes Embroidered in Tan and Blue at same price.

**Sideboard Scarfs**, Table Runners, Chiffonier, Dressing-table, Bureau Scarfs. \$8.50 to 35.00 each.

**Library Table Covers**. Ecu Embroidery. \$20.00 to 25.00 each.

**Refectory Table Covers**, 54x90 inches, and 54x108 inches. \$35.00, 40.00, 47.50, 57.50 to 90.00 each.

*Orders by mail given special attention*

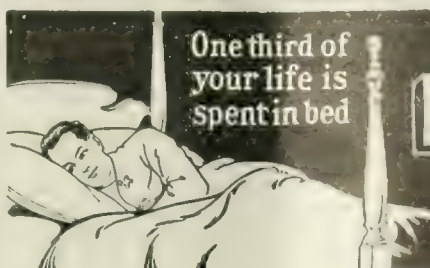
## James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts.

New York

**BACK YARD GARDENING** helps to win the war. Write COUNTRYSIDE SHOP for requisition chart, 119 West 40th St., New York.

**HIGH CLASS ASSISTANCE** for writers, speakers, club-women, debaters. Outlines, briefs, research. Reasonable rates. BUREAU OF RESEARCH, 318 East 5th Street, New Albany, Ind.



The climax of comfort and value  
**Faultless** since 1881  
**Pajamas & Night Shirts**  
"The NIGHTwear of a Nation"



## "It Wears Well"

How much satisfaction do you get from a newspaper?

Do you put it down with a confident feeling you have learned the exact facts of the principal recent occurrences that have taken place throughout the world?

Do you find therein information of sufficient interest to warrant passing your newspaper along or cause you to save it to read again?

Do its statements speak with authority?

The readers of *The Christian Science Monitor* can answer these queries in the affirmative because this great international daily newspaper has its own reporters all over the world gathering true stories of daily events, which are published uncontaminated by personal opinion or biased conclusion.

*The Christian Science Monitor*, 3c a copy, is on general sale throughout the world at news stands, hotels and Christian Science reading-rooms. A monthly trial subscription by mail anywhere in the world for 75c, a sample copy on request.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON

U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized  
Christian Science literature.

## MANUSCRIPT

Fiction, narratives, travel; historical and scientific matter in prepared MSS., 25,000 words minimum, receives our careful consideration for BOOK issue. Readings absolutely necessary, no charge.

Roxburgh Pub. Co. (Inc.), 61 Court Street, Boston

## What New Thought Does



ELIZABETH TOWNE  
Editor of NAUTILUS

### Ella Wheeler Wilcox Knows

the value of New Thought and she tells about it in the little booklet "What I Know About New Thought." More than 45,000 persons have sent for this booklet.

For 30c (war stamps accepted) you can get the above booklet and three months' trial subscription to NAUTILUS, magazine of New Thought, Elizabeth Towne and William E. Towne, editors. Send now and we will include "The Gist of New Thought" in eight chapters, a common and interesting hand-book, complete in itself and different. The Elizabeth Towne Co., Dept. D-13, Holbrook, Mass.

## GIRLS WHO WANT TO GO TO FRANCE

(Continued from page 248)

could officer the untrained drafts that were to come, so the Training Camp for Nurses at Vassar will serve to enlist the better educated women in the nursing profession. The idea of a "Plattsburg" for college women seems such a feasible means of preparing to meet the emergency that it is already taking hold elsewhere. Movements to establish similar summer courses leading to shortened hospital-training periods have been inaugurated in California and New England. Numbers of colleges may be expected—if not this year, then next—to turn their great educational plants to this patriotic use for the months when buildings and equipment are ordinarily idle. The hospitals of the country have proved their willingness to coöperate.

To be eligible for admission to the Vassar "Camp" a woman must be a graduate of a standard college or university, member of any class from 1909 to 1918 inclusive, and in sound health. The student fee of \$95 provides for tuition, board, room and laundry—everything but the uniform. A number of scholarships are available for special cases. The entire facilities of the college will be open to members of the camp, the dormitories just as they were left by the regular students, the outdoor theater, the tennis courts, lakes and all manner of aids to relaxation and amusement between the intervals of study.

The subjects in which the student nurses will be thoroly grounded include anatomy, bacteriology, hygiene, psychology, materia medica, dietetics, social economics, and the history and ethics of nursing. Specialists loaned from Johns Hopkins, Yale, Harvard, Columbia and other schools have charge of the courses, and supplementary lectures will be given by visiting scientists. This not only makes available to the student a remarkably wide range of subject and personnel, but also takes from the hospitals the expense and trouble of a great deal of the preliminary instruction. In addition to the work in the science laboratories, theoretical ward and diet kitchen, there will be practical demonstrations thru the co-operation of the large public hospitals situated near Vassar.

Upon graduation from the "Camp" the student nurses will be admitted in groups of from ten to fifty into standard hospitals in different parts of the country. The eagerness with which these young women will be welcomed into service is indicated by the fact that the hospitals had already applied for more than 200 before even the recruiting campaign, which is now about to close, had been started. These hospitals are adjusting their own programs to allow the college graduates credit for approximately one year's work.

Mention of a year, or two or three years, of training for war work naturally gives rise to the question. "But isn't there something I can do now? The war may be over in a year." The war indeed may be over in a year. The United States Government, however, and its several Allies, are not considering any such possibility. For instance, numerous huge factories that we are building to produce destructive instruments of one kind or another, will not be ready to begin production inside of a year. In fact, informed opinions are practically unanimous that it's going to take considerably longer than a year to bring victory; and Americans are resolved to stick at it, if it takes a century! But entering training as a nurse is, most emphatically, something to do now!

## Bethlehem Bach Festival

"The best choir in the United States."—  
Henry T. Finck, in the N. Y. Evening Post.

Friday, May 24—4 P. M. and 8 P. M.  
Cantatas and Magnificat

Saturday, May 25—2 P. M. and 5 P. M.  
Mass in B Minor

Prices per Session, \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20  
Course Seats, - \$4.40, \$6.60, \$8.80  
(War Tax included above)

Seats now on Sale at

A. C. HUFF MUSIC STORE, Bethlehem, Pa.

Book on "The Bethlehem Bach Choir"  
By Raymond Walters

Published this Spring by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston

Packer Memorial Church  
LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

## CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

### Short-Story Writing

A COURSE of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the Short Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for years Editor of Lippincott's.



One student writes: "Before completing the lessons, received over \$1,000 for manuscript sold to Woman's Home Companion, Pictorial Review, McCall's and other leading magazines."

Also courses in Photoplay Writing, Versification and Poetics, Journalism. In all over One Hundred Courses, under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell, and other leading colleges.

Dr. Esenwein  
150-Page Catalog Free. Please Address  
The Home Correspondence School  
Dept. 305, Springfield, Mass.

## FREE 10 Lessons In Public Speaking

Write for particulars of this extraordinary offer. 10 lessons in public speaking absolutely free. Remarkable opportunity. Become a powerful speaker in spare time by mail. Overcome stage fright, enlarge your vocabulary, train your memory, gain self-confidence. Increase your earning power, popularity. We have trained hundreds.

Offer Limited This offer is made strictly for advertising purposes and may be withdrawn at any time. Write at once, while this free lesson offer lasts. Big saving if you act now. No obligation.  
North American Institute, 248 M Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.

## "I Would Not Part with it for \$10,000"

writes an enthusiastic, grateful customer. "Worth more than a farm," says another. So testify over 100,000 Men and Women who have worn it.

### The Natural Body Brace

Develops erect, graceful figure. Brings comfort, health, strength and pep.

Conserve Your Life. Keep Yourself Fit.

Replaces and supports misplaced internal organs; reduces enlarged abdomen; straightens shoulders; relieves backache, curvatures, nervousness, ruptures, etc., in both sexes. Write today for illustrated booklet, measurement blank and our very liberal free trial proposition. HOWARD C. RASH, Pres. Natural Body Brace Co. 231 Rash Bldg., Salina, Kan.



## EFFICIENT APPLIANCES

SAVE LABOR, TIME AND  
EXPENSE

Our free Check List may help you unexpectedly. Write for it.

## INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

119 W. 40th St., New York City



## KIND O' HANKERIN' FOR YOUR FOLKS

(Continued from page 250)

a woman, drest in black, with a little girl about six years old—spick and span and pretty as a picture—came along. They looked like angels to us. Didn't seem so they was exactly human. We stood watching 'em.

"I reckon I'd have give about a year o' my life for a day's use o' that kid—honest. I'd just like to have got down on the ground and rolled and hollered and tickled and tossed her just as I used to play with my own kids. My hands itched to get hold of her. We followed along behind 'em and kind o' hankerin' and a wishin'. She was a pretty little thing as ye ever looked at, with curly hair hangin' down on her shoulders and shiny, silver-buckled slippers and white stockin's. I just wanted to frame up some kind of excuse to speak to 'em, but I suppose they wouldn't have understood me.

"They stopped and looked around a minute and then the woman opened an iron gate and they went into one of the old door yards. When we came along we saw that the woman was sitting amongst the rubbish and crying.

"It's her home—dummed if it ain't," I whispered.

"I reckon 'twas natural for 'em to come back to it on Christmas Day—plumb natural to come back to where they had been happy once with all the family around. What a place! You'd think that an earthquake and a cyclone had gone into partnership for about a minute and done a smashing business. About half the back wall was standing and there hung a little corner of the attic floor and the wind had blown the dirt up there and some flowers and grass all withered by the cold had sprung up in it, and beyond that was an old baby carriage with a ragged top and a spinning wheel. The little girl didn't seem to notice her mother. She was running around on the ruins and picking up broken dishes. I reckon that kid had got used to the crying of men and women. The sight of grief didn't worry her any more—not a bit. She was flying around like a bird on the ruins.

"We sat down behind some bushes by the iron fence just to see what happened.

"By and by I heard the little girl call in a voice that kind o' made me swaller—honest, it was as sweet as the first bird song in the spring.

"Mother! Mother!" she called.

"What is it—little one!" the mother answered.

"Dinner's ready."

"Talk about silver bells! Say, mister, never again! Honest I never heard a sound like the voice of that kid. It kind o' floored me—sure thing! Up there at the front we just hear the growling of cannon and the whinnying of horses and the swearing of men day and night. Maybe that's why the kid's voice took hold of us that way. I don't know. After I had heard it I felt as if I could walk to Kansas City. Honest Injin!

"We peeked thru the bushes and saw that the little girl had dragged a board between her and her mother and covered it with broken dishes. Then she began to chitter-chatter.

"Here's some lovely soup and there's a fine goose and a great bowl full of the best jelly that ever was and potatoes and celery and spinach and everything that you like, mother. It's a Christmas dinner, you know. Papa will sit here and Henri will sit there and we are going to have the grandest time."

"So the little chatter-box went on—good deal like a fine lady—and her mother said:



## "Lafayette, Here We Are"

Through remote French villages resounds the unaccustomed tramp of American soldiers. But a little while ago and these men were in the quiet of their homes in a peaceful country. Today, in a strange land, they are facing the world's bloodiest struggle.

Pershing at the tomb of America's old time friend months ago reported, with true soldier eloquence, "Lafayette, here we are." And it is for us of the great American democracy to rally all our might to the support of our army and our allies.

From our shores to the battlefields of France are thousands of miles which must be bridged with ceaseless supplies to our troops. Every day calls for action here, no less than there. Cooperate! Sacrifice! These are the watchwords sent over the land by the Government.

In this national effort the Bell System has served with every other essential industry in order that communication, manufacture and transportation may be kept at the peak of efficiency to provide the munitions, ordnance and supplies so urgently needed.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

## U. S. A. WAR MAP

SHOWING THE WESTERN BATTLE FRONT

ALSO OUTLINE MAP INDICATING  
TRAINING CAMPS AND CANTONMENTS  
IN THE UNITED STATES

If you want the newest and best map of the battle front showing every village, town and hamlet, send for this map, size 28x39, printed in four colors and only 50 cents postage prepaid.

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION  
DIVISION OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, 119 W. 40TH ST., NEW YORK



## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

## HARTFORD

W. Douglas Mackenzie  
PresidentTheological Seminary  
Dean, M. W. JACOBUSSchool of Religious Pedagogy  
Dean, E. H. KNIGHTKennedy School of Missions  
Secretary, E. W. CAPEN

Through these associated schools Hartford offers ample training, both scholarly and practical, for the Christian ministry; meets the present demand for trained lay workers in church, Sunday-school and social service; and gives special missionary preparation for the foreign field. Each of these schools has its independent faculty and its own institutional life, but together they form one interdenominational institution with the unity of a common aim and spirit.

THE SUMMER QUARTER  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Affords opportunity for instruction on the same basis as during the other quarters of the academic year

The undergraduate colleges, the graduate schools, and the professional schools provide courses in Arts, Literature, Science, Commerce and Administration, Law, Medicine, Education, and Divinity. Instruction is given by regular members of the University staff, which is augmented in the summer by appointment of professors and instructors from other institutions.

## Special War Courses

Military Science, Food Conservation, Spoken French, etc.  
SUMMER QUARTER, 1918: First Term June 17-July 24; Second Term July 25-August 30.

A detailed announcement will be sent upon application to the Dean of the Faculties, THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Illinois.

Rockford College for Women  
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Full collegiate rank. No preparatory department.  
B. A. and B. S. degrees.  
War Preparedness Courses in Home Nursing, Stenography, Bookkeeping, Home Economics. Rockford College is a Red Cross Auxiliary. Send for catalogue to

President JULIA H. GULLIVER, Ph.D., LL.D.  
434 College Avenue Rockford, Illinois

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT  
TO THE YOUNG WOMEN OF AMERICA!

The government is demanding stenographers with a college education. Rockford College gives this training. It is your opportunity. Write for catalogue to

President Julia H. Gulliver, Ph.D., LL.D.  
434 College Avenue Rockford, Illinois

## RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE

Offers courses for A. B. and A. M. Four laboratories, library, observatory, gymnasium, swimming pool. Liberal endowment makes possible very moderate charges. Officers and instructors, 60. Students from 35 states and countries. Address

WILLIAM A. WEBB, Pres., Box 46

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA



## NEW-CHURCH THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

48 Quincy St., Cambridge, Mass.

Established 1866. Three years course. College preparation required. The curriculum is systematic study in the theological sciences of biblical exegesis and spiritual interpretation of the scriptures. Courses by correspondence when desired. For further information, address

WILLIAM L. WORCESTER, President

## DEAN ACADEMY

FRANKLIN, MASS. 52nd YEAR

Young men and young women find here a home-like atmosphere, thorough and efficient training in every department of a broad culture, a loyal and helpful school spirit. Liberal endowment permits liberal terms, \$25-\$300 per year. Special courses in Domestic Science.

For catalogue and information address  
ARTHUR W. PEIRCE, Litt.D., Principal

Home Efficiency Camp  
For Girls

In among the Berkshire hills, 1,000 feet above the sea at Sharon, N. Y. A distinctive Camp for a strictly limited number of girls between 12 and 21.

Combined with invigorating camp life with water sports, tennis, riding, etc., the girls acquire USEFUL KNOWLEDGE in housewifery, cooking and gardening. Ask for Booklet describing 7 weeks' July and August course.

Under the personal direction of teachers of wide reputation and experience.  
MARY H. COFFIN } 28 E. 55th Street, N. Y.  
MARY E. COOLEY }

SKIDMORE SCHOOL OF ARTS  
SUMMER SESSION

JULY 1ST TO AUGUST 9TH

Home Economics, Physical Education (preparing teachers to meet the New York State requirements), Secretarial Studies, Fine Arts, Music, Languages and General Studies.

For catalogue of regular or summer sessions  
Address the Registrar  
SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK

## STUDY MEDICINE

Opportunities in medicine never more attractive. Ideal preparation for military or civil life. Homeopathic graduates in great demand. Send for catalogue W. New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, 450 E. 64th St., New York City.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW  
YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Prepares for library work in all parts of the United States. Entrance examinations June 8. For Circular address E. J. Reece, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York.

## UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

BOULDER, COLORADO

Fifteenth Summer Session. June 24 to August 3, 1918

In the foothills of the Rockies. Ideal conditions for summer study and recreation. Courses in many departments, including Medicine, Oceanography, and Botany. Able faculty. Excellent lecturers. Attractive courses for teachers. Tuition low. Living expenses reasonable. Catalogue on application to Registrar.

YOU KNOW AT LEAST TEN  
PEOPLE

who would be glad to receive a copy of The Independent with your compliments. If you will send their names and addresses by an early mail, we shall send the copies promptly.

THE INDEPENDENT, 119 W. 40th St., New York

"Papa! Henri! They are not here! They will eat no more with us."

"Why?"

"Mort pour la patrie—both of them! my child."

"No, mother, they are here. I can see them just as plain! Come, mother, they are waiting!"

"Oh, by thunder! If I only had a mind like that. I said to myself—a mind that hadn't got so kind of stiff and sore and muscle bound—a mind that was so clean and supple and that hadn't forgotten how to believe in the things I do not see. Or do ye suppose that the clear eyes of a kid can really see things that we can't?"

"God bless you—my little savior! You know how to make me happy—don't ye," said the mother with her handkerchief at her eyes.

"Then they both sat down there and began to eat that ghostly dinner with the ghosts of the dead."

"Gosh all hemlock! I just shut my eyes and heard a sound like a wind blowing in my head. I turned and whispered to my pal:

"You stay here. I'll be back right away."

"Then I sloped on my tip toes. Went to the cellar and found that man and brought him with me. I told him to invite them to dinner and that I would pay for it. I didn't care if it took the last sous marquee in my breeches."

"When we got back they were both singing the 'Marseillaise,' that my mother taught me when I was a kid, as they sat at their Christmas dinner:

Amour sacré de la patrie  
Conduis, soutiens nos bras vengeurs.  
Liberté, Liberté, chérie,  
Combats avec tes défenseurs!

"They heard us coming and stopped. Can you beat it? Say, mister, the boches might as well try to conquer the birds of the air."

"Our host knew them. They had been well off and respectable folks in Peronne before the war. Now they were refugees living on charity in a distant village."

"We gave them a part of our dinner but I do not think they were as happy in the cellar as they had been with the ghosts. They were very glum but we—well, ye know, sir, I reckon they helped our Christmas a lot. You bet I do."

"Ye know I had him put three extra plates at our table—one for Mary and one for little Kate and one for my roguish boy Bill. Say, I had learned something from that kid—you bet. It isn't necessary for me to fall asleep to have 'em with me now."

"The eats! Say, Fred Harvey wouldn't be deuce high with that little Frenchman."

"We had some dinner don't you doubt it, my friend, and forgot that there was a war and walked home in the cool of the evening as we say out West."

"And ye know the funny part of it is this: Mary wrote me of her dream that she and the kids had had dinner with me on Christmas Day."

Horseflesh may be, we understand, either à la cart or table d'ot.—London Opinion.

The landlady bustled up to her new lodger as he came down to breakfast the first morning.

"Good morning, sir," she wheezed.

"Good morning," said the lodger.

"I hope you've had a good night's rest," said the landlady.

"No," said the mild-mannered little man.

"Your cat kept me awake."

"Oh," said the landlady, tossing her head. "I suppose you're going to ask me to have the poor thing killed."

"No, not exactly," said the gentle lodger. "But would you very much mind having it tuned?"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.



## IN DARKEST RUSSIA

(Continued from page 249)

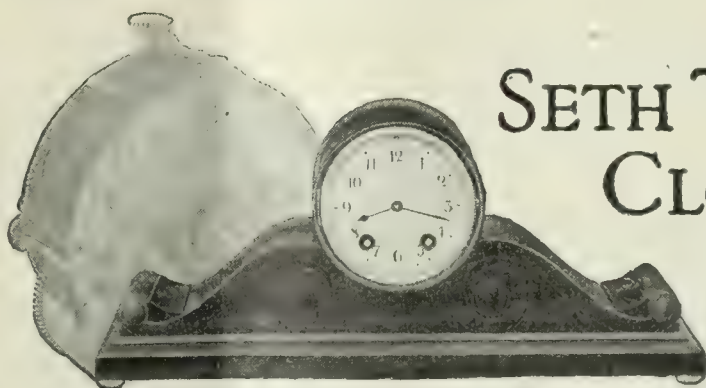
occupied it and proceeded to fortify it to the utmost!

The masses know their lack and hence the passion for listening to speeches, which so amused foreign observers of the Revolution. Many would spend all their Sunday going from one meeting to another and pass every evening quaffing the heavy wine of discussion. No wonder they were intoxicated. They were called upon for the first time in their lives to make up their minds as new fledged citizens and this is why they spent so much time at meetings. They were trying to equip themselves in a few months with the political convictions the citizen of a free country has been accumulating ever since he was a boy.

To look for a national consciousness among people who have no mental image of Russia, never saw a map of the world and could not locate their country on such a map would be folly. There is a tale of how a number of Russian soldiers running away last fall from the enemy's advance were stopped by an officer with the question, "Do you want to let the Germans have this province?" One replied, "But I am from Samara"; another, "I am from Siberia," and so on. Their patriotism was local, not national. In another case a fugitive reproached for letting the Germans draw nearer Petrograd, replied, "What difference will it make to me? I'm from Astrachan." Formerly, the Russian masses were held to their duty to the nation by certain instincts and habits associated with "God" and "Tsar." Now that these ideas are broken down, before the idea of *my country* has formed itself in their minds, they run the risk which, as Darwin pointed out, any creature runs in passing from the guidance of instinct to that of consciousness.

The Russian is one of the most tolerant of beings. The anti-Jewish pogroms have not been spontaneous but have been stirred up by designing persons or officials. The persecution of dissenting sects has been inspired by the machine of the Orthodox Church, not by its laity. The secret of the wonderful solvent power of the Russians upon the Babel of peoples and races they have met in their expansion is their large-hearted toleration of alien ways and faith. The steam-roller methods of Pobyedonostzeff and other violent Russifiers interrupted unfortunately the quiet natural process which was knitting up Poles, Armenians, Ukrainians, Letts and Jews with the Russians and would in the end have assimilated all but the Finns and the Germans, who warm their hands at other fires.

This tolerance is that of an individualist who wants to be let alone himself and who sympathizes therefore with the other man's desire to be let alone. This is all very well in most matters, but, carried too far, it interferes with society's control over the conduct of its members on behalf of the general welfare. Russian jurors are too much inclined to let the malefactor off and do not see in him a menace to society. Since Dostoevsky there has been a maudlin toleration of the criminal as if the poor fellow were victim rather than trampler on other men's rights. Russian merchants whose practises are honorable are slow to condemn the shady ways of a fellow merchant. The trader who refuses to fill his contract when the price of the goods has unexpectedly risen will hardly be boycotted by his fellows as he ought to be. In other words, the Russians are over-charitable with the wrongdoer and hence fail to brace one another morally as they might. Thus, ignor-



## SETH THOMAS CLOCKS

### The PEER

An artistic mahogany case, dull-rubbed finish. Fifteen-day pendulum movement. Cathedral Bell. Four inch white porcelain dial, convex beveled glass. Eight inches in height with a base of seventeen and one-half inches.

## The Service of the Clock

The faithful, unfailing service of Seth Thomas clocks symbolizes the spirit of accuracy which permeates the entire Seth Thomas organization. You will find your Seth Thomas always accurate, reliable and worthy of your utmost confidence. Its mechanical supremacy is reflected in the artistic perfection of its housing.

Your jeweler will be pleased to show or procure for you the PEER, pictured here, or any of the other clocks illustrated in our new catalog.

SETH THOMAS CLOCK COMPANY, NEW YORK

## Make the Great Outdoors Your Vacation Home

### Keep Fit, Happy and Healthy

Heed the call of the open. Live outdoors and regain energy and vim so necessary in these strenuous times. Go when and where you like. Stay as long as you please. Enjoy home-cooked meals and clean, comfortable beds—at an expense so slight that a family of four can take a vacation or tour almost as economically as they can stay at home. For a day's outing or a long tour of weeks you can enjoy perfect freedom, independent of anyone or anything.

### The "Auto-Kamp" Trailer

A complete home on wheels. Attaches to your motor car and travels along smoothly and without the slightest strain on the car. Set up in 5 to 7 minutes. Provides fully-equipped sleeping tent with two wide beds plenty big enough for four. Complete kitchen, Ice Box and Food Compartment. Everything you need for perfect comfort on the road is included. Send today for the "Auto-Kamp" catalog giving complete description, prices, etc. Don't plan your vacation until you get this book. Write us at once.



### Auto-Kamp Equipment Co.

2101 Sheridan Avenue  
Saginaw, Michigan

Dealers: Write for agency proposition.

On the Road

## —if you ever caught a fish

Then just imagine a mighty bass striking your lure—imagine him going down through the cool weedy depths, making the line fairly sing as it cuts the water. Splash! He darts to the surface and throws himself in the air, a shining, silvery, quivering mass of fight and anger. Splash! Again he dives to the bottom. And after a thrilling battle you finally reel him in and land him. This is real sport. Why not you have it? Go to your dealer and get the reel which makes perfect casting easy—the South Bend Anti-Back-Lash reel, and the wonderful fish-getter the **BASS-ORENO** bait. "The Days of Real Sport," big free book, sent to you on receipt of dealers name.

**SOUTH BEND BAIT COMPANY**  
7586 Colfax Avenue South Bend, Indiana



## BRIEFS FOR DEBATE

The Single Six-Year Term for President.  
The California Anti-Alien Land Law.  
State Constabularies.  
Independence of the Philippines.  
The City Manager Plan.  
Public Defender.  
The Gary School Plan.  
The Death Penalty.  
Price Maintenance.  
Minimum Wage Legislation.  
Mothers' Pensions.  
Convict Labor in the United States.  
The Problem of the Trusts.  
The Monroe Doctrine.

Both Sides of all these fourteen debates will be furnished for only 25 cents. Address

**THE INDEPENDENT**  
119 W. 40th Street, New York



## SUMMER CAMPS

### JUNIOR PLATTSBURG

Summer Vacation Military  
Training Camp

JULY and AUGUST

Five Hundred Acre Campus  
(on Lake Champlain)

### ARTILLERY INFANTRY CAVALRY NAVAL

Fundamental military training and modern warfare by United States Army and Naval officers aided by British, Canadian, French and Italian officers who have seen service in the present war.

#### Special courses in:

Automobile assembling, maintenance, starting and Ignition; Electrical apparatus, in general repairing and assembling; Ground work of aeroplanes (No flying); War farming and gardening; Food conservation; Sanitation; Hydroplane; Motor boats; Telegraph and wireless; Refrigerating; Road-building; Civil engineering


Maintenance and Military Training \$250.00

Write for a complete catalog to

CATALOG DEPT., JUNIOR PLATTSBURG  
8 West 40th Street New York City

### PINE TREE CAMP FOR GIRLS

On beautiful Naomi Lake, 2000 feet above sea, in pine-laden air of Pocono Mountains. Four hours from New York and Philadelphia. Bungalows and tents on sunny hill. Experienced counselors, Tennis, basket-ball, canoeing, "hikes"—all outdoor sports. Handicrafts, gardening, Red Cross work. Tutoring if desired. 7th Season. Miss Blanche D. Price, 313 W. School Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.



## SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE

**ILLUSTRATED**  
By WINFIELD SCOTT HALL, M.D., Ph.D.  
**SEX FACTS MADE PLAIN**  
What every young man and  
Every young woman should know  
What every young husband and  
Every young wife should know  
What every parent should know  
Cloth binding—320 pages—many illustrations  
Table of contents & commendations on request

**\$1.00**  
Postpaid  
Mailed in plain  
wrapper

AMERICAN PUB. CO., 558 Winston Bldg., Philadelphia

## Save from \$5 to \$15

### on Quality Rubber Tires

YOU can see BUCKSKIN Tires before you accept them—because we send them on approval—and guarantee them 4,000 miles. By using BUCKSKINS this year, you can save from \$20 to \$60 a set, depending on size and make of tire you now use. Many users get 8,000, 9,000 and even 10,000-mile service. Free repairs any time no matter how far run.

### BUCKSKIN TIRES

Plain and Non-Skid Guaranteed

are made of finest rubber and most expensive cotton fabric. By selling direct to you, we save expense of branches, middlemen's commissions and credit losses, hence, we can sell these first grade tires from 15% to 30% lower than the average tire prices.

**Express Prepaid** Send for price list and users' testimonials. When check accompanies order, we ship anywhere in U. S. or Canada prepaid. It is a hurry for tubes or tires, send size, type, and state whether plain or non-skid tread is desired, and we will ship promptly. C. O. D. shipments, subject to inspection, if desired.

L. & M. RUBBER CO.  
Wade Street Carrollton, O.  
Manufacturers of Rubber Goods Since 1904 18-13

Our Attractive  
Tread Wear  
Non-Skid Tread



antly, they throw away one great lever for moral progress.

The Russians' over-wide tolerance is partially due to lack of standards. Did they apply definite standards to themselves they could not help applying them also to the other man. The masses lack *economic* standards, i. e., a standard of decency or standard of comfort, such as rules most American rural communities. They lack *moral* standards, e. g., the average peasant is a free and artistic liar, while men and women conduct themselves pretty much as they please with little heed to marriage vows. There is little sign of the existence of *hygienic* standards. One notes the tendency toward excess in eating and drinking, the neglect of systematic exercise, the shutting out of fresh air and the irregular habits of life. The American dining car serves meals at stated times, whereas the Russian "restaurant car" caters all day and half the night. Much more than with us, circumstance and whim determine the time of going to bed or getting up.

Again, the educated classes are little ruled by *intellectual* standards. Not often are their scholars mastered by the ideal of continuous advancement and unflagging scientific productivity. After he has "arrived" the professional man engages no further in research. Successful doctors do not read much in medicine. Mendeléeff, the discoverer of the immortal periodic law in chemistry, did little the last thirty years of his life but expertize. It is said that when a famous Russian chemist, author of a classic text on his subject, died, an English chemist attended the auction of his library, hoping to pick up rare works or scarce volumes of chemical journals. To his disgust he found that the library consisted of textbooks on chemistry.

In other words, the virtues of the Russians are to be credited to the goodness of their nature, rather than to their acquired standards. In the language of an American, long resident in Russia, "It seems as if this race has in some mysterious way fallen heir to the chief Christian virtues save chastity. They are kindly, forgiving, tolerant and charitable." Talking with Lutheran pastors who insisted that the *moujiks* were superstitious but not religious, I asked, "How about their kindness and brotherliness." "Oh," was the reply, "that's a matter of race, rather than of indwelling Christian spirit."

It is a discernment of these precious traits in the Russian nature which causes all Americans who know them well to prophesy a great future for the Russians. In some ways their instincts are better adapted to a coöperative and democratic social order than ours are. Their backwardness is attributable not to race but to specific causes such as isolation, autocracy, serfdom, ignorance and the communal system of landholding. If Russians are vouchsafed a peaceful democratic development and speedily employ such agencies as private property in land, free institutions, schools and libraries, the grandchildren of today's children may attain any level of character and culture now in the world.

As regards the enlightened class, it would be a mistake to suppose that up to the Revolution, it was seriously hampered in its cultural development. Under autocracy there existed in private an extraordinary freedom in criticizing the Government. It was only when you tried to bring your criticisms to the attention of any portion of the great dark exploited mass—the people—that you got into trouble. Within the governing element itself intense oppositions developed and in Government reports one can find abundant material proving the extent of misgovernment, corruption and brutality.

## HOTELS

### CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.

The South Jersey Coast is delightful at this season. Chalfonte appeals to cultivated, interesting people seeking rest and recreation. Modern, 10-story, fireproof. Right on the beach and boardwalk. All sports and pastimes. Golf club privileges. American Plan Always Open  
**THE LEEDS COMPANY**



It is best to make reservation ahead for Chalfonte. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

### GREYLOCK HOTEL

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

The Village Beautiful of the Berkshires

**Opens May 25th**

Send for Booklet Henry N. Teague, Lessee

### The Market Position

of the

### Foreign Government Bonds

reveals utmost confidence that

### "They Shall Not Pass"

Read the article under this title in the April 20th issue of

### The Investment Weekly

It contains full descriptions, with comparative tables, of all foreign government bond issues now on the market.

Copy will be sent on request

PUBLICATION OFFICE

42 Broadway New York



Struggles were constantly going on between high officials, and investigating committees delighted to expose the wrongdoing or inefficiency of this or that branch of administration. No baleful régime ever left better materials for its own indictment than the autocracy. But all this damning information was for the exclusive use of the upper two or three per cent of the population. To communicate it to the general public was held as reckless as to throw lighted matches into a powder magazine. Hence the newspaper which circulated the findings published in an official document by some board of investigation which he suppress for dangerous agitation!

The educated class is extremely individualistic in method of action. Lacking practise in association they have never learned the lesson of compromise. Moreover, they looked to the Government to do whatever needed doing and never formed the habit of combining to do it themselves. I noticed in December that the higher class felt keenly their country's plight, but they were always canvassing the possibilities of the English, the French or the Americans coming to save them from the rule of the "dark" people, instead of considering what they might do themselves. In self-reliance and initiative, they were by no means so advanced as in cultivation. Said to me an eminent educator, "Our upper classes are educated *intellectually*, but not physically, morally and socially."

Denied the opportunity to apply to ideas the test of practise, the Russian intellectuals gave rein to their bent for the newest ideas. Just because Russia was looked upon as a backward country, they felt in honor bound to keep up with the latest fashions in social reforms. Some time before the middle of the last century, Russian disciples of Fourier planned to reorganize their country on communistic lines and nowhere has Karl Marx dominated the opinion of the educated as in Russia. In vain will one plead the necessity of following the upward path that has been trodden by the more advanced peoples like the Americans and the Swiss.

Because the British speak the same language as we, read the same masterpieces and inherit a few common political traditions, we look to them for our closest national friendship, forgetting that the British are insular, imperial and industrial, whereas we are continental, federal and agricultural. Ought we not rather discern in the many similarities between the Russian people and the American people the natural foundation for our firmest friendship? In both, agriculture leads and rural life predominates, altho, of course, Russia is far more rural than the United States. Both peoples are accustomed to grapple with rude Nature, have a frontier and have had to contend with wild animals and savage races. Both are subject to a continental climate and the sharpest contrasts they experience are in seasons rather than in scenery. In both countries land is cheap, streets and roads are wide and little improved and towns sprawl. Both Americans and Russians are used to space and vast horizons, think in large units and overlook fine distinctions. Both are easy-going, democratic and familiar. Neither has known feudalism and the caste sense it inspires. Neither has grown up amid historical buildings and monuments nor feel much reverence for the past. Individual Americans and individual Russians have always found themselves drawn toward one another, and now that such stumbling blocks as autocracy, a state church and a landed nobility are removed, why should not the two people feel the pull of sympathy and become like brothers?

## "Unquestionably the Best"

**THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT:** Of all the books that have come to our notice, works dealing primarily with the problem of Bagdad, Prof. Morris Jastrow's "The War and the Bagdad Railway," with its illustrative map, is unquestionably the best.

## THE WAR AND THE BAGDAD RAILWAY

By MORRIS JASTROW, Jr., Ph.D., LL.D.

**Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Ex-U. S. Ambassador to Turkey:**

"My purpose was to congratulate you upon this excellent study and valuable contribution to possible terms of peace."

**Prof. H. Morse Stephens, Head of the Department of History, University of California:**

"I regard it as one of the most valuable books that has appeared on the war."

**THE NEW REPUBLIC:** "Hard to match for brevity and clearness. As an Oriental scholar, Prof. Jastrow is singularly well equipped to set forth in the light of history the conditions that have made Asia Minor such a disastrous breeder of strife, and this is, in fact, his most interesting contribution."

In the words of President Wilson, the Bagdad Railway is "the heart of the matter" of the present conflict. This is a war book of the utmost importance by an authority on Eastern civilization. It is the story of Asia Minor and its relation to the present conflict.

14 ILLUSTRATIONS AND A MAP. CLOTH, \$1.50 NET.

## THE WAR AND THE COMING PEACE

By MORRIS JASTROW, Jr., Ph.D., LL.D.

A companion volume to the author's "The War and the Bagdad Railway," which has taken its place among the valuable books called forth by the war. Prof. Jastrow in this book, carrying out the spirit of his other work and applying himself to the deeper aspects of the war, the "undercurrents," as the author puts it, shows how both the great conflict and the coming peace must be looked at from the angle of the moral issue.

The book will be found to be full of suggestion and stimulating in its thought, illuminated by the author's wide knowledge of the great movements of the world, ancient and modern.

It is written for those who wish to pass from a consideration of surface events to a deeper interpretation of the great conflict; it aims especially to provide a basis on which a structure of enduring peace can be directed.

\$1.00 NET.

## JOSEPH PENNELL'S PICTURES OF WAR WORK IN AMERICA

Secretary of War BAKER and Secretary of Navy DANIELS, in letters to the artist, praised and endorsed Joseph Pennell's lithographs of Munition Works, Shipyards, etc., made by him with the permission and authority of the U. S. Government. With Notes and an Introduction by the artist. 35 PLATES, LITHOGRAPH ON COVER.

\$2.00 NET.

## THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

**Our New Possessions and the British Islands**  
By THEODORE de BOOY and JOHN T. FARIS.

In the most interesting manner this volume tells the general reader, the intending visitor to the islands, and the investor looking for possible business openings what they wish to know regarding these new possessions of ours, formerly the Danish West Indies, purchased for \$25,000,000. PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED AND WITH FIVE MAPS.

\$3.00 NET.

## OVER THE THRESHOLD OF WAR

By NEVIL MONROE HOPKINS, Ph. D.

A remarkable diary of the author's exciting experiences during the first months of the great world war, carrying the reader into the feverish atmosphere of Europe shortly before and after the outbreak of the war. The proceeds from the sale of this book will be donated to the Belgian Scholarship Fund. 70 ILLUSTRATIONS, DRAWINGS, DOCUMENTS, ETC.

\$5.00 NET.

## OVER HERE

By HECTOR MacQUARRIE  
Lieut. Royal Field Artillery

Author of "How to Live at the Front"

This highly spiced, diverting volume of snapshots of America is a species of camouflage on the part of a British officer for a desire to interpret America to his fellow-countrymen; he confesses also to "a definite hope that I shall succeed just a little in helping to cement a strong friendship between the two great nations." PRICE, \$1.35 NET.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

227 S. 6th Street  
PHILADELPHIA

## THE BOYS' MAGAZINE AT A BIG DISCOUNT!

The Boys' Magazine



In order to introduce THE BOYS' MAGAZINE to thousands of new readers, we will send this superb magazine

**A WHOLE YEAR FOR ONLY 60 CENTS!**

(Regular yearly subscription price \$1.00—Newsstand price \$1.20) In addition to quoting this special low price we will give to each new subscriber a copy of our book, "Fifty Ways for Boys to Earn Money." The valuable money making ideas contained in this book are worth a great deal to every live, ambitious boy.

Get this splendid magazine for your boy or for some boy in whom you take a special interest.

THE BOYS' MAGAZINE is one of a very few periodicals that has not increased its subscription price. Besides not increasing our regular price of \$1.00, we are giving you an opportunity of subscribing for a whole year for only 60c and at the same time are giving you a really excellent premium in the book described above.

THE BOYS' MAGAZINE is chock-full of just the kind of reading you want your boy to have. Clean, inspiring stories by the best boys' authors. Beautifully illustrated throughout, both in black and white and in colors. Practical and instructive departments devoted to Electricity, Mechanics, Athletics and Physical Training, Hunting, Trapping, Camping and Fishing, Photography, Drawing, Stamp and Coin Collecting, Poultry and Pets, Boys' Societies and Clubs, Joe Jolly's Joke Market, Cash Contests, etc., etc.

Send in your order today at the special price and make a certain boy mighty happy for a whole year. We will refund your money if you are not more than pleased with the magazine and the book. (Remit in stamps if more convenient.) This offer is open to new subscribers only.

ADDRESS: THE SCOTT F. REDFIELD CO., 2037 MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.



## THE TEN PAYMENT PLAN

Buy  
an  
Income  
Month  
by  
Month

### Profitable Saving

Sound Dividend-paying stocks of recognized and established companies.

### Acquire Securities through "The Ten Payment Plan"

Save systematically—little by little each month—and obtain the benefit of

### Dividends While Making Payments

You make the first payment of 20% and pay the balance in nine equal monthly payments.

Write today for booklet J-5 explaining "The Ten Payment Plan" in interesting and instructive detail.

## E. M. Fuller & Co.

Members of  
Consolidated Stock Exchange of N.Y.  
50 BROAD STREET NEW YORK



For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$2000 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710 \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.  
**PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.**

### DIVIDEND

#### PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY

FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 15.  
ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 49.  
The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the Company for the period commencing February 1, 1918, and ending April 30, 1918, will be paid by checks mailed May 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., April 30, 1918.

A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,

Vice-President and Treasurer.

San Francisco, California, April 30, 1918.

### MEETING NOTICE

#### BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY

##### NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will be held on Thursday, the 23d day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said Company, at No. 85 Clinton Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, State of New York, for the purposes and objects of:

Considering and acting upon the proposition to consent to the execution and delivery by the Company of a mortgage limited in principal amount to not exceeding one hundred and fifty million dollars, in substantially the form to be submitted at such special meeting (or at any adjournment thereof) and covering all the property and franchises of the Company now owned (except such as may be expressly excluded by the terms of said mortgage) or hereafter acquired in exchange for, or with the proceeds of, the bonds issued under said mortgage, to secure the payment of the obligations of the Company contracted or to be contracted for the transaction of its business, or for the exercise of its corporate rights, privileges or franchises, or for any other lawful purpose of its incorporation. Such of the bonds issued under said mortgage as may be determined by the Board of Directors shall be convertible into stock of the Company under such regulations as the Directors may adopt.

Considering and acting upon any and all matters germane to the foregoing purposes and objects. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, May 8, 1918, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day immediately succeeding the final adjournment of said stockholders' special meeting. The polls will remain open for one hour.

By order of the Board of Directors,

**BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.**

By J. H. BENNINGTON,

Secretary.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 29, 1918.

## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. Patriotism and Loyalty.

A. THE MESSAGE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE—"A Warning to Profiteers." 1. In a single paragraph show what the Food Administration is doing to stop food profiteering. 2. In a convincing subject show the harm that food profiteers can do in lessening our war efficiency. 3. Write a short story in which you describe the experience of a neighborhood where a storekeeper was convicted of profiteering. 4. Give a four-minute talk on some phase of the subject "Food Will Win the War."

B. GIRLS WHO WANT TO GO TO FRANCE. 1. Give a talk in which you explain the nature of women's war work in France. 2. Write a paragraph summing up the characteristics needed by a woman who wishes to be a war nurse. 3. Write a paragraph of detail concerning the number of nurses needed for our troops in France. 4. Explain why educated women make the best nurses. 5. You are a Government agent speaking at a girls' school. Explain the course of study a young woman must take in order to become a nurse. 6. Write an original story in which you introduce many details of the ordinary life of a war nurse.

C. THE ONE-MAN TENDENCY. 1. Explain orally what is meant by the "one-man tendency." 2. Tell why the changes summarized in the article are in the direction of efficiency.

D. IN DARKEST RUSSIA. 1. Write a detailed contrast between the people of Russia and the people of the United States. 2. Write a paragraph of cause and effect showing what has made the mass of the Russian people what they are. 3. Prove, by anecdote, that many Russians lack ordinary intelligence. 4. Explain orally the reasons that enabled the Germans to deceive and overcome the Russians. 5. Give a spirited speech showing what we can do to prevent the United States becoming in any degree like Russia. 6. Explain orally what is meant by saying that the Russians lack economic, moral, hygienic and intellectual standards.

E. IF WE WERE AUSTRIA. 1. Give a talk showing the many ways in which the United States is superior to Austria. 2. Show how the method and style of the article add to its clearness and force.

##### II. The News of the Week.

1. Draw a blackboard diagram to illustrate the recent fighting on the Western Front, and give a talk explaining the diagram. 2. Give a talk summarizing the recent important events in the United States. 3. Prove, orally, that the Zebrugge raid was "one of the most brilliant exploits of the war." 4. Imagine that you were one of the participants in the Zebrugge raid. Write an emotional letter telling definitely of your experiences. 5. Explain the methods by which Germany made her war loans successful. 6. Tell what may bring about the failure of Germany's finances. 7. Give a talk suitable for your school assembly, explaining the war use that is to be made of school buildings.

##### III. Literature.

A. KITCHENER LEGENDS. 1. What are legends? How do they arise? What famous legends are mentioned in your English textbooks? 2. Tell some legend concerning any one of the following: Barbarossa, Arthur, Roland, Drake, Charlemagne. 3. Tell, as tho you believed it, any one of the legends concerning Kitchener, or the Great War.

B. WHAT HAPPENED AT SCHOOL. 1. Without using notes, give an introduction to the reading of the "Daddy Long-Legs" letters. 2. Contrast the life of Jerusha Abbott before and after her arrival in college. 3. Select and explain proverbial expressions in the article. 4. Show why Jerusha's letters are unusually interesting. 5. What rules of letter writing may be deduced from Jerusha's letters? 6. Sum up the characteristics of Jerusha Abbott.

C. KIND O' HANKERIN' FOR YOUR FOLKS. 1. What is the general effect of the story? 2. What is the character of the speaker? How does his dialect help the story? 3. Why is the story set on Christmas Day? 4. Point out pathos in the story. 5. How does the story help us to be proud of the American spirit? 6. Point out effective description. 7. What is the climax? 8. Why is the climax so affecting? 9. How does the story make us proud of the spirit of France? 10. Explain the last paragraph. 11. Prove the following: "This is an exquisitely tender and touching war story."

#### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. News of the Week.

1. Summarize the "Story of the Week" under the following headings: (a) National war measures—executive and legislative; (b) American and German war finance; (c) Fighting on the West front; (d) European politics.

2. What do you regard as the most important domestic occurrence described in this week's issue? the most important event in Europe?

3. Discuss the news of the week as it relates to the proposition that "We Should Have a Great Army."

##### II. Growth of the National Executive—"The One-Man Tendency."

1. "Woodrow Wilson . . . is actually remaking the Government of the United States." Prove this statement by citing cases where he is doing this. Could this have happened in times of peace?

2. Study the history of the executive in the time of the Civil War. Do you find any evidence of a similar growth of the executive at that time?

3. "With the passage by Congress of the Overman bill the second stage may begin." What will this second stage be? Forecast, as clearly as you can, the third stage hinted at in the same paragraph.

##### III. A Comparative Study of Governments—"Camouflage Constitutions."

1. What is the significance of this title?

2. Show how the "labels" indicated in the paragraph printed in small type "are lies."

3. Explain one or more of the following quotations: (a) "Most 'absolute monarchies' . . . are bureaucracies," etc. (b) "Germany is actually an oligarchy," etc. (c) "The government of the French Republic is much more like that of the English kingdom than like ours," etc. (d) "The British 'Lords' are . . . a club of wealthy country gentlemen," etc. (e) "Australia and Canada . . . are in practise independent republics," etc.

##### IV. The Future of Russia—"In Darkest Russia."

1. Quote five sentences from this article which justify the title.

2. Quote another five which justify the following: "It is the discernment of these precious traits . . . which causes all Americans . . . to prophesy a great future for the Russians."

##### V. A Warning to Profiteers—The Message of the United States Government to the American People.

1. Outline the activities of the Food Administration in preventing and punishing food profiteering.

2. Discuss the message from Mr. Hoover in the last paragraph of this article.

3. Explain why the work of our Food Administration is of primary importance in winning this war.

4. "There is plenty of food in the Far East and in Australia, and in South America." Why, then, are the Allies dependent to so large an extent upon North American production?

##### VI. The Melting Pot—"Freedom of Language."

1. What is the conclusion of the editorial writer? Do you agree with him?

2. What is there that is reprehensible in the suppression of languages under German, Austro-Hungarian, and Russian rule? Can we, in this country, move for the suppression of other languages than English without being guilty of "Prussianism"?

##### VII. The United States and Austria: An Analogy—"If We Were Austria."

1. What does the author mean by (a) "the crazy-quilt Empire of the Hapsburgs," (b) "the only bond of unity is an ancient dynasty which has collected a haphazard empire by a series of strategic marriages"? Be specific in your answers.

2. What are the fact elements back of the supposed history of "Beantown, New England"? behind the fanciful statements contained in the last paragraph?

##### VIII. Historic Basis for National Legends—"Kitchener Legends."

1. Discuss the general proposition that legendary history in most cases has some basis in fact. Illustrate this by examples drawn from ancient and modern history.

2. Why should (a) "St. George come to the aid of the English," (b) "Jeanne d'Arc again head the French army," (c) "Drake's drum be heard on the coast of Devon"?



# GMC Trucks Are Solving Big Problems of Distribution



TODAY'S SHORT CUT BETWEEN SUPPLY AND DEMAND

**G**ETTING the things of commerce from the source of supply to the place of present need is a big problem in today's economic program.

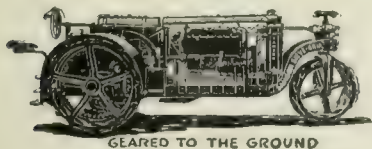
Lumber must go from forest to the builder's scaffold; farm products to market; raw materials from the source of supply to the mills.

Blockades hamper the work of railroads, but fortunately there is an outlet through motor trucks.

Fortunately, also, GMC Trucks were ready to meet the demands of haulage on a wider radius—GMC engineers had seen to that.

Oversize and overstrength in every vital part and greater engine efficiency combine to guarantee the widest range of utility.

No matter what your line of business may be there is a GMC Truck for you. Every GMC is road tested.



GMC Samson  
Farm Tractor—  
also made by  
General Motors  
Truck Company

GEARED TO THE GROUND

*"Let Your Next Truck Be a GMC"*

**GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY**

*One of the Units of the General Motors Corporation  
Pontiac, Mich.*

*Branches and Distributors In Principal Cities*

(350)

# GMC TRUCKS



The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter. Copyright, 1918, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building, Chicago

# The Independent

Founded 1842

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

**INDEPENDENT CORPORATION**

Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Treasurer

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## JUST A WORD

"Torpedoes, Mines and Men," first of the articles by Herman Whitaker, war correspondent of The Independent at the battlefield, has brought many letters of approval from our readers with requests for more. Here is what Mr. Julian M. Solomon, Jr., of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, wrote to us about it:

After reading thru the article in the April 20th issue entitled "Torpedoes, Mines and Men," I feel that this is such an inspiration that it should be reprinted in a booklet or leaflet and distributed broadcast thruout the country. I happened to read it on my way home the other night, or rather morning, and when I got into the house it was two a. m. Before going to bed I made my wife sit up and read it, because I was so much impressed personally.

In my opinion, this should prove a great inspiration to every one who reads it, and will help more than anything I have seen yet to "sell" the American public, not only on the war, but on the value and efficiency of "Our Navy."

Articles of this caliber should not only help to build up the value of your splendid publication, but should go far toward helping to win the war.

Cordially yours,

JULIAN M. SOLOMON, JR.

The next article of Mr. Whitaker's to be published in The Independent describes our war against the U-boats and explains the merits and limitations of the convoy system. His story of Captain McGregor, "a Scotch skipper, upright, courageous, self-reliant, the finest of seamen, but unfortunately hard in the mouth," points a forceful moral of the need of naval teamwork.

In a later issue we shall publish Mr. Whitaker's impressions of the civilian war reactions in London and in Paris—an answer to the American plea, "Let us know the truth when you get over there."

Let the little "slavey," who lit my first fire in London, give answer. She was small, insignificant, almost dwarfish. She sniveled from the chronic cold one contracts in these isles. Her snub nose and weak, watery eyes were not improved by a periphery of coal dust. Not by any stretch of imagination could she be considered a heroic figure, yet Lloyd George himself, nor President Poincaré could not have answered more to the point.

"Yes, sir, we are tired of the war. But we can't stop now. It's too terrible a thing to ever 'ave 'appen again. We 'ave got to fight it out to a proper finish. That's how we working folks feel."

"How the Bolsheviki Got on Top" is the title of an article soon to be published in The Independent by Edward Alsworth Ross, professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin. Professor Ross was sent over to Russia in 1917 on a commission appointed to investigate the social and economic conditions attendant upon the Russian revolution. In "A Talk with Trotzky," published in The Independent of March 9, he reported verbatim the economic and administrative program of the leader of the Bolsheviki. His analysis of the attitude of the Russian people, presented in The Independent, May 11, is an illuminating explanation of recent events "In Darkest Russia."

## CONTENTS FOR MAY 18, 1918

Volume 94, Number 3624

The "Tuckahoe" (Picture)..... 269

### EDITORIALS

Do It Again ..... 270

The British Cabinet Crisis... 270

On Mistakes and Their Repetition ..... 271

Unwanted Nobility ..... 271

The Mysterious Disappearance of Zian Kali ..... 271

To Correct a "Mischievous Blunder" ..... 272

Noon Fall-Out (Verse)..... 272

By Foster Damon

### THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Preparing for the Next Shock. 273

German Peace Proposals..... 273

The Great War (Chronology). 273

Maurice Challenges the British Cabinet ..... 273

The Disintegration of Austria-Hungary ..... 274

The Capture of Sevastopol.... 274

The Overthrow of the Rada... 274

Russian Protest About Siberia 275

A Helping Hand for Russia.. 275

Prussian Suffrage Reform..... 275

Unlimited Man Power..... 276

Speeding Up Shipbuilding..... 276

Sedition Bill Passed ..... 277

Aircraft Investigation ..... 277

A Vote on Woman Suffrage... 277

Wholesale Saving ..... 277

Eat Potatoes ..... 278

Idle Land ..... 278

Ready-Made Towns ..... 278

Who Owns the News?..... 278

Democratizing Our Democracy... 279

Staff Correspondence from Washington

Going "Over There" ..... 280

By Hamilton Holt

The Woman's Land Army..... 282

By Mary Alden Hopkins

The Independent-Harper's Weekly News-Pictorial ..... 283

### NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE

The Crack in Germany's Armor 286  
By William Herbert Hobbs

The Poison Gas Brigade..... 287  
By Edward Earle Purinton

The Abandoned Liberty Trucks. 290  
By John R. Eustis

### THE NEW BOOKS

The Jazz Poet ..... 290

The Challenge ..... 290

Men in War ..... 290

The Independent Lesson Plans.. 296

Pebbles ..... 297

## ARKABLE REMARKS

EZRA POUND—Go out and defy opinion. AMBASSADOR PAGE—The Germans are as dull as they are strong.

ANON—Anonymity in journalism is as wrong as secret diplomacy.

CARDINAL GIBBONS—The Holy Father has faced a terrible ordeal.

JOHN GALSWORTHY—We are awakening to the dangers of Gadasening.

LADY READING—There is no nerve specialist in England any more.

GENERAL FOCH—A battle is never lost until its loss is acknowledged.

GOV. FRANK O. LOWDEN—Illinois is the keystone of the new United States.

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY—It is not wise to speak confidently about the future.

ED. HOWE—It has always been the way of poets to say a man of sense has no soul.

W. H. TAFT—A moral people like us will die sooner than give up our high ideals.

CLARENCE REX—It is all right for a girl to marry for money if she is worth the money.

HERR HAASE—It is intolerable that German soldiers should be the executioners of the Russian Revolution.

RUDYARD KIPLING—Nine tenths of the atrocities that Germany has committed have not been made public.

BILLY SUNDAY—Germany lost out when she turned from Christ to Krupp and from the cross of Calvary to the iron cross.

HERR WILDGRUBE—What is all this hubbub about democracy, seeing that our monarchical state has proved its efficiency?

BISHOP FOGARTY—The Sinn Fein movement is nothing more than the national spirit of Ireland purified from English dross.

LIEUT. PAUL DAVIDOVATZ—The Kaiser will go down to posterity as the greatest robber and murderer the world has ever known.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—If I order you to shoot down your relations, brothers, yes, even your parents, you must obey me without murmuring.

LLOYD GEORGE—There is no time for ease, delay or debate. The call is imperative, the choice is clear. It is for each free citizen to do his part.

HERR LANDSBERG—Our love for the fatherland goes so far that we will not endanger Germany by seeking to annex Courland and Longury-Briey.

OTTO H. KAHN—It is too little realized that the leaders of business are elected by the business community at large, and hold their position subject to "recall."

T. C. O'DONNELL—A stanza or two from "America" sung whenever opportunity and time permit, will bring oxygen into your lungs and strengthen the muscles of the abdomen and breast.

THEODORE P. SHONTS—The greatest inducement for saving will always consist in offering a rate on return on invested money which will serve as an effective compensation to a man for the sacrifice involved.



# How I Invested \$2.00 that Netted Me a Clean Profit of \$900.00 in One Year

The experience of a man who for years could not seem to make both ends meet. Now has saved \$5400.00 and is going to buy a home for his family in the suburbs.

Told by **GEORGE P. ELLIOT**

"My wife and I were in a state of desperation. It was the end of the year and we sat down and figured that we hadn't saved a single penny of my \$3000 salary—worse than that, here upon the table was a sheaf of unpaid bills amounting to about \$300.

"Where *could* the money have gone?" I said, puzzled.

"I can't imagine," my wife answered. 'It's certain we haven't spent much on pleasure. And I've not been extravagant in any way that I can think of in managing the house or providing for the children. And none of us have gotten any more clothing than we really needed.'

"And yet the money was gone. Neither of us knew why or where it had gone. There wasn't a single article in the house that we could point to and say, 'Well, there's \$50, or there's \$100 accounted for, anyway.'

"My wife and I had just cleared the unpaid bills from the table, and half-heartedly agreed to meet them 'some way or other' when William Jordan, my assistant at the office, rushed into the room.

"What do you think!" he cried, excitedly. 'My wife and I have saved enough money and we've just made arrangements to buy a little home in the suburbs.'

"My wife gazed at me in astonishment. She knew as well as I did that Jordan only made \$2000 a year and, like us, he had two children. 'How could *they* manage it?' we asked ourselves. Jordan and his family enjoyed all the pleasures of life even more so than we, because we never went to the theatre without having an unpleasant doubt as to whether we could really afford it and wondering what necessity we would have to cut down on after having that luxury. But Jordan went to the theatre frequently, entertained regularly, had all of the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. All his family were always well-dressed and his children were known as 'two of the prettiest-frocked' children in the neighborhood.

"I decided to put the question squarely up to Jordan and find out how he could manage affairs so that

his \$2000 income would go so much further than my \$3000.

"Well, Mr. Elliott," he answered simply, 'my wife and I long ago came to the conclusion that a home must be run in the same way as a business if one wants to make any money out of it. So we just kept a record of all our expenditures—stopped up all the expensive leaks—laid away a certain amount every week on the budget basis for regular annual bills, such as insurance—determined upon 30% of my yearly salary as the amount that we would bank each year—and then deposited 1/52nd of that amount each week. You can't imagine, Mr. Elliot, what fun it was! We didn't miss any pleasures because we always knew exactly how much we could afford to spend and we spent that amount for pleasure with a free mind. At the end of the first year we had a bank balance of \$500 to pay us for our fun. And every year since we've saved from \$500 to \$600—just by not letting our money dribble away as most couples do. That is how I have the money to buy a home!'

"After Mr. Jordan left that evening, Mrs. Elliot and I talked about applying the same plan to our own affairs. We became enthusiastic about it. We decided to try it out immediately. All that next evening we bent over the dining-room table and made figures talk. We have conducted our home on this plan now for six years and have saved from \$800 to \$1000 each year—despite the high cost of living and without depriving ourselves of one bit of pleasure or any of the conveniences of life. We now have about \$5400 in the bank—or an average of \$900, or 30% of my salary for every year since my wife and I became partners in the fascinating money-saving game. This summer finds me hot on the trail of William Jordan in selecting a beautiful home of my own."

The Ferrin Money-Saving System is built upon the experience of people like the Jordans and the Elliots. It is intended for people who want to save money and have money and yet do not want to tie themselves down to stringent economy and denial of the little pleasures and luxuries which sweeten life. This new Money-Saving System

is for those who realize how money dribbles away into nothingness unless some track of it is kept.

The Ferrin Money-Saving System is simplicity itself. It is all in a handsome and handy blue imitation leather bound account book prepared by the Independent Corporation. It is the only device of its kind—because it is based on the budget idea and provides for the income as well as for the classified items of expense. No knowledge of bookkeeping is required to use this new System. Any child able to read will be able to keep the account accurately. Three minutes a day will suffice to attend to the matter. No red tape or technicalities—so efficient that it is automatic—simple to understand and easy to apply.

Make the Ferrin Money-Saving System *your* automatic accountant—give it only three minutes' attention each day. It will keep a watchful eye on your income—check up your expenses—tell you to a penny where your money goes—enable you to put money in the bank regularly and surely—keep you out of debt—free your mind from worry and doubt regarding luxuries, because you will know just how much you can afford—will answer for YOU that tiresome question, "Where does the money go?"—and will prevent you from letting your money dribble away without leaving any trace of itself. Send *now* for the Ferrin Money-Saving System—the Automatic Accountant of Every Income. Examine it—without cost.

## Examine It—Without Cost

Mail the coupon NOW for this "Watch-dog of the Home Treasury." See how efficiently this Ferrin Book works. Examine it thoroughly and if you feel that you can afford *not* to own this remarkable money-saving device, return the book and owe us nothing. But if you feel that you would like to stop up the leaks which prevent you from saving money, if you want to check up your expenses and have a tidy bank balance to show each year, then retain the Ferrin Book and send us only \$2 in full payment.

Send for the Ferrin Book NOW! It's a big step taken toward a tidy bank account.

## FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

## Independent Corporation

Division of Business Education, 119 West 40th St., New York  
Publishers of *The Independent* (and *Harper's Weekly*)

Please send me—for free examination—Ferrin's Money-Saving Account Book. I will either remail the course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$2.

Name .....

Address .....



..... Ind 518



# \$5000<sup>00</sup>

## *for the best examples of Truck Operating Efficiency*

---

Attention is called to the following announcement recently made by the Council of National Defense:

*"The Council of National Defense has given its formal approval to all measures designed to facilitate the use of the motor truck in transportation wherever it can be utilized. It is urging all communities as far as possible to adapt the motor truck to their local needs and encourage its use in any way to help existing transportation problems."*

To promote maximum results in motor transportation, the Packard Motor Car Company offers a total of \$5,000 in awards to owners and drivers for greatest efficiency in hauling. The awards will be based on certified records of Packard truck operation over a period of three months, beginning June 1. Best results are obtained through full loads, careful routing and proper maintenance of the trucks. To win the awards records must be kept in accordance with the National Standard Truck Cost System. Transportation experts not connected with the Packard organization will be the judges. Full particulars will be furnished by us or any Packard dealer. Every Packard truck owner and driver is invited to compete for the awards.

EFFICIENT HAULING is now a patriotic duty. It will release railway cars for government use.

*Ask the man who owns one*

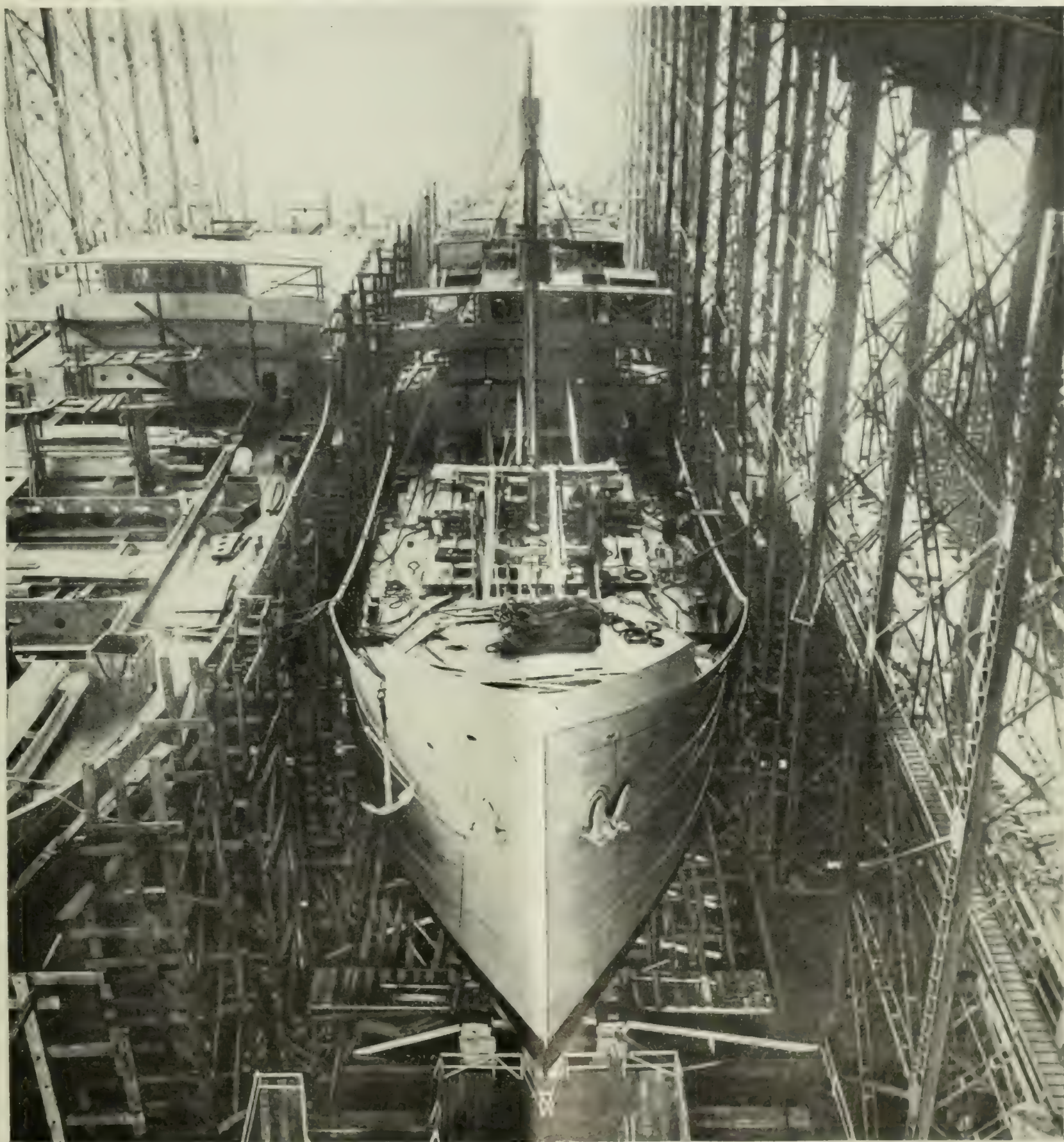
PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *Detroit, Mich.*



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



© Underwood & Underwood

## BUILT IN TWENTY-SEVEN DAYS

The 5500 ton U. S. collier "Tuckahoe," launched at the Camden shipyard of the New York Shipbuilding Company on May 5, has established a world record for speed in shipbuilding. About three hundred men worked twenty-seven days to build her.



## DO IT AGAIN!

THE American Red Cross needs another hundred million dollars. The first hundred million has been wisely and effectively spent. Next week a great drive will be made the country over to raise the second Red Cross War Fund.

There is no question that it will be raised. The American people are learning how to give. They have not yet failed to meet any call that has been made upon them in the name of democracy, humanity and victory. The War Fund will be raised.

The only question to be asked is, What will *your* part in it be?

A year ago the country gave \$105,000,000 to the Red Cross. It will do it again.

Did you give last year? Do it again!

Did you give all that you could? Do it again!

Did you have a share in the glorious work of caring for the wounded, comforting the suffering, rehabilitating the homeless, succoring the victims of ruthlessness and barbarism? Do it again!

Did you give till it hurt? Do it again!

If every one who gave then will do it again, the thing will be done. If any one for any reason failed to give then, let him do it now, and then—do it again!

## LLOYD GEORGE STAYS ON TOP

THE debate in the British House of Commons on the evening of May 9 excited more attention in America than many a debate in Congress. Under ordinary circumstances English politics arouses curiosity but not concern in the minds of Americans. But now when the lives of millions of our young men are dependent upon the action of Parliament we follow its proceedings with intense interest and must endeavor to get a clear understanding of the forces involved in the present crisis. This is not easy, partly because of the censorship—which for instance held up for a day the transmission of General Maurice's letter to America—and partly because of the peculiarities of the British system of government. It is, for instance, hard for Americans to understand how it is that a Parliament whose legal term expired on January 31, 1916, is still in power and how it is that the Home Rule act, which was passed three times by the House of Commons and duly signed by the King, has never been executed and is never likely to be, and how it is that a country which gave a Liberal majority at the last election is now governed by Conservatives. Imagine the like happening in America. Suppose the Democrats after having elected Wilson by an overwhelming majority in 1912 should now find that the country was ruled by a cabinet composed of Taft, Root, Roosevelt and Bryan, and that the measure on which the election had been won, an act granting Home Rule to the Philippines, had been suspended and a military régime substituted. Would not the Democrats feel sore about such a situation?

This accounts for the attitude of certain liberal and radical elements of England toward the administration. Premier Lloyd George is still nominally a Liberal, but he is now as much disliked and distrusted by some in the party as he used to be by the Conservatives. He was put into power in December, 1916, in the place of Asquith because it was thought that he could "win the war"—and he has not done it. On the contrary, the war has gone against the Allies in Europe ever since and he is accused of so weakening the British armies in France as to lead to the present serious reverse.

His right hand man, Bonar Law, the Unionist Chancellor of the Exchequer, is also charged with over-confidence and misrepresentation. If the reader will refer to the parliamentary report of March 8 he will find that Bonar Law reported to the House of Commons that the British lines were more strongly fortified than ever before and that "I am justified in saying with certainty that both as regards men and guns we have, if anything, a slight superiority." He found that most of the British soldiers and officers of low degree did not believe the Germans would dare start their long heralded offensive and he added: "I am myself still a little skeptical about it." (Laughter and cheers.) A fortnight later the British line had been broken and Amiens would have been taken if the French had not come to the rescue.

It is then natural, however unjustifiable, that the British

Parliament and public should be critically disposed toward those in authority who fed them with false hopes. This feeling was brought to a focus by the "Where is Blücher?" interview of General Maurice, hinting that the army which was supposed to be held in reserve for such an emergency was fictitious. As a punishment for this breach of discipline or of confidence, General Maurice was removed from his post of Chief Director of Military Operations to the General Staff and sent to France on active duty. But from there he sent a letter to the *Chronicle* accusing Lloyd George and Bonar Law of prevarication before Parliament. These charges were seized upon by the opponents of Lloyd George, and Mr. Asquith, who must now be counted among them, demanded an investigation by a committee of the House of Commons. The Premier met the crisis with his accustomed boldness and overcame it with his usual success. He brought the question at once before the House as a whole, challenged his critics to support the Government or take its place, and at the end of his speech he received a vote of confidence of 293 against 106. He pointed out that it was a breach of the King's regulations and destructive of all military discipline for a soldier, whatever his rank, to make a public attack upon those in authority. He showed that his statements as to the strength of the British army came directly from Maurice's own department and that General Maurice himself stated on March 22 that "the forces on the whole front are as nearly equal as they can be." General Maurice did not find any fault with the figures adduced by the Premier until after he had been dismissed from his position.

Premier Lloyd George did not go into the fundamental issue of the disposition of the British forces during the spring, but he brought out the fact that the extension of the British line was due to the insistence of Premier Clemenceau. The French held 336 miles and the British 100. The French had been bearing the brunt of the fighting for three years and had put a larger proportion of their young manhood into the line than any belligerent country in the world. In regard to the attitude of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig the Premier said:

Of course, the Field Marshal was not anxious to extend his line. No one would be having regard to the great accumulation of strength against him, and the War Cabinet were just as reluctant.

There was not a single meeting between the French generals and ourselves when we did not state facts against the extension, but the Pressure from the French Government and French Army was enormous.

In response to this demand from the French, General Gough with the Fifth Army took over a portion of the French line to the south. This was the sector thru which Hindenburg was able to break and General Gough has been removed pending investigation. The Premier closed with a plea to the critics to stop finding fault aimlessly and let the Government get on with its business.



This is really a sort of remnant of the controversy over individual command, which lasted practically for months. Unity of command, the national unity, is threatened. The army unity is threatened by this controversy. Days have been occupied in hunting up records, minutes, letters, proces verbals, interviews, and in raking up what had happened over the whole twelve months in the War Cabinet, and this at this moment!

I have just come back from France. I have visited some of the generals, and they were telling me how now the Germans are silently preparing perhaps the biggest blow of the war, under a shroud of mystery. They asked me for certain help. I have brought home a list of the things which they wanted done. I want to attend to them and I beg, I really beg, for our common cause, the fate of which is in the balance, now in the next few weeks—I beg and implore that there should be an end to this sniping.

Americans will agree with this as good sense and we are glad that Parliament supported the Premier upon this point. What mistakes were made and who made them may be left to the courts martial or the historians. It was due to American support that Mr. Lloyd George has at last secured the unity of command for which he has long been insistent.

## ON MISTAKES AND THEIR REPETITION

NO war was ever conducted without mistakes. The human machine fails to function smoothly from time to time, especially when the grit of human greed gets into the bearings. No government ever went thru a war without blundering. It is the way of the world. The secret of success lies in recognizing the blunder promptly, correcting it speedily, and not letting it happen again.

The United States has thus far been no departure from the rule. We have blundered and we have come near to failure, not once, but several times. We bungled our shipbuilding; we mismanaged our aircraft construction; it now looks as tho we had botched our production of artillery.

It is particularly humiliating that these failures should all be in the industrial field, where the United States would be loath to acknowledge itself second to any nation in the world. We should be able, with our great wealth, our boundless resources, our overflowing energy, and our Yankee wit, to surpass anything that any other people can do in the way of large-scale construction and production. But in three great tasks in our own special field we have not succeeded with the requisite speed and completeness.

It is of no use to spend time bewailing our failures. But one thing can atone for mistakes—repairing them. This the Government seems eager to do. Whatever criticism may justly be brought against the Administration's conduct of the war, it must be admitted by any judicial mind that there exists in the White House a readiness to alter methods that have been proved ineffective, to make changes in personnel where the men intrusted with a task have proved inadequate. That is, after all, the ultimate test of effective administration.

The President made change after change in the management of our shipbuilding program, until he seems to have found the right man for the work at last. He has made changes in the management of the production of ordinance. It remains to be seen whether he has put it in the right hands yet. He has made changes in the direction of the aircraft production program. The result remains to be disclosed.

This willingness to discard instruments that have proved inadequate is admirable. It should not be allowed to lie dormant for an instant. The nation must see to it, by frank, unvarnished, good-tempered expression of the popular judgment and the popular will. The nation must be satisfied with nothing less than the best. If it has reason to believe that it is not getting that, it must speak out clear and loud.

The war must be won. It cannot be won without the full measure of American industrial achievement. We must do greater deeds than any people has ever done before. Those to whom their doing is entrusted must succeed or stand aside. We the people can pardon mistakes; we cannot permit their repetition.

## UNWANTED NOBILITY

IN many respects the British dominions beyond the sea are more like the United States than they are like the Mother Country. One is their aversion to titles. And that is something that the Mother Country cannot understand. Every little while she is seized with a generous desire to reward some "colonial" who has distinguished himself in her eyes and so the King hits him a whack with the flat of the sword on the shoulder—and thereby cuts off his political head. For a politician ceases to be honored in his own country when he gets honors in Britain.

For one thing, the King seems dreadfully careless about whom he slaps with his sword or pins ribbons on. It reminds one of the story told of Russia in the early days of the war. The French Government desiring to show her gratitude to the gallant troops of her ally asked the commander to furnish a list of the soldiers who had distinguished themselves for bravery in battle in order that they might receive the French War Cross. The list was furnished by the Russian military authorities, and the French general, appearing before the army on dress parade, had called up to him a dozen or so bearded muzhiks whom he duly decorated and kissed on both cheeks. After the ceremony the French general inquired of the Russian commander what he thought of it. The Russian expressed his appreciation of the honor done to his men, but suggested that the impression might have been better if greater care had been taken in the selection, that some of those who had been crossed and kissed were not noted for their courage, but quite the contrary. This led to an investigation and it was found that thru some carelessness in the bureaucracy a list of the soldiers who needed vaccination had been sent to the representative of the French Republic.

This was a mere mistake, but the British Government is not so innocent. It has been proved in Parliament before the war and since that titles are sold or given for party services. An Australian music hall manager has recently published the statement that he has four times been offered a knighthood at prices ranging from \$50,000 to \$75,000. What is worse, a peerage in England may be gained by what would bring a man to the penitentiary in Kansas, that is, running a brewery.

Now the dominions are revolting at the attempt of Great Britain to fasten upon them her own detestable system of hereditary nobility. In Australia the papers are openly rejoicing that their "Lord" Forrest has no son and heir to hand down his new title to posterity. The Canadian Parliament, at Sir Robert Borden's suggestion, has petitioned the Home Government to be less lavish and indiscriminate in its bestowal of honors and decorations and to stop giving hereditary titles as antagonistic to the spirit of Canadian institutions. From the other side of the house Sir Wilfrid Laurier approved of the protest and added that he would gladly return his title if he could do it without disrespect to the Crown.

## THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF ZIAN KALI

SOME of our readers may not have noticed that one of the prominent personages concerned in bringing on the Great War has absolutely vanished as completely as tho he had never existed. This is Zian Kali who, according to various official documents, was one of the leading spirits in the Serbian conspiracy to assassinate the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand. Thus the version of the French Yellow Book as "translated and prepared for Parliament by the British Government" and published in this country by the American Association for International Conciliation says of the leaders of the conspiracy, Major Tankosic, of the Royal Serbian Army, and Milan Chiganoc, ex-brigand,



that after providing the assassins with revolvers and hand grenades:

They therefore suborned Zian Kali, pointing out that the two culprits must commit suicide after the crime, a precaution which was to be specially advantageous to them because secrecy would relieve them of the slight danger which they themselves were incurring in this enterprise.

That is all that is said about Zian Kali. We are not told his nationality or what became of him or why he had to be bribed. One of those queer Balkan names; sounds sort of Turkish. But the British text is translated from the French; let us turn to that and see how it reads:

Ils apostèrent Zian Kali avec l'indication que les deux auteurs, après l'attentat, devaient se tuer, acte de précaution qui devait leur profiter en première ligne, car le secret leur enlevait le faible danger qu'ils avaient assumé dans cette entreprise.

Evidently the official British translation is correct altho clumsy. But the French version is a translation from the Austrian Red Book. Turning to the original, now accessible, we find that it says:

Sie stellten Zyankali mit der Weisung bei, dass sich die Täter nach vollbrachtem Anschlag damit entleiben, ein Akt der Fürsorge, der in erster Linie ihnen zugute kommen musste, da die Wahrung des Geheimnisses sie auch noch den geringen Gefahren entrückte, die sie bei dieser Unternehmung auf sich nehmen mussten.

Now a man who did not know anything about the Balkans but did know a bit about chemistry would be likely to translate the passage in this fashion:

They therefore supplied cyanide of potassium, telling the two culprits to commit suicide after the crime, a precaution which was to be specially advantageous to themselves, as secrecy would thus relieve them of the slight danger which they were incurring in the enterprise.

This in fact is the version we find in Edmund von Mach's "Official Diplomatic Documents." But the joke of it is that Mach's volume is not now purchasable, having been withdrawn from circulation by the publishers, Macmillans, on the ground of inaccuracy! The French Foreign Office missed a cue when they turned cyanide of potassium into a Serbian assassin, for if they had remembered that "Zyankali" *alias* KCN is a derivative of "Prussic Acid" it would have aided them in their effort to trace to Berlin the responsibility for the crime of Serajevo.

## TO CORRECT A "MISCHIEVOUS BLUNDER"

WHEN Woodrow Wilson was Governor of New Jersey it was proposed in Congress to increase the postal rates on magazines and periodicals. Governor Wilson's opinion of the proposed change was asked by an interviewer and the reply was unequivocal:

It must be that those who are proposing this change of rates do not comprehend the effect it would have. A tax upon the business of the more widely circulated magazines and periodicals

would be a tax upon their means of living and performing their functions.

They obtain their circulation by their direct appeal to the popular thought. Their circulation attracts advertisers. Their advertisements enable them to pay their writers and to enlarge their enterprise and influence.

This proposed new postal rate would be a direct tax, and a very serious one, upon the formation and expression of opinion—its more deliberate formation and expression just at a time when opinion is concerning itself actively and effectively with the deepest problems of our politics and our social life.

To make such a change now, whatever its intentions in the minds of those who propose it, would be to attack and embarrass the free processes of opinion.

Surely sober second thought will prevent any such mischievous blunder.

Curiously enough, in the Presidency of Woodrow Wilson, precisely this "mischievous blunder" has been perpetrated by Congress. A law has been enacted making drastic increases in the postal rates on second-class mail matter—newspapers, magazines and periodicals—and, what is worse, establishing a zone system of rates. It is to go into effect July 1. It provides for increases in rate averaging two hundred per cent, and running as high as nine hundred per cent in some cases.

This is, as Mr. Wilson said, "a direct tax, and a very serious one, upon the formation and expression of opinion." It comes at the time of all others when the formation and expression of opinion needs to go on, unhampered and unpenalized, for the common good.

The Great War cannot be won unless the great republic of the West thinks and feels and acts with that unity which is strength, that unanimity which means national might irresistibly applied. As the President has said in these bitter days, "We must all speak, act and serve together." In order to do this we must all be informed together, think together, understand together. This can only be accomplished thru the "free processes of opinion." The zone system applied to national organs of opinion, by which those living at long distances from the publishing centers must pay more for their reading matter than those more favored in residence, attacks and embarrasses these indispensable free processes.

It is never too late for Congress to correct a "mischievous blunder." It is never too late for the people to let their representatives in Congress know that they believe a blunder has been made.

If you agree with Mr. Wilson that "sober second thought" should prevent such a blunder, will you not write to your Congressman and to the Senators from your state and tell them that you believe that the zone system as applied to newspapers, magazines and periodicals is unwise and unsound? Ask them to use their influence to have Congress reconsider this discriminatory, sectional, "mischievous" law. Why not write now?

## NOON FALL-OUT

BY S. FOSTER DAMON

There!—flat on my back!

The light wind brushes my cheeks  
and curls under the visor of my cap.

From here one might drop into the sky.  
—But the clouds are too dazzling.

Distant calls and clickings,  
distant murmur of voices,  
far from me  
as I from the world.

The smell of the grass is sweet  
as arbutus in the spring.

The heat of the earth is pleasant  
as the marble bath of the sybarite.  
The hands of the breeze as soothing  
as pale Italian wine.

"Fall in! Fall in! Lively, you, there!"

My rifle across my knees  
reminds me it is there.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Preparing for the Next Shock

The first week of May showed no map changes of importance,

but both sides were actively engaged in preparing for the next German offensive. Such engagements as there were went altogether in favor of the Allies and they improved their position at several points. For instance, near Hailles on the Avre River southeast of Amiens, where the point of the German wedge had been brought within three miles of the trunk line leading to Paris, the French regained Hill 82 with the adjoining wood, and took over a hundred prisoners.

On the northern side of the German wedge, which here rests upon the Ancre River, the Australians hit the line hard and made a gain of five hundred yards on a two thousand yard front. This advance brought them nearly to Morlan-court, south of Albert.

Still further north the Canadians, who hold a three mile sector about Arras, made several gallant raids into enemy trenches. Arras is the one point on the western front that has held, while both the south and north of it the Germans have made considerable advances.

On the whole the British find the situation more encouraging than it has been at any time since March 21, when the German offensive started. The German losses in men have become increasingly greater and their territorial gains less in each successive week. According to an official estimate by the British Mission in America the British army has lost about 250,000 since the drive began. The losses of the Germans are supposed to be two or three times that. The Germans claim to have taken over 100,000 prisoners which, if not exaggerated, would leave about 150,000 for the British killed and wounded. The British took 1061 prisoners in March and 5241 in April.

The aircraft have been more active during the past two months than ever before. According to British reports 1059 German and Allied airplanes were brought down in March and 585 in April. Of the April score the Allies claim 470 and credit the enemy with 170. British guns brought down 278 of the 470 machines. In Italy the British airmen brought down 22 machines in April.

The Supreme Inter-Allied War Council met at Abbéville, northwest of Amiens, on May 2 and 3. Premier Clemenceau presided and there were present Premier David Lloyd George, of England; Premier Vittorio Orlando, of Italy; Viscount Milner, British Secretary of State for War; General Foch, Commander in Chief of the Allied armies in France; General Sackville-West; General Tasker H. Bliss, American representative at the council; General Belin, of the Versailles Committee;



Darling in the New York Tribune

**TIRED OF GIVING? YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT IT IS TO BE TIRED**

Major General Henry H. Wilson, British Chief of Staff; Field Marshal Haig; General Pershing; General Pétain; Vice-Admiral Wemyss, British First Sea Lord; and Vice-Admiral De Bon, Chief of the French Naval Staff. It was announced at the conclusion of the conference that an agreement was reached on all military questions of moment and that General Foch's authority had been extended over the Italian field as well as the French.

## Maurice Challenges the British Cabinet

In our issue of April 27 we referred to the sensational interview of Major General Maurice in which he asked "Where is Blücher?" and implied that the Government had invited disaster by unduly weakening the western front. In consequence of this letter General Maurice

was removed from the position of Director of British Military Operations, which he had occupied since 1915, and sent to the front. But on May 6 he published a letter in the *London Chronicle* in which he directly charges the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer with making false or misleading statements. He specified as incorrect the parliamentary declarations of Mr. Bonar Law that the question of the extension of the British front was not dealt with by the Versailles War Council, and of Mr. Lloyd George that the British army in France was considerably stronger in 1918 than in 1917 and that the white troops in Mesopotamia amounted to only one division and to three in Egypt and Palestine. General Maurice concludes:

My reasons for taking the very grave step of writing this letter are that the statements quoted above are known to a large number of soldiers to be incorrect, and this knowledge is breeding such a distrust of the Government as can only end in impairing the splendid morale of our troops at a time when everything possible should be done to raise it. I have therefore decided, fully realizing the consequences to myself, that my duty as a citizen must override my duty as a soldier, and I ask you to publish this letter in the hope that Parliament may see fit to order an investigation into the statements I have made.

These accusations from a military critic of the highest standing and admitted to the inner councils of the nation forced the Government to appeal to the House of Commons for a vote of confidence. Chancellor Bonar Law announced that the breach of discipline committed by General Maurice in writing such a letter would be dealt with in the ordinary way by the Army Council and proposed that the question of veracity should be referred to a Court of Honor composed of two judges. But ex-Premier Asquith objected and demanded a parliamentary inquiry.

## The Premier Wins Out

Mr. Asquith's motion for a parliamentary investigation of the charges made by General Maurice against the Government was voted down by 293 to 106 after the Premier had made an explanation before the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George reaffirmed the accuracy of his statements, which, he said, had come to him from General Maurice's own department, and had not been questioned by the latter either publicly or privately. The Premier said that, counting in the non-combatants, who must fairly be regarded as an essential part of the fighting strength of an army:

There was a great increase in the man-power of the British Army throughout the world in 1918 as compared with 1917, and the increase of man-power in France in 1918 as compared with 1917 was greater than the average throughout the whole area.

General Maurice was not in the council chamber at Versailles when the extension of the British front was

## THE GREAT WAR

*May 2*—Germans take Sevastopol. British airmen drop 70,000 pounds of bombs on French railroad stations behind German lines.

*May 3*—French take Hill 82, three miles from Amiens-Paris Railroad. Germans complete conquest of Finland, taking 20,000 Red Guard prisoners.

*May 4*—Austrian Parliament prorogued. Prussian franchise bill defeated.

*May 5*—Field Marshal Viscount French appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Increased activity on Italian front.

*May 6*—Rumania signs peace treaty with Germany. General Maurice accuses British Cabinet of prevarication.

*May 7*—Nicaragua declares war against Germany, the twentieth nation to take such action. Australians take Es-Salt, Palestine.

*May 8*—Germans again attack south of Ypres. Slavic revolts and mutinies in Austria.



considered. This action was taken at the urgent insistence of Premier Clemenceau, "and he is not a very easy gentleman to refuse." Sir William Robertson, chief of the Imperial Staff, and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig were mistaken in their first assumption that the decision had been taken by the council without regard to the military authorities. The extension of the British line to Brissy was the result of a personal conference between Sir Douglas Haig and General Pétain.

#### The Disintegration of Austria-Hungary

Under stress of famine and the disappointment over the long duration of the war, the antagonism between the races and classes in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy has become intense and menacing. The Austrian Premier, Dr. von Seydler, was unable to suppress the factionalism of the Austrian Parliament, and after several times proffering his resignation without acceptance, he was authorized by the Emperor to suspend Parliament during the war. The Hungarian Premier, Dr. Wekerle, is equally insecure in his position, for besides the racial complications, the working classes are demanding a reform of the franchise which will give equal fighting power to every man, a similar change to that demanded in Prussia. The demonstrations in favor of this franchise reform were held one day last month, when for three hours in the afternoon all work stopped, and all street traffic was suspended in the factories and cities of Hungary. Resolutions demanding in strong language the passage of the franchise bill, were passed by 250,000 working men.

The Germans of northern Tirol and Bohemia accused Premier von Seydler of neglecting them, and favoring the Slavs in the distribution of food. Mass meetings were held at which it was re-

solved to make a direct appeal to Kaiser Wilhelm for help. After a conference with the German leaders lasting six hours, Premier von Seydler was compelled to concede to their demands and to allow northern Tirol to be attached to Bavaria and northern Bohemia to be attached to Saxony for food distribution purposes. This very astonishing movement may possibly lead to political annexation by Germany. The hatred of the Bohemians for the Germans is now openly manifested in riotous demonstrations at Prague, where the crowds in the streets cheered for President Wilson and the Allies. The Czechs and Slovaks, the kindred races who form the Bohemian nationality, are now allying themselves with the Jugoslavs of southern Austria and the Balkans in a movement against their common enemy, the Austrian Government. Czecho-Slovak regiments formed by deserters and emigrants have appeared upon the Italian front. Other Austrian subject nationalities, such as the Rumanians and the Slovenes, have also been organized in Italy to fight against Austria. Even inside the empire the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes have held an informal plebiscite in favor of joining the independent state of Serbia. The Archbishop of Carniola has given his support to this revolutionary movement, and anti-German revolts have been reported in various parts of this province.

#### The Capture of Sevastopol

The famous fortress of Sevastopol, which the Russians in 1854-5 defended against the combined forces of Great Britain, France, Turkey and Sardinia for a year, has been occupied by the Germans without opposition, on May 1. This gives the Germans full command of the Crimea and consequently of the Black Sea. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea, consisting

of five battleships, six cruisers and smaller vessels, has also fallen into German hands. The German expedition into the Crimea led by General Kosch met with no resistance except guerrilla fighting on the part of bands of Bolsheviks.

The Russian Foreign Minister, Mr. Tchitcherin, sent a protest to Berlin against the German invasion of the Crimea, which, he asserted, was a violation of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, since the Tauridian Republic was desirous of forming part of the Russian Federation, but the German Government appears to have paid no attention to this protest.

The Russian Government or province of Taurida—familiar to classical students as the scene of Euripides' "Iphigenia in Tauris"—is about the size of West Virginia. The Crimean peninsula constitutes more than a third of it. It was not claimed by the Ukrainian delegates at Brest-Litovsk as part of their new nation, or at any rate it was not conceded to them. But the Ottoman Government asserted a claim on the ground that the Crim Tatars formerly paid tribute to the Sultan.

The Black Sea port of Batum was by the treaty of Brest-Litovsk ceded by Russia to the Turks and has since been occupied by them. The Black Sea coast between the Caucasus and the Crimea is not contested by the Bolsheviks and the Don Cossacks. With this possible exception the Germans and Turks are now masters of the entire circuit of the sea, for the surrender of the Dobrudja by Rumania shuts off that country from any access to salt water except by way of the Danube.

#### The Overthrow of the Rada

The Germans having now obtained control over the whole of the Ukraine and the Crimea have displaced the phantom government which gave them entrance. It will be remembered that when Trotzky was playing for time by protracting the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk in the hope of inciting the revolutionary movement in Germany his plan was defeated by the appearance at Brest-Litovsk of the delegation purporting to represent the Ukrainian People's Republic with the Rada or national assembly at Kiev. The German Government promptly recognized the Ukrainian delegation and concluded a treaty with it as an independent power. The German Government also proposed to give the same recognition to other border nationalities, the Lithuanians, the Finns, the Kurlanders and the Esthonians. The Bolsheviks, since they had renounced all intention of ruling over any people without their consent, were thus left without any logical grounds of protest as well as without any power of resisting, so Trotzky accepted the German terms without protest in order to save what was left of Russia.

The Ukrainian Rada never commanded the support of the Ukraine as a whole. The Bolsheviks denounced it as bourgeois, altho it contained a large majority of radical Socialists and had



A BIG BRITISH BARKER

One of the deciding factors in the turning point of the Great Battle

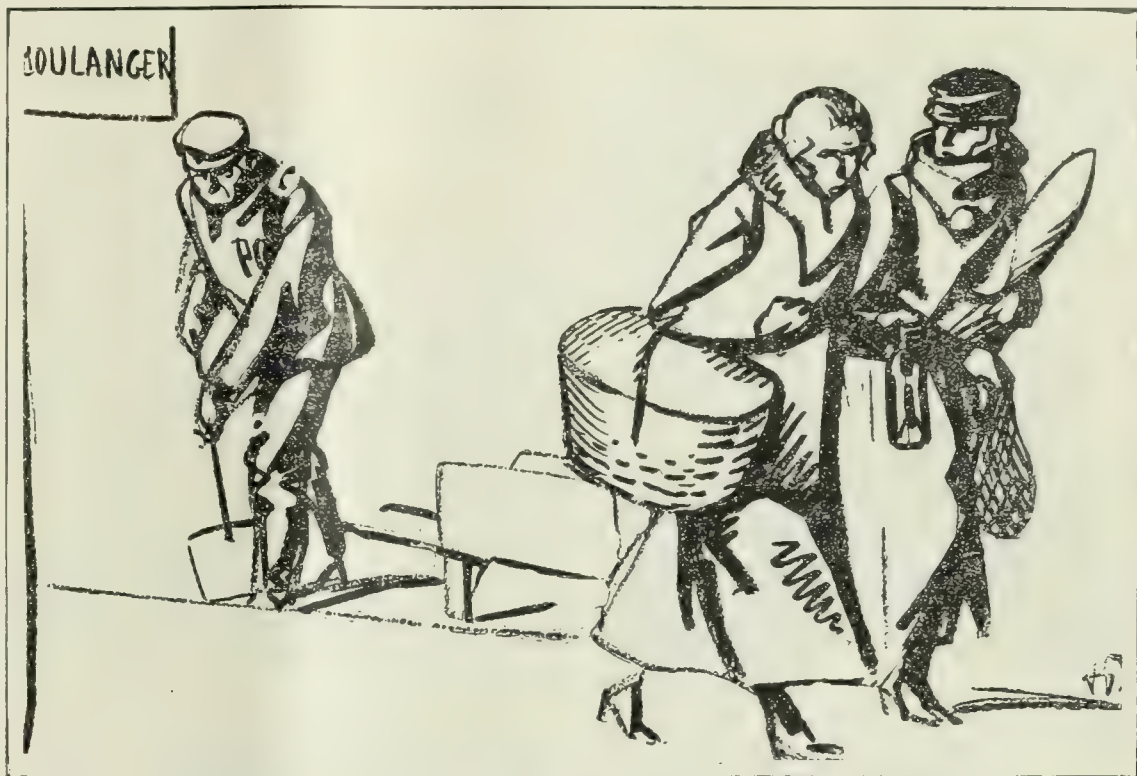


declared the abolition of private property in land. This measure alienated the conservative peasants as well as the wealthier classes. Even while the Ukrainian delegation was negotiating at Brest-Litovsk the Bolsheviki gained control of their capital, Kiev, and they were obliged to call upon the Germans for aid in recovering it and in establishing their authority thruout the Ukraine. The German troops in small detachments were sent thruout the country confiscating grain wherever it could be found and thereby arousing the resentment and frequently the armed opposition of the peasantry. The anti-German movement took the form of a League for the Liberation of the Ukraine. The Germans were disappointed at not getting as much grain as they expected from the Ukraine and finding that the peasantry were not planting for next season General von Eichhorn issued a decree ordering spring sowing to be undertaken and suppressing public meetings and newspapers. At last even the Rada began to show resentment at these high-handed proceedings, whereupon the building was surrounded by German troops and a lieutenant at the head of a file of soldiers marched into the hall and taking possession of the platform commanded the members of the Rada to sit still and hold up their hands. He then read out the names of the Ukrainian ministers whom the Germans regarded with suspicion and ordered them under arrest. The Minister of War, the Minister of the Interior and his wife, and the Foreign Minister were seized and taken before a German court martial.

On the following day, April 29, a congress of Ukrainian peasants convened at Kiev pronounced in favor of a dictatorship. At this psychological moment General Skoropauski appeared in the hall and was proclaimed hetman or commander of the Cossacks. He then proceeded to the square in front of the Sophia cathedral and was consecrated to his office with due ceremony by the clergy. He immediately issued a manifesto dismissing the old Ukrainian Government and reestablishing the right of private property.

**Russian Protest** Foreign Minister Tchitcherin of the Soviet Government at Moscow has filed formal charges against the British, French and American consuls at Vladivostok for interfering in the internal affairs of Russia and has requested their recall. He states that documents found on the person of Kolodoff, who was arrested in Vladivostok, "establish incontrovertibly that the consular representatives of Great Britain, France and America participated in this plot and that the diplomatic representatives of those powers in Peking negotiated with the counter-revolutionary organization calling itself the 'Siberian Government.'"

Mr. Tchitcherin also accuses the American Legation at Peking with complicity in this conspiracy and asks the American Government to declare its attitude toward the Soviet Republic.



DON'T GRUMBLE. THE BOCHE IS LISTENING  
The morale of civilian Paris is exprest in this cartoon by Hermann Paul from *La Victoire*

The State Department at Washington announces that the American Consul at Vladivostok, John K. Caldwell, has done nothing improper. "Of course all the warring factions come to him and it is his duty to report. He has not given any encouragement to any of them."

President Wilson has never approved of the landing of Japanese troops at Vladivostok, but the British and French Governments have endorsed it. Ambassador Francis has kept silent on the subject, but M. Noulens, the French Ambassador, in a newspaper interview justified it as necessary on account of "the state of prolonged anarchy and insecurity at that place."

This excited the indignation of Moscow and the Bolshevik paper *Pravda* says that it should be remembered that M. Noulens is not Ambassador to the Soviet Government but

Ambassador to some future, to some possible Russian Government which shall better suit the refined taste of the French bourgeois.

The occupation of Siberia, cutting it off from European Russia, could mean the condemnation of the people of the Soviet Republic to death by starvation. Without Siberian bread and other products Russia, deprived of Ukraine, would be doomed to destruction. This the French, Japanese, English and American enemies of the Russian workers' revolution perfectly understand.

**A Helping Hand to Russia** Semi-officially the United States, thru a conference of representative men, has organized itself to extend the hand of sympathy and co-operation to Russia. The "American League to Aid and Coöperate with Russia" is the name of this new body, and its officers are: President, Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins University; first vice-president, Col. William Boyce Thompson, of the Red Cross Mission to Russia; second vice-president, Oscar S. Straus; third vice-president, James Duncan; fourth vice-president, Frederic C. Howe; treasurer, George P. Whaley; chairman of execu-

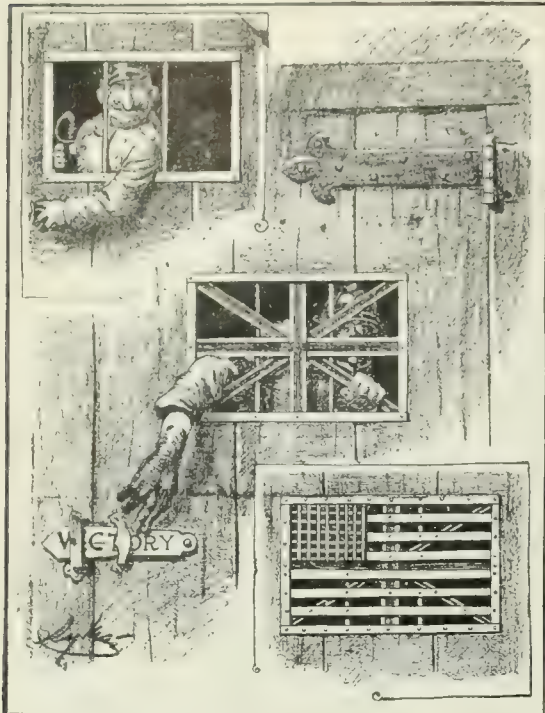
tive committee, Herbert L. Carpenter. The first meeting was held in the offices of Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma. At this meeting there were present men of diverse interests and views, united, however, in the desire to take steps to express in word and deed to Russia the idea that the people of the United States are with her in her struggle for democracy and overthrow of Russianism and Prussianism. Some of the names on the executive committee are as follows:

Senator Borah, of Idaho; H. Ralph Burton; Charles H. Boynton; Senator Calder; Herbert L. Carpenter; Charles A. Coffin; Henry A. Cooper; Prof. John Dewey; James Duncan, of American Federation of Labor, and a member of the recent American mission to Russia; Congressman Henry D. Flood, of Virginia, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs; George Gibbs; Samuel Gompers; Dr. Frank Goodnow; Gilbert H. Grosvenor; Prof. Samuel N. Harper, of the University of Chicago; Samuel B. Hill; Frederic C. Howe; M. A. Odin; Senator Owen, of Oklahoma; Thomas Nelson Perkins, who accompanied Colonel House on his mission to France; Mrs. Raymond Robins, who has been doing some remarkable work in Russia with the Red Cross; Prof. V. G. Sinkhovich; John W. Slaughter; Henry L. Slobodin; Lincoln Steffens; Melville E. Stone; Oscar Straus; Col. William B. Thompson; Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins; Daniel Willard; Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, and George P. Whaley.

The movement which has culminated in this league has been brewing for some time, and many Russians resident in America have been active in promoting it. Propaganda and education will be the chief instruments of the league.

**Prussian Suffrage Reform** The whole world is interested in the equal suffrage bill now before the Prussian Diet, for if defeated it means that the Junkers are permanently in the saddle in spite of the efforts of the Kaiser, the Chancellor and Center and Left parties to overthrow them. The present three class franchise by which those who pay one-third the taxes elect one-third of the





© Galveston Daily News

IT GETS HARDER ALL THE TIME

deputies in the Diet is designed to keep the plutocracy and aristocracy in power regardless of popular opposition. How it works may be seen from the election of 1907, in which it took on the average 77,500 votes to elect a Socialist and only 10,500 to elect a conservative. The first class, composed of the heaviest taxpayers, forms only three to five per cent of the voters, yet controls a third of the lower house.

Last July the Center, Radical and Socialist parties of the Reichstag combined and passed the peace resolution that President Wilson has commended. Last February Chancellor von Hertling, who belongs to the Center party, declared his approval of President Wilson's four principles as a basis for peace. It was then the hope of the anti-militarist majority of the Reichstag that peace negotiations might be begun before the launching of Hindenburg's offensive, but in this they were disappointed and now the apparent success of that offensive has greatly strengthened the reactionaries, who are demanding greater conquests than ever.

How strong was the anti-annexation sentiment as late as February 25 may be seen by the following quotations from the Reichstag proceedings, a report of which we have just received thru Switzerland. Herr Scheidemann, leader of the Socialist majority which supported the war, said:

By saying that he accepts the four principles put forth by President Wilson, the Chancellor must have made clear to the whole world what he really meant by his statements on Belgium and the West. He who accepts Mr. Wilson's four points is bound to repudiate annexations and violations of any kind. The Chancellor said yesterday: "As to Belgium, we want to resume peaceful and friendly relations with her." It goes without saying that one can only do this with a nation whose independence is secured. Therefore let us declare straightforwardsly: "Let the Flemish and Walloons settle their political conflicts between themselves; it is their business, not ours."

For somebody actually said during the discussions on the suffrage bill in the committee for the constitution: "Uproars, which might break out if the suffrage bill were not passed, do not bother me; they will be crushed." . . . There are Eng-

lishmen and Frenchmen who only shoot at Germans because they are ordered to, but on this side there are Germans who could jump for joy at the idea of Germans shooting at Germans. . . . It is precisely because we want to cut down the influence which those feelings might have on our home policy and because we must cut it down, that we attach vital importance to the struggle for equal suffrage in Prussia. When equal suffrage is introduced in Germany, when the state of siege has come to an end, when the nation is treated at the elections as it deserves a thousand times to be treated, then your game will be played and not till then, till your glory belongs to the past, will the road be paved for a free Germany which has a chance of free development at home and of living on friendly terms with her neighbors. . . . Of course there are men in Prussia who would like to have a Royal doll to play with just as the Russians had a doll they called "Tzar" and with which they played till it got broken at last. . . . The future which lies beyond this unprecedented war belongs to democracy, to the laborers and to socialism, in Germany as well as in the world.

Dr. Wiener of the Radical party concurred in these sentiments:

We consider the four principles of Mr. Wilson to present a basis for the establishment of a general peace and for the prevention of future wars. The whole world is longing for peace and the German nation wants it with all its heart. The Chancellor said that the world is facing one of the most important decisions of destiny, and the world knows what he is alluding to when he said this.

Dr. Erzberger, the leader of the Center (Catholic) party, declared emphatically against the annexation of Belgium:

Do you believe that an oppressed Belgium would assure peace and quietude in Europe? I, for my part, do not think so. Before the war Germany was great and strong without possessing Belgium. If we succeed in preventing the economic war, then one nation will redress itself thru its energy and activity, without having to tyrannize any neighboring state. . . . It is no longer "words" that our soldiers want. They want to war under the suffrage of the three classes: they do not want to find a suffrage of six classes when they return. Therefore we hope that a satisfactory solution of the suffrage problem may soon be found.

Unlimited Congress acceding, the  
Man Power authority and funds will  
be made available to the  
War Department to use the man power  
of the nation to the utmost limit in the  
prosecution of the war. "Let us avoid  
specific figures," Secretary Baker is  
reported as saying. "They imply limits.  
There is no limit. We will call out  
enough men to make victory certain.  
We will call them as rapidly as they  
can be trained and sent forward."

Up to the time of this declaration, discussion centered around the proposition to raise 3,000,000 or 5,000,000 men to send to France to fight the Hun. All that is changed. "The lid is off," and the Administration has pledged itself to furnish men as fast and in as great numbers as it is physically possible to do so. From this time on discussion will center around means and methods of carrying out this program. It is not expected that there will be any opposition to the principle of unlimited force.

Possibly the last big job of the current session of Congress is the job of determining the details of this mobili-

zation. At the committees last week the War Department began its elucidation of what it desires to secure. So far as can be determined by the meager reports of the early steps in this new drive, the body of the discussion will concern, first, money and the authority under which it will be granted; second, whether the War Department should be given power to determine the size of the quotas; third, whether existing cantonments should be enlarged, or new ones created, or both.

Each of these matters raises a number of vital issues, and the best estimates in Washington are to the effect that, even with unusual speed, it will require some weeks for Congress and the War Department to work out a thoroly satisfactory solution. In the meantime, of course, drafted quotas are going forward to the camps, and completed organizations are being fitted into the overseas transportation system. It is regarded as likely, for example, that the April and May drafts will be used largely to fill up divisions at home, while the seasoned personnel from those divisions will be sent overseas to fill the gaps.

Speaking at Philadelphia last week Secretary of the Navy Daniels echoed the Administration's decision in this matter when he said: "Let us not think in terms of fixed numbers. . . . If there are not enough men between twenty-one and thirty-one to win the war, the age limit will be changed, and men of forty and fifty, if need be, will respond to the colors."

**Speeding Up Shipbuilding** Twenty-seven days, the best record yet for constructing a ship of over 5000 tons, is what it took to launch the "Tuckahoe" at the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation in Camden, New Jersey, last week. The boat was ninety per cent complete when it was put into the water, and the total time for its completion is placed at forty-two days. The launching of the ship was made the occasion for quite a ceremony, no insignificant feature of which was a letter from the President to the workmen and executive staff of the yards.

From other sections of the country come reports of progress in shipbuilding. "Amazing" is the word brought to the offices of the Emergency Fleet Corporation by Naval Architect Prior, on returning from an inspection tour of the southern yards. "Swamp regions," he says, "have been transformed into thriving industrial communities, tyros in shipbuilding developed into efficient workmen, and wherever there are ways the new prosperity makes a striking impression. . . . Men who a year before knew nothing about shipbuilding had become experts, and there was no evidence of labor turnovers."

The largest steam-propelled wooden ship ever put into trans-Atlantic trade is being fitted for overseas service in one of the southern yards. She is to be called the "War Marvel" and is 4800 tons. The Emergency Fleet Corporation has determined to place in southern



yards contracts for two hundred new ships of the general "War Marvel" type.

**In Congress** The grist-mill of Congress has ground out many important measures. The sedition bill, completing the legislative program desired by the Department of Justice, is one that has gone through both houses. The Senate passed a bill outlawing the I. W. W. and all organizations which use or advocate violence to bring about "any governmental, social, industrial or economic change." The Overman departmental reorganization bill, already through the Senate, was reported by the House Judiciary Committee. The passport bill, giving the President broad powers in restricting entrance to and exit from American ports, progressed toward its final stage. The fixing of the price of wheat remained a matter of conference. The House earnestly set to work on the army appropriation bill, with the post office bill having the right of way on the floor. The Senate committee considering the matter of second class mail rates, after listening to representatives of publishers, refused to recommend the repeal of the new classification and increases. Recognizing the high cost of living, the House passed the Sherwood bill giving a minimum pension of \$25 a month to Civil War veterans.

**Sedition Bill Passed** After some days lying in conference, the sedition bill was passed by the Senate last week by a vote of 48 to 26. As adopted, the critical clause reads that the severe penalties of the bill shall apply, during the war, to persons wilfully uttering "disloyal, profane, scurrilous or abusive language about the form of the government of the United States, the constitution, the military or naval forces, the flag or uniform of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, the constitution, the military or naval forces, the flag, or uniform of the United States into contempt, scorn, contumely or disrepute." Language "intended to incite, provoke, or encourage resistance to the United States, or to promote the cause of its enemies," is penalized also, and mail violative of the espionage laws as amended by the bill may be held up by the Post Office Department.

**Aircraft Investigation** At the same time that the War Department is asking Congress for a billion dollars to build aircraft, the smouldering charges brought by Gutzon Borglum against the administration of the aircraft program came to such a point that President Wilson ordered an exhaustive investigation by the Department of Justice. Thus begins another chapter in the history of the conduct of this arm of the war service. In spite of the big headlines, the news despatches from Washington do not reflect a state of alarm or intense excitement. General Squier joins with How-

ard Coffin in asking for the investigation so that, in Mr. Coffin's words, "the reputations of innocent men may not be ruined." The Senate committee, as well as the Department of Justice, will conduct investigations.

#### A Vote on Woman Suffrage

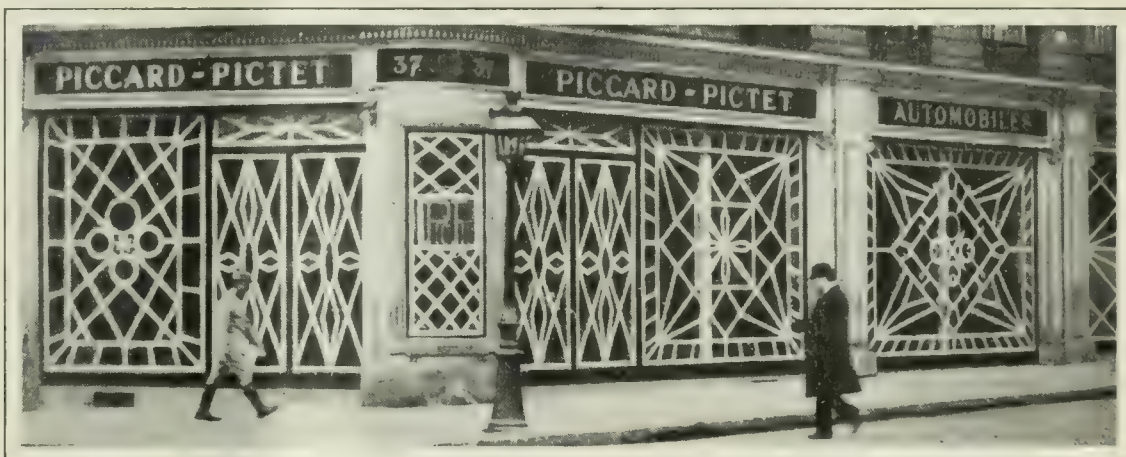
A vote in the Senate last week on a motion proposing that that body proceed on a certain date to consider the House woman suffrage resolution showed that there was only one vote lacking to make the two-thirds necessary for passing the resolution. In other words, there were 40 for adoption and 21 against adoption. A number of senators were out of the city at the time, and in spite of the defeat of the motion to consider the measure, it is bound to come up for serious debate sooner or later. The House adopted the measure in January by 274 to 136.

#### Wholesale Saving

Matters which in normal times would attract the widest attention are now recorded without comment in the daily news. For example, since the 1st of May the United States Government has commandeered both wool and steel. The entire stock of unsold wool in the hands of growers and dealers, plus the

entire wool clip for the year, declares the War Industries Board, has been taken over by Uncle Sam at a price which will stimulate further production. Incidentally, this action will eliminate speculation in wool for the period of the war, if not longer. Similarly the War Industries Board has told the steel men that they will be required to devote their entire capacity to war orders. Whatever the Government does not need it will distribute to essential industries. It is feared that this will mean a cut in the supply going to the passenger automobile factories, whose product may be classed as luxury.

Conservation of materials necessary to our success continues progressively. Last week in Washington conferences on the conservation of paper discussed with representatives of publishers of text books the desirability of printing fewer new editions of school books. These, as well as newspapers, are properly regarded as essentials. The need for saving or rather avoiding extravagance in the consumption of sugar was emphasized by the estimate of the Department of Agriculture to the effect that since the war began there has been recorded a shortage of over two million tons of this foodstuff, due primarily to the destruction of sugar mills and the



© Kadel & Herbert

#### THE LATEST FAD IN PARISIAN SHOP WINDOWS

The military authorities of Paris have advised all shopkeepers to paste paper strips over their windows to keep them from being broken by the concussion caused by the shells from Germany's long range gun. The French have made the most of the artistic possibilities of the requirement by pasting the strips to form various designs



© Kadel & Herbert

#### A MORE SERIOUS RESULT OF THE HUNS' LONG RANGE GUN

This hospital for women in Paris was badly damaged during one of the German bombardments of the city

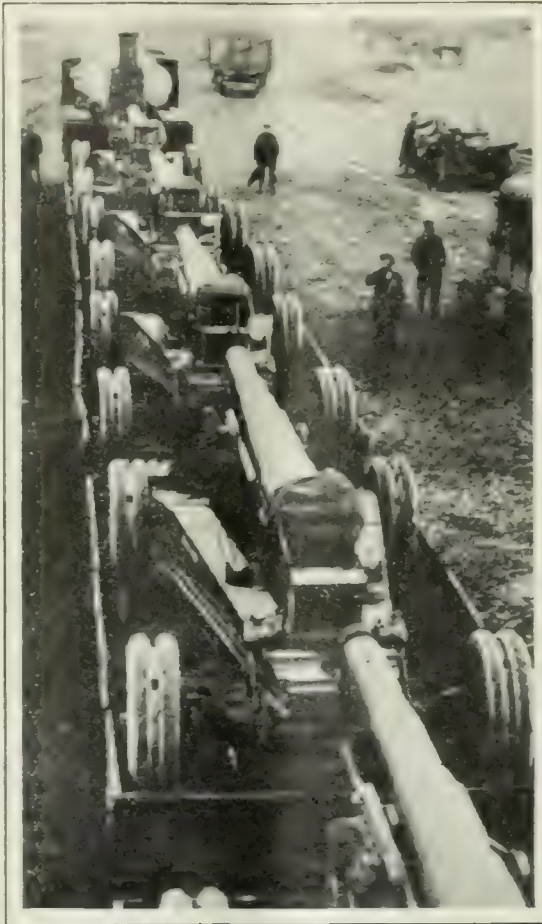


devastation of a great area of sugar producing lands in Europe. A possible shortage in cotton is forecast by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, one of whose officials declares that the labor situation is acute. During the past year there has been a marked falling off in production, owing to the number of operatives drafted and the lack of men to take their places.

**Eat Potatoes** "Eat potatoes" is from now on till further notice as important as to mix flour and to save butter. The potato consuming campaign, as announced and explained by the Food Administration nationally and locally, springs naturally into being because of the fact that the surplus of last year's crop, amounting to some thirty million bushels, must be eaten soon or it will spoil. July 1 is the last date, tho in some localities the campaign may carry on for a week or two or three more.

**Idle Land** President Wilson last week set an example to persons with idle grazing ground in their possession when he purchased and turned loose in the back yard of the White House a flock of blooded sheep. The flock is expected to be profitable both for food and clothing. In addition it will conserve the labor of mowing the lawns.

In order to meet war needs, half a million more sheep will be grazed on the national forest lands this year. This will bring the total number up to 9,000,000. In addition, a quarter of a million additional head of cattle will be grazed on public lands. This increase is on top of an increase of 200,000 sheep and cattle made last year, when it was recognized that the country's need for beef, mutton, wool and hides called for the fullest possible use of the national



© Committee on Public Information

#### FRENCH GUNS FOR AMERICANS

These 155 millimeter guns, loaded on flat cars and sent out from the Gare d'Orleans, Paris, on February 18, for a United States artillery station, were built by the French Government for the use of the American army in France

forest ranges. The Department of Agriculture is controlling the ranges, increasing the stock to the limit of the capacity of the range to take care of it. The department is also encouraging individual, small-scale sheep raising.

#### Ready-Made Towns

We are learning how to build model towns. Had-don township, near Camden, New Jersey, is the latest. It will cost more than three million dollars, and while it is announced that it

will house three thousand workers in the shipyards, it is probable that more will be attracted later. Dividing one figure by the other, we arrive at \$1000 as the capital cost of housing and living facilities for one worker, presumably the head of the family.

The site chosen for this experiment or demonstration is the center of the shipbuilding activities of the New York Shipbuilding Company, the Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Company and the New Jersey Shipbuilding Company, which have furnished the land. The United States Government is furnishing the money to erect 907 houses, several school houses, fire stations, and the sewerage and water plant. Two and a half million out of the total of more than three will go to the houses alone, it is stated. This is the largest experiment of this sort ever undertaken.

**Who Owns the News?** Who owns news, is the question upon which the Supreme Court of the

United States is now deliberating, following the conclusion of arguments in the injunction suit of the Associated Press against the International News Service. "News," declared Frederick W. Lehmann, who appeared for the "A. P.," "is unlike any material commodity. In the field of general news, whether it is gathered and disseminated by a coöperative association of newspapers for pecuniary profit, it is obvious that the paper which is permitted simply to appropriate the news without payment of any kind would have a great advantage over its competitor who had paid for it or had shared in the labor and pains of getting it."

The issue at stake is really whether a news association may or may not become a distributing agency for news gathered by another association to which it pay no fee for the privilege of using it.



#### THE FRENCH AIRPLANES THAT DEFEND OUR TROOPS

America's tardiness in aircraft production makes it necessary still for French aviation to supplement our infantry fighting on the western front. This photograph of a French aviation camp behind the lines was taken for the official records by an army aero-photographer



# DEMOCRATIZING OUR DEMOCRACY

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON



"There now exist more than eighty separate organizations for the purpose of supplying some kind of war relief. Many of them have already applied and more doubtless will apply for permission to use the public schools to advance their various causes. It would be nothing short of a public benefaction if some device could be found to de-

THE United States Government wants every school in the land to become the center or capitol of the community in which it stands, and then to be linked directly to the United States Bureau of Education at Washington and to the National Council of Defense thru the state councils of defense. This is a large order.

It is a new order. Strictly speaking, it is not an order at all, but a request or suggestion. But it involves a scheme or system of organization of a people which, if perfected as the American people will be able to perfect it—democratically, completely, efficiently—will help as nothing else could help to win the war and at the same time to build on this continent a firm foundation for our future democracy.

President Wilson has given impetus to this movement in a letter address to all the chairmen of the state councils of defense. "Your state," writes the President, "in extending its national defense organization by the creation of community councils, is in my opinion making an advance of vital significance. It will, I believe, result when thoroly carried out, in welding the nation together as no nation of great size has ever been welded before. It will build up from the bottom an understanding and sympathy and unity of purpose and effort which will no doubt have an immediate and decisive effect upon our great undertaking. You will find it, I think, not so much a new task as a unification of existing efforts, a fusion of energies now too much scattered and at times somewhat confused, into one harmonious and effective power.

"It is only by extending your organization to small communities that every citizen of the state can be reached and touched with the inspiration of the common cause. The school house has been suggested as an apt tho not essential center for your local council. It symbolizes one of the first fruits of such an organization, namely, the spreading of the realization of the great truth that it is each one of us as an individual citizen upon whom rests the ultimate responsibility. Thru this great new organization we will express with added emphasis our will to win and our confidence in the utter righteousness of our purpose."

With the community center movement as a new thing in our social life, most of us are somewhat familiar. But with the implications and possibilities, both political and practical, of this mobilization of the school house, the

country as a country knows very little. Now comes the central government with a proposition which if launched in Russia would be hailed as an unexpected piece of wisdom emanating from idealists dreaming a dream which they could not fulfil. This is not Russia, for with much the same basic idealism, we can put democratic things thru.

For more than a year the slow processes of democratic organization of a people numbering a hundred million have been developing. Because of the nature of the emergency, much of the work of organizing had to be done from the top down, from the center out. Take for example the instance of the councils of defense. The national council was created by Congress and for some time existed alone. Then state after state, by one means or another, established state councils, localizing these further, so to speak, to cover important cities and separate communities. So far, so good; but as a community center specialist puts it: "Here is a complete system of electric wiring with no bulbs at the ends of the wires." To finish the job, to put bulbs on the wires, to round out the circuit and let the light of democracy shine so that all may see and know and be able to do that which must be done—this is the task which the Government is now proposing that the people perform.

The need for the performance of this task is immediate and in absolute harmony with the issues for which we are fighting. Our enemy is an autocracy and we are staking everything democratic on the outcome. It is fitting, proper and expedient that even in the midst of war we take steps to make ourselves more democratic. We accepted the gage because we believe that democracy is the best form of government, and that it can be made the most powerful and efficient.

To be concrete, here is what Dr. Henry Jackson, selected by the Bureau of Education as the first spokesman and field agent of the new movement, has to say on behalf of the school house as a conserver of precious human energy:

crease the present number of organizations and prevent the inexcusable economic waste due to the duplication of activities. It is because we have so many organizations that we need more organization as a cure for this needless waste.

"The community center is such a device. It can perform this function because it is a comprehensive organization. The center of any American community is the free public school, the only center it has. The community center is not a rival, but an ally, of other organizations. It is more; it is their foster mother; it is the matrix which gives them their setting. It embraces them as departmental activities. It is a coördinating instrument."

So much for the theory of what the Government, thru the Bureau of Education, is proposing. This theory is to be put into practise, and the practise ought to result in a coördination of the same kind as that which the Administration has proposed in the Overman bill for the departments and bureaus of the United States Government. One of the first suggested practical steps is the establishment of central service bureaus for cities and towns, such bureaus to consist of representatives of the numberless organizations which today are striving, more or less separately, for the common service. These service bureaus, it is argued, ought to be given a public status, either by the council of defense or by the board of education. Since, however, the councils of defense are temporary, the utilization of the board of education is suggested as preferable, this board being linked directly, as already stated, to the United States Bureau of Education, the chairman of the board being appointed a collaborator of the Bureau of Education in its community center organization.

There are 300,000 school districts in the United States, each a potential center of at least one community organization. To each of these districts from this week on will be address literature from the Government setting forth what is to be done and how it is to be done. It remains only to do it.

WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD



# GOING "OVER THERE"

BY HAMILTON HOLT

The editor of The Independent is in Europe now, staying a short time in England and then going to France to visit the front line trenches and to see the work that is being done at the training camps and hospitals behind the lines. As the guest of the British Government, Mr. Holt is being given unusual opportunities of observing actual war conditions.

**D**URING our first week out on an unnamed vessel from an unnamed port to an unnamed port, the weather was mild, the sea was gently rolling, and our good ships ploughed the main in friendly proximity, keeping their stately formation with almost perfect precision. The seagulls wheeled and circled about, the decks gently heaved, and life settled down to its restful and amiable sea routine.

We did not know, and of course we were not informed, whether we were going by the Halifax route, the southern route, or due east. All we knew was that our camouflaged escort led the way, that our slowest boat was going its fastest, and the rest were keeping even.

At first sight the first class cabin passengers looked uninteresting enough, as all people in the mass before one gets to know them. But as acquaintance ripened—and there is no place in the world like a sea voyage for that—we found we had an exceptionally interesting group aboard. All were people who had some special reason for traveling or the Government would not have issued them passports. They came from the ends of the earth, and most were on some Government mission. Of course the American regimental officers predominated, and what a clean, starchy, sturdy, modest set of soldiers they were! Pick out the best dozen young men you know and add to them twenty-five of the pick of the senior class of Yale or Harvard, put them all in trim uniforms, and you can visualize the men that were to lead the American army in France.

Whenever two or three of the passengers were gathered together there was always one subject that was sooner or later discussed—and that was submarines. I found that Judge Wadhams had provided himself with a \$60 rubber life preserver that when he got into it made him look like a deep sea diver all but the goggled helmet and air pipes. It was leaded at the feet and the hole in the top thru which he squeezed his head fitted so snugly about the neck that no water could leak in. It was lined with some material much lighter than cork and is said to keep both the head and shoulders well above the water line. Several of the officers had similar suits. I noticed that the Judge had put his flask in the rubber pocket that was provided, so I gave him one of the big cubes of chocolate my daughter stowed away in my valise in case I was captured by the Germans and had to subsist on prisoners' rations. I felt that the Judge would need something more than mere liquid refresh-

ment when he was bobbing up and down in the water after the submarine had done its work. Remembering the story of the fox and the sour grapes, I told him that those who had de luxe life preservers like his could of course not expect to occupy the lifeboats in case of emergency.

Except for the fact that we were convoyed and every member of our fleet but two was camouflaged to resemble chromatic zebras and all were darkened at night, I could not see that any other precautions were taken against submarines.

One of our fellow voyagers was a submarine inventor. He was most agreeably frank in answering our questions, but was anything but reassuring as to the potentialities of Germany's animated sharps. He told me that despite the assurances disseminated from authoritative quarters in England and America that the submarine menace was on the wane, the Germans had nearly two hundred of them now in use and were building them faster than they were being destroyed. Tho he thought the depth bombs were good, and speed on the part of the merchant ships was better, the best way of all so far employed was to hunt them with other submarines fitted out with special devices for detecting their presence. He said that if the submarine can only get within a thousand yards of the quarry undetected—and one instantly realizes when standing on the deck of a ship in the ocean how difficult it must be to see a periscope, especially if the

water is at all rough—a hit is almost certain. But in order to get near enough to discharge a torpedo the submarine must first be almost directly ahead of the approaching ship or else near enough to the side to head it off. As the submarine can only go about twelve miles an hour under water it of course cannot overtake a boat of the same or greater speed from abeam or astern.

A moonlight night is said to be most favorable for the submarine, for then it can see the dark outline of a ship from a much greater distance than its own periscope can possibly be detected. Camouflage is good in the daytime, especially when the camouflaged boat is on the horizon. But at night camouflage is no protection at all. Some of the boats in our convoy were so admirably camouflaged that in certain lights, near as they were to us, they seemed to be moving backward. Whether this effect was brought about by painting a bow on the stern of the boat and vice versa I cannot say.

One morning we woke up and found our convoy had been joined by another under the armed protection of the American flag. Our two escorting forces now divided the work between them. The camouflaged escort still led the procession, while the newly arrived escort steamed out to the horizon, sweeping it from left to right and from right to left in great arcs. It did our American hearts good to see an American convoy out in the vanguard ready to sweep the seas of any enemy daring to challenge it.



Looking for periscopes. Life preservers are worn continuously in the war zone



The first day out we had a lifeboat drill. It was a very simple affair. We were assembled on deck immediately after luncheon, with our life preservers on. We were then assigned to our respective boats, lined up in front of them and answered to the calling of our names. Immediately on the blowing of the foghorn five times, we were told we must take our stations, keep calm, and do what we were ordered. The boats, fully provisioned, were swung from their davits, ready to be lowered into the sea at an instant's notice. There was no attempt made to have us actually get into the boats, and we were never called upon to drill again. The purser, who was in command of the boat to which I was assigned, told me that if the weather was calm the passengers would enter the boats from the lower deck, and if the sea was rough the boats would be filled where they swung.

The soldiers took their drill more seriously. Every day of the voyage, on the sounding of the bugle immediately after luncheon, they assembled in front of their boats, each warmly clad, each with his life preserver carefully adjusted, and his water bottle freshly filled. Except for the boat drill and a setting up exercise in the mornings, no attempt at any regular drill was made. The boys boxed and skylarked and played games all day long except when they were lolling around the decks reading and sleeping.

In talking to many of them, I found that they one and all wanted to get to dry land. They seemed to have a real fear of the sea, tho I have yet to hear of a single one of them who would not welcome a chance of tackling alone the Kaiser and the whole German army.

The cavalry in all armies consider themselves superior to the infantry and in fact all other branches of the service. When I asked one of the colonels why General Pershing needed them, when the war was mostly an affair of

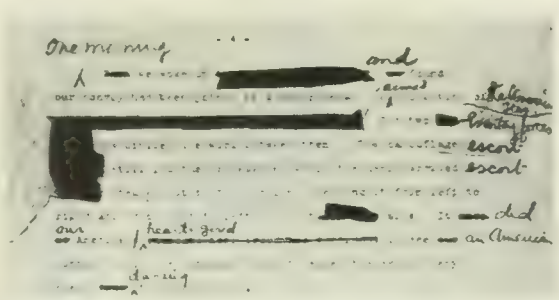
trenches, barbed wire entanglements, and shell holes, he replied, "We have to go over there to give tone to what otherwise would be nothing but a common broil."

The soldiers are a splendid, muscular, manly set of boys—lots of smiles and jokes like the English Tommy, and lots of squareness and fairness also like the English Tommy. The officers seem to have the respect and goodwill of the men, and altho the line is pretty rigidly drawn, the relationship between them is friendly and not undemocratic.

One of the lieutenants was a very fine pianist, and every night after dinner the younger officers gathered about the piano at the head of the darkened hall as he accompanied them in their singing. On both the Sunday nights we were at sea they spontaneously began to sing the old gospel hymns familiar and dear to us all. It gave one an added respect for these fellows, many of whom, alas, will never return to the United States again.

And so the days went by—one much like another. We all of us revelled in the rest, the good food, the tang of the salt air, and most of us improved the opportunity of reading a good book or making a good friend.

I wish there was space to quote at length the truly inspired address of an American war correspondent to the men of the regiment, packed to suffocation down in the second cabin dining room. I shall never forget that sea of sturdy, earnest, soldier faces as the speaker, who had been with the Allied armies in France thruout 1916 and 1917, portrayed the magnificent heroism of the "contemptible" little British army who saved the day and perhaps civilization while France was massing her armies for the Battle of the Marne, of the two hundred Canadian boys—real Americans every one—who died to the last man rather than surrender, and of the glorious women of France who with a smile upon their lips have



Here is a sample of the editor's copy when the censor has edited it. This page of Mr. Holt's article describes the American convoy

sacrificed their all with a fortitude and self-sacrifice that has been almost sublime.

I wish I could also tell something of those quieter talks I had, steamer chair to chair, with the officers who are cheerfully going to uphold American ideals on the blood-soaked battlefields of France, that democracy and liberty may be made a reality on this earth. One sees the hearts and minds of men naked on such a voyage as this, and human nature is good.

But at last we entered the submarine zone. Now our boats began to zigzag in their course, the lookouts and sentries were doubled and the passengers were required to don their life preservers or keep them at hand in whatever part of the ship they go. I noticed several varieties of life preservers aboard besides the remarkable rubber suits owned by Judge Wadhams and a few of the officers. The two English gentlemen who sat at our table appeared in very loose blue waistcoats which on closer inspection developed into camouflaged preservers which could be inflated by a rubber tube dangling out of one of the upper pockets. Sir George Reid, the ex-Premier of Australia, regaled himself with a khaki-colored inflated preserver which might easily be mistaken for a baseball catcher's chest protector. The only danger from these pneumatic preservers was the possibility of a puncture during the rough and tumble of leaving the boats, in which case they would of course be worse than useless. I was not sorry I had to stick to my regular cork preserver furnished by the ship. As a matter of fact, there is little or no danger from drowning when in the sea with a life preserver on. It is the icy chill of the water reaching the heart that causes death.

But as our good ship has crost the ocean every three weeks since the war began and has never yet seen a periscope I suspect our apprehensions were caused more by the novelty of our situation than by any knowledge of the real risks we were running. Still, going over at the slow speed we were making increased enormously the chances of a hit from a submarine. In fact, the speed of a merchant vessel varies inversely with the chance of being hit. The purser told me that he would prefer to go without a convoy at full speed rather than with a convoy at half speed. Besides, any submarine which cares to take a pot shot at a convoy as large as ours has about one chance in five of hitting some- [Continued on page 292]



© Underwood & Underwood  
The dreaded silver trail at sea—the wake of a submarine that is submerging





Hay-making is more than vacation fun

# THE WOMAN'S LAND ARMY

BY MARY A. HOPKINS



Transplanting is easy, says the farmerette

**C**ONSERVATIVE farmers regarded at first the Woman's Land Army with the same initial scorn that they formerly turned on automatic working machines, incubators and other "new-fangled nonsense."

One New York State farmer last year hitched his suspenders with masculine superiority every time a truck-load of farmerettes drove by his fields in the early morning coolness on their way to work for his neighbors.

"Gals can't do men's work," was his verdict, unprejudiced by any experience in the matter.

Lack of man labor forced him one day to employ two of these same scorned women.

"I'll take 'em again tomorrow if you'll gimme the same two," was his decision when questioned that night.

He thought that by rare good fortune he had secured the only two capable women in the whole bunch. His education in female farm labor progressed week by week. He found that every member of the unit was a combination of busy bee and industrious ant with intelligence added. This year he voluntarily mans his farm with women.

The Land Army was an experiment last summer. It succeeded. As a result, it is being recruited this year on a scale to strike terror to the hearts of potato bugs and pussly-weed.

The purpose of the Woman's Land Army is to respond to the appeal of the Government for increased production by volunteering for farm work. This is a patriotic service.

"Any work which an unskilled farm hand can do, unskilled women did in our unit," a lithe, clear-eyed farmerette assured me. "Planting, hoeing and transplanting are easy. We thinned the biggest beet field I ever saw. We bundled rye and did all kinds of haying. Picking apples isn't as easy as it sounds. You find that out when you come down a ladder balancing a heavy basket on your shoulder. Assorting and packing apples is certainly women's work. Berry-picking we've always done."

Skilled women have proved themselves equal to handling both the traction and the two-horse plow, harrowing, mowing with scythe and machine, hay raking and reaping. Women are especially successful in dairying. They never kick the cows.

The first unit sent out in March this year pruned three thousand fruit trees. Among other chores they cleaned the farmer's barn. The owner treats himself to a look at that building every little while now. He says he never saw such a neat barn. In that unit were, among others, an artist, a pharmacist, a champion long-distance swimmer and a factory girl.

Another unit containing several college students was thrilled to excavate Indian arrow-heads among the bean hills. Rocks were always referred to as "glacial deposits."

"I took the 'Origin of the Species' with me," a farmerette remarked with a whimsical twist of her lips, "but I soon found that I could read only poetry. After a day in the fields I liked something so short that I could see the end when I began."

Teachers, college students and skilled workers in trades having long slack seasons, like millinery, dressmaking and machine-operating, fit in to this work especially well. No one goes for a period of less than three weeks. From six to eight weeks is by far the better period.

The essence of the unit plan is that the women workers live in a community under a captain and go out from this center in squads to work on the surrounding farms. No women are placed in farmers' families. Sometimes the girls live in a vacant house or school-house or barn and sometimes in tents. The catering and cooking is done by a dietitian hired for the purpose. When in a large community the workers go

out to distant farms they are carried in vehicles owned by the units or loaned by employers.

Workers for the Land Army receive \$15 a month, with board, lodging, washing of working clothes, and transportation one way. The uniform of the Land Army comprizes blue overalls and a blue shirt. The worker provides herself with strong stockings, stout shoes and a farmer's hat.

Unskilled male labor has the advantage of greater masculine strength, but these picked bunches of women have brains. Farm honors are not all to muscle.

Thanks to the eight-hour day, the carefully planned diet and the sanitary living conditions, farm work has turned out not so terribly difficult after all. It lacks the nervous strain of factory work and the appalling monotony of house work.

"If you can hold out till three o'clock in the afternoon, you are all right," my farmerette assures me. "Just as if the sun were watching for the minute-hand to pass the hour, the heat lets up. You can actually feel the coolness begin to come out of the earth."

"It was so hot one day that everybody else quit work at nine o'clock, but we were off on the top of a hill and no one thought to send word to us. So we worked right on."

"On the way home that night when we stopped at the village they told us that two men had fainted! That made us feel pretty good!"

"Our unit gained an average of nine pounds during the summer. One girl gained twenty. [Continued on page 303]



Sometimes the farm hands saw wood



Farm honors are not all to muscle



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL



Gilliams Service

## ON THE AMERICAN FRONT

Secretary Baker's announcement that we have now more than half a million men in France comes at a psychological moment in the news of American fighting. The photograph above is of a practise charge formation in actual war surroundings—a fortified trench and barbed wire



© Committee on Public Information, from Bain

### WATCHING THE TAUBE FLY BY

A gypsum mine immediately behind the first line trenches on the Lorraine sector, now being held by our troops, is being used not only as a supply depot, but also as a defense against aero bombardments. These American and French troops, watching a Taube spiraling in the clouds, are ready to take advantage of the mine tunnel if the flier should drop explosives on them



© Committee on Public Information, from Western Newspaper Union

© Committee on Public Information, from Bain

### AN ADVANCE POST FOR FIRST-AID

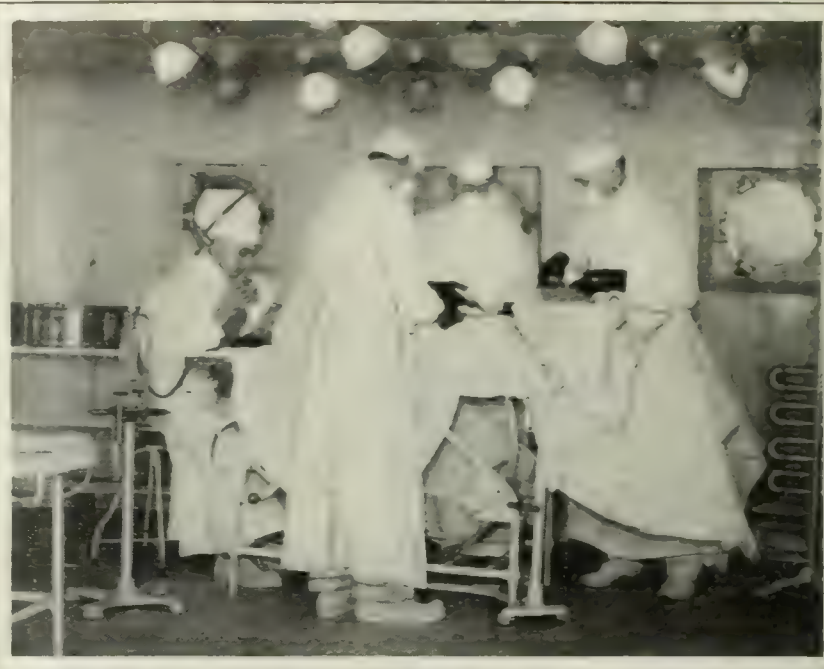
This dugout in a trench on the front where American troops are stationed is equipt to give first-aid attention to wounded men. The Red Cross workers share the dangers of front-line fighting with the combat arm men. At the left are staff officers who were in charge of a trench on the Lorraine sector during the first American fighting there





Photographs © Paul Thompson

The Stokes stretcher is a war invention that makes it possible to bring wounded men on board with a minimum of discomfort



The operating-room of the "Mercy" is equipped with every facility for up-to-date surgery, but used only in imperative emergency cases

## A SEA-GOING HOSPITAL

The U. S. S. "Mercy," our first fully equipped hospital ship, has been placed under the command of Dr. Norman D. Blackwood to serve men of the United States Navy who need immediate medical attention. The "Mercy" has every facility for careful hospital treatment; its surgical ward is the best afloat. The "Comfort," sister ship of the "Mercy," will be in commission shortly



**FOR EXTRACTING STEEL SPLINTERS**  
Men on fighting ships face the imminent danger of wounds from explosions, wherefore the importance on the U. S. S. "Mercy" of this powerful electromagnet which is used to remove fragments of steel from the flesh

### THE GOOD SHIP "MERCY"

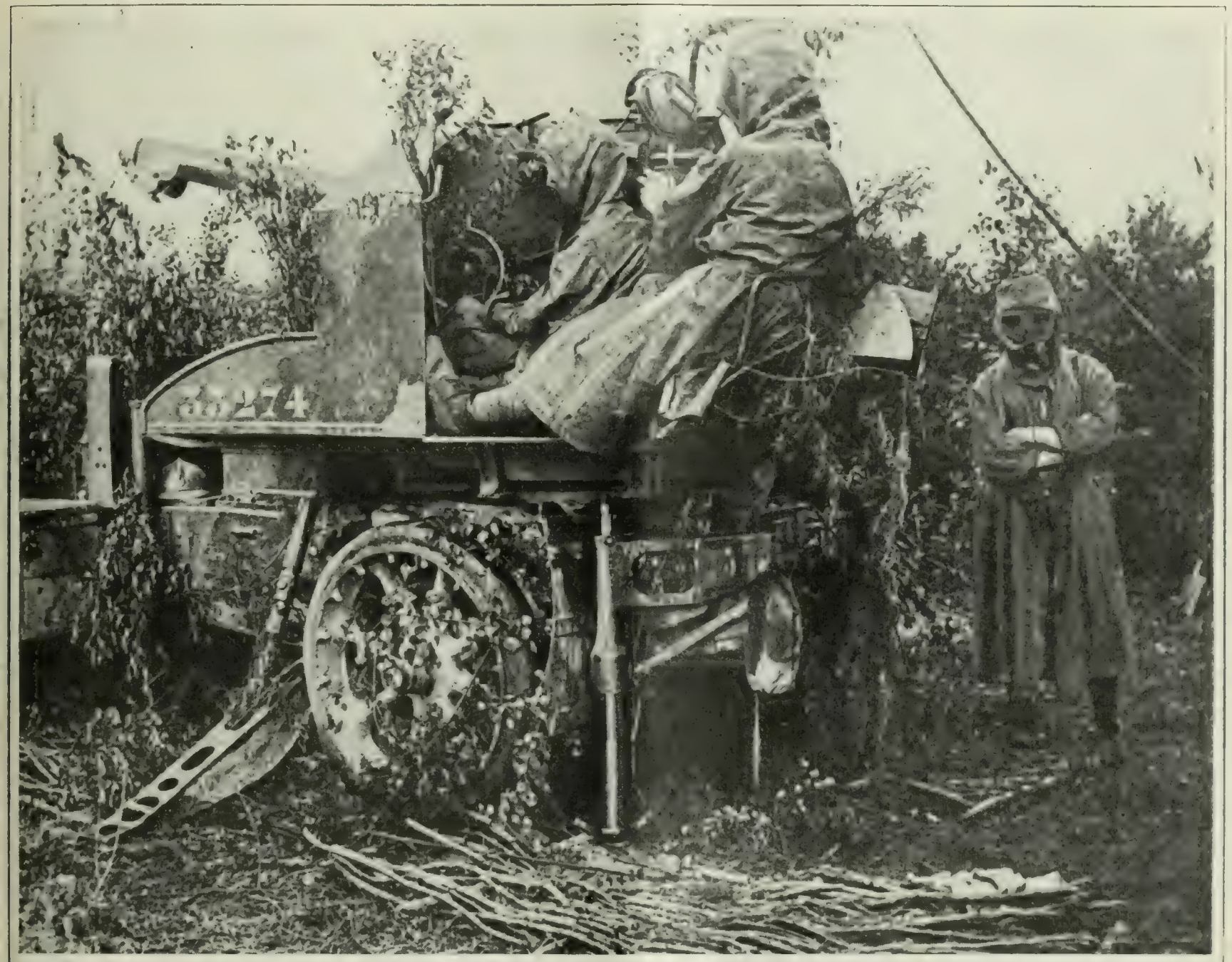
Painted white, with a broad green stripe, the "Mercy" is set apart from the grim gray or war-taught camouflage of fighting ships. On the deck are the sun-parasols where the convalescent patients can enjoy the breeze of the sea



### GRADE A MILK BEING MADE AT SEA

The emulsifier is a recently invented machine which mixes powdered milk, butter fat and water into a combination just as good as the original—better, perhaps, for its quality never varies. The "Mercy" is the first hospital ship equipped to furnish fresh milk to its patients no matter how far from shore it may be, and the mechanical cow is only one of the many appliances that make its commissary department as up-to-date as its medical and its surgical equipment





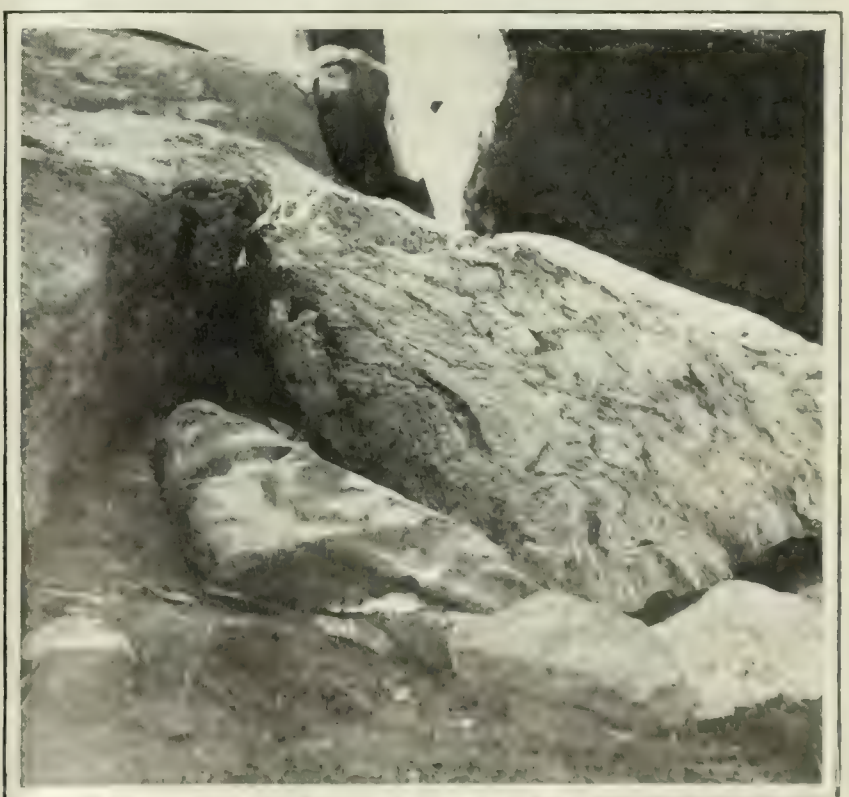
© Kadel & Herbert

**GUNNERS SHOULD BE HEARD AND NOT SEEN**

*One of the famous French 75's camouflaged by paint and branches. The gun crew wear cloaks and hoods to blend with the background*



© Underwood & Underwood



**BACK TO NATURE**

*The camouflage suit for scouting expeditions is designed to melt into the landscape and the men who wear it practise looking like part of their surrounding scenery. Can you tell, for instance, which is rock and which is soldier in the photograph at the right?*



# THE CRACK IN GERMANY'S ARMOR

Eleventh message from the National Security League, Committee on Patriotism Through Education, of which The Independent is the official publication

**B**ECAUSE Germany has decided to throw her entire available forces into the struggle and has already called to the colors her 1920 class (boys of eighteen years of age) so that they may be in the line before the end of this season, it should not on this account be assumed that the war will end when her offensive has been defeated after unheard of sacrifices in man power. If her military offensive fails she will hope to launch successfully a "peace drive" now in preparation to be carried out by methods certain to be more diabolical than those which have preceded them. All the treasonable, pacifist, weak-minded and faint-hearted—the La Follettes, Hillquits, Nearings and Bergers—will be at work in an endeavor to undermine the morale of the Allied peoples. If Germany's military machine after unheard of sacrifices has availed merely to drive a wedge into the Allied lines, what hope can there be that the Allied armies will be able to advance a distance of 650 miles across difficult country and over three great rivers, so as to force their way into Berlin?

The argument will appear plausible and will no doubt be widely believed by the faint-hearted, who may not know how vulnerable the German Empire really is, once her army is thoroly overmatched in strength by that of her enemies.

As a matter of fact a drive eastward by the Allied armies a distance of but thirty miles from the hights of the Meuse near Verdun would bring Germany to her knees, as has already been frankly admitted by her leaders in a confidential memorandum presented to the German Chancellor as long ago as March, 1915. This secret communication was obtained and published in France in 1916. It represented the joint action of a deputation representing six of the most powerful industrial and agrarian organizations of the empire, and its conclusions will be accepted by all who are familiar with the relation which exists between available mineral sources and modern industries.

No one needs to be told that the sinews of land warfare today are guns and munitions, which for their production require developed resources of iron and coal. Tho with such vast resources in coal that she is out of her surplus able to compel the neutrality of neutral states thru threatening to refuse them their supply, Germany is without important bodies of iron ore outside those which she wrested from France in 1871.

Painfully aware that she was vulnerable at this point upon her frontier, Germany applied the Teutonic version of international law—necessity knows no law—and two days before war was declared (August 2, 1914) she violated the neutrality of Luxemburg to oc-

BY WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS

PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY AT THE  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

cupy the ore fields of that country and even invaded France to seize those in French territory. On the same day M. Viviani, the French Premier, notified all French ambassadors, and thru them the world, of this ruthless and unprovoked invasion of France, notwithstanding the fact that to conserve peace French troops had scrupulously obeyed official orders by remaining ten kilometers behind the frontier. It should be added that on July 25, ten days before war was declared, Germany had occupied in great force her own ore fields and felled trees and mounted batteries ready for action.

With the German, French and Luxemburg fields of iron ore now firmly in her grasp, the armies were launched upon Belgium, and the Kaiser speaking to an immense throng from the



balcony of the royal palace in Berlin, declared that envious enemies had forced the sword into his hand, and puppet-like ninety-three of the most distinguished professors in Germany put their signatures to a statement that Germany had neither begun the war nor violated international law.

There is both interest and much encouragement in turning from these lying statements addrest "to the civilized world" to the unquestionably truthful confidential statement addrest to the barbarian Chancellor. In this memorandum, prepared after eight months of war, it was pointed out that:

The manufacture of shells has required quantities of iron and steel of which no one could have had an idea before. . . . If the production of pig iron and steel had not been doubled, since the month of August, the continuation of the war would have been impossible.

As raw material for the manufacture of these quantities of pig iron and steel, "the minette" (Lorraine ore) takes a place of greater and greater importance, because this ore can alone be extracted in our country in rapidly augmenting quantities. The

"minette" covers at this moment 60 to 80 per cent of the manufac-

ture of pig iron and steel. If the production of "minette" had been disturbed the war would be as good as lost.

The report goes on to say that if French troops had been able to advance five to ten miles into Lorraine, or had held the frontier, the war must have ended from Germany's lack of iron. Verdun is referred to as the bridge-head of the iron region, and it is concluded:

The security of the German Empire in a future war necessitates therefore imperatively the possession of all the mines of "minette," and comprizes the fortresses of Longwy and Verdun, without which this region cannot be defended.

M. Pichon, the former French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has recently asserted, and ex-Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg has confirmed his statement, that Baron von Schoen, the German Ambassador at Paris, had received instructions to demand of France, in case she should agree to remain neutral, that she hand over to Germany for the period of the war the fortresses of Verdun and Toul. The reader is asked to observe by reference to the map that Toul is the "bridge-head" to an outlying area of "minette" near Nancy in the same sense that Verdun is to the main area of Lorraine. Can there be any one so blind as not to perceive what acquiescence in this audacious demand would have involved? France would have been left at the mercy of Germany and would have been ruthlessly invaded by the German armies returning flushed from an easy victory over Russia. Fortunately for us all, the German Ambassador was informed that France would not agree to remain neutral, but would be guided in her actions by her own interests.

In the "minette" iron district is thus to be found the Achilles heel of the German monster. Once driven from this area, Germany will be forced to an unconditional surrender, as she has herself admitted.

Utilization of the iron ores of Ukraine will not be possible upon a scale commensurate with Germany's needs without several years of development, and the question of transportation across the 1200 miles which separates the district from the industrial section of Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia would have to be solved. Should the attempt be made to bring ore in sufficient quantities from the already developed but equally distant Kiruna mines of Swedish Lapland, means would have to be found by the Allies, as they have been found before, to interrupt the Baltic traffic.

A knowledge of these facts should be sufficient to meet the specious argument which will soon be put forward in the interests of a "German peace," that a decision in favor of the Allies is outside the realm of possibility.





*This is a poison gas attack along the front line trenches. In America the poison gas attack by gossiping tongues is just as dangerous*

## THE POISON GAS BRIGADE

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

**G**ERMANY has attacked us. The invaders are here. The strife on American soil has commenced.

In every city of the United States, a powerful battalion of German or Germanized troops now stand ready to hurl their weapons at us. These troops wear no uniforms. They bear no arms. They are never seen together in public. They fight from ambush. They are all snipers. And they hit us in the *brain or heart*, where no physician can dress the wound.

Without doubt there are several hundred thousand of them in the United States, and they are gaining new recruits every day. They are a secret order; we do not know them by sight; we do not know how, when or where they will sneak up on us and find us least prepared.

Moreover—and here is one of the worst aspects of the situation—we seldom know when they have hit us, because their weapon shoots into our veins the slow poison of a treacherous thought, or hopeless feeling, or selfish inclination; and the effect of such poison is to sap our energy, weaken our character, paralyze our will, before we realize the fact of our moral degeneration.

*The weapon of these German troops is the tongue. Their ammunition is the poison gas of gossip.* They hurl this gas in such a way as to cloud our eyes, unsettle our nerves, choke our patriotic feeling, rend us with doubt, cripple us with fear and put us out of action. The human tongue is the only weapon of evil that never breaks, never stops, never lacks fuel or ammunition, never loses point and punch, never can be destroyed. Furthermore, it is always concealed. It shoots a broadside and then retreats before you can send a volley back.

The way to knock a man out is to hit

him unawares at his weakest point. The strength of the Kaiser is his knowledge and use of the hidden powers of the mind; the weakness of the American people is their ignorance and the neglect of the hidden powers of the mind; whenever the Kaiser aims a lying tongue at our hearts he batters our weakness with his strength, and he knows it.

The greatest forces of life are the least visible. You cannot see the wind that blows your house down. You cannot see the gravitation that holds the world together. You cannot see the human will that produces a Washington or a Lincoln. You cannot see the energy with which you do the work of the day. You cannot see the public opinion that makes or breaks men, nor the loyalty that forms the invisible backbone of industrial organization. You cannot see the spirit of hate that has made the Kaiser look and act like the devil, and you cannot see the spirit of love that brought forth the Christian religion. Effects can be seen—primary causes and forces cannot. The big German gun that bombarded Paris could not do a millionth part of the damage done every day by millions of treacherous words that the Kaiser's agents here shoot forth on all sides. Merely because the gun could be seen, everybody marvels at it, while here a million deadlier guns of speech hit the mark and we never notice!

The worst enemy warriors meet is the Poison Gas Brigade. We must protect ourselves from the mental and moral ravages of the gossip gas in our neighborhood as effectively as our soldiers have learned to protect themselves from the chlorine or mustard gas of the trenches. Both kinds

of poison gas are fatal. But for every soldier on the field assailed by trench gas, a hundred Americans at home are assailed by

gossip gas.

The members of the Poison Gas Brigade are many and diverse classes of people. They are, first of all, the paid spies of Germany who are still Huns by nature, the unprincipled among our alien residents who despise and would betray the country that yields them safety, freedom and prosperity. They are the pacifists following the mental delusion and moral mirage of peace-at-any price. They are the socialists and anarchists frothing at the mouth with the ravings of revolutionism. They are the chronic pessimists who can see only failure and defeat ahead of the nation. They are the freaks and cranks with some wild theory to exploit for the sake of personal pride, wrath, greed or fanaticism. They are the war profiteers who want to block the machinery of the Government lest their graft be taken away by Federal control. They are the misers too selfish to do anything with their money but hoard it or spend it on themselves. They are the dissatisfied shop and factory workers in plants under war contract to the Government. They are the foreigners filled with race prejudice. They are the members of hyphenated and half-spoken societies whose German schemes and money bags are hid behind a velvet curtain of altruism. They are the underfed and underpaid salaried employees, jealous of the war wages now being earned by industrial workers. They are the devotees and dupes of strange religions out of line with the Christian church and in line with German diabolism. They are the super-feminized persons of either sex who would shriek loudly at the sight of blood and slink away in a criminal silence



from the presence of a murderer of souls. They are the habitual gossips and neighborhood news mongers. They are the ignorant, idle and thoughtless people everywhere who talk and act with no sense of personal responsibility but follow the crowd as vaguely and fitfully as sheep.

A total round-up of this motley crew will make a large proportion of the average community—perhaps 30 to 60 per cent. How is it possible, you ask, for the German Emperor to line up for Germany so many different classes of people in a community of the United States?

He first plants a nest of spies in every community large enough to pay for corrupting. There are said to be in the United States 400,000 of these traitors—a number as large as the total of our preachers, doctors and daily newspaper editors. The members of families of enemy aliens here number 4,000,000, according to the statement of Attorney General Gregory. One person out of 25 is thus pro-German, while one person in every 250 may be assumed to be a spy. We may count on the presence of 4 spies and 40 German sympathizers in every thousand population. This Poison Gas Brigade of 44 members to every 1000 people could tell enough lies in a week to penetrate the heart and mind of the whole community.

The Kaiser trains in deviltry these criminals who betray the country that enriches, protects and trusts them. The art of poisoning the mind is a dangerous, delicate process. It must not be left to ignorant people, however unprincipled. A manual of instruction is therefore supplied to each traitor before he starts to smirch, corrupt and deaden our thought and feeling about the war.

He must first gain the confidence of the persons he is paid to contaminate, by sympathizing with them in their war tasks, hardships and griefs, or by helping them personally in a way that means little to him but looks large to them. He can subscribe to a pet theory and eulogize a pet hobby of theirs; or he can claim to be righteously and excessively patriotic, even holding nominal offices in patriotic organizations. Being provided with an assortment of ugly rumors, he is to fit the lie he tells to the ignorance, weakness and worry of the listener. He will tell a mother whose boy has gone to the front how terrible conditions are in the camps and trenches; he will prophesy to the business man the commercial depression and financial loss that the war will mean if it continues; he will praise the religious devotee for being a "conscientious objector" and will affirm a sympathetic conviction about the horrors of sending American boys to kill their German brothers.

He must be careful to say nothing that you can quote against him. He must always have read or heard the statement that he drops apparently in good faith. He must never be himself the final source of any rumor that he puts into circulation. There are many ways to throw you off the track of suspicion. A favorite mode of concealment is membership in a club, league, society or even church organization where the pro-German poison can be spread secretly while the rules or doctrines of the association are spread openly. Even religion has been thus defiled—a so-called religious body of more than a million members thru the United States was recently convicted of publishing and scattering broadcast literature against the war in the guise of tracts and sermons!

The job of these talk mongers is only to start an ugly rumor in the neighborhood—gossip will do the rest. Merely to repeat something depressing or disquieting about

the war is all you need do to satisfy the German secret agents. Your intention may not be that of a traitor, but your action will be. Let us mention a recent case. Somebody told somebody else of hearing how one of our boys in camp was ill and unable to write home; mouth after mouth repeated the tale, which grew with repetition. By the time it reached the mother of the boy, he was at the point of death, had been shamefully neglected by the camp doctors, all the sanitary conditions were frightful, and every boy stayed in camp at the risk of his life! The boy chosen to suffer a fictitious death was one of the healthiest in the community, was very widely known, his father being one of the leading men of the city and having a host of friends. The rumor was a lie made out of whole cloth; but while it was being passed around, the minds of large numbers of people were being unconsciously prejudiced against the army training camp, whereas the official denial from headquarters reached only a few who listened to the tale.

The dealers in poison gossip magnify a small unfavorable occurrence until it resembles a cloud of evil covering the sky. It became noised abroad that a soldier in

Americans talking, thinking and feeling wrong about it. Hence the great military value to the Kaiser of the Poison Gas Brigade.

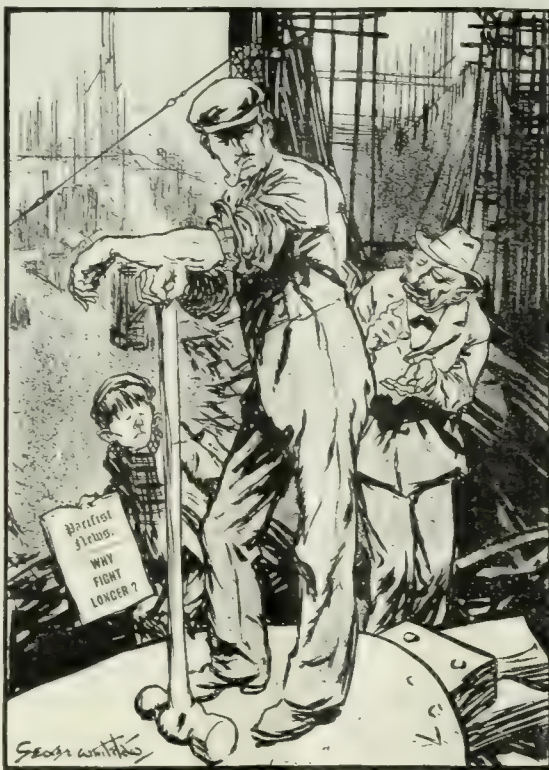
We talk too much, too frequently, and too lightly. We repeat gossip as tho it were truth. We give away professional and political secrets to almost anybody who asks for them. With most of our habits of talk we play directly into the Kaiser's hands. One of the strongest allies of the German army is the American tongue. And the hundreds of thousands of German spies among us have got this fact neatly and joyously tucked away in their consciousness. Ridiculing our habits of irresponsible, extravagant speech, they still rely on it as a powerful weapon which they subtly turn against our neighbors—while we talk on, oblivious and unconcerned.

A poisonous rumor is like a poisonous snake in your home—when you let it pass unchallenged you are guilty of a crime against the safety of your household. The way to kill a rumor is to stone it to death with facts. We have traced down a number of these rumors, and have obtained from official sources the facts with which to meet them. If you will regard every wild tale about the war as a poison gas bomb, or a deadly serpent, or some other form of sudden serious danger, and if you will go armed with facts like these, which you hurl back on the spies or dupes that are spreading the tale, you will be fighting and destroying the great enemy to liberty in this country—premature and artificial freedom of speech. Freedom is the consummation of discipline. Speech is not free until it is both trained and constrained.

The traitors who would poison our minds depend on our gullibility, childlike fondness for exaggeration, custom of repeating and magnifying gossip, racial disregard for exactness of statement. A rumor about the war should never be allowed to pass unchallenged. We should ask questions like these in the case of every rumor: Is it true? How do you know? Who started the tale going? Where did he or she get the facts? How can we trace the bit of gossip to its originator? How can we hold him or her responsible? How can we prove the falseness of the rumor? How can we stop its circulation?

Here is the simple test for any suspicious tale: "In repeating this or allowing it to pass without demanding proof, am I helping my country win—or helping Germany?" If you are not helping us, you are helping the Kaiser. And Theodore Roosevelt speaks truly when he says, "Any man in the United States who at this time directly or indirectly expresses approval of or sympathy with Germany in this war should be arrested and either shot, hanged or imprisoned for life." Abraham Lincoln said: "The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his Government is discussed cannot be misunderstood. If not hindered he is sure to help the enemy; much more if he talks ambiguously—talks for his country with 'buts' and 'ifs' and 'ands.'" According to Lincoln, the man who in time of war merely expresses doubt is a traitor! We must hammer this truth into our consciousness and let it be the first weapon that a lying rumor meets.

The first move is to find the source of the gossip. Make it your business to find out. Say that you have joined the army of Independent readers who have sworn to trace and expose all German propaganda, with the intention of turning over to the Government all German spies and tale-bearers in your vicinity. That will make the foolish talker think twice before handing the rumor on. [Continued on page 299]



The Passing Show, London

For Satan finds some mischief still  
For idle hands to do

camp had embezzled a large amount of money and eloped with an officer's wife, principally because the temptations in camp were too strong for a young man. The truth was that he had lost a little money during a mild game of gambling, had secretly borrowed a few dollars in the expectation of returning the money out of his next pay, and was caught in the borrowing process. A German spy will take a trivial misdemeanor of an American soldier, or a slight case of neglect by an army official, and in a few moments have a cardinal crime and fearful tragedy made out of it, for the use of the Poison Gas Brigade.

The tongue is still mightier than the sword. A group of German propagandists broke down the spirit of the Italian army and made General Cadorna lose 50,000 men in a single German drive. Another group kept Greece from coming to the help of the Allies when such action might have turned the issue of the war. Another group broke down the Russian army, bribed the rulers of the country, and paved the way for German possession of the land. To win the war, the Kaiser has only to get enough





*Motor trucks mobilized for military service*

# THE ABANDONED LIBERTY TRUCKS

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE

OF more than passing interest and significance is the action just taken by the War Department at Washington in practically abandoning the so-called standardized or Liberty motor trucks in favor of the regular models of American manufacturers, and supplanting the two men who have been in charge of motor truck production for the army. The announcement to this effect reads: "Two of the three types of Liberty trucks have been abandoned for the time being. Christian Giff, of New York, formerly in charge of truck production, has resigned and returned to private life. General Chauncey Baker, in charge of production for the Quartermaster Corps, has been transferred from the National Army, resuming his rank as Colonel in the Regular Army. He has been sent to Chicago. A new department is being organized to take over the production of motor trucks for the army."

Without doubt this decisive action has in no small measure been influenced by the public discussion of the troubles of the Aircraft Production Board and of the Liberty aviation motor. Like the latter, the Liberty motor trucks were heralded as the result of intensive coöperative effort on the part of American truck engineering experts, and destined to revolutionize military motor transport. In both instances the products failed to come up to the predictions of their sponsors, either in performance or quantity production.

As a matter of fact only a small percentage of the something more than twenty thousand motor trucks which the army has placed in service since we entered the war, are of the Liberty truck types. About ten months ago, after the initial orders for several thousand trucks of the manufacturers' regular models had been placed, the truck makers were called together at Columbus, Ohio, and told by an officer claiming to speak for Secretary Baker, that all future orders would be limited to the standardized types, and that the manufacturers might as well make up their minds to build these types. Yet within forty-eight hours orders for about ten thousand trucks of regular models were placed by the War Department. Since that time the manufacturers have made every effort to produce Liberty trucks, altho there have been repeated orders on behalf of various branches of the service for their regular models.

As events have since proved, the disinclination at that time on the part of a number of the leading motor truck makers to take up the building of the Liberty types, was for sound reasons. One maker presented his case in something like these words. More than seven thousand of our regular models are now in the service of the allied armies. They are pronounced entirely satisfactory, as is evidenced by continued new orders. They incorporate cer-

tain features specified by the French Government early in the war. We can immediately begin turning out similar trucks for the United States Army at the rate of five hundred or more a month. It will take at least three months to get ready to build the new types, which may or may not be better trucks, and about a year to reach quantity production.

Colonel Baker, who for many years has been known as the army's motor vehicle expert, has long had the idea of a standardized army truck. About six years ago he drew up designs and specifications for such a vehicle, which would travel anywhere an army four-mule team could go. It incorporated among other innovations the principles of four wheel driving and steering. Out of all the American manufacturers of motor trucks only two undertook the building of this type and in a comparatively small way at that. Despite its advantages for tractor purposes and for traveling over rough ground this type is not largely used at present by the armies of the various belligerent nations. The creeping tread or caterpillar tractor has proved best for hauling heavy loads from hard roads, while the regular types of rear wheel driven trucks are quite satisfactory for other phases of military motor transport. The Italians have developed one of the best tractors, which readily hauls loads of twenty-five tons up stiff grades. It is driven thru the rear wheels only, and a bed-rail tread is provided for use on the rear wheels, when the vehicle is operated on soft going.

The design of the Liberty trucks was also influenced to some extent by the conditions experienced in the campaign on the Mexican border of two years ago. At the time of the raid on Columbus, which initiated that campaign, the troops stationed along the border were in part supplied by some seventy motor trucks, mostly hired. By the time General Pershing's forces reached their farthest point into Mexico, some five hundred trucks were owned and operated by our army, which number had been nearly quadrupled before the affair was entirely finished. Pershing's expeditionary force was entirely supplied by motor transport, in one instance at a point three hundred miles from the nearest available railroad. However, the conditions encountered, especially the lack of roads, were such that the regular types of trucks used required constant repair, for which proper facilities were lacking. The conditions under which these trucks were obliged to operate are well described in the following statement made by General Pershing at that time:

"The motor vehicles have done work which astonishes me. They have traversed roads which seemed impassable; they have

climbed hills where the rocks alone seemed sharp enough to cut the tires and smash the running gear; they have gone thru canyons where

a goat might hesitate. They have made faster progress than any branch of the service except the aeroplanes. The trucks have brought food for men and horses not only to advanced bases, but to points beyond these bases, sufficiently close to the cavalry columns to enable them to send back for supplies without losing the advantages of their early forced marches."

Thus the ideal in mind when the Liberty trucks were designed, was vehicles which could stand up to such severe and unusual conditions as were encountered in the Mexican border affair of two years ago. However, the conditions under which they were to operate were quite different, being largely confined to the construction and supply of the various training camps in this country, and to the transport service of our army in France. In both connections good, hard roads are the rule rather than the exception. It is only natural, then, that the regular types of motor trucks have proved satisfactory under the requirements of this war.

Further, the types of motor trucks regularly produced in this country for ordinary commercial uses are largely suited to the special needs of military service. This is because, as in the case of passenger automobiles, American motor trucks for many years have generally followed in design and construction the lead of European trucks, and the development of the latter has been influenced largely by military dictates. This resulted from the subsidy systems pertaining in France and Germany for many years, and established in the other countries abroad before the outbreak of the war. Under these systems the purchaser of a motor truck built according to Government specifications, and practically all complied with these specifications, received annually a sum of money amounting to as much as one quarter of the purchase price of the truck. In return the owner had only to keep the vehicle in good operating condition at all times, and to turn it over to the Government on demand in case of war. The purposes of these subsidies was twofold, to encourage the use of motor trucks by business interests and individuals, thus increasing the number available in case of need, and to have these trucks adapted to military requirements.

Thus with motor trucks, as with aviation motors, the War Department would have done better to have adopted at the outset proven types and proceeded at once to their manufacture in quantities, and meantime in an experimental way endeavored to develop better types with a view of their adoption for 1919 or later, when they had demonstrated superior merit.



# THE NEW BOOKS

## The Jazz Poet

MODERN music has bifurcated. On the one hand it has developed into shapeless sound, into vague entanglements of intangible melody, into the misty musical mazes of Strauss and Debussy. On the other hand, under the influence of African impulse, it is headed toward the tom-tom. Descending from the swaying masses of the camp meeting thru the negro minstrels and the Swanee River songs of our fathers on to the ragtime that carried all nations on to their feet, it has reached its culmination in the jazz band which sets the very chairs and tables dancing. Here the rhythm, the beat, has become the main thing, sometimes the sole thing. Melody is sacrificed to it. Discords are deliberately introduced. The traditions of musical composition are disregarded. It makes its own laws as it goes along and breaks its own precedents without compunction. It cannot be printed on five parallel lines. It cannot be put on a page anyway for it is spontaneous and individual, subject to change without notice. Some say it is not music at all, this latest product of the process of syncopation. Just as you please about that; at any rate it is something that makes the heart beat and the blood run and the limbs move. It is not music to be listened to but music to be acted upon. In this product music has completed the cycle of its wander-years and returned to the dance that gave it birth.

Modern poetry has split in like manner. By the long line of development that may be followed thru the serried shelf of English classics it has reached a perfection of form that is truly admirable. Never were poets more obedient to the laws of versification. Nine-tenths of the poetry that comes to The Independent nowadays is impeccable. Much of it also is unreadable. There is nothing in it to shock you—and often nothing to keep you awake. The metaphors are unmixed. The infinitives are unsplit. No barbarisms, solecisms or improprieties are permitted. The language is purely poetic, containing no words or expressions for which good authorities could not be cited as a precedent. The thought is etherealized. There is nothing gross, nothing earthy, sometimes nothing material to be found in it.

Then sometimes—and more frequently of late—we get poems of the opposite kind, wherein the tone is intentionally raucous, wherein there are no aphorisms worth putting on a calendar, where the language is that of the street or the scene is laid in a quick-lunch-room, where rimes are erratic or missing altogether, where the verses cannot be scanned and the meter cannot be measured by the foot-rule of iambs and trochees and pterodactyls, because it does not stay still long enough to be measured. Yet it has a rhythm of its own, a beat that beats its way into the brain as persistently as the famous "pink-trip-slip for a three-cent fare."

Once in a while we publish one of this sort of thing and then some of our dear readers write, more in sorrow than in anger, to lament that The Independent, which used to have a high standard of poetry, has so degenerated in these latter days. If we need bracing up after such a blow we turn back to our files and read the same letters of complaint and reproof when

we first published Swinburne and Riley. It seems, from these letters, that the poetic taste of The Independent has been degenerating for some seventy years.

When we published in our issue of September 29, 1917, Vachel Lindsay's "The King of Yellow Butterflies," we received some such remonstrances. It was not, said an old friend, what was to be expected of The Independent—as tho anything could be expected of The Independent except the unexpected. It was pointed out that Mr. Lindsay had cheated us if he had been paid by the word, for he had repeated many of the lines and there was not a single idea in the whole page anyhow and it was wicked to waste paper like that when the country was at war.

Yet the "Yellow Butterflies" turns up again in Vachel Lindsay's latest volume, *The Chinese Nightingale*, along with other "poem games" and it is evident that they are being bought voluntarily by people who do not have to have them thru having subscribed in advance for a periodical. Not only bought, but read, and not only read, but acted. Somehow they do have the power of setting folks in motion, just like a jazz band. We know because we have done it. We have tried out "King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba" on several roomfuls of old and young and had them all acting like four hundred sailors, swans, sons, shepherds and sweethearts, oxen and ponies, with the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. Lindsay has gone to the negro revival meetings in search of new rhythms just as Dvorák found in negro hymns the themes of his "New World Symphony." Three of his negro sermons are included in this volume; one on Uncle Tom, one on John Brown and one on how Samson bore away the Gates of Gaza, the last very timely now that the British have just broken thru the Gaza Gate. We quote part of the sermon on Simon Legree which, the author kindly says, is "to be read in your own variety of negro dialect":

He beat poor Uncle Tom to death  
Who prayed for Legree with his last breath.  
Then Uncle Tom to Eva flew,  
To the high sanatoriums bright and new;  
And Simon Legree stared up beneath,  
And cracked his heels, and ground his teeth:  
And went down to the Devil.

He crost the yard in the storm and gloom:  
He went into his grand front room.  
He said, "I killed him, and I don't care."  
He kicked a hound, he gave a swear;  
He tightened his belt, he took a lamp,  
Went down cellar to the webs and damp.  
There in the middle of the moldy floor  
He heaved up a slab, he found a door—  
And went down to the Devil.

His lamp blew out, but his eyes burned bright.  
Simon Legree stepped down all night—  
Down, down to the Devil.  
Simon Legree he reached the place,  
He saw one half of the human race,  
He saw the Devil on a wide green throne,  
Gnawing the meat from a big ham-bone.  
And he said to Mister Devil:

"I see that you have much to eat—  
A red ham-bone is surely sweet.  
I see that you have lion's feet;  
I see your frame is fat and fine,  
I see you drink your poison wine—  
Blood and burning turpentine."

The Russian revolution has inspired various poems. But here is a different one:

The Russian Revolution is the world revolution.  
Death at the bedstead of every Kaiser knocks.  
The Hohenzollern army shall be felled like the ox.  
The fatal hour is striking in all the doomsday  
clocks.

The while, by freedom's alchemy  
Beauty is born.  
Ring every sleigh-bell, ring every church bell,

Blow the clear trumpet, and listen for the answer:—

The blast from the sky of the Gabriel horn.

Hail the Russian picture around the little box:—  
Exiles,  
Troops in files,  
Generals in uniform,  
Mujiks in their smocks,  
And holy maiden soldiers who have cut away  
their locks.

All the peoples and the nations in processions  
mad and great,  
Are rolling thru the Russian Soul as thru a city  
gate:—

As tho it were a street of stars that paves the  
shadowy deep,  
And mighty Tolstoi leads the van along the  
stairway steep.

We fear these samples will not convert those who see nothing in Vachel Lindsay, or at least nothing to admire. They are more likely, in fact, to confirm the suspicions of his critics that he is afflicted with echolalia. But they may be reminded that Bernard Shaw in his "Sanity of Art" proved that Shakespeare had the same disease and so must be classed, according to Max Nordau, among the degenerates. So, too, must all poets except the free versifiers—they have something else, not so easily diagnosed, but equally incurable.

*The Chinese Nightingale*, Vachel Lindsay. The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

## The Challenge

THIS is the final passage in a little volume that sounds a trumpet call to Christian people to meet "the challenge of the present crisis" with the valiant, virile spirit of true Christianity:

An American visitor at the French front was allowed a three hours' conference with Marshal Joffre. He has said, in the writer's presence, that the most impressive incident of the conversation came when the Marshal drew from an inner pocket a well-worn letter, written by a French mother to her son in Canda, and, with unsteady voice, read this:

"My Dear Boy—You will be grieved to learn that your two brothers have been killed. Their country needed them and they gave everything they had to save her. Your country needs you, and while I am not going to suggest that you return to fight for France, if you do not return at once, never come."

Multitudes are living in that spirit today. He must have a callous soul who can pass thru times like these and not hear a voice, whose call a man must answer, or else lose his soul. Your country needs you. The Cause of Christ is hard bested and righteousness is having a heavy battle in the earth—they need you.

*The Challenge of the Present Crisis*, by Harry Emerson Fosdick. Association Press. 50 cents.

## Men in War

SKETCHES by an Austrian army officer full of all that is ignoble and loathsome and bloody in war. If this is the side of war you prefer to dwell upon, this is the book for you. The book is written with great skill and power; which makes the picture it presents all the more hideous.

There are two sides to war, just as the old god of war, Janus, was depicted by the Romans with two faces. War is Hell—of course. But the fact that men are willing and eager to go forth and suffer the torments of that Hell because something that they believe in is imperiled—that makes war a noble and a glorious thing. But one half the truth is set forth in this book, and that the gruesome half. Perhaps it is significant that the writer is an Austrian who has forsaken his country's fight; for there is little for men to believe in on that side of the conflict.

*Men in War*, by Andreas Latzko. Boni & Live-right. \$1.50.





*She draws it on a dark-blue stencil—and quickly Mimeographs it. A thousand tracings of a design or diagram ready within a few minutes! Think what that means. Pictures! What an opportunity to put punch into your sales letters, also organization and factory communications! Lots cheaper than blue-prints—and more effective. Typewriting on the same sheet. The Mimeoscope makes the Mimeograph immensely more useful—and important. Let us show you how it will help you. Get booklet "E" today. A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.*

*Caution: The Mimeograph, and our supplies for it, are made to work together. Upset that relationship, the work suffers, valuable time and materials are lost, and our responsibility for quality and output ceases.*







**YOU** can buy this watch, which shows the time in the dark as clearly as in day, for only \$2.25. In Canada it's \$2.50.

Real radium in the substance on the hands and figures does it. The luminosity is guaranteed for the life of the watch.

The accuracy and reliability of the movement is assured by the guarantee that has safeguarded the buyers of over 50 million Ingersolls.

The Waterbury Radiolite, \$4.50, in United States and Canada; jeweled, sturdy, small and stylish.

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO.  
New York Boston Chicago  
San Francisco Montreal



**Ingersoll  
Radiolite**  
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

## You Can't Lose Your Keys

If you carry them in a  
**DANDA LEATHER KEY-CASE**  
**WITH YOUR NAME**  
**STAMPED IN GOLD**

35c	In Black Sheepskin	60c	In English Pigskin
60c	with Pocket for Pen Knife	85c	with Pocket for Pen Knife

Postage prepaid. 25c extra if address also is stamped. Prevents keys from rusting. Saves clothing or handbag from wear.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Danda Leather Goods and Novelties  
A. DANDA MFG. CO., 141 Fulton St., N. Y.

### Mr. Purinton says:

"The work on the machines. Whatever it is, it is as well as a man it usually does more rapidly and more cheaply."

Our Plan and Purchase Department has Full Information on Modern Office Equipment

Write for Free Check List

**THE INDEPENDENT**

119 West 40th Street - - - New York

## GOING "OVER THERE"

(Continued from page 281)

thing. At sundown one evening the American escort, which had been sweeping back and forth across the offing, turned abruptly back and started for home, leaving us to the protecting care of the British.

After dinner the moon came out full and clear, and under her pallid beams the gently heaving ocean glistened like molten quicksilver. Not a whitecap flecked the broad expanse and the giant ships were silhouetted specters black against the ghostly night. What an opportunity for German frightfulness!

It was light enough to discern every shadowy ship in the convoy a mile away and yet too dark to see a periscope over a hundred yards.

The good ships crept along silently zig-zagging, while hundreds of pairs of eyes peered into the darkness for the dreaded glimpse of the V-shaped wake of foam.

I went down to the second cabin dining room, not five feet above the water line, where Judge Wadhams was addressing the soldiers on the moral aims of the war. A submarine torpedo striking us amidship would have killed the whole roomful. I waited till his peroration was over and the boys with three ringing cheers had elected him an honorary member of the regiment, and then went upstairs and looked in at the grand salon where the young people aboard were dancing to the accompaniment of the regimental band. After a few moments I betook myself to the hurricane deck, where sheltered from the wind I discovered a group of kindred spirits, and there we sat far into the night, now talking about the meaning of all that the world was going thru, now musing in silence as the round moon rode thru the heavens shedding her silver beams on the liquid expanse below.

I could not help recalling Roosevelt's description in one of his African hunting chapters of how unconcernedly the herds of deer and zebras on the plains go about their feeding and lovemaking tho the lion is near by. Only when his roar is actually heard does the stampede follow.

But the Germans were evidently not about, and I finally left my friends on deck and went to my cabin.

The next morning at a quarter to five o'clock, our mosquito fleet of destroyers arrived. They came up in a battle line of five miles abreast, tho the first we saw of them was the winking and blinking of their powerful flashlights thru the morning haze, as they signalled us of their approach. Rushing in at full speed, they surrounded us in the twinkling of an eye—a veritable pack of them—hurrying, scurrying and worrying about us like shepherd dogs about a herd of sheep. It would make you laugh to see them twisting, squirming, rearing and plunging thru the waves, the spray splashing far above their decks, and their screws churning the water into boiling foam. They would double on their tracks as abruptly as a hairpin; now racing forty miles an hour, to one side to see whether that old floating spar was a periscope, now darting back again right under our bows. Yet they looked so tiny compared with the leviathans they were guarding and they rode so low in the water, they almost seemed mechanical toys wound up to amuse us with their antics. But we could see their four-inch guns, and we knew they had plenty of depth bombs aboard to drop where the periscope submerged. They certainly were a jolly company, and we never tired of watching their superabundant vitality. More luck to Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Ford,

and all the other good American ship-builders who promise to turn them out jitney-wise by the hundred this year to keep the high seas free.

All that day our little friends skipped and charged and circled about us, and when finally the mists came up in the evening and the moon was completely hidden behind the haze, we went to our cabins feeling that the chances were pretty good that we would not be murdered in our sleep that night.

At breakfast the next morning it was reported that two vessels traveling just ahead of us had been sunk at sunrise. Our ships not only now began to zigzag more frequently, but they kept continually changing their formation, so that for the first time since we left America we saw the camouflage on the opposite side of our sister ships. The day wore on. There was a suppressed excitement on board. This was not allayed when the wireless announced that Germany had begun her Great Offensive along the whole British front, and was pressing the English line back. It was further intimated that some demon gun monster was shelling Paris from behind the German line—an almost incredible story.

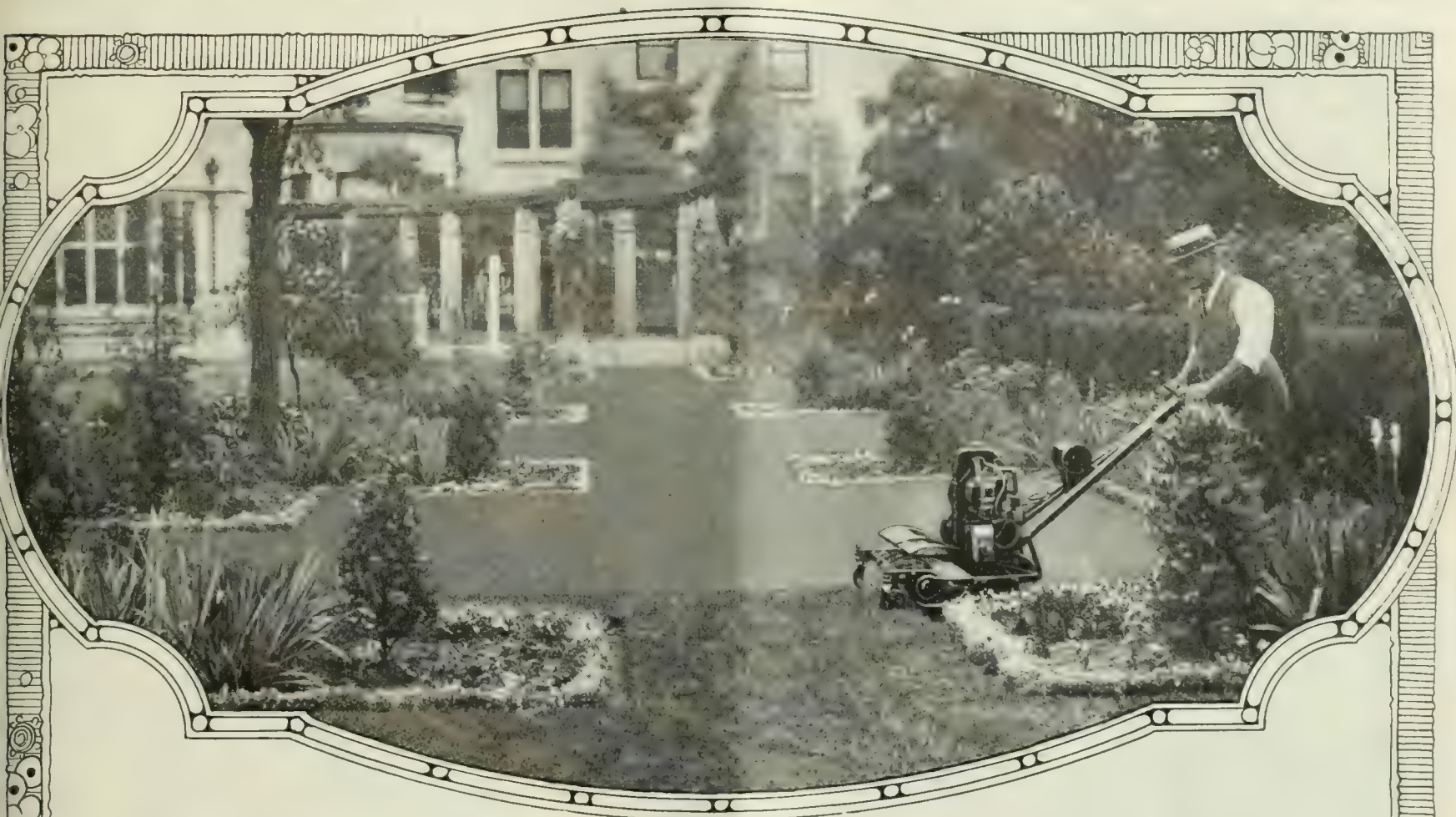
We now hoped to reach our port at midnight. The captain of the ship, who had been on the bridge almost continuously for the past three days, was pacing back and forth, and the signal flags were being hoisted up and down the balyards incessantly. I thought to myself we are now in the ninth inning, the score is three to nothing in our favor, there are three men on our bases, two out and two strikes on Germany. Her only chance to win the game is to do the impossible and make a home run. We sat up till midnight, hoping to hear the good news that we had crossed the bar, but it was not to be. Just as we were about to achieve the goal it was announced that we would have to turn back and not make the harbor till daylight.

At sunrise we were all up on deck. Off in the distance the faint purple of land could be seen. Our fleet, still intact and unscathed, was proudly riding the waves toward the shore, three of our sturdy protectors leading the way, and the others covering our flanks. But again a wireless message was picked up to the effect that a ship just ahead of us had been torpedoed in the channel leading into the harbor, and that we could not possibly get in for the present, so we turned sharply about and put to sea again to wait for further orders. The passengers were now in a state of excitement bordering on consternation. Everywhere, little groups on deck were vehemently discussing the meaning of it all. Germany evidently still had a fighting chance.

We zigzagged on for a couple of hours, when without warning we turned about again and started for the shore. At last, after another long and anxious hour, a large number of little specks were discernible on the horizon which soon grew into a fleet of mine sweepers, evidently dispatched to clear away any obstructions that might be found at the entrance of the harbor. Victory was almost in sight, but we could not be sure, for was not a pilot boat recently blown to pieces right off the shoals which we were nearing, and every one of the thirty-two pilots aboard killed?

But at last we reached the bar, our good guardian angels turned aside, cast over the anchor, and we passed by in single file, giving three toots of our horn by way of a salute to the [Continued on page 294]





## Put the Care of Your Lawn on a Business Basis Fuller & Johnson Motor Lawn Mower

**Especially built to cut both open acreage and complicated areas without recourse to hand mower trimming. The least in first cost—the lowest in operating cost.**

Inquiry, observation, experiment and engineering experience have proved the following considerations to be essential in constructing a practical and economical power lawn mower:

1. That the mower should be easily operable by one man.
2. That the majority weight of the mower should be carried by a traction drum that would not, as a roller, crush and injure the lawn through too frequent rolling.
3. That the traction drum and the knives should be independently driven, so that the mower could be moved from place to place with the knives stationary, or hand pushed into corners with the knives revolving.
4. That the knives should automatically stop when meeting an obstruction.
5. That the power unit should connect directly with the driven parts to insure positive motion.
6. That the mower should be balanced to permit instant change of direction without strain upon the operator.
7. That in form and weight the mower could be easily lifted into a conveyance for transportation to distant points.
8. That the cost of operation be such that the saving should liquidate the purchase price within a very short time.

### Value of Purposeful Design

That the fundamental design of the Fuller & Johnson Motor Lawn Mower was correctly conceived, lies in the fact that no changes have been made except in minor details, which in each case have been important, but not of such an extent as to disparage the earlier models.

### Damage of Rolling Avoided

The traction drum is of the precise dimensions to distribute the weight of the mower so that it will not in any wise injure the first tender grass grown from seed or "pack" the turf.

### Sure and Easy Control

The Fuller & Johnson Motor Lawn Mower is controlled by simple clutches that work positively, without risk or chance of getting out of order, and with no more wear than any other part of the mower.

### Positive Drive Essential

The gear drive is absolute in action. There is no traction belt to stretch, slip and rot on the Fuller & Johnson Motor Lawn Mower, nor is there consequently any need for an idler, which at all times is of uncertain control.

### Moderate Weight a Necessity

The weight of the Fuller & Johnson Motor Lawn Mower is 245 pounds, just enough to hold the mower to its job, whatever the condition of the surface of the lawn. This moderate weight

also permits easy negotiation of grades up to 35%. The governor accurately controls and maintains the speed, which is regulated at will.

### Remarkable Flexibility

The Fuller & Johnson Motor Lawn Mower is well built in every particular. Its flexibility is extraordinary. It will cut underneath projections, close to walls, posts and trees, and immediately on edges without injury to hedges.

### Low Operating Costs

At \$3 a day for labor and 50c for gasoline and lubricating oil, the cutting cost is but 70c per acre. Where labor can be had for \$2 a day and gasoline and oil at 40c the cost per acre is but 48c. The proportions are four-fifths for labor and one-fifth for fuel in estimating the cost of cutting any lawn. Five acres a day is a usual day's work.

### Free Booklet of Information

The handsomely illustrated booklet, "A Better Lawn," contains lawn facts and full technical description of the Fuller & Johnson Motor Lawn Mower. Send for a copy.

The price must be advanced to \$295 on May 31st, so it will be to your interest to write us at once.

## Manufacturers Distributing Co.

Offices: 501 Fullerton Building  
Saint Louis, Missouri



**FULLER & JOHNSON**  
MOTOR LAWN MOWER



**"Victor" Metal Basket**

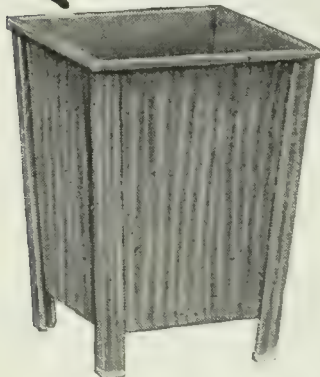
It has corners of live rubber molded into the steel—an insurance against scratching your furniture.

**Victor Metal Baskets Are Fire-Proof.** They are heavy enough so that they remain exactly where they are placed. They are so well balanced that it is almost impossible to tip them over. Victor baskets are finished in Olive Green, Oak or Mahogany, are practically indestructible and will give more service than half a dozen ordinary waste baskets.

**Ask Your Dealer for the Victor**

The Victor is sold by dealers everywhere. In every office there should be a Victor basket for every desk. The Victor Trade Mark is your guarantee for solid construction, long life and serviceability. Be sure to get the Victor when you buy a waste basket for your office, home or store.

**Write for Our Booklet—**Our booklet "Furniture of Steel for the Bank and Office" illustrates and describes our complete line of metal baskets, desks, bond boxes, tables, etc. The booklet is free to any one who writes for it.



**Metal Office Furniture Company**  
Grand Rapids, Michigan

**The Market Position**

of the

**Foreign Government Bonds**

reveals utmost confidence that

**"They Shall Not Pass"**

Read the article under this title in the April 20th issue of

**The Investment Weekly**

It contains full descriptions, with comparative tables, of all foreign government bond issues now on the market.

*Copy will be sent on request*

**PUBLICATION OFFICE**  
42 Broadway New York

**GOING "OVER THERE"**

(Continued from page 292)

gallant escort that had led us so bravely and safely across the sea. The panting little sea dogs ceased their dashings and dartings and fell in behind the giants they had so valiantly protected, and in single file we wound our way up the channel, past the mine sweepers, the lightships, the buoys, the forts, the giant docks, and up to the noble city—the haven of our hopes these twelve days—where we dropt anchor. It was too late to disembark that night so the colonel ordered the ship's band up on deck. The soldiers left their posts and scrambled up the companion way and special emergency ladders to the roof of the ship, the officers raised aloft the stars and stripes and the beautiful yellow flag of the regiment, the soldiers swarmed over every point of vantage and the band played "Tipperary" and "Dixie" and a dozen other blood-stirring airs, while our sister ships as they passed beyond us to their anchorage, cheered us again and again. The harbor craft tooted their horns, each thronged ferryboat as it plied back and forth gave us three good English cheers, people collected along the river front waving handkerchiefs, and as the band ended with "God Save the King" and "Marsellaise" and "The Star Spangled Banner," every man on board our good ship, from the captain down to the smudge faced fireman who came up from his furnace below, and from the colonel to the rawest recruit, stood at attention. The passengers on the ferries bared their heads. And then when the last strains of our national air died away, a great shout went up from all over the harbor. I turned to the colonel, his eyes were full. Indeed there was not a man aboard who was not thrilled thru every fiber of his being.

I walked slowly to the cabin and there met the judge.

"I suppose I am foolish," he said, "but that reception America has just received from old England moved me to tears."

"Well," I replied, "you are not the only one who cried."

And the next morning we disembarked.

**Capital Copy**

Leading agriculturists are trying to make the South see that it can and must feed itself.

More than 700 privately-owned vessels have been purchased or chartered by the United States Navy.

A single thrift stamp will buy a tent pole or five tent pins, a waist belt or hat cord, shoe laces or identification tags; two will buy one trench tool or a pair of woolen gloves.

In order that there may be no doubt of the effectiveness of the serums and vaccines most in use both in the military forces and in civil life, the United States Public Health Service is now making tests of samples from every lot of these products.

One war savings stamp will buy 100 cartridges or a cartridge belt or a scabbard for a bayonet; two and a half will buy a gas mask. Three war savings stamps will buy an overcoat or two woolen service coats; three and a half will buy three pairs of woolen blankets; four will buy a rifle.

Representation for negroes in the Department of Labor was assured when Secretary Wilson announced his intention to appoint a special advisor on negro problems. No separate bureau will be established for the present. The expert who will be appointed will advise the Secretary with regard to the best course to pursue in order to insure the most effective volunteer cooperation of negro workers in meeting the industrial needs of the nation.

**The Independent  
Private School Service**

**COLORADO**

- 1 University of Colorado (Boys and Girls) .....Boulder

**CONNECTICUT**

- 2 Hartford Theological Seminary (Men and Women) .....Hartford

**DELAWARE**

- 3 The Women's College of Delaware, Newark

**ILLINOIS**

- 4 The University of Chicago (Boys and Girls) .....Chicago  
5 Rockford College for Women, Rockford

**MASSACHUSETTS**

- 6 Emerson College of Oratory (Boys and Girls) .....Boston  
7 New Church Theological School (Men) .....Cambridge  
8 Dean Academy (Boys and Girls), Franklin  
9 Walnut Hill School (Girls).....Natick

**NEW JERSEY**

- 10 Blake School for Boys.....Lakewood

**NEW YORK**

- 11 Library School of New York Public Library .....New York  
12 New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital..New York  
13 Skidmore School (Girls), Saratoga Springs

**NORTH CAROLINA**

- 14 De Meritte Military School (Boys), Jackson Springs

**PENNSYLVANIA**

- 15 Kiskiminetas Springs School for Boys .....Saltsburg

**TENNESSEE**

- 16 Martin College for Girls.....Pulaski

**VIRGINIA**

- 17 Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg

TEAR COUPON HERE

THE INDEPENDENT PRIVATE SCHOOL SERVICE, 119 West 40th Street, New York.  
Send me information about the following schools and colleges listed on this page.

Numbers.....  
Send Information to.....  
Address.....  
Post Office..... State..... 5-18-18



\$

4.16

WAR

W.S.S.

SAVINGS

STAMP

Buy a

The Government Buys it Back from You

January 1st. 1923 for \$ 5.00

GO to any bank or post office, department store, drug store, cigar store or any store showing the W. S. S. sign.

Pay 25c. and you'll get a U. S. Government Thrift Stamp and a Thrift Card.

Paste your Thrift Stamp on your Thrift Card.

When you feel like saving another 25c., buy another Thrift Stamp and paste it on the same card.

When you have pasted sixteen of these Thrift Stamps on your Thrift Card, take this card, together with a few cents, to any bank or post office, or store that sells W. S. S. and exchange it for a \$5.00 War Savings Stamp and Certificate. If you do it in May, you pay 16c. in addition to the sixteen Thrift Stamps. If in June, 17c. The price goes up 1c. a month.

On January 1st, 1923, the U. S. Government buys this War Savings Certificate from you. It pays you \$5.00 for every stamp pasted on it.

Your profit is 4% interest compounded quarterly. This is more than 4¼ % simple interest.

It is a good profit and it is guaranteed to you by the U. S. Government — the safest guarantee in the world.

You can buy your second War Savings Stamp just as you bought your first one.

### You'll Help Win the War

Don't think your quarters will not help in this war. If each man, woman and child living under the Stars and Stripes will save and buy just one 25c. Thrift Stamp each day, this will give the Government nine billion dollars a year with which to help our fighting boys.

The W. S. S. is the finest way in the world to save money. W. S. S. cannot go down in value. The U. S. Government guarantees that they will go up—go up from \$4.12 to \$5.00. We do not often have the chance to buy investments guaranteed by the U.S. Government to go up in value. Pure self-interest alone should make every man, woman and child rush to buy W.S.S

National War Savings Committee, Washington



Contributed through Division of Advertising

An eagle with spread wings, perched on a banner that reads "ADVERTISING TO VICTORY".

United States Gov't. Comm. on Public Information

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by

Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.



## CICO\* Paste Prevents Waste

When you buy CICO it's ready for instant use and it stays ready. You never have to throw half of it away because it gets hard and dried. As long as there's any paste left it's usable.

You'll find a score of ways of using this handy, economical paste—so always keep CICO in your home and office. No mussy water well to fill. No trouble with the brush ever getting stiff and lumpy.

Remember, CICO sticks best when spread thin.

At your Stationer's

### The Carter's Ink Company

Boston Chicago New York Montreal

Also Manufacturers of Carter's Typewriter Ribbons and Carbons. Send for free Carbon Sample.

\*Pronounced "Sy-ko"



Let the children have CICO in their playroom.



The adjustable handle slides thru the safety cap, keeping the fingers clean.



**SPEAKERS, LECTURERS:** We assist in preparing material for special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. E. B. WEST, M.A., **AUTHORS RESEARCH BUREAU**, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

### The University of Chicago

**HOME STUDY**

in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence. For detailed information address

26th Year U. of C. (Div. M) Chicago, Ill.



## BE AN ARTIST

We can teach you **DRAWING** in your own home during your spare time. 10 Courses in Commercial and Illustrative Drawing. Endorsed by high Art Authorities. Artist's outfit FREE to Enrolled Students. Write Today for Art Year Book.

**SCHOOL OF APPLIED ART** ROOM 8 BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



## BOOKKEEPER

GET OUT OF THE RUT.

Let me a Certified Public or Cost Accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over \$5,000 yearly; more money than they can handle; learn at home; no time by our new system. Write for booklet and special offer. We have no solicitors. Universal Business Institute, 149 Pullman Bldg., New York

## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. Patriotism and Loyalty.

A. THE POISON GAS BRIGADE. 1. You are a Four Minute Speaker. Give a decisive talk on the work of "The Poison Gas Brigade." 2. Take for your theme "The greatest forces of life are the least visible." Show the full effects of "Poison Gas." 3. Give a classified list of the members of "The Poison Gas Brigade," and show in what ways every member is a dangerous enemy to the welfare of the United States. 4. As if in a public speech in your school show how school students may fight "The Gas Brigade." 5. Explain in full the reasons that led Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt to speak as they did concerning traitors. 6. Write an original story in which you show how a student "chased a rumor down." 7. Sum up the common rumors spread by pro-Germans, and explain the folly of every rumor.

B. GOING "OVER THERE." 1. Consider the article as a letter. Point out its excellent characteristics. 2. Show how the article is like or unlike Irving's "The Voyage." 3. Point out examples of humor, description, contrast, comparison, suspense. 4. Write a composition describing the different characters mentioned. 5. Give the speech that the war correspondent may have given in the second cabin dining room. 6. Write a composition concerning different kinds of life preservers. 7. Show how the last part of the article has the nature of climax. 8. Show how the author gives the article personal interest. 9. Show how the author emphasizes the spirit of present-day ocean travel. 10. Show how the author unites his personal experiences with matters of national value.

C. DEMOCRATIZING OUR DEMOCRACY. 1. Prove that every school house in the land should become the capitol of its community. 2. Explain in full what is meant by "the creation of a community council." 3. Tell what your own school is doing, or might do, as the capitol of its community.

D. THE CRACK IN GERMANY'S ARMOR. 1. Prove that Germany is now acting in a spirit of desperation. 2. Show that "treasonable, pacifist, weak-minded and faint-hearted" people will aid the Kaiser's coming peace-drive. Tell what attitude we should take toward such people. 3. Prove that Germany planned the present war long before its declaration. 4. Explain the importance of ore beds to the German Empire. 5. Point out one way of crushing the German military power. 6. Explain why we must not listen to Germany's peace pleas until her military power is completely crushed.

E. THE WOMAN'S LAND ARMY. 1. Prove the worth of the Woman's Land Army. 2. Write an original story based on one of the pictures. 3. Show how the author uses direct discourse for emphasis.

##### II. Editorial Articles.

A. 1. THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF ZIAN KALI. 1. Explain in what respects the article is humorous. 2. Write an original story based on a misunderstanding of terms that are familiar to you.

##### III. The News of the Week.

A. 1. With the aid of a blackboard map give a clear account of the present situation on the western front. 2. Explain why the British find the situation encouraging.

B. 1. Give the history of Sevastopol. 2. Point out on a blackboard map the position of the Crimea, and explain its importance. 3. Tell how the Crimea has recently come into interest.

C. 1. Give a clear account of the present situation at Vladivostok.

D. 1. Explain what is meant by the overthrow of the Ukrainian Rada. 2. What does this show concerning the Germans?

E. 1. Tell what reasons are leading to the disintegration of Austria-Hungary.

F. 1. Explain in full why the United States should aid Russia.

G. 1. What inequalities have existed in Prussian suffrage? 2. How are these inequalities related to the present war?

H. 1. Give a talk in which you prove that the suggested German peace proposals should be rejected unless the German military power is crushed.

I. 1. Write a short oration on American Spirit as represented in "Unlimited Man Power."

J. 1. Write a letter such as an enthusiastic worker in a shipyard might write to his friends.

K. 1. Prepare a speech for your school assembly on the subject of saving as a war measure.

L. 1. Give an oral explanation of the charges made by General Maurice.

#### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. Political and Economic Conditions in the United States—Story of the Week, "To Correct a 'Mischievous Blunder,'" "On Mistakes and Their Repetition," "Democratizing Our Democracy," "The Woman's Land Army."

1. What evidence of progress in the better organization of (a) our food problem, (b) our war industries, (c) our military forces do you find in this week's issue?

2. What evidence do you find to prove that the people are more completely behind the war than ever before?

3. Show that to allow the Postal Zone act to stand "would be to attack and embarrass the free processes of opinion."

4. How do you account for the fact that our failures have thus far been in the industrial field? What is the remedy?

5. Is your community falling into line in the way suggested in the article "Democratizing Our Democracy"?

6. What answer would you make to the farmer who said, "Gals can't do men's work"?

##### II. German Propaganda—"The Poison Gas Brigade."

1. What is the significance of the title of this article?

2. Make a list of the classes of society whose members belong to the "Poison Gas Brigade." Discuss the methods of defense which should be used against them.

3. Write out, as fully as you can, the answer to one or more of the eleven methods of attack indicated in the last paragraphs of this article.

##### III. The War at Sea—"Going 'Over There'."

1. After you have read this article, write a brief description of the conditions which surround ocean travel at present.

2. Describe, in as full detail as you can, the present methods of submarine attack and defense.

##### IV. Iron Will Win the War—"The Crack in Germany's Armor."

1. For the better understanding of this article, look up the word "minette" in an encyclopedia or a book on geology.

2. Summarize the article showing "how vulnerable the German Empire really is."

3. Why did Germany occupy Luxembourg and make a drive into northeastern France at the very beginning of the war?

4. In what way does the author give you new courage and hope as to the ultimate outcome of the war?

##### V. Political Unrest in Europe—"Maurice Challenges the British Cabinet," "Prussian Suffrage Reform," "The Disintegration of Austria-Hungary," "The Overthrow of the Rada."

1. Why did the Government in England feel that it was necessary to ask the House of Commons for a vote of confidence after General Maurice's attack?

2. Discuss the political results of a vote of lack of confidence in the House of Commons.

3. What is the composition of the various parties in the Prussian Diet? What is the present system of suffrage in Prussia and what are the reforms which were proposed? What are the chances of success for suffrage reform in Prussia at present?

4. How do you account for the fact that two premiers are mentioned in the news item about Austria-Hungary?

5. Make a list of the various race elements mentioned in this news item. What part does each play in Austro-Hungarian politics?

6. Explain, as far as you can, the political conditions which have brought about the present situation in Ukraina.

##### VI. Progress of the War—Story of the Week.

1. Analyze the news from the battle front in the West. Where will the next great attack probably be made?

2. Do you find any evidence that the American forces are taking a larger part in the fighting than ever before?

3. How do you interpret the German activities in the region to the north of the Black Sea?

4. What significance do you attach to the so-called German Peace Proposals?



Pebbles

German agents are still observing wireless days.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

A profit is without honor unless it is decently small.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

Russia is welcome to her White Guards and her Red Guards. But why on earth can't she get rid of her Black Guards?—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*.

"What, Lucy! The baby crying for more than an hour, and you reading?"

"Oh! but, madame, he doesn't bother me!"—*Le Pêle-Mêle, Paris*.

Whether they intervene or not, the Japanese seem to us the ideal people for Nippon the Far-Eastern schemes of Germany in the bud.—*Passing Show*.

According to the German Press, "Sunday's dinner" in England now consists of two courses only—potato peelings and cheese-rind. Trust the Hun to keep a watch on the Rind!—*London Opinion*.

Judge—Have you anything to say before sentence is passed?

Burglar—The only thing I'm kicking about is bein' identified by a man that kep' his head under the bedclothes the whole time. That's wrong.—*London Opinion*.

"I met a real optimist the other day," said a physician, "a fellow to whom I certainly doff my hat. He had lost a leg in a railway accident, and when they picked him up the first thing he said was:

"Thank God, it was the leg with the rheumatism!"

A German farmer in Australia had a rather delicate wife who worked herself to death in a few years. After the funeral a neighbor was condoling with him on his great loss. "Yah," said August, "she vas a good woman—but a bit too light for my work."—*Sydney Bulletin*.

One often hears a great deal about the absent-minded professor, but it would be hard to find one more absent-minded than the dentist who said soothingly as he applied a tool to his automobile under which he lay: "Now this is going to hurt just a little."—*Globe*.

Mrs. Day, a young matron, was seated one spring morning on the piazza of her pretty suburban cottage, busily engaged in plying her needle. A coat of her husband's was in her lap. Looking up from her work, when her husband appeared in the doorway, the young woman exclaimed, somewhat fretfully:

"Really, Eugene, it is too bad, the careless way your tailor put this button on. This is the sixth time I have had to sew it on for you."

Two Irishmen in Maryland decided that they would enjoy a bit of sport on the occasion of the "opening of the reed-bird season." They were provided with tremendous game-bags, and, as it was their first experience, they were very enthusiastic.

Suddenly Callahan spotted a bird, and, taking very careful aim, prepared to fire the fatal shot. But Casey seized him by the arm, crying, frantically:

"Don't fire, Callahan, don't fire! Ye've forgotten to load your gun!"

LAZY LINES

After that there  
Kaiser's in  
Hell and  
We sign  
Four  
Memorandum  
Receipts and  
Go home,  
I'm a-going  
To sign up a  
Life hitch  
With the dear-est  
Angel on earth  
And move way  
Out in the  
Country  
Where we won't  
Have to

Stand no for-  
Mations or  
Nuthin'  
And we'll raise  
A garden and  
Onions  
And things --  
But if that  
Woman ever even  
Looks like  
Feeding slum or  
Canned Willie,  
So help me,  
Hannah,  
She and the  
Six youngun's  
Can get a  
New pa-paa.  
—*Plane News*.



A Lesson  
In Nutrition

Compare the oat—the greatest of grain foods—with foods shown above costing many times more. In calories—the unit of nutrition—the figures are as follows:

Calories per Pound			
Quaker Oats	- -	1810	Young Chicken - 505
Round Steak	- -	895	Eggs - - - - 720

Then compare the cost. For the same nutrition, meats and eggs, at this writing, average some 7 or 8 times the cost of Quaker Oats. A week of breakfasts on Quaker Oats costs about the same as one meat breakfast. And note what Quaker Oats supplies—

Twice the energy units of round steak.  
Ten times the lime, three times the phosphorus, and one-fifth more iron.

You get the ideal food for growth. You get the best-balanced food in existence. You get every needed element in just the right proportion. And you get exquisite flavor. Make Quaker Oats the entire breakfast. Then mix it with your flour foods. The more you use the more you save, and the better folks are fed.

Quaker Oats

The Extra-Grade Oat Flakes

13c and 32c Per Package Except in Far West and South

(1896)



# TRAVEL AND RESORTS

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Office at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.



**NIAGARA TO THE SAGUENAY**

A Summer Cruise Without Change of Steamer

**S. S. ROCHESTER**

by special arrangement over a special route providing unusual attractions

**NINE DAYS OF REST AND QUIET RECREATION**

1350 Miles by inland waters. Three sailings—July 4, August 1, August 29.

Write for Details

**American Express**

65 Broadway

NEW YORK CITY

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

## THE GLEN SPRINGS

Watkins, N. Y. On Seneca Lake  
Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres.

### A MINERAL SPRINGS HEALTH RESORT AND HOTEL

The Pioneer American "Cure" for Heart Disorders

The only place in this country where the Nauheim Baths for Heart and Circulatory Disorders are given with a Natural Calcium Chloride Brine.

The treatments, under the direction of physicians, are particularly adapted to Heart Disease, Circulatory, Kidney, Nutritional and Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism, Gout and Obesity.

All sports and recreations. FINE GOLF!  
Send for illustrated Booklets

## CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.

The South Jersey Coast is delightful at this season. Chalfonte appeals to cultivated, interesting people seeking rest and recreation. Modern, 10-story, fireproof. Right on the beach and boardwalk. All sports and pastimes. Golf club privileges. American Plan Always Open

THE LEEDS COMPANY



It is best to make reservation ahead for Chalfonte. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

## THE GREYLOCK

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

The Village Beautiful of the Berkshires

Opens May 25th

Send for Booklet Henry N. Teague, Lessee



## Hotel Majestic

Central Park West  
at 72nd Street  
NEW YORK

Your view across the Park will include "Millionaires' Row" on Fifth Avenue, while opposite toward the West, glints the stately Hudson.

You will see in our famous Grill many people in society, novelists, artists, stage and "movie" stars and other celebrities who are "doing things."

The Hurricane Deck atop the hotel, open June 20, is the most talked of al fresco dining and dancing place in the city and there you will enjoy many evening hours of refreshing relaxation.

You will find our rates reasonable, \$2.00 upwards. Sitting room, chamber and bath, \$5.00 upwards.

COPELAND TOWNSEND

Lessee-Director

### CAMPS

#### PINE TREE CAMP FOR GIRLS

On beautiful Naomi Lake, 2000 feet above sea, in pine-laden air of Pocono Mountains. Four hours from New York and Philadelphia. Bungalows and tents on sunny hill. Experienced counselors. Tennis, basket-ball, canoeing, "hikes"—all outdoor sports. Handicrafts, gardening, Red Cross work. Tutoring desired. 5th Season. Miss Blanche D. Price, 313 W. School Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

### Modified Camping

for boys under 14 years of age. Good nights outdoors in tents—bad nights indoors. All sports. Pure water. Careful supervision. Instruction, if required. Terms moderate.

J. C. Shortlidge, A.B., Harvard, Prin.  
MAPLEWOOD Concordville, Pa., Box 150

## U. S. A. WAR MAP

SHOWING THE WESTERN  
BATTLE FRONT

ALSO OUTLINE MAP INDICATING  
TRAINING CAMPS AND  
CANTONMENTS

IN THE  
UNITED STATES

If you want the newest and best map of the battle front showing every village, town and hamlet, send for this map, size 28x39, printed in four colors and only 50 cents postage prepaid.

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION  
Division of Business Education  
119 West 40th Street New York



# THE POISON GAS BRIGADE

(Continued from page 288)

Chasing a rumor down has the fascination of a hunting expedition plus a great service rendered the country.

Every doubtful war tale should itself be doubted. Where possible, it should be denied. The facts given below are specific denials for most of the disloyal statements now current. If you find a person whose act, word, tone or manner leads you to think he may be pro-German, the best way to shut him up is to report him secretly to the National Committee of Patriotic Societies, Southern Building, Washington, D. C. The rumors that have been most widely spread are given here, with the facts in reply, the rumor in each case being quoted.

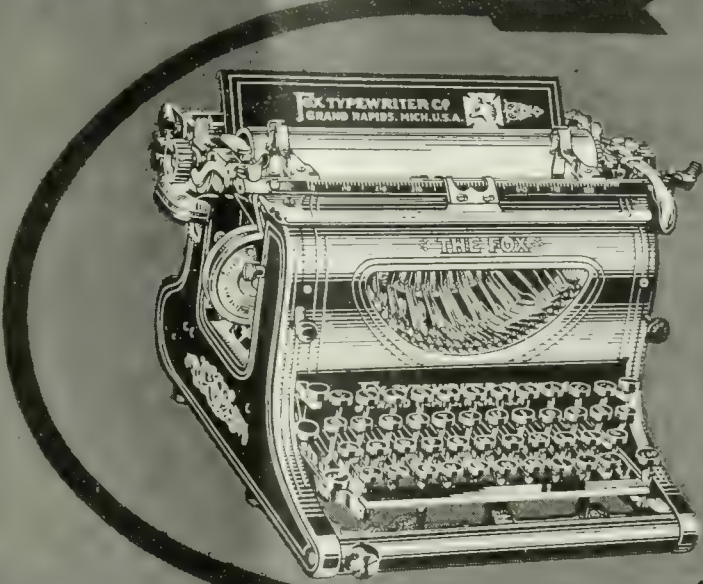
1. "What is the use of being economical? We might as well spend our money and enjoy it while we have it. I understand that the Government will confiscate the money we deposit in the banks, and cheat us out of our savings." To brand this piece of gossip a German lie we have but to quote a recent official statement from Secretary McAdoo. He says: "This absurd and vicious rumor is wholly without foundation." As a general principle, a rational man disbelieves any tale or supposition by a private individual concerning what the Government will or will not do.

2. "I hear the farmers have been kicking because they haven't had a square deal from the Food Administration; so last year they produced less crops than usual because they said it didn't pay to work so hard, and if we don't grab all the food we can we are likely to go hungry." The farm output last year was \$6,000,000,000 over the preceding year. The official report of the estimated value of all farm products, including animals and animal products, was \$19,443,849,381 for the year 1917, while the total value for the year 1916 was only \$13,406,364,011. If anybody makes general remarks that could be based on statistics, demand the figures to justify the report.

3. "Somebody told me that an American battleship had been sunk in American waters, and the Government hushed the matter up. I am afraid some of our own boys were on the ship, as they were leaving about that time. Isn't it awful?" The awful thing is that anybody would be fool enough and traitor enough to spread such a report. Official denial has come from the Secretary of the Navy. No such accident has occurred; and if it should occur, which is a wild improbability, the nearest kin of the boys on board would be notified at once. Remember that, concerning an American soldier boy, no news is always good news.

4. "I hear a salt famine is coming. But we aren't to be caught napping. I bought enough salt to last our folks a year, and I advise you to do the same for your folks." Here is a typical example of how the German liars produce a local famine merely by predicting it. Suppose even 20 per cent of the housewives of a given community rush in a panic to the grocery stores and buy sufficient food of any kind to last a year. This alone means a shortage that may take weeks, or even months in the war congestion of freight traffic, to counterbalance by new shipments. During this time, the people who have not hoarded this particular article of food are apt to be deprived of it, and to suppose a universal famine exists. How could salt be scarce when the domestic output in the United States for last year was 550,000 tons greater than the year before? An official of the

## One Machine for every purpose by the use of these interchangeable carriages



AN OPERATOR CAN CHANGE CARRIAGES IN 2 MINUTES

AN EXCLUSIVE FOX FEATURE

THE ability to use any one of five different length carriages on one typewriter is only one of several exclusive features of the Fox Typewriter.

This particular feature enables an operator with one machine to do varied types of work—correspondence, billing, the making of reports, any out of ordinary work. The carriage can be changed in a minute, the operator doing it without the slightest trouble.

Another remarkable feature of the FOX—its extremely effortless operation—is a revelation to new users.

F o x

Typewriters are used in larger numbers by railroad telegraphers than any other typewriting machine. In no other class of work do typewriters receive harder use, and the ability of the Fox to stand up year in and year out under such trying conditions has put it in first place with these discriminating users.

The Fox dealer in your locality will be glad to place a machine on trial in your office. Should it happen that there is no dealer in your immediate vicinity, write us direct and we will make it easy for you to test out the Fox in your own office.

FOX TYPEWRITER COMPANY  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN





## The Saddest Thing in All the World

Out of her life forever  
—disillusioned!

One more home wrecked!

And all because he and she missed  
the true meaning of the marriage relation.

Could she have held him? What is the real secret  
of married happiness?

No loftier discussion of sex relationship has ever been  
published than

### Personal Help For The Married

By Prof. Thos. W. Shannon, A. M.  
and Other Noted Specialists

This book has meant the turning point to happiness—the fulfillment of wedded life—for hundreds of thousands of wives—and husbands. It has cheated the divorce courts innumerable times and brought complete harmony out of unbearable misery—it is the book you should have. There is no other book like it in the world.

THE S. A. MULLIKIN CO.,

Dept. 1 Marietta, Ohio

Responsible Local Sales Representatives Wanted.

#### Special Price

—as long as the present edition lasts, "Personal Help For The Married" will be furnished cloth bound \$1.35 net—Morocco grain, \$1.90 net. Fifteen cents additional for postage.

ORDER NOW

Write for table of contents—Free on request.

#### SHANNON SEX SERIES

Personal Help for Parents  
Personal Help for Men  
Personal Help for Young Women  
Personal Help for Boys  
Personal Help for Girls  
Personal Help for the Married

Single volumes—cloth bound \$1.35 net; Morocco grain, \$1.90 net. Fifteen cents additional for postage.

Any book returnable within 6 days.

"YOU WILL NEVER BE DISAPPOINTED IN A MULLIKEN BOOK"

The Boys' Magazine

## THE BOYS' MAGAZINE

A WHOLE YEAR FOR ONLY 60 CENTS!

(Regular yearly subscription price \$1.00—Newsstand price \$1.20)

Besides making this special bargain price, we give to each new subscriber a copy of our booklet "Fifty Ways for Boys to Earn Money." Every live, ambitious boy should have a copy of this booklet.

You could not give a boy a greater pleasure or a stronger influence for good than a year's subscription to this superb magazine. Each issue is filled with clean, inspiring stories by the very best boys' writers. Special articles about Electricity, Mechanics, Athletics and Physical Training, Gardening, Camping, Hunting, Trapping, Fishing, Bicycle and Motorcycle, Carpentry, Photography, Poetry, Drawing, Stamp and Coin Collecting, Boys' Societies, Jokes, Cartoons, etc., etc.

EXCUSE ME

*This is my Busy Day*

Get this splendid magazine for your boy or for some boy in whom you take a special interest. It will give him a full year of pleasure, entertainment and instruction. Satisfaction, or money refunded. (Remit in stamps if more convenient.) Address,

THE SCOTT F. REDFIELD CO.

2137 Main Street

Smethport, Pa.



## SANFORD'S FOUNTAIN PEN INK

The Ink That Made the FOUNTAIN PEN Possible

Sold Everywhere



For Office Home and School

USE the wonderful Paper Fasteners

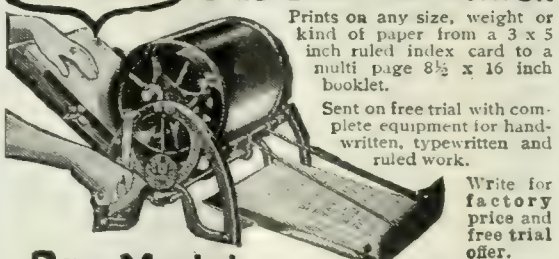
**O-K** Erasers and Letter Openers  
ALL STATIONERS  
LIBERAL TRADE DISCOUNT  
THE O-K MFG CO., SYRACUSE, N.Y.

## 1000 Copies For 20¢

Form Letters  
Ruled Forms  
Bulletins  
Price Lists  
Illustrated Notices

Manufacturers, merchants, professional men, you can print from 20 to 1000 copies of any hand-written or ruled form, quickly and perfectly with a

### ROTOSPEED STENCIL DUPLICATOR



One Model Low Factory Price

The Rotospeed Co.  
600 W. Fifth St.  
Dayton, Ohio



## OH, YOU SKINNY!

Why stay thin as a rail? You don't have to! And you don't have to go through life with a chest that the tailor gives you with arms of childish strength, with legs you can barely stand on. And what about that stomach that flutters every time you try a square meal? Are you a pill-feeder?

Do you expect Health and Strength in tabloid form—through pills, potions and other exploited piffle?

You can't do it; it can't be done.

The only way to be well is to build up your body—all of it through nature's methods—not by pampering the stomach. It is not fate that is making you a failure; it is that poor emaciated body of yours; your half-sick stomach plain in your face and the word loves healthy people. So be HEALTHY—STRONG—VITAL—enjoy LIVING. Don't think too long; send 6 cents in stamps to cover mailing expenses of my book, "Promotion and Conservation of Health, Strength and Mental Energy," written by the strongest physical culture instructor in the world.

LIONEL STRONGFORT  
Physical and Health Specialist  
540 PARK BLDG. NEWARK, N. J.

Bureau of Mines at Washington says the production for 1916 was nearly 6,400,000 short tons, while for 1917 it was nearly 6,950,000 short tons. European war conditions do not affect the salt market here appreciably, as not more than three per cent of the total consumption is imported.

5. "Did you know that war bread isn't safe? I have been told that the Germans are putting ground glass in it, and large numbers of people have been terribly cut. If that's true, no more war bread for me." In the first place, particles of glass so fine as to be invisible would be too small to inflict serious damage. In the second place, flour mills and bakeries are now under the inspection of the Government, which makes handling by German spies next to impossible. In the third place, Major James Miles, head of the investigation department of the Food Administration, personally conducted ten different lines of investigation to run down these false reports, and put the Secret Service on the track. He found there was one case in Fort Smith, Arkansas, where a baker had trouble with one of his employees and the employee out of spite filled with glass a loaf of bread that was to be delivered to an orphanage; the lips of the children were cut by the bread and the newspapers made a sensational story out of the affair. German propagandists whispered the story all about the country, and in a few weeks thousands of persons believed that war bread was merely a container for ground glass!

6. "They say our boys in the army have grown demoralized with intemperance, immorality and other vices, and if their families knew what was going on they would turn against the Government." Secretary Baker, after a personal tour of close inspection, says our boys in France are both physically and morally fit. General Pershing says no finer, cleaner large body of men was ever brought together.

7. "My religion forbids killing and I am urging our young men to resist the draft." Your religion is based on a false translation of the Scriptures. The commandment "Thou shalt not kill" that you are so fond of quoting, should have been translated "Thou shalt not commit murder," which was the meaning of the original version.

8. "I am patriotic, but I want my drink of beer. I don't think the war should take away all a man's liberties. I am against the bunch of grape juice cranks who are trying to get national prohibition laws passed." You betray yourself. Do you know that more than \$700,000 was contributed chiefly by brewers and bottle makers, to wage this fight; that the Kaiser's largest backers in this country are the liquor interests; and that in New York City alone more than 20,000 Germans favoring these interests were subscribers to the last German War Loan?

9. "Look how the capitalists and profiteers are making money out of this war. It is a rich man's war, and the poor man pays as usual." It is a rich man's war—the rich men are doing and sacrificing most to win it. Look at the rich men who have given up their interests and incomes to serve the nation all or part time without pay. These include Vanderlip, Vail, Schwab, Edison, Ford, Hoover, Garfield, Coffin, Davison, Baruch, Williams, Rosenwald, Stettinius. The time of such men is worth from \$20,000 to a million dollars a year. On a conservative estimate, the rich men of this country are donating \$40,000,000 worth of time, knowledge and experience annually to the Government. The new Federal control of the railroads means cutting off the salaries of the chairmen of the boards of directors, aggregating \$2,000-



# *A School of National Service for Women*

*July 15 to August 23*

(2 periods of 3 weeks each)

Are you a woman in early or middle life, and in good health? What are you doing—what can you do to help win the war for civilization?

There are some things that everybody can do, but the great need is for trained men and women. Leaders, captains of patriotic endeavor, are wanted in every community.

Put yourself under a discipline for six weeks or at least for three, and get personally organized.

Live in a camp. Don a uniform. Commit yourself to a program.

Learn to do the work that the Red Cross, the Canteen Corps, and other organizations are laying upon patriotic women everywhere.

Learn to teach and drill others in these patriotic activities.

Food production, food conservation, the preparation and serving of food to the sick and the well.

Telegraphy and Telephone Operating. Signal Work. Canteen Work. Military and Relief French for those already proficient in the language.

First Aid to the Injured. Military Calisthenics and Maneuvers. American History and Current War Topics. Reconstruction Work for the disabled.

Following the general plan of the National Service School conducted last year with phenomenal success by the Woman's Naval Service at Washington, D. C. New features dictated by experience and the progress of the war.

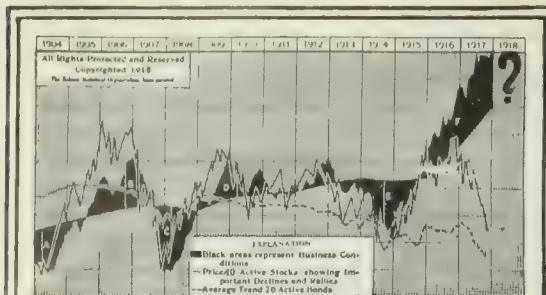
Joint Auspices of Chautauqua Institution and the Woman's Naval Service.

An opportunity for the thoroly American young woman at small cost of time, effort, and money, to put herself effectively into the service of her country.

**For terms and particulars**

**Chautauqua Institution**  
Chautauqua, N. Y.





## Rumors

send the stock market skidding or skyward in a flash. Babson Service helps you analyze them for what they're worth. Gives you reliable fundamental knowledge for safe investment.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

Particulars sent free.  
Write to Dept. I-22 of

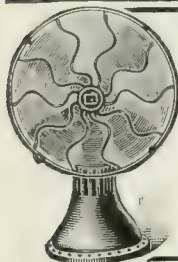
**Babson's Statistical Organization**  
Service Offices Wellesley Hills, Mass.  
Largest Organization of its Character in the World

## One Thing You Can Buy NOW

Lacey Profit Sharing Bonds have certain inherent qualities which make them an especially desirable purchase in these times of hesitancy. The Lacey interests have never lost a cent for an investor in their 38 years of experience.

ASK FOR BOOKLET T-203

**JAMES D LACEY TIMBER CO.**  
332 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago



### RUNS ON KEROSENE

ALCOHOL OR GAS ANYWHERE  
A most remarkable invention. No electricity, wires or springs. 1918 Improved patented Models. Runs 8 hours for a cent on kerosene. Quiet—Convenient. Brings genuine comfort and satisfaction. Ideal for the sick. A proved success. 4th season. Every home and office needs The Wonder Fan. Two Models. Three Sizes. **BE WELL KEEP COOL.**  
Address, LAKE BREEZE MOTOR  
545 W. Monroe St. Chicago



### Memorial Tablets

JNO. WILLIAMS, INC.

Established 1875

### Bronze Foundry

550 West 27th St., New York

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET FREE

LINCOLN MEDALLION, 5 1/4 INCHES DIAMETER  
IN CAST BRONZE. \$1.00 POSTPAID

## Don't Wear a Truss

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.



MR. C. E. BROOKS

### Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.  
C. E. BROOKS, 490D State St., Marshall, Mich.

000, and cutting in two most of the salaries of the presidents; but raising the wages of the 1,939,399 railroad employees to a total amount of more than \$300,000,000 a year. Two-thirds of the income of the very rich man is taken away from him by the war, the surtax being for him 63 per cent of his income, while it is nothing at all for an income below \$5000.

10. "I read that our boys haven't enough weapons and ammunition." Remember that a lot of newspapers are secretly pro-German, as the money of German capitalists frames the policies and pays the salaries of the editors and reporters. An official statement from the Ordnance Bureau declares the production of Springfield rifles has reached 11,250 a day, with 1,050,000 rifles already delivered, and 600,000 on hand. This volume of rifle manufacture is the greatest the world has ever known. The production of small arms and ammunition has reached as high as 270,000,000 rounds a month—a larger output than France or England ever reached. The German soldier fears the American soldier partly because the American soldier is the best equipt fighter in Europe today.

11. "It seems hard to believe that the most efficient nation in the world could do such horrible things, after conferring so many benefits on civilization." German efficiency has been loudly and thoughtlessly overrated. In one year we have taken away from the Germans the chemical industry that took them a generation to build up. German war diplomacy has been a synonym for stupidity, and the laughing-stock of the world. The captains of the interned ships who ordered them destroyed before we could take possession boasted that the famous German efficiency had ruined the vessels beyond repair. Still our plain American mechanics put the boats rapidly in shape to land American soldiers and supplies on the trail of the Hun. A material skill that defies moral principle has to fail in the end.

12. "What's the use of hurrying, worrying and sacrificing? The war will soon be over anyhow, the Germans know they are whipped, and they haven't the money or the men to fight much longer." The officials of our Government, who know European conditions not by hearsay but by investigation, believe the war will last from three to five years, perhaps longer, and some military experts apprehend that we shall still be fighting ten years from now. The German hordes have to be driven back across the Rhine before they will acknowledge themselves defeated. An English captain lately returned from the front warns us: "Do not believe any stories you hear as to the enemy's being broken, as to its being at the end of its resources, as to the morale of the German soldiers being a thing of the past. The German morale is not broken. The German soldier, the German officer, and I assume also the German nation, are full of confidence. Germany has hundreds of thousands of reserve troops. England, fighting on twenty-seven battle fronts, has no reserves left. There is no hope for early victory, and the only hope for final victory is in the power of you Americans to speed up your war work twice as fast as you have been doing. For God's sake, hurry!" Even to think peace now is unpatriotic. The sane pacifists are all converted. The famous English pacifist, the Archbishop of York, says that our supreme duty is to kill as many Germans as possible. William Jennings Bryan, once leading pacifist of the United States, says: "We must all get together and give 'em hell." Nothing short of this can save the world. You can't fight? Yes you can, you can fight the German propagandist! He is the deadly foe.

## MEETING NOTICES

### BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will be held on Thursday, the 23d day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said Company, at No. 85 Clinton Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, State of New York, for the purposes and objects of:

Considering and acting upon the proposition to consent to the execution and delivery by the Company of a mortgage limited in principal amount to not exceeding one hundred and fifty million dollars, in substantially the form to be submitted at such special meeting (or at any adjournment thereof) and covering all the property and franchises of the Company now owned (except such as may be expressly excluded by the terms of said mortgage) or hereafter acquired in exchange for, or with the proceeds of, the bonds issued under said mortgage, to secure the payment of the obligations of the Company contracted or to be contracted for the transaction of its business, or for the exercise of its corporate rights, privileges or franchises, or for any other lawful purpose of its incorporation. Such of the bonds issued under said mortgage as may be determined by the Board of Directors shall be convertible into stock of the Company under such regulations as the Directors may adopt.

Considering and acting upon any and all matters germane to the foregoing purposes and objects. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, May 8, 1918, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day immediately succeeding the final adjournment of said stockholders' special meeting. The polls will remain open for one hour.

By order of the Board of Directors.

**BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.**

By J. H. BENNINGTON,

Secretary.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 29, 1918.

### WESTINGHOUSE

#### ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., May 10, 1918.

The stock transfer books will, for the purposes of the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held on June 12, 1918, be closed on May 23, 1918, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 13, 1918, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS

### GENERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

61 Broadway, New York, May 6, 1918.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Development Company held this day, a dividend of One Dollar (\$1.00) per share on the capital stock of the Company was declared payable June 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 15th, 1918. Books will not close.

SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

### OFFICE OF

#### THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.

15 Broad St., New York, May 7, 1918.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 7th day of May, 1918, a dividend of \$2 per share on the capital stock of the Company was declared from the surplus net profits, payable on the 1st day of July, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1918.

F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

The Board of Directors of the American Cotton Oil Company on May 7, 1918, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, upon the Preferred Stock, and a quarterly dividend of one per cent, upon the Common Stock of the Company, both payable June 1, 1918, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 39 Cedar Street, New York City, to holders of record of such stock at the close of business on May 15, 1918.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed.

RANDOLPH CATLIN, Secretary.

## THE TRIAL OF JESUS ITS LEGALITY

By Dr. S. Srinivasi Aiyar, Late High Court Vakil of  
Mylapore, India

### ITS ILLEGALITY

By Hon. John E. Richards, of the Court of Appeals of  
California

A classic—a judicial review of every phase of the world's most tragic court room trial.

It is a perfect and complete exposition of an event which in importance stands alone in the Christian world. The most remarkable work ever offered the public.

1 Volume, Heavy Roman Paper, Price Postpaid \$2.00

Address Book Department, The Lawyer & Banker  
Box 96 New Orleans, La.



# THE WOMAN'S LAND ARMY

(Continued from page 282)

Don't tell that. It might discourage plump women."

Various organizations are coöperating with the Land Army in helping forward the movement. The Young Women's Christian Association is taking it up as a part of their emergency work among women affected by the war. The association brings to this service its large and country-wide experience with girls in summer camps and in county associations. For the undertaking \$5000 has been appropriated. Suitable housing and chaperonage are provided. The address of the Woman's Land Army of America is 32 Fifth Avenue. Further information concerning the association's part in the work can be obtained from Miss Mary North, National Board of the Y. W. C. A., 600 Lexington Avenue.

A by-product of this patriotic movement is the standardization of farm work.

The result is more and better work.

A girl in overalls and a blue work shirt weeded her conscientious way the length of the corn field. "Where's the boss?" she asked a real hired man when she reached the end of her stent.

"In the south meader." He stopped for a friendly chat. "Whatyer want?"

"I've finished my job. I want to know what to do next," replied the farmerette.

"Gosh darn all hemlock!" ejaculated the hired man and pantomimed a fainting fit. He recovered to explain that under such circumstances you sat in the shade and waited till the farmer came around.

The typical hired man has been treated like a beast of burden. Like a beast of burden he has had no defense but balking. The eight-hour day under which the farmerettes work encourages careful work. The unit system gives the women laborers control over their living conditions. All this must act favorably upon the chaotic farm labor situation.

The wages paid these women are not equal to those paid unskilled male farm labor at present. The inequality has not, however, worked harm, because the girls are supplementing and not competing. The scarcity of men sustains any wage demand men may make. The girls are enlisting for patriotic reasons. Perhaps we are too ready to assume that a consecrated soul must not expect as much money as an individual who is on the make. This matter will right itself when normal conditions return. Meantime "The Girl with the Hoe" is a picturesque and significant figure.

Village Pedagogue—Darwin says we're descended from monkeys.

His Auditor—Well, what abaht it? My grandfather may 'ave bin a gorilla, but it doesn't worry me.

Voice from the Fireside—P'raps not, but it must have worried yer grandmother!—*Passing Show.*

Little Johnny—Say, Bill, father's got a new set of false teeth.

Bill—Go on! Wot will he do with the old ones?

Little Johnny—Oh, I s'pose mother'll cut 'em down and make me wear 'em.—*Sydney (Australia) Bulletin.*

Lady (to soldier who has been decorated for bravery)—And what inspired you to act in that heroic manner?

Jock—Weel, ye maun ken, ma'am. Ah've put ma money in the War Loan, an' Ah want to keep it safe.—*London Opinion.*

Roads, streets and other things with German names are being Anglicized. Berlin wool, it is to be hoped, will be Berlin worsted.—*London Opinion.*

## "The Leading FIRE INSURANCE Co. of America"

Incorporated in 1819

Charter Perpetual



WM. B. CLARK, President

### Cash Capital, \$5,000,000

Reserve for All Other Liabilities, . \$16,627,291.73

Assets . . . . . 29,833,490.58

Surplus for Policy-Holders, . . . 13,206,198.85

NOTE—The Security Valuations on which this statement is based are those fixed by the Insurance Commissioners.

### Losses Paid in 99 Years over

# \$165,000,000.00

Agents in all the Principal Cities, Towns and Villages of the United States and Canada

## U. S. A. WAR MAP

SHOWING THE WESTERN

BATTLE FRONT

ALSO OUTLINE MAP INDICATING

TRAINING CAMPS AND CANTONMENTS

IN THE

UNITED STATES

If you want the newest and best map of the battle front showing every village, town and hamlet, send for this map, size 28x39, printed in four colors and only 50 cents postage prepaid.

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Division of Business Education

119 West 40th Street

New York



## DANERSK DECORATIVE FURNITURE

offers you the fullest opportunity for expression of individuality. Your own color schemes are executed in charming furniture for single rooms or the entire house. Pieces of English and Colonial tradition finished in antique tones or old Venetian colorings of your selection. The cost is moderate.

Call at our Exhibition Rooms

Send for our literature "The"

ERSKINE-DANFORTH CORPORATION

2 West 47th Street, New York

First Door West of Fifth Avenue—4th Floor





## How the Armies' need for meat was answered

**I**N a fighting man's ration meat is the important item. Twenty ounces of fresh beef, or its equivalent, is called for daily.

To supply the meat needs of an army that was suddenly expanded from 100,000 to 1,500,000 is a tremendous task. Added to the needs of the Allies, it is a staggering one.

In one week, Swift & Company was called upon to supply the Allies and the American Army abroad 24,000,000 pounds of meat and fats—enough to have fed America's peace-time army for more than six months.

An order of this size means the dressing of 13,000 cattle and 200,000 hogs.

To move the finished products 800 freight cars were needed. Of these 650 were from the Swift refrigerator fleet.

Three days after the order was received by Swift & Company shipments began, and the whole amount was rolling seaward within a week.

Swift & Company's entire resources have been geared to every war demand. Since January 1, 1918, over 400 carloads of our products per week have been shipped abroad on war requirements.

The Nation's meat-supply machinery has stood the test.

Not once has there been a failure to meet the Government's needs.

This service Swift & Company performs without Governmental guarantee of profit, and with a limit of 9 per cent return on capital employed in the meat departments. This means about two cents on every dollar of sales.

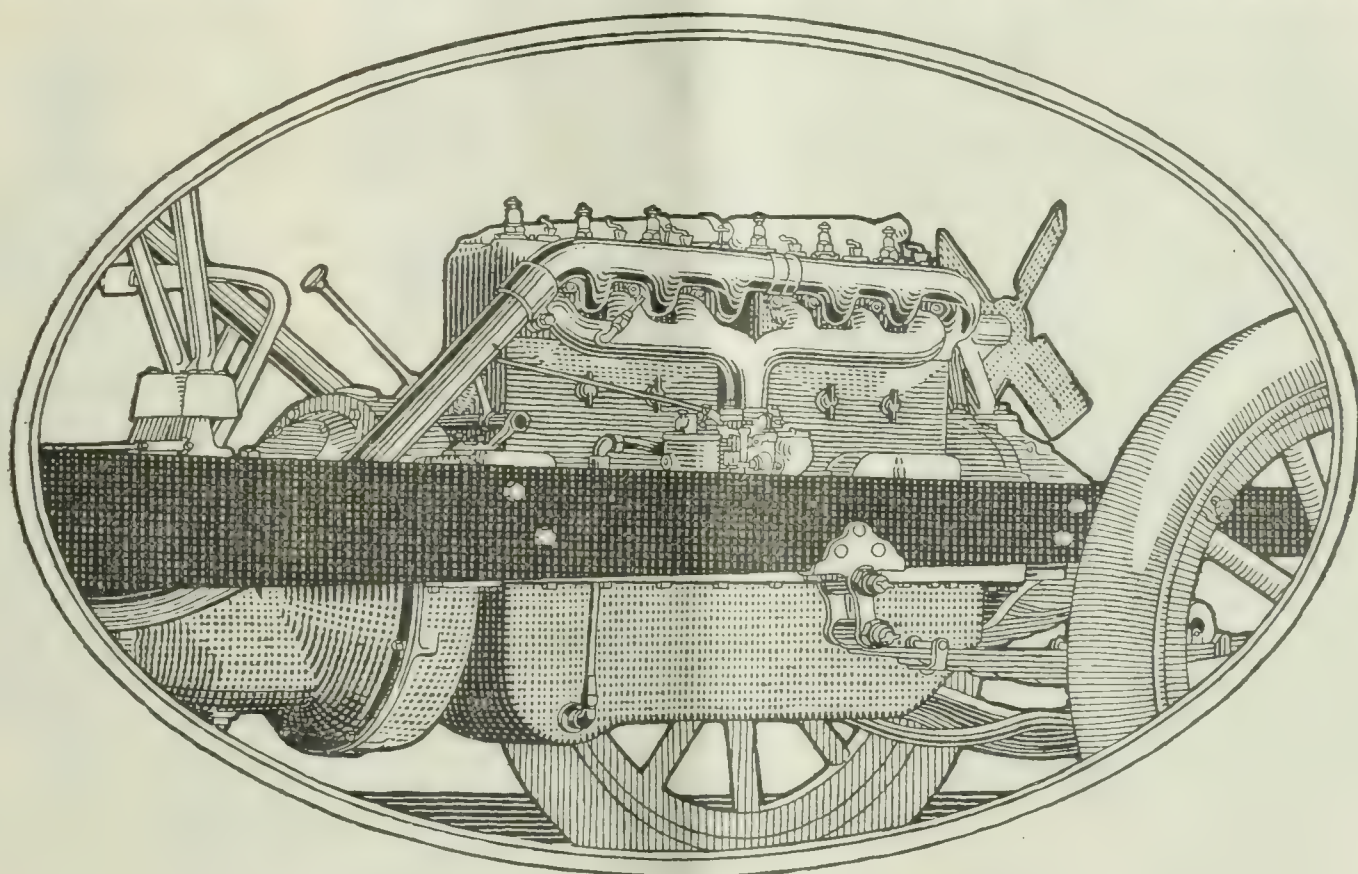
Swift & Company, U. S. A.





# CHANDLER SIX

*Famous For Its Marvelous Motor*



## First Quality Has Put Chandler in First Place

**W**HEN men talk now of fine cars selling at medium prices they speak first of the Chandler. Because, for five years, the Chandler has been such a good car, so well built, so dependable in its service on the road. And because now, so distinctly, it offers extraordinary value.

The most distinguished feature of the Chandler Six is its marvelous motor—Chandler-designed and Chandler-built—which, through five years of refinement without radical changes, has been developed to a point approximating perfection.

The life, pick-up, power and endurance of the Chandler motor have been a revelation to thousands of experienced motorists.

The Chandler motor is mounted in a really great chassis, and Chandler bodies offer an attractive range of choice.

*Seven-Passenger Touring Car*

*Four-Passenger Roadster*

*Four-Passenger Dispatch Car*

*Convertible Sedan*

*Convertible Coupe*

*Limousine*

### Choose Your Chandler Now

*Dealers in all principal cities and hundreds of towns. Write us for catalog today*

**CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO**

Export Department: 1790 Broadway, New York

Cable Address: "Chanmotor"



The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter. Copyright, 1918, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building, Chicago

# The Independent

Founded 1842

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Treasurer

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## MES AMIS, LES AMERICAINS

From *The Stars and Stripes*, official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Forces, we quote this story of the greeting of a French blessé to the American soldiers:

"He hobbled up on his crutches, his left trouser-leg hanging limp below the knee. His face was drawn and haggard, his whole body emaciated. His uniform, once the dark blue of the French marines, was spotted and faded and minus several buttons. His eyes were those of a man who has seen horrors.

"Yet his manner, as he approached the little group of American soldiers, was as gentle as that of the most polished courtier of the *ancien regime*. Steadying himself on his left crutch, he brought up his right hand—a gnarled disfigured hand it was—to salute, and began, in good but quaint English:

"You—you Americans, I salute you! I, who have been these nine months a prisoner in Germany, salute you. You are the first American soldiers I have seen."

"Prest to tell his story, he said he had been on the French battleship 'La Gloire' at the time she was torpedoed in the Atlantic. He had gotten away in a small boat, but the submarine that struck down the battleship pursued his craft, firing at it. That was how he lost his leg.

"The next he knew, he was in the bowels of the U-boat, a prisoner. Arriving at Bremen, he was hurried by rail to a prison camp, with scant attention paid to his injured limb. Amputation was therefore necessary; with proper care and treatment, it might have been avoided.

"For nine months he existed rather than lived in the prison compound, fed on black bread and vegetable parings.

"Water?" he echoed, in response to a question, "No water could I get! Always we were thirsty—and hungry? Oh, so hungry! It was cold, too—cold all the time. And we were given no clothes; all we had were these"—indicating his frayed uniform—"that we brought with us."

"Under the agreement for the mutual exchange of wounded prisoners, he was brought back. He had heard rumors, in Germany, of the appearance of American soldiers on the soil of *La Patrie*, but they were rumors only. He had hoped it was so, but had not known for certain. And now his hope was realized.

"I have a particular reason for wishing to see you Americans do well in battle. I come from Lille. In that city my two young sons—all I had—were shot down by the Germans. I am *blessé*—pointing to his poor stump of a leg—as you see. I cannot avenge them. But you—you may be able to do it! I wish you—how do you say it?—wish you luck.

"*Bonsoir, mes amis, les Américains! On les aura!*"

## CONTENTS FOR MAY 25, 1918

Volume 94, Number 3625

### A Message from General Pershing 309

#### EDITORIALS

- The People's Right to Know... 310  
Should We Declare War on Bulgaria? ..... 310  
Ave Italia ..... 311  
Cleaning Up After Yourself... 312  
Somehow or Other (Verse)..... 312  
By Willard Wattles

#### THE STORY OF THE WEEK

- The Great War (Chronology). 313  
American Troops Parade London ..... 313  
Mysterious Message from Ottawa ..... 313  
The Plugging of Ostend..... 313  
Austro-German Entente ..... 314  
Disorders in Austria ..... 314  
Prussian Franchise Bill..... 314  
Opposition to Irish Conscription ..... 315  
In Congress ..... 315  
The Aircraft Investigation.... 315  
We Need More Money..... 316  
A Million Tons of Shipping.. 316  
Election Day Is Coming..... 316  
Above Party Prejudices..... 316  
Railroad Rates and Wages... 317  
Averting Labor Troubles .... 317  
An I. W. W. Fade-away..... 318  
Disloyalty Punished ..... 318  
Do You Know a Spy?..... 318  
Trade After the War..... 318

#### Connecting the Man and the Job 319

Staff Correspondence from Washington

#### The Moving of an Army..... 320

By Edward Eyre Hunt

#### The Tractor that Never Tires... 321

By Arthur L. Dahl

#### Billions for Bullets ..... 322

By Donald Wilhelm

#### Marching Hessians (Verse)..... 324

By Amy Lowell

#### The Independent-Harper's Weekly News-Pictorial ..... 325

#### Ill-Considered Insurance Arguments ..... 328

By W. E. Underwood

#### EIGHT STORIES OF GOOD CHEER

#### Mrs. Wiggs's Benefit Dance... 330

By Alice Caldwell Hegan

#### THE NEW BOOKS

- Helping Out Belgium..... 332  
Professor Latimer's Progress.. 332  
Verse of Many Moods..... 333  
Capital Copy ..... 337

#### MARKET PLACE TALKS

#### A Tip to Investors..... 338

By Luigi Criscuolo

#### The New Plays ..... 339

#### The Independent Lesson Plans.. 340

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**BILLY SUNDAY**—It is Bill against Woodrow.

**PASTOR LEHMAN**—Germany is the future of humanity.

**EMPEROR WILLIAM**—There is only one law. That is my law.

**EZRA POUND**—Come, my song, let us express our baser passions.

**W. H. TAFT**—We are fighting for the most sacred cause since history began.

**REV. W. P. HANKS**—I have seen Belgium under the hoof of these God-forsaken despots.

**GUSTAVE LEBON**—Modern history seems to be advancing faster than modern thought.

**MARY HEATON VORSE**—Our civilization as it stands is built only for normal conditions.

**OTTO H. KAHN**—The people ought to be instructed in exact detail how and where and in what way to save.

**ORRICK JOHNS**—Oh, beautiful mind, I lost it in a lot of frying pans and calendars and carpets and beer bottles.

**GLEN BUCK**—Words are but the arbitrary, man-made symbols by which we convey to others the pictures of our minds.

**DUKE ERNST DUNTHER**—Were Wilson not the leader of so huge a country we would regard him as a political mountebank.

**ED. HOWE**—If I should choose to marry again, I believe I should propose to a telephone girl of considerable age. They have been so well trained.

**THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE**—It is only by reliance upon our brave sword that we shall be able to maintain that place in the sun which belongs to us.

**ARTHUR BALFOUR**—The destruction of Germany has never been the Allied aim and is desired, so far as I know, by no sane man in the whole civilized world.

**WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.**—Chew your food until it is rendered to a creamy consistency. After a month of this practise you will feel like a magazine interview of yourself.

**MONTAGUE GLASS**—There is a supranos who hollers "Murder, Police"! and we call her a dramatic supranos, and there is a supranos who gargles. That is a coloratura supranos.

**SAMUEL GOMPERS**—I think the greatest, the most radical, the most idealistic and most fantastical declaration which any body of men has made has been by the Bolsheviks of Russia.

**THEODORE ROOSEVELT**—If any man works three days at high wages and loafs the next three because of the high wages he has received during the first three, he is an enemy to America and an ally of the Kaiser.

**JAMES WILSON**—Peace would be the fulfillment of the Prussian dream, for they have within their grasp the very heart of continental Europe and resources which would make sure further conquest upon the other nations of the world.



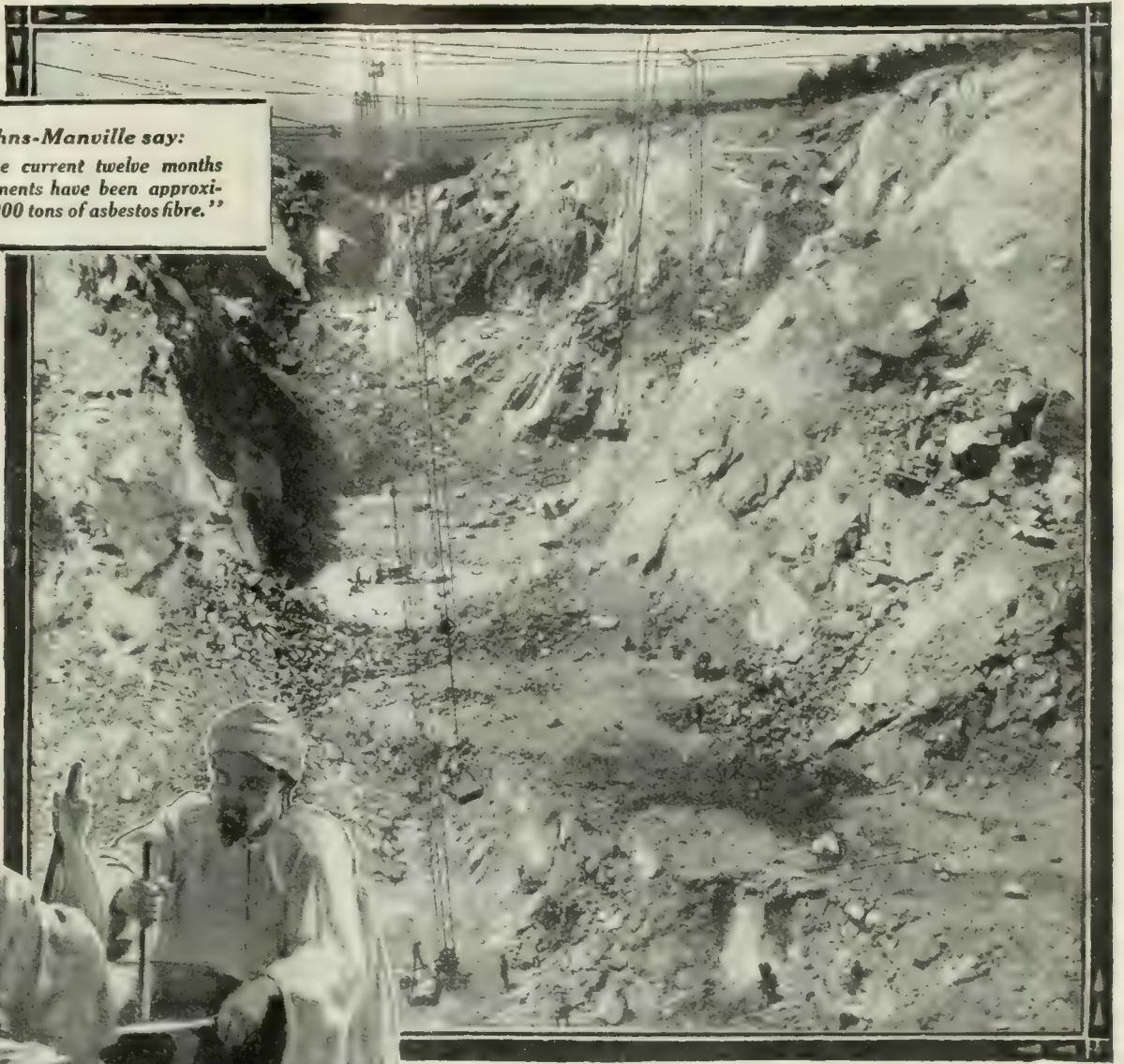
In 1917 Johns-Manville say:

"During the current twelve months our requirements have been approximately 65,000 tons of asbestos fibre."



About 1250 A.D. Marco Polo said:

"A Turke, named Kurcifar, told me that a certayne min-erall of Earthe was found in a nearby Montayne. But amounts were so scarce that none but Kings could find the fortunes it cost when spunne into cloth."



*A Few Pounds then for just  
one King—now a Hundred Million  
Pounds yearly for All Peoples*

**M**ARCO POLO found the Ancients of Tartary bruising small pieces of silky rock-fibre in a brazen mortar. He had stumbled on the crude efforts of ignorance to turn asbestos—the gift of Nature—to the use of rulers of men.

For it was known that such rock, so treated, gave a substance unharmed by fire—which flames served only to bleach and cleanse. So they washed and spun and wove it into cloth. But the labor was so great and the substance so rare that the product was only for kings. As Man's development progressed, new needs for comfort and safety arose. But within asbestos were the properties that met those needs—and many more. So man

delved and found a way to make these uses available and the mines increased in number and production.

Around asbestos a great industry has been built and its wheels kept whirring to meet the public need. Asbestos is unique for it is unaffected by the action of acids and fire, electricity, decay or moisture. So many are its uses that Johns-Manville alone, mine, crush, mould and weave over one hundred million pounds a year into Shingles, Roofings, Brake Linings, Insulations, Packings, Cements, Electrical Devices, Tapes, Clothes, Yarns—hundreds of products that enter every avenue of science and the useful arts.

H. W. Johns-Manville Co., New York City. 10 Factories—Branches in 61 Large Cities



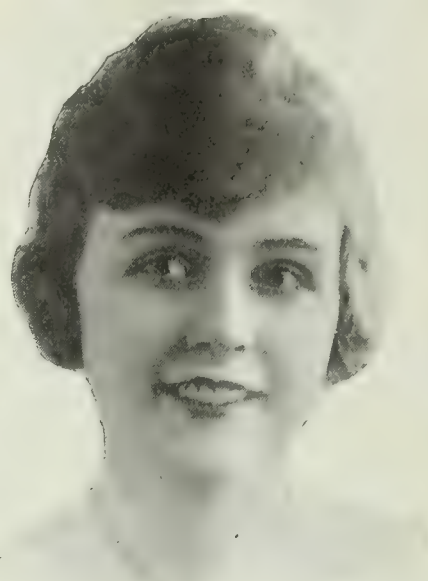
# JOHNS-MANVILLE Asbestos

When you think of Asbestos you think of Johns-Manville



# Teeth-Cleaning Methods Must be Changed

*All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities*



## Old Ways Do Not End the Film

It is evident that brushing teeth too often fails to save them. Teeth still discolor, still decay. Statistics show that tooth troubles are even on the increase.

The fault is not with the tooth brush. It lies in a film which resists the brush, and keeps the teeth unclean.

That slimy film which you feel on your teeth is the cause of nearly all tooth troubles. It clings to the teeth. It gets into crevices, hardens and stays.

That film is what discolors—not your teeth. It hardens into tartar. It holds food which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. And that very often leads to other diseases.

So the chief object of tooth-cleaning must be to remove that film. Without that, brushing cannot save the teeth.

Methods which cannot end the film must be superseded by a method which can. That method is Pepsodent—a pepsin dentifrice which has been proved by four years of clinical tests. It seems to solve completely the problem of this film.

This is to offer a one-week test to show its results to you.

## Watch the New Way For One Week

Pepsodent is so efficient that it quickly proves itself. It clearly does what nothing else has done. So we offer a One-Week tube to all who will use it and watch results.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object is to dissolve the film, then to constantly prevent its formation.

Pepsin long seemed impossible. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid, harmful to the teeth.

But science has now found a harmless activating method. Five governments have already granted patents. That method is employed in Pepsodent alone.

Able authorities have proved Pepsodent by thousands of clinical tests. A very large number of dentists have watched its results for years. The time has now come when we feel that every one should know it.

Send the coupon for a One-Week tube. Use it like any tooth paste, and watch the results. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Note the absence of the film. Note how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

One week will convince you, we believe, that Pepsodent should forever displace your old teeth-cleaning methods. Cut out the coupon now.

### One-Week Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT CO.

Dept. 132, 1104 S. Wabash Avenue  
Chicago, Ill.

Mail One-Week Tube of Pepsodent to

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

PAT. OFF.  
**Pepsodent**  
REG. U.S.

*The New-Day Dentifrice*

Sold by Druggists in Large Tubes

THE PEPSODENT CO.

Dept. 132, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago (106)



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE A MESSAGE FROM GENERAL PERSHING

By Cable to The Independent

Please assure the American people that the morale of the officers and men under my command is beyond all praise. From the docks of disembarkation up to the first line trenches everyone seems to be doing his best, and an American's best is not bad. If only the American people could see with their eyes the task before us they would agree that the quickest way to victory is to prepare as tho the war would take two or three years more and require four or five million men.

JOHN J. PERSHING

Headquarters of the American  
Expeditionary Forces in France

May 16, 1918



## THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO KNOW

**P**RESIDENT WILSON has assumed a grave responsibility in attempting to prevent investigations by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of the activities of the War Department in relation to aircraft and ordnance production and the Quartermaster General's supplies. He has declared that he will consider the passage of the Chamberlain resolution authorizing the investigations as "a direct vote of want of confidence in the Administration." He has expressed the hope "that every senator who intends to support the present Administration in the conduct of the war will vote against it." Finally he declared, "These are serious times, and it is absolutely necessary that the lines should be clearly drawn between friends and opponents."

What does the President mean? That any one who presumes to question the efficiency of an executive department or bureau or board is to be written down an "opponent" of the Administration? That Congress may not investigate what the War Department is doing and how it is doing it without being guilty of failure to "support" the Administration?

It is hardly a tenable position. The conduct of the war is the people's business, not exclusively the Administration's business. The people have a right to know how the war is being carried on, with what efficiency, what speed, what effectiveness. They cannot know that of themselves, or find it out for themselves. They have a right to look to their representatives in Congress for assurance on this vital point.

If the President is going to insist that Congress may not inquire about these things without being denominated the President's "opponent," the people are come to a pretty pass indeed.

Efficiency in administration, in business or in government, consists in giving a job to some one, granting him full authority to do it, and then holding him to rigid responsibility for doing the job thoroly and well. The President has now been given by Congress, thru the passage of the Overman bill, the utterly free hand he has asked for in executive organization.

He has unprecedented authority in the conduct of the war. He cannot complain if he is held to the most rigid responsibility.

Now, under the American Constitution, the President can

be held to responsibility only by public opinion. Public opinion is worthless unless it is based upon knowledge. The public can not *know* how the war is being conducted. It can either swallow the conduct of the war whole with its eyes blindfolded or it can desire its representatives in Congress to investigate and make public the facts, in so far as is possible to do so without detriment to the progress of the war.

Mr. Wilson opposes this latter course. He has apparently drawn a line on the sand and said to Congress and the country: "Those who are willing to believe without evidence that the Administration is conducting the war well will stand on this side of the line; they are the Administration's friends. Those who want evidence as to whether the war is being conducted well in every line of endeavor will step across the line; they are the Administration's enemies." It is a dangerous distinction to make. The President is not wise to set it up.

Why should not the President say to the Senate and to the country: "Those are the Administration's friends who demand of it the highest efficiency, who hold before it the highest standard of achievement, who assist it to attain that standard not only by applauding its successes, but by pointing out its failures. The Administration, gentlemen, has nothing to conceal. You are cordially invited to investigate every phase of our conduct of the war. If you can point out shortcomings and suggest improvements, we shall be heartily grateful. In any case, the people, whose representatives you are, have a right to know."

Secretary Baker, we believe, was better advised than his chief when he met the proposal to investigate the War Department with this statement:

I have received your letter of May 10 enclosing a copy of Senate Resolution 241, introduced by Senator Chamberlain, providing for the investigation by the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate of the progress of aircraft production and into any other matters relating to the conduct of the war by or thru the War Department. I do not know how far additional powers are needed by the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, and clearly the War Department could have no wish adverse to the most complete inquiry by the Senate Military Affairs Committee. I point out, however, that every facility which the War Department has is freely at the disposal of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, whether any additional authority is conferred by resolution or not.

The people have a right to know.

## SHOULD WE DECLARE WAR ON BULGARIA ?

**T**HE impatience which is occasionally manifested in the American Congress and press against President Wilson for his reluctance to declare war against Bulgaria and Turkey arises from a misunderstanding of the situation. There is nothing to be gained from a declaration of war against Bulgaria and a great deal may be lost.

We could not fight Bulgaria if we declared war against her, but Bulgaria could fight us. So far as known there has been no demand from the Allied War Council for American troops to be sent to Salonica, but on the other hand, if we declared war against Bulgaria, Bulgarian troops might be sent to the French front and add to the strength of the Germans there. So far the Bulgars have refused to conform to the demands of their allies to send troops out of the Balkans in aid either of the German armies against France or of the Austrian armies against Russia. Nothing would suit Germany better than a break between Bulgaria and the United States, for that would enable her to draw upon Bulgaria for troops and supplies wherever they were needed.

The Bulgarian people are, as they always have been, de-

cidedly friendly toward the United States. Many of the Bulgarian statesmen and military leaders of the younger generation were educated at Robert College, Constantinople, or other American schools. If America had been in the war from the start, it is very doubtful if the Austrian Czar of Bulgaria could have induced the Bulgarian people to enter the war on the Austrian side, altho Bulgaria had an opportunity to make territorial gains by that act. Reports say that hundreds of Bulgarian soldiers are deserting and slipping thru to the Allied lines at Salonica and that these are largely Bulgars who had formerly lived in the United States. When we declared war upon Austria the German Wolff Press Bureau circulated the false report that we had also declared war against Bulgaria. This caused great distress in Bulgaria because the people did not want to be drawn into a conflict with the Americans. The Bulgarian Sobranje or congress has stedfastly stood out against a declaration of war against the United States. Premier Radoslavoff has offended the German and Austrian governments by his refusal to break with America. Vice-Premier Pechoff has taken the same attitude and declared that he





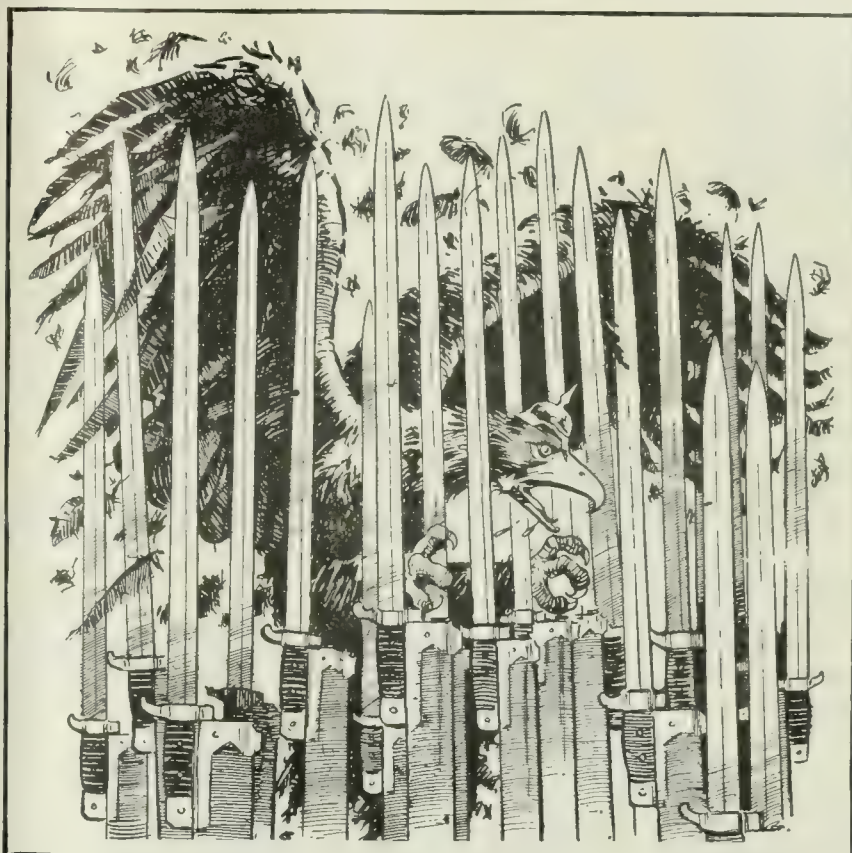
Providence Sunday Journal

## THE DRIVE TO DEATH

would resign if Bulgaria went to war against the United States.

Bulgaria has no love for her present allies. The hereditary hatred against Turkey has never become extinguished and has recently been revived in the disputes over the border territory in the vicinity of Adrianople. The German and Austrian officers who during the war have been in Bulgaria have, as everywhere, aroused resentment by their overbearing dispositions and harsh treatment of the population. Bulgaria has all too little food of her own and she resents having it confiscated for the benefit of Austria and Germany. With Russia the Bulgarian people are allied by race and sentiment, but they distrusted the Czar's Government and not without reason. At the outbreak of the Great War when Bulgaria was still neutral several Bulgarian officers volunteered for service in the Russian army against Austria and Germany. Among them was the "Bulgarian Napoleon," Radko Dimitrieff, who led the Bulgarian troops on their victorious march toward Constantinople in 1912 until they were stopped by the great powers. It was under the command of this Bulgarian general that the Russians made their spectacular advance into Austrian Galicia early in the war. When King Ferdinand, in opposition to the will of his people, brought Bulgaria to take sides against Russia, Dimitrieff threatened to return to Bulgaria and lead a rebellion against him. With the overthrow of the Czar's Government Bulgaria loses all ground of apprehension or enmity against Russia. Miliukov, one of the leaders of the Russian revolution, was formerly a professor in the Bulgarian university at Sofia and other leaders of the new Russia are decidedly friendly toward Bulgaria. The Russian prisoners who were captured in Rumania and sent into Bulgaria were received by the people more like brothers than foes. Toward England Bulgaria has always felt grateful since Gladstone waked the world by his denunciation of the atrocities of the Bashi-Bazouks.

Americans who have recently returned from Bulgaria report that they have been well treated thruout the war. The American schools in Bulgaria are running as usual and are well attended. The American Consul General Murphy still remains in Sofia and is *persona grata* with the Bulgarian Government. There are now some twenty-five Americans resident in Bulgaria, missionaries, teachers and commercial agents, and they have no complaint to make against the Bulgarians.



The Passing Show, London

## PRUSSIAN PROGRESS

## CAGED!

There is no doubt but that Bulgaria is heartily sick of the war, but it would be impossible for her at the present time to break with her allies. If her soldiers have to spend another summer on the hot and fever-stricken lines of Macedonia they will be more disgusted than ever. We must remember in fairness that Bulgaria has some excuse for entering the war in defense of her own interests. It is generally acknowledged that the treaty of Bukarest that put an end to the war of 1913 was unfair to Bulgaria, altho Bulgaria may have deserved such harsh treatment by precipitating the second Balkan war. By the treaty of Bukarest territory inhabited largely by the Bulgars was ceded to Serbia and to Rumania. In the present war Bulgaria has avenged herself and gained more than she deserves. If the Allies win they will not, of course, allow Austria to keep the northern half of Serbia and Bulgaria to keep the southern half. But on the other hand, if the Balkan question is settled on ethnographical lines, as the Allies and President Wilson have said it ought to be, Bulgaria would be awarded part of Macedonia now claimed by Serbia and Greece and the part of Dobrudja ceded by Rumania to Bulgaria in the treaty just concluded. As for the port of Kavala, which was betrayed into the hands of the Bulgars by King Constantine, we must remember that before this it had been offered to Bulgaria by Premier Venizelos with the approval of the Allies. The most promising solution of the whole question would be probably a federation of Balkan states, of which of course Bulgaria would be a member.

The Bulgarian people are now realizing that they are on the wrong side. Before many weeks they will realize that they are on the losing side. When they find that they are not bound to their present allies by bonds of sympathy or of interest or of fear, it will be hard to keep them even nominally numbered among our enemies. In the meantime it is obviously our policy to avoid active hostilities toward Bulgaria so long as possible.

## AVE ITALIA!

THE nation-wide celebration of Italy America Day on May 24 gives Americans an opportunity not only of expressing their gratitude to Italy for joining the Entente Allies on that date three years ago but also of revising their ideas of Italy. Too long has Italy been regarded as a museum and a pleasure park, a land of beauti-



ful lakes, historic ruins and picturesque beggars. The American definition of "a person of culture" has been "any one who has taken Cook's Italian tour." Of those who have written most about Italy some would look at nothing later than *cinque-cento*; others disdained anything after A. D. 0. Few there were who knew or cared for living Italy.

But in the last three years Italy has proved herself very much alive. She showed her independence and courage in breaking with her allies and she has held her frontier against the armies of four nations. Last year when the Austrians did break over the Alpine barrier the military critics generally believed that Venice was lost. But the Italian armies rallied and halted the enemy on the Piave instead of the Po.

Now Italian soldiers are fighting in France side by side with Americans and our aviators are bringing down Austrian airplanes in the valleys of Venetia. Hundreds of thousands of Italians have become American citizens. Hundreds of thousands who had come to America to seek their fortunes have gone back to fight for their fatherland. According to the ancient rite those who have mingled their blood become brothers forever. Italians and Americans are now blood-brethren by virtue of the rite consummated on the Somme and Piave.

We must learn to know and love the new Italy as we know and love the old. We need a Columbus who shall discover for us the Italy of the harnessed waterfalls and recovered Campagna, the Italy that produces a Marconi as well as a Caruso, a Caproni as well as a D'Annunzio, the Italy of Cadorna and Nitti, of Montessori and Deledda. So when we display the Red, White and Green on May 24 it is not only in honor of Italy for holding the right wing of the Allied line, but it is also a sign of our desire for a closer acquaintance and real friendship with those who are fighting our battles.

## CLEANING UP AFTER YOURSELF

THERE is a moral to be found by the change in the customary way men handle themselves in the washroom on a Pullman car. Ten years ago when the men all piled into the smoking room, the wash basins were all nice and shiny. During the evening and in the morning, they were used and—left. Either the porter would sneak in at times and try to wipe them out with a lick and a promise, or some of the more particular among the pas-

sengers would try to wipe out a basin with a towel and, maybe, a curse.

Today consider the same. Each man seems to take a particular pride in leaving the basin just as nice and clean, dry and shiny as he can.

Talk about efficiency. Each man cleaning up after himself and making it easier for the other fellow is Christian efficiency.

Consider the net results. Either the porter has to be kept cleaning up all the time, or each man has to clean up a basin, or use a dirty one. If he uses a clean one he has to clean it.

Isn't it a whole lot nicer, to say nothing of being essentially more Christian, to clean up your own mess than to clean up somebody else's? It is the same effort in either case. Only in one it is a disagreeable business and you do it with maledictions for the fellow that has left the mess. In the other you enjoy seeing how good a job you can do and you don't anathematize the other fellow.

All life is human contact—the Pullman washroom on a big scale. Let's clean up after ourselves and make it easier for the other fellow.

What is Germany? A nation with three allies and no friends.

The fact that the Prussian Government is offering the people franchise reform is pretty good proof that it isn't "loaded."

With Finland filled with pro-German White Guards and pro-Russian Red Guards what has become, we wonder, of the pro-Finns?

The Sinn Feiners boast that it took centuries for England to obtain a grip on Ireland. But they are now making it equally hard for England to let go.

Your subscription to the Liberty Loan proved that you have a head. Until you subscribe to the Red Cross it will remain to prove whether you have also a heart. There is still time to subscribe.

Hearing that the British Isles were going to adopt "Home Rule all round," the Kaiser announced that the Welsh people would never be happy until the Archduke of Saxe-Donner-Dummeiten had given one of his sons to rule them.

Telephones nowadays are implements of warfare. Private telephone service is directly competitive to war telephone service; if you waste the former you hamper the latter. Remember that next time you are mildly curious to know the baseball score, where the fire is or "the correct time, please."

## Somehow or Other

By Willard Wattles

*Somehow or other, I believe  
We're paid about what we should receive,  
For what Life sets on the credit side  
To the debtor Death is not denied,  
And Someone sets the balance right  
With seven stars for His candle-light. . . .  
I'll not much care for anything  
When it comes to that final reckoning.*

*Somehow or other, I believe  
There is utter rest for hearts that grieve,  
And Peace with a cool green coverlet  
Will tuck us in when the time is set,  
On a little hill, and we shall not miss  
The toys of day for her goodnight kiss,  
And Love will come like a weary thing  
Home at last from his wandering.*

*Somehow or other, I believe  
There's a Plan beneath that we don't perceive,  
For a thought that's low or a life that's foul  
Set their sign in belly or jowl,  
And little faith or a withered soul  
Will weazen a face like a shriveled scroll. . . .  
Travel the path that the doubters trod,  
But find at the end of the journey—God.*

*Somehow or other, I believe  
He is strong like a brother to relieve;  
And when I'm gone like a puff of wind,  
The good I've done, and the evil sinned,  
The hopes I've lost, and the soul I've made,  
The loves I've known, and the prayers I've prayed,  
Will seem like a strangely futile thing  
In the light of His face at the balancing.*



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## American Troops Parade London

The announcement of Secretary Baker that half a million

troops had been landed in France came out just as London had its first opportunity to see the American soldiers in a body. A regiment of the new national army numbering 2700 men, mostly New Yorkers, marched in columns of fours over a three-mile route in the heart of London on May 11. From the Wellington Barracks they marched past the British War Office, where they were cheered from the balcony by Premier Lloyd George, Bonar Law, Viscount Milner and other members of the British Cabinet; then on to the American Embassy, on the steps of which Ambassador Page was standing with Vice-Admiral Sims and Colonel Slocum, and finally by Buckingham Palace, where they were reviewed by King George, Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra and the Duke of Connaught. General Biddle was in the King's party and Colonel Whitman led the march. On arrival at the barracks each American soldier received an envelope marked, "A message to you from his Majesty, King George V," and containing a facsimile letter as follows:

Soldiers of the United States, the people of the British Isles welcome you on your way to take your stand beside the armies of the many nations now fighting in the Old World the great battle for human freedom.

The Allies will gain new heart and spirit in your company. I wish I could shake hands with each one of you and bid you Godspeed on your mission.

Altho the first announcement of the parade was made in the papers of the same morning the streets were packed with people, who cheered the troops and flag with the greatest heartiness. The papers are very complimentary as to the appearance of our troops. The *Telegraph* may be quoted as the general opinion:

On every judge of fighting manhood the American troops made the same impression. In physique and morale they are equal to the finest troops raised by any country at the time when the standard of the European man power stood at its highest point.

## Mysterious Message from Ottawa

America was amazed at the issuance by the

Canadian Director of Public Information of a London cablegram from the British War Cabinet on May 10 summarizing operations for the week in language that implied that American troops were not needed at present but would be held in reserve for later as an independent unit. Coming as this did at a time when it had just been announced that our troops were being rushed into the firing line with the British and French and that two million Americans would be drafted in addition to the million that were in

## THE GREAT WAR

*May 9*—Old British cruiser "Vindictive" sunk to block entrance to Ostend. General Maurice, who attacked Lloyd George, retired on half pay.

*May 10*—French gain at Grivesnes, before Amiens. Rumanian Parliament dissolves.

*May 11*—American troops parade London. Italians storm Monte Corno.

*May 12*—Emperors William and Charles meet at German Headquarters. Food riots at Prague.

*May 13*—Americans five miles east of Montdidier. Soviet troops retake Rostov-on-Don.

*May 14*—Italian submarine sinks Austrian battleship in Pola harbor. Prussian franchise bill passes lower house of Diet without equal suffrage.

*May 15*—Hard fighting north of Kemmel. Duval, editor of *Bonnet Rouge*, condemned to death for treason.

France or on the way, the Ottawa despatch created a sensation, especially as it was more optimistically worded than recent announcements from the British War Office have been. It said, for instance, that the enemy's advance had brought him into positions "tactically exposed in two dangerous salients on waterlogged ground," which was a queer way of alluding to Mount Kemmel and Hill 82 and a week of exceptionally dry weather. Other passages in the message were:

To the sledge-hammer use of masses of men by the enemy the Allies are opposing the strategy of meeting the blow with the smallest force capable of standing up to the shock, while keeping the strongest reserve possible. Troops on the wings are permitted to give ground within limits whenever the enemy has been made to pay a greater price than the ground is worth, the whole aim being to reduce the enemy

to such a state of exhaustion that our reserve at the right moment can restore the situation.

His reserves have nearly reached complete exhaustion. Those of the Franco-British are still in being, while the American preparations develop. The time draws closer when defeat is inevitable.

Entente are so confident that, given choice of a small immediate American army for defense or waiting till reinforced by a complete, powerful, self-supporting army, they have chosen latter.

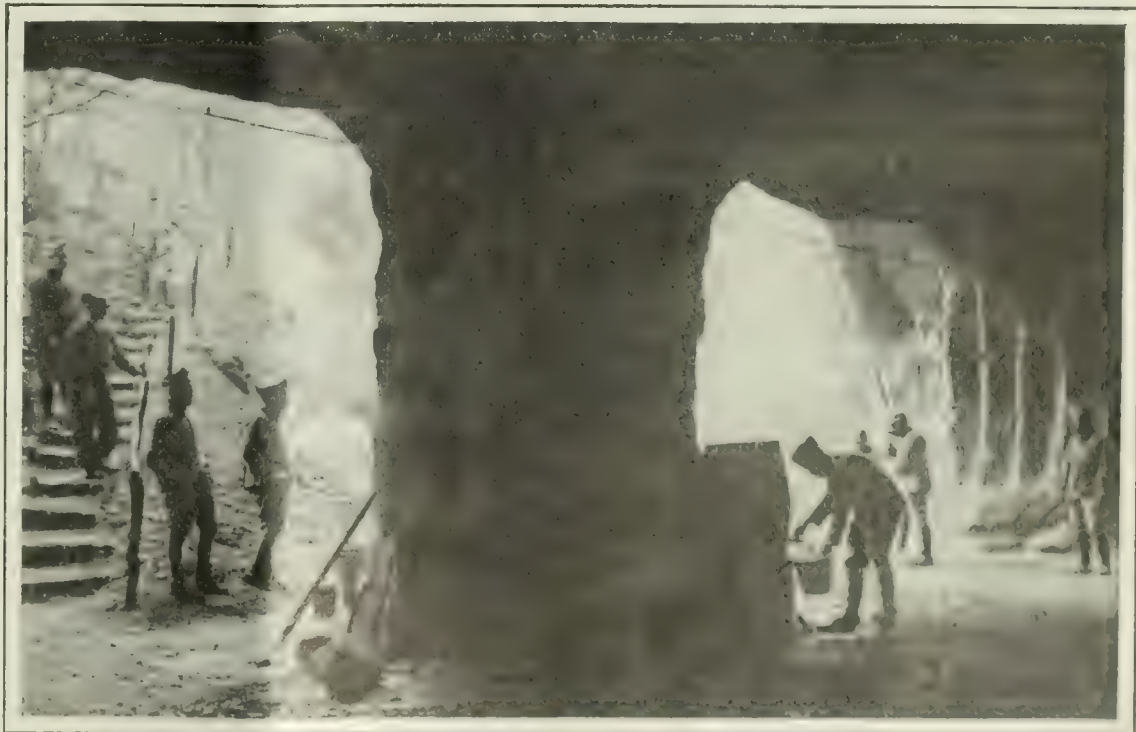
This announcement that the Americans were to fight in an army of their own was, according to Washington correspondents, "received by army officers with frank delight," but both Secretary Baker and the British Ambassador declared it contradictory to their latest advices and questioned its authenticity. In reply to inquiries the British Government confirmed its official character but explained the passage regarding the American contingent as follows:

Owing to an error in compilation it was not made clear that this related to the period when America first joined the war and had no relation to present events whereby the American army is being brigaded with the Entente armies.

This explanation, however, rather obscured than clarified the question, for it is hard to understand how a summary of last week's news should have been compiled from plans made more than a year ago.

## The Plugging of Ostend

The attempt of the British to block up the two Belgian ports on the night of April 21 was less successful in the case of Ostend than that of Zeebrugge. Two obsolete cruisers, the "Sirius" and the "Brilliant," were intended to stop up the channel at Ostend, but neither succeeded in getting inside the entrance. Another and more



© Kadel & Herbert

## FIGHTING SEVENTY-FIVE FEET UNDERGROUND

This French bomb-proof shelter on the firing line has been built deep down under the ground in a solid bed of clay. The French soldiers can find comparative comfort there, protected from the shells fired over by the German artillery.



fortunate attempt at Ostend was made on the night of May 9. The cruiser "Vindictive," which had led the landing on the mole at Zeebrugge and came out badly battered, was utilized for blocking Ostend. This operation, like the former, was under the command of Admiral Keyes, who used the destroyer "Warwick" as a flagship. The entrance to Ostend is hard to find in the best of times when it is buoyed and lighted, and now of course there are no guiding lights and mines take the place of buoys.

On the arrival of the British fleet at Ostend shortly after midnight a fog settled down which prevented even the convoy of destroyers with their flares from finding their way about. The "Vindictive" had to cruise up and down for twenty minutes under heavy fire of the German artillery before the narrow mouth of the harbor could be discovered. Commander Godsall left the shelter of the conning tower and stood outside on the deck where he could observe the ship's movements and called his orders to the officers inside the conning tower. The "Vindictive" made her way up the channel some 200 yards and then drove her bow against the pier and prepared to swing across the channel before sinking. At that moment the shell from the shore batteries struck the conning tower, killing Commander Godsall and stunning Lieutenant Sir John Alleyne, who was inside. The cruiser was now hard fast against the pier and lying at an angle of about forty degrees across the channel. Since it was impossible for her engines to move her those who were left on board blew up her magazines and escaped in smaller boats. The explosion blew out her bottom plates and bulkheads and she sank about six feet. A Berlin report claims that the "Vindictive" is outside the main channel and it will not interfere with navigation, but the British believe that the channel is obstructed at least for larger craft. Since Ostend and Zeebrugge are connected by canals it is necessary to close them both to shut off the German submarines and destroyers from the Channel. The British casualties in the raid amounted to forty-seven.

#### Austro-German Entente

Emperor Charles of Austria, having failed to conciliate the Slavic elements of his dominion, seems to have thrown himself unreservedly into the arms of Germany. On Sunday, May 12, he went to the German headquarters in company with his new Foreign Minister, Baron von Burian, and others of his staff, to meet Emperor William. Germany was represented by Chancellor von Hertling, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General Ludendorf and Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann. It is also said that the Kings of Bavaria and Saxony attended uninvited. According to the Berlin report of the conference:

A cordial discussion took place, and all the fundamental, political, economic and military questions affecting the present and future relations of the two monarchies were thoroly discussed. There was complete accord on all these questions, tending to deepen the existing alliance. The guiding lines of the contemplated contractual agreements already exist in principle.

Whatever may be gathered from this it appears evident that a step has been taken toward the consolidation of *Mittel-Europa*, or Central Europe Union, proposed by Pastor Naumann. It is supposed that among the measures to be carried out are a combination of military forces, a customs union, and a better distribution of food and raw materials thruout the two empires. How the Teutonic Austrians regard the antagonism toward Germany may be seen by a quotation from the Vienna *Tageblatt*:

There are vast bodies of our population who still fail to see any value in our alliance with Germany, and who, even after the evidence of the last four years of faithful friendship on the part of our ally, resent the intimate connection between us and our dependence on one another.

Is it not true, perhaps, that these people dislike Germany merely because of the good order which prevails there in contrast with the disorder which prevails in Austria? In Austria we have somehow come to view our social backwardness, our political disorder, as esthetic values which cannot be too highly praised. We would do well to go to school to Germany. Germany is our true friend, even if she is not always a pleasant one. In Germany there is no joggling on in the old groove; there is no impressionism in German politics.

#### Disorders in Austria

It is quite apparent from what transpires that racial antagonisms are becoming more intense in Austria-Hungary, but it is impossible to determine which side is gaining. The young Emperor on his accession to the throne made it evident that he was desirous of solving the racial question by some sort of local autonomy, but so far his efforts in that direction have resulted only in alienating other groups while failing to secure the support of those that he meant to favor. On March 1 Premier von Seydler explained to the Reichsrat that he proposed to solve the problem by having the various nationalities organized like churches on a personal instead of a territorial basis. But this plan was received unfavorably and in May the Emperor was obliged to dismiss the Reichsrat because of the opposition developed in it. The Czechs and Slovenes are openly mutinous and the Poles have been alienated by the annexation of the Cholm district, which they claim for the Ukraine republic.

The Czechs and Slovaks, on account of their hatred of the Germans, refuse to sell their food. Consequently the cities of Bohemia in which Germans predominate are frequently without wheat, potatoes, eggs or milk. Food riots have taken place in many localities, the more serious being at Smichow, a suburb of Prague, where on Sunday several hundred women gathered outside the residence of the Burgomaster and smashed his windows. Nineteen of the demonstrators were arrested and taken to Prague and when one hundred and fifty other women marched to the city, demanding the release of the prisoners, they were arrested and sent to prison for fourteen days without trial.

The news has leaked out thru Italy that early in February there was a great mutiny in the Austrian fleet at Pola and Cattaro. At the latter port the Socialists and Slavs revolted and raised the red flag on six cruisers and several destroyers. The admiral was imprisoned in one of his ships and authority taken over after the Bolsheviki manner by a "Committee of the Crews." The Germans and Hungarians among these sailors refused to take part in the mutiny and finally gained the upper hand. After a week of much disorder the mutineers consented to surrender on the agreement that none of them should be punished. After an investigation the Emperor Charles is said to have cashiered thirty officers because of their slackness in discipline.

#### Prussian Franchise Bill

In the German press the question of the reform of the electoral law of the Kingdom of Prussia is receiving as much attention as the war. Both the King and his Premier have declared their determination to make the electorate more democratic yet the junkers are holding on to their power relentlessly. The chief object of the bill now before the Diet is to break up the three-class system which puts it in the power of the wealthy faction of a community to overrule a popular majority. Clause



Illustration in De Amsterdamer

#### HOLLAND SPEAKS UP FOR HERSELF

"Will there be any left over for me?" is the question that Holland is asking anxiously as she sees her food ladled out to feed Belgian refugees, German children, German deserters and English and Russian prisoners of war.



3, which provided for an equal vote for every man, was struck out of the bill by the committee and the Lower House by a vote of 236 to 185 refused to re-store it.

The provisions of the bill for the re-organization of the Upper House, for secret ballot and for compulsory voting were passed.

The attempts of the Independent Socialists to hold mass meetings of protest were prohibited by the police. What they think of it may be judged from a remark made by one of their representatives, Heinrich Ströbel, in the House of Deputies:

Attempts are being made to build up a modern political system on medieval lines under which the junkers and capitalists can join hands to deprive the working classes of their rights and keep them in permanent subjection.

King William has promised Premier von Hertling that he will dissolve the Diet if it votes down the franchise bill. The recent successes in France have so strengthened the military party that they are not only holding out against the reform of the Prussian Diet, but are hoping to rescind the resolutions passed last July by the German Reichstag in favor of a peace without annexations and a general disarmament.

After the passage of the bill the House of Deputies adjourned until June 4. The bill now goes to the Herrenhaus, but Vice-President Friedberg, announced that the Government would insist upon the adoption of the equal suffrage provision within a definite period.

#### Opposition to Irish Con- scription and Home Rule

The Lloyd George Cabinet, by proposing to extend conscription to Ireland immediately and to establish Home Rule without waiting till the end of the war, has offended both factions. The Ulster organizations, which just before the war were devised for the purpose of preventing the enforcement of the Home Rule act passed by Parliament, are now being brought again into activity for the same purpose. The Unionists hold that if the Irish refuse to take up arms in this war for freedom and democracy they will have forever forfeited any right to Home Rule. The *Sheffield Telegraph* says that wherever the Irishman is he is always against the government and ready to fight anybody but the enemy.

On the other hand, the antagonism to conscription has been thoroly organized and has brought together all factions outside of Ulster. At the conference at Mansion House the Redmondites, the O'Brienites, the Laborites, the Sinn Feiners, and the Clericals joined in united opposition to the draft law. Fifty-five members of the Irish party in Parliament met at Dublin and resolved that

The enforcement of compulsory military service on a nation without its assent constitutes one of the most brutal acts of tyranny and oppression of which any government can be guilty. The present proposal of the Lloyd George Government to enforce conscription in Ireland is an outrage and a gross violation of the national rights of Ireland.



International Film

#### REFUGEES FROM THE GREAT BATTLE

Two train-loads a day of refugees from Picardy are arriving at Basle, Switzerland, and being sent forward thru Swiss territory into France again. These Swiss soldiers are working with the Red Cross representatives to make the refugees' journey as easy as possible

Twenty-seven of the thirty Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland have signed a manifesto calling upon the Catholic population of the country "to resist conscription by the most effective means at their disposal." The pledge to this effect was administered by the Catholic priests and bishops on Sunday, April 21. The clergy read the pledge sentence by sentence as the people recited it after them or had it passed in at the church door signed by their parishioners.

As a demonstration against conscription a Workless Day was ordered for April 23. In Dublin no bread or milk was distributed, no newspapers were printed, no tramways or railroads were run, no shops or saloons were open during the day, and no electricity was turned on after six o'clock. In the north of Ireland Anti-Conscription Day was not observed.

Both sides are looking to America for support in this crisis. Sir Martin Hall, for eighteen years a strong opponent of Home Rule, makes this interesting suggestion in a letter to the press:

As we have failed, why not ask the United States to help and offer to hand over the government of Ireland to them? Instead of creating a possible menace on our shores we should bring our allies nearer by thousands of miles. Under their beneficent rule Ireland would prosper as she never has done. We should bind America to us by bonds of mutual gratitude.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has applied to Foreign Secretary Balfour for passports for himself and his secretaries in order that they may go to Washington to bring their case before President Wilson and ask his interference in their behalf.

In Congress With only two votes against it, the Overman departmental reorganization bill was passed by the House last week. Thus is concluded an important chapter in the political development of the United States Government. Beyond this, the week was notably active on Capitol Hill. The \$60,000,000 housing bill, pending for many weeks, was agreed to by Congress and sent to the President. Definite refusal to consider

woman suffrage came from the chairman of the Senate committee on that topic. Likewise in the Senate there was made an attempt to postpone the new high rates on second class mail matter, but no action was taken. The House began consideration of the army appropriation bill, carrying the total of \$11,777,666,000, exclusive of the estimates of about \$3,000,000,000 for heavy ordnance and fortifications. The new bill covers the recently announced program of some \$15,000,000,000 for the war needs of the coming year. The census committee reported a measure authorizing funds for the 1920 enumeration, and the special water power committee made arrangements to conclude its hearings and report the much-desired bill. Agreement by the conferees was reached on the amendments to the selective draft law.

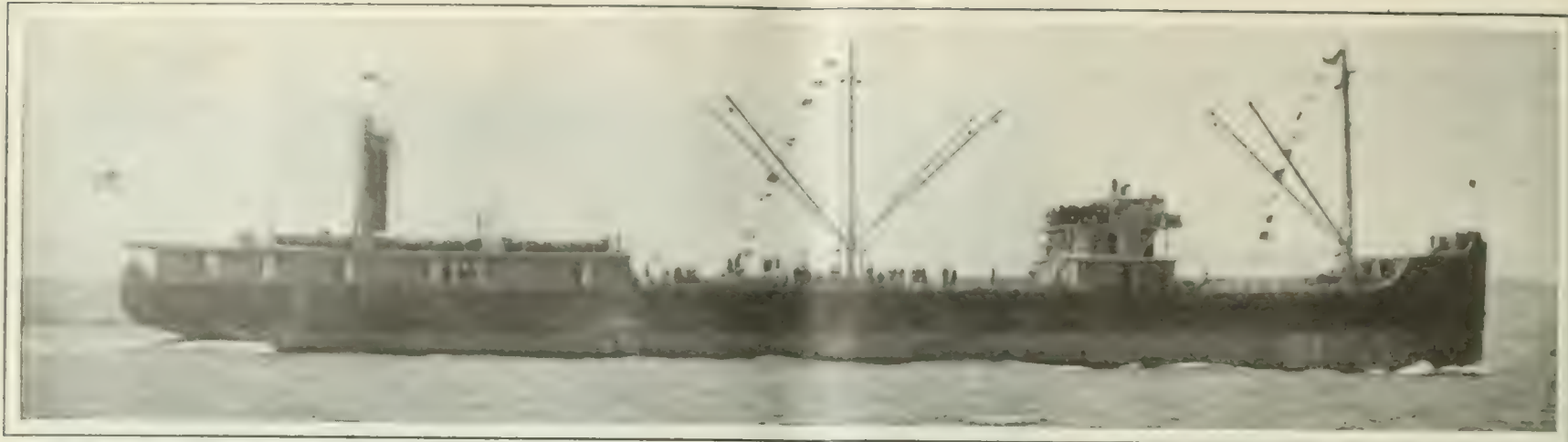
An event which now occurs weekly almost entirely without notice in the daily press is a regular conference between Secretary of State Lansing and the foreign relations committee of the Senate. The purpose of these conferences is to establish closer relations on matters of international import between the executive and the treaty-ratifying branches of the Government, so that members of the Senate may be thoroly familiar with the attitude of the State Department.

Adjournment of Congress, desired to take place in July, may be postponed indefinitely.

#### The Aircraft Investigation

Charges and counter charges involving the reputation of the sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, and of many officials of the Government having to do with airplane production and construction, were thrown back and forth last week pending the outcome of several formal investigations. Rather an extensive probe, not only into the question of aircraft production, but also into the "conduct of the war" has been planned by the Senate. Meanwhile, acting under instructions from the President, the Department of Justice is sifting charges of dishonesty and malfeasance made in this connection.





International Film

#### "FAITH" JUSTIFIED

Our first big concrete cargo boat, "Faith," has surpassed expectations on her trial trip in San Francisco Bay, averaging a speed of more than eleven knots and seeming to be practically free from vibration. Concrete barges have long been used successfully for short hauls, but the "Faith" is our first experiment in concrete-built ships for the high seas. Its success promises to further considerably one solution of our shipbuilding difficulties.

The first part of this controversy had to do with the status of Gutzon Borglum as an investigator for President Wilson. The impression left by the documents in the case, so far published, is that Mr. Borglum was permitted by the President to look into aircraft matters and that he was given a quasi-official but not an official status. Later these privileges were withdrawn, and later still there was made public in the Senate certain correspondence to show a financial connection between Mr. Borglum and manufacturers or promoters of aircraft material.

The Borglum charges and counters, however, are not expected to play a main part in the investigation. Washington despatches generally indicate that every official concerned in aircraft production is desirous to have the facts impartially examined. Certainly this is true of the public. The investigation will probably be long drawn out and it is hoped that it will be corrective as it goes.

In a letter to Senator Martin, Demo-

cratic leader in the Senate, President Wilson made it clear that he would regard the passage of the Chamberlain resolution calling not only for an aircraft investigation, but also for a general investigation into the conduct of the war, "a direct vote of want of confidence in the Administration." As this issue goes to press the gage of battle between the Executive and the Senate still lies, so to speak, on the ground.

Former Justice Charles E. Hughes has accepted President Wilson's request that he coöperate with Attorney General Gregory in the investigation of the criminal charges in connection with aircraft production.

#### We Need More Money

While Congress was endeavoring to clear the decks last week for a July adjournment, the Treasury Department launched a campaign for new revenue to be raised at once in order to meet new and unexpected expenses. Provided Congress agrees with the Treasury Department to the extent that it determines to open the question, the chances are that there will be no adjournment till autumn.

The unexpectedly heavy estimates for the coming year include the \$15,000,000,000 army program, about \$1,500,000,000 for the Navy, with additional estimates looked for, and \$2,500,000,000 for the Shipping Board. The principal source from which the new revenue is expected to be drawn is income and excess profits. Majority Leader Kitchin of the House declares that the rates on both can be doubled. Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee indicates that the additional tax burdens should be spread over the population.

Steps to convince the Executive Department that further tax legislation at this time is unnecessary were taken at conferences between members of Congress and the Treasury Department.

#### A Million Tons of Shipping

Up to May 11, according to the Shipping Board, one million tons of ships were completed. More than half of this tonnage was delivered since January 1, and the monthly totals show a steady upward curve. Virtually all these ships are of steel. Lest there should be a misapprehension regarding the work of the Government, it is stated that most of these deliveries were either on the ways or in contract form

when the United States entered the war. None of the ships of the "wood program" have been delivered, though forty-six have been launched. Delay in obtaining boilers is alleged as the reason for failure in delivery, which of course means turning over the completed vessel to the Government for which it was built.

Among the points where ships were delivered last week are Seattle, Sparrows Point, Md., Gloucester, N. J., and Wilmington, Del.

#### Election Day Is Coming

Both sides are playing for position in the opening moves of the congressional campaign this fall. From the Republican side it is announced that the first gun will be fired May 28 at the Republican state convention of Indiana. The platform to be prepared there, it is declared, will be the model of republicanism for the nation. National Chairman Hays has given out a statement in which the following cardinal doctrines are advocated:

First, that the Republican party is the "win-the-war-now" party.

Second, the party stands for peace by victory and not by compromise bargains.

Third, that the party advocates immediate preparation to meet conditions arising after the war with a sound protective tariff and conservative financial system.

At Fort Wayne, Indiana, Speaker Champ Clark fired what the despatches described as the opening gun for the Democrats. The real fight in the coming election, said the Speaker, is for the control of the House. "Ours is a magnificent record," declared Mr. Clark, "which anybody save a stark idiot can easily and successfully defend. Upon that unequalled record we confidently appeal to the grand inquest of the nation in the coming campaign." Among the achievements of the Democratic Congress cited are the tariff bill, the income tax, the federal reserve bank act, the farm loan banks, the opening up of Alaskan resources, the federal trade commission, the shipping board, besides the needed war legislation.

#### Above Party Prejudices

An attempted party coalition for the period of the war with the express object of sending loyal men to Congress without regard to party affiliation is the latest interesting development in the political situation. If this movement succeeds, some of the belligerency of Messrs. Champ Clark and Will Hays



#### A WOMAN ON THE ROLL OF HONOR

Miss Marion G. Crandall, of Alameda, California, was the first American woman killed by the enemy while she was serving at the front. Miss Crandall was a post-exchange worker with the Y. M. C. A. in charge of a canteen for the French soldiers. She was killed by a shell during the bombardment of St. Menhould.



will cease. A delegation of representative men, appointed by the League for National Unity, waited on leaders of both parties in the House last week, and presented an appeal to disregard party lines in doubtful districts.

"If in any district it is likely that an anti-war candidate be successful," runs a statement from the league, "it is the imperative duty of the two leading parties to effect a coalition against the non-American or anti-American candidate in order to make certain his defeat. An equitable arrangement should be effected between the two parties covering all such districts as require the expedient of coalition in order to avert the election of a disloyal candidate."

The committee appointed by Theodore N. Vail, chairman of the league, to present the appeal, was as follows: Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor; Charles S. Barrett, president Farmers' Educational and Coöperative Union of America; John Hays Hammond, president National League of Republican Clubs; V. Everit Macy, president National Civic Federation; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president National American Woman's Suffrage Association; Mrs. James Wadsworth, Jr., president National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage; W. P. Bloodgood, member executive council, Wisconsin Loyalty Legion; John G. Agar, New York; George F. Kull, state executive secretary Wisconsin Loyalty Legion; R. E. Miller, San Francisco; P. H. Callahan, chairman committee on war activities, Knights of Columbus; Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor; Ralph M. Easley, director League for National Unity.

**Railroad Rates and Wages** The problem of wage and rate adjustments on the railroads has now definitely passed from the field of semi-political controversy to the field of routine administration by experts. This fact is demonstrated daily by statements from Washington setting forth what the Government is doing and proposing to do for the carriers which it controls for the period of the war—at least. Interest centers chiefly on the proposed wage increase and on the freight and passenger increases which it is assumed will follow necessarily. Inasmuch as in these days of billions, figures alone do not tell the story, a quotation from the report of the railroad wage commission to the director general of the railroads is illuminating:

Things came to a head just before the Government took over the railroads. Another three months of private management and we would have seen much more extensive concessions in wages, or there would have followed an unfortunate series of labor disturbances. The Government, therefore, has now to meet what would have come about in the natural course. . . . The Government now enjoys this position of distinction—it is not yielding to threats; it is not compelled to a course by fear of any unpatriotic outburst; it is not making concessions to avoid disaster. There has been no hint that such a policy would be pursued by those who have it within their power. The right thing "at the right time," a measure of justice, consideration for the

needs of the men, whether organized or unorganized, whether replaceable or not replaceable—these are the standards that we have sought to meet. By what amount have the railroad workers been disadvantaged by reason of the war, and how may that disadvantage be overcome with the largest degree of equity, assuming that, in common with all who do not wish to exploit the opportunities which the war affords, these workers can not have and will not expect a full meeting of the entire burden?

The complete report of this commission, which has not been adequately summarized in the daily press, is published in the Official Bulletin for May 10.

Already savings in railroad management which will run well up into significant figures have been effected by the Government. For example, it was announced last week that curtailment of transcontinental traffic by eliminating competition and cutting down passenger schedules will save about \$18,000,000 a year. By securing a \$6,000,000 loan for the New York Central at a reduced interest rate, the Government has virtually served warning that it does not in the future expect to pay more than six per cent for long time loans. Abolition of sinecures among the official positions on the carriers will save hundreds of thousands of dollars. Incidentally, it is pointed out that "it is hardly realized that the roads themselves have in two years, 1916 and 1917, increased wages approximately \$350,000,000 per year, if applied to the present number of employees."

**Averting Labor Troubles** The new war labor board, under the joint chairmanship of William Howard Taft and Frank P. Walsh, has announced plans for the settlement of local industrial disputes

which might interfere with the nation's war program. These plans provide for the appointment of local arbitration committees in industrial cities and districts and of two-member subcommittees of the board itself to act in controversies which local committees cannot settle. Trained field agents from Washington will assist these committees in the accomplishment of their task.

The war labor board will act as supreme court of appeals in cases where the principles established by the President's proclamation creating the board have been violated; where an award made by a board has not been put into effect; and where questions of jurisdiction between government boards are involved.

Several important cases have already been heard by the new board and were last week awaiting decision. Among these is the case of the employees of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, operators of which are being discharged because of their affiliation with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. A strike in a Washington, D. C., cigar factory was last week adjusted by the board, which affirmed the right to organize, one of the main contentions of the striking women and girls. The demands of the Bethlehem Steel Company's workers are to be investigated by the new board; Secretary of Labor Wilson has requested an investigation into labor conditions in Porto Rico; settlement by the two chairmen of the street railway controversies in Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit, Michigan, is soon to be attempted.

Coincident with these activities, the



Paul Thompson

#### THE PILOT OF AMERICAN SHIPPING IN FRANCE

Because of his experience in river navigation and his knowledge of managing river boats, Captain Walter S. Ware, of Cincinnati, has been chosen by the United States Government to take complete charge of navigation on the rivers of France which will be used for shipping supplies to the American front. As soon as Captain Ware organizes a company of river pilots, mates, bargemen, sail-makers and master ship carpenters he will sail for France with his American river navigators and mechanics



Secretary of Labor appointed Felix Frankfurter as administrator of war labor activities, to coördinate the work of several departments.

**An I. W. W.** Literature, correspondence and theories of the Fade-away I. W. W. were brought forth in profusion at the trial of the hundred and twelve members of that organization at Chicago for sedition and conspiracy.

That the disruption of the nation's war plans by the I. W. W. was the object of much unscrupulous activity is the main contention sought to be established by Government attorneys. As indicating the nature of some of the anti-war propaganda, the story of a vision which came to one of the defendants was read into the record.

"Mobilization is crippled more and more as the days pass," declared this dreamer. "Federal officials are in a panic, and the rich are fleeing from the country in private yachts. Thru sabotage hundreds of trains are stalled, wheels of industry have ceased to turn, cities are dark and troops are disbanding for lack of food. The President and his Cabinet leave secretly on a yacht for parts unknown; the Senate fades away."

**Disloyalty Punished** Thirty years' imprisonment at Fort Jay, New York, was the sentence given Ernst Flentje, a sergeant in the 301st Infantry at Camp Devens, last week.

The man was convicted of unpatriotic utterances, witnesses at the trial testifying that Flentje had said that President Wilson was incapable of standing



Baltimore American  
WHERE ARE MY WINGS?

the responsibilities put on him by the war; that this country had no business entering the war, and that Germany could have won if the United States had kept out.

A court martial at Camp Custer last week also imposed a heavy sentence for alleged disloyalty, and at Santa Fe the trial of former Major Birkner, charged with violation of the espionage act, opened.

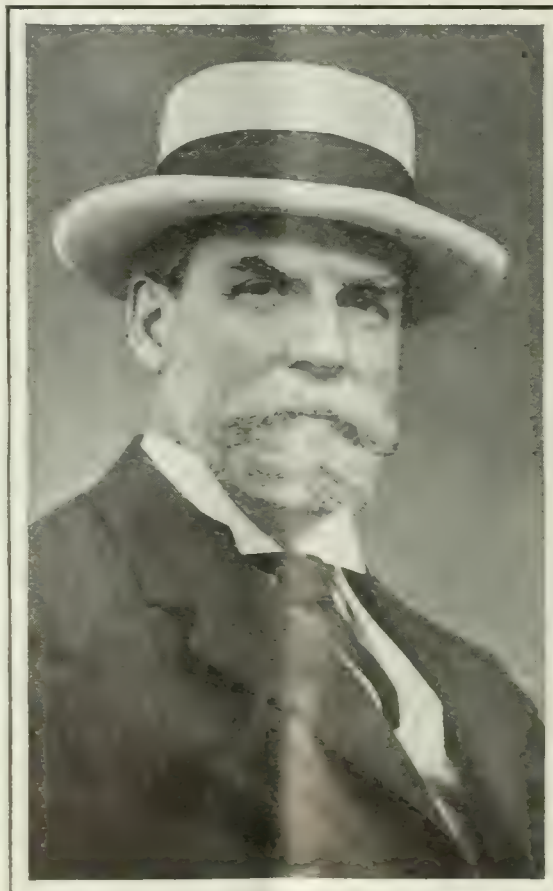
**Do You Know a Spy?** Every citizen a detective, coöperating with the Department of Justice in running down spies, is the scheme proposed by Attorney General Gregory as a measure to make more

efficient and at the same time to democratize the work of winning the war at home. "The district attorneys are instructed to make it clear," says an official statement, "that complaints of even the most informal or confidential nature are always welcome, and that citizens should feel free to bring their information or suspicions to the attention of the nearest representative of the Department of Justice."

Hundreds of letters are received daily by the Washington authorities from persons who think that they have discovered evidence of disloyalty. Not all this information, by any means, is of value, but the Government wants to encourage it as much as possible.

**Trade After the War** Promising careers in the prosecution of the "war after the war" are suggested by the Department of Commerce, which is looking for "big-caliber men with foreign-trade experience" to serve as commercial attachés for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. These attachés will be well paid—salaries ranging from \$4000 a year upward—will be accredited to American embassies and legations, and will be expected to meet with Government officials and business men. "The appointments," it is announced, "will be made in pursuance of the department's plan to prepare now for the competition in foreign trade that will come as soon as the war is over, and because the work is so vitally important to the future of American trade only men of undoubted qualifications will be considered."

"Trade commissioners" will later on be appointed to Europe, South Africa and the Far East.



COMPLAINANT, JUDGE, DEFENDANT IN THE AIRCRAFT INQUIRY

The charges preferred by Gutzon Borglum (left), a well-known sculptor, permitted by President Wilson to undertake an unofficial investigation of aircraft production in the United States, have resulted in a storm of controversy on the subject of undertaking any war inquiry. A resolution introduced by Senator Chamberlain, giving the Committee on Military Affairs authority to investigate the aircraft program, Ordnance, and the War Department, has been opposed in a letter from President Wilson. In the meantime the President has appointed Charles H. Jones (center) to coöperate with the Department of Justice as special investigator of the criminal charges in the aircraft inquiry. Major General George O. Squier (right), as head of the Aviation Corps, was until recently responsible for aircraft production



# CONNECTING THE MAN AND THE JOB

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON

**F**IVE years ago a mechanic had a vision of a national system of labor exchanges which should find jobs for men and men for jobs. This vision he set down on paper and took to Congress. It became that formidable thing, a bill. It was discussed and at last rejected. It was too radical. It interfered with the helter-skelter

processes of labor distribution which had been in existence for many long years.

Today the vision of this mechanic is a reality. Its name is the United States Employment Service, with headquarters in Washington and with branches in most of the states—soon in every state. Like magic under the hand of the magician, war, this service has sprung into being. It is expanding daily. It is demonstrating that a federal switchboard for labor is the only kind of switchboard that will work either in peace or in times of belligerency. By dint of an aggressive publicity and advertising campaign, this service is telling employers and employees that it is here to be used, and that using it will connect the man and the job quickly and efficiently and thus help to victory.

This article is to sketch the machinery whereby American labor is being mobilized, to show how it is being used to that end, and how it may eventually be used even down to the task of securing a cook or emergency repair man for a fire-damaged house.

It so happens that the assistant director general of this service, Charles T. Clayton, was secretary to the chairman of the congressional committee which threshed out and endeavored to enact the vision of the mechanic five years back. Here is Mr. Clayton's description of the mechanism:

"The United States Employment Service has nearly 300 branches grid-ironing the industrial sections. The federal and state public employment agencies in more than two-thirds of the states are being operated as one system, permitting the free interchange and distribution of workers between the states and localities. In each of such states there is a state director of the United States Employment Service, with supervision over all the public employment offices within it, while the country has been divided into thirteen great employment districts, each in charge of the employment activities of the states within his district. This decentralization of operation, with a centralization of administration at Washington, facilitates labor clearances.

"Behind these offices, which are the

receivers of applications for workers and for employment, stands the Public Service Reserve, the skilled-labor mobilizing division of the United States Employment Service. This is thoroly organized in every state and is enrolling and classifying workers, not now engaged in war production, who are ready to accept such employment as they are needed and notified. The classified lists of the reserve are in the hands of the branch offices, so that any calls which cannot be met from the lists of the unemployed may be filled from this great reserve. More than 300,000 skilled workers, including 18,000 engineers and executives, already have been enrolled, classified, and are ready for call. A special clearance section is maintained at the main office at Washington to meet calls for men of highly skilled or unusual trades when the branch or other offices cannot readily meet them."

Special machinery has been established for supplying farm labor, and the commercial organizations of cities and towns have been hitched up with the newspapers, the post offices and the Government to assist in this task of mobilizing and exchanging labor. Nearly 100,000 third and fourth class postmasters and rural mail carriers have been made available as farm-labor agents.

To look at the thing in another way: twenty per cent of the population of the United States lives in the twenty-nine cities of 200,000 population and over. The service has branch offices—one or more—in twenty-eight of these cities. Thirteen per cent of the population lives in 238 cities of between 25,000 and 200,000. In more than 200 of these cities the service has branch offices, and the rest are soon to come. Seven per cent of the population lives in 512 towns of between 8000 and 25,000. These towns are served by nearly fifty branch offices and by third-class postmasters. The remaining sixty per cent of the population lives in villages and rural districts. These are connected with the national employment service by the postmasters and rural carriers. In brief, the entire United States is covered in such a way that the needs

ample, the federal employment bureau in New Orleans located and furnished between 6000 and 7000 laborers, skilled and unskilled, to contractors and plants doing Government work. These men were sent from Louisiana to points all the way from Texas to Maryland. Each man got the job that had been set apart for him. There was no waste. Each man knew what he was booked to fill and filled it.

Late last month Connecticut agreed to put into operation a plan of the United States Employment Service whereby manufacturers and merchants are to release some of their employees as part-time emergency farm workers to help with the crops. The Connecticut plan provides that the city employers will continue the wages of their workers during their engagement on the farms, while the farmers will pay them the regular farm wages.

A week ago the Employment Service put up to Director of the Railroads McAdoo a plan for further mobilizing farm labor by reducing fares to agricultural workers mobilized for distribution by the United States Employment Service. It is estimated that while the proposed fare reduction may cost the railroads about \$1,600,000, the carriers will gain \$16,000,000, or ten times that sum, thru the freight returns on the additional foodstuffs produced by these extra farm laborers. These half-fare workers alone, it is reckoned, will produce, or harvest, extra crops sufficient to fill at least 280,000 thirty-ton cars.

Roger W. Babson, whose name is well known in the labor world, has been made chief of the inquiry and education division of the service. One of the big immediate problems, as he sees it, is to redistribute labor for efficiency and to make idle labor immediately effective. He predicts that the elimination of the labor turnover would be equivalent to increasing the available labor supply about twenty per cent. The significance of this figure can easily be imagined. It means adding one new pair of hands to every five now working to win the war. It means multiplying our output by one-fifth.

WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD





Kodak & Herbert

The tanks, great caterpillars, which reel and rock and wheeze along the road, carrying gigantic long-range guns or mortars

## THE MOVING OF AN ARMY

**T**HE French Army has gone away. Day and night for more than two weeks they have groaned and yelled and cheered and bugled and curst and grunted under the American Red Cross office windows. The railway yards have been full of them, their oxen, their asses, their pigeons, their horses, their airplanes, their camions, their pontoons, their soup kitchens, their carts, and their heavy artillery. Train after train of them has got loaded and gone puffing heavily out of the station. The mud of — has been churned by thousands of human feet.

Who can describe the moving of an army? You meet it on all the roads converging on —. As dusk comes down you come on regiments of it marching in, the poilus carrying long staves so that they look like pious pilgrims or crusaders en route to the Holy Land, the horses wearily, patiently pulling the interminable processions of carts, the cavaliers plodding along on their tired mounts. Then long, long, long trains of motor lorries, rocking and swinging from side to side along the dusky road, showing no lights for fear of avions, and covered with canvas camouflé into queer futuristic greens, browns and yellows that hide them, in daytime, from the enemy-photographer who rides the air.

BY EDWARD EYRE HUNT

On the broad highway you come on half a hundred little wise-eyed donkeys with straw panniers, such as one sees in Naples. They are the liaison—the brave, sure-footed, little vivandieres who go up to the front line trenches during attacks, carrying food and drink to tired warriors.

Or you come on "tanks"—great caterpillars which reel and rock and wheeze along the road, carrying gigantic long-range guns or mortars or armadillo-like armor and rounded turrets.

Or in the river you see a fleet of pontoons, painted like motor-lorries and extraordinarily light and strong. Or on the prairies of the Somme you see a pigeon-house and a tepee tent where the pigeon man lives—all camouflé so that it looks like the brown field where it squats. Or you see big canvas aerodromes, and airplanes settling like tired dragon-flies into the open runway. Some of them are snow-white; others are jet-black. The black ones are for night raiding, and they are sprung so lightly that they rock back and forth even in a breeze which scarcely turns the wind gage.

The — Army has gone away. In towns where you used to come on their horizon-blue soldiers thick almost as flies in summer, you are suddenly confronted with khaki-clad Britons and Canadians and other Colonials. Tommies with the exaggerated strut of a well-set Mr. Atkins, come from ruined houses or poke about the walls, as if mildly interested in this new quarter of blasted Picardy to which Fate has sent them. Billets and bullets are alike to their philosophy.



Trucks, infantry and cavaliers plod along the dusty roads



The moving army is met on every road as regiments of British reinforcements go to the front to relieve French veterans





*Farming reduced to a mechanical basis means larger crops with less expenditure of human labor*

# THE TRACTOR THAT NEVER TIRES

## A Fable for Farmers

BY ARTHUR L. DAHL

**T**HE work the tank is doing at the front to win the war is being equaled by its prototype, the tractor on the battlefields of American farms.

The question of food has never before, in the history of the world, affected as many people in scattered localities as during the present war. From a matter of a possible inconvenience in the first stages, it has grown to a serious threat, to America as well as Europe, unless all parties unite in producing the maximum crops and at the same time conserve those crops so that the wants of our own and the Allied peoples may be met.

One hundred years ago over ninety-five per cent of the people in the United States lived on farms; in 1910 only a little more than thirty-five per cent of the people engaged in agricultural pursuits. But in spite of the gradual decrease in the number of people engaged in farming, compared to the total population, the production from American farms has constantly increased, so that today the farmer is producing three times as much food as his ancestor of a hundred years ago.

The answer is machinery—power. In the old days it required one man to drive a pair of horses, and both man and animals had to toil long hours in the hot sun to plow a small patch of land. If more horses were used, it required more men. Today one man can sit in the seat of a tractor possessing the power of from twelve to seventy horses, and with one movement control not only the tractor but a battery of plows, or harrows, or other modern farm machines that can plow or cultivate more land in an hour than the same man with horses could cultivate in a day. As our men go from the fields to the battlefields they must be replaced by machinery, if the farmer is to do his share in supplying the world with food. The human element never can be eliminated from agriculture, but scientifically the whole subject of farming is strictly a mechanical one. The actual development of the seed and the growth of the plant depend entirely upon nature. The actual "life" of a

plant is as much a riddle to man as his own life. Every step connected with the planting of the seed and the cultivation of the soil is a mechanical one, and the more it is done by machines the greater the certainty of success. The corn-planter secures more even results than planting by hand, and a field plowed to a uniform depth by a tractor will produce a larger and better stand of grain than where the plowing is done by horses and a hand-guided plow. Accordingly, the farmer who reduces the operation of his farm to as complete a mechanical basis as possible will obtain the best results, the largest crops, with the least expenditure of human labor.

While farming is a mechanical opera-

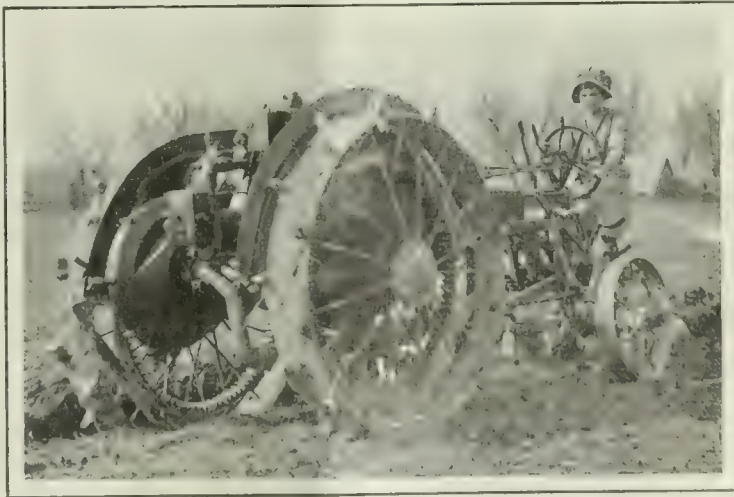
greater than if we would burn hay in a mechanical engine. Furthermore, every sixth acre cultivated by a horse must be reserved to feed him during the year, while

a tractor or gas engine consumes nothing that is needed by man for food.

With modern farm implements and with efficient power, the farmer can reduce his force of laborers to a minimum and yet perform the work required during the different stages of a growing season. Take the matter of plowing: With a tractor of sufficient power, the farmer, or his son or his daughter (many women are now operating tractors), can guide the machine back and forth over the field while it plows up the earth to a uniform depth, turning corners and reaching close to fences in a manner that cannot be duplicated with horses. If the season is favorable and it is desired to finish the plowing

in the shortest possible time the tractor will go on plowing to its full capacity so long as the fuel and water tanks are kept full. Horses would need numerous breathing spells, and at the end of possibly ten hours, they would need a long rest. On many farms where tractors are used, they are operated day and night for periods of several days, merely changing crews and using headlights for night work. This ability to work continuously for long stretches is one of the most valuable features of a tractor, and it often means the difference between success and failure of a crop.

Tractors are less susceptible to climatic conditions than horses. After long rainy spells the farmer who depends upon horses must often wait for days before the fields are dry enough to sustain the horses. Tractors, with their endless-track or their broad wheels distributing the weight uniformly, can navigate soft ground that would mire horses, and they can pull the heavy implements thru mud that would anchor horses. Again, in the hot summers where the broiling sun makes work impossible for man or beast, the tractor will operate continuously oblivious of heat, and the operator, seated under a canvas canopy, is fanned by the breeze [Continued on page 339]



*Many women are operating farm tractors nowadays*

tion, the very foundation of it is a question of power. It takes power to turn up the soil, break up the clods, plant the seed, cultivate the ground during the growing period, and do the many other things preliminary to a matured crop. It takes additional power to harvest and thresh the grain, haul it to the barn, or lift it into a silo or storehouse. The wasteful, unscientific power plants are human beings, while the efficient, scientific power plants are mechanical. Even horses, for centuries the power-furnishing means on the farm, are described by Edison as being the most unscientific power engines in the world. He says that because they use hay for fuel, their efficiency is no





## BILLIONS FOR BULLETS

The Story of the Remarkable Overnight Growth of the Ordnance Department, Our Biggest Industrial Achievement

BY DONALD WILHELM

**W**HEN the Great War came overseas to America, the Ordnance Department, little tho it was, had an heroic task set it, like that of Jason of long ago, who planted the dragon's teeth, and lo, had warriors! save that it sowed, necessarily, the stuff that wholly new industries and factories are made of. And lo, up they sprang, in all their infinite complexity.

Its buildings in Washington illustrate its miraculous rise in plan, in personnel, in power. They haven't "just growed," these buildings; they have spawned, and multiplied. They haven't risen, slowly, steel on steel and stone on stone; they have leaped up, out of the very earth, officered, equipt and armed. The Department had an apartment, as in space it was, in the War and Navy Building.

"Bing!" said one of its officers. "That quick! Quicker than you can say it, we were grown all over thirteen different buildings! Now we are in four. One of these is the Ford assembling and office headquarters on Pennsylvania avenue, a huge building six stories high; and another——!"

This other has precisely one million square feet, *net*, of office space.

It was one of the dragon's teeth sown by the Ordnance Jason. It is a handsome tho temporary stucco structure, admirable of its kind—one that the cantonment division of the Quartermaster Corps, now the separate entity called the Construction Bureau, caught by the hair of the head and raised right up out of the depths of Mother Earth—raised three stories up, full pano-

plied, with heating plant and all, in less time than it takes a bud to turn to leaf. One week it wasn't there; with a horse and buggy, or a Ford, one could spend a Sunday afternoon driving round the ground it now occupies. Another week—and the building was there; or, rather, three of them, each with a headhouse and six long wings, all adjoining.

This is the headquarters of the biggest industrial achievement in the history of the world.

Measured by results, no belligerent government has a comparable record in point of time. Measured by the obstacles it overcame and by their diverse complexities, such an organization as the Steel Corporation or the Standard Oil, the Panama Canal or sixty-seven hundred Zeppelins along with a Krupp plant or two, isn't worth considering.

And measured by cost the thing takes one's breath away.

In one year the Ordnance Department made direct appropriations and commitments for an amount of money so vast that financiers wonder where it came from, and know that the expenditure would have been impossible without disrupting Finance, had it not been for that salutary bit of preparedness without which the nation would now be stumbling on its sword—the Federal Reserve System. Edward R. Stettinius, Assistant Secretary of War, spent for the Allies, in America, in the first three years of the Great War, three billion dollars. When Germany said, "Hit me, Samuel, if you dare." Samuel hit, and the Ordnance Department furnished the bomb!

How and where, is quite another story; with what he hit is this story.

He hit with all his manufacturing resources, the best old pinch-hitter who ever came up to bat; and Ordnance produced the bat. It cost a lot of money, for Ordnance spent, of itself, *in one year*, our first in the war, about nine times the total value of all the automobiles manufactured in the United States in a normal year; more than the total assessed value of all the property of the entire Commonwealth of Massachusetts, more than the total debt of the United States before the war plus that of all the states and all the towns and cities and counties within all the states, all combined, \$4,756,503,185.

**T**HE Ordnance Department spent this sum in doing what it particularly is designed to do. "Ordnance," explained Colonel MacRoberts, head of its Procurement Division, "is the agency of the Government which furnishes to the army the direct implements of fighting."

An army division, he explains, "consists of 26,920 men and 944 officers, or two brigades, each composed of two regiments of infantry, one machine gun battalion, two regiments of 75's, one regiment of 155 mm. howitzers, and one battery of trench mortars and a battalion of heavy machine guns. These make up the front line forces and are supplemented by a regiment of engineers and one signal battalion of 500 men. For the equipment of a division it is necessary to maintain always in perfect order and ready for instant use,





in round figures: 180,000 rifles, 12,000 pistols, 224 heavy machine guns, 768 automatic rifles, 36 aircraft machine guns, 50 75's, 24 155 mm. guns, 12 6-inch, 24 3-inch, 12 1-pound guns; these, together with all the necessary reserve ammunition and trench warfare munitions, consisting of bombs, hand grenades, rockets, signal lights and other pyrotechnics. In addition to these Ordnance furnishes the personal equipment of the men in the field except clothing and shoes, and such articles as helmets, belts, bolos, mess equipment and other miscellaneous personal equipment, machine guns, drop bombs for aircraft, and so on."

So much for a division of about 30,000 men. To supply an army of 2,000,000 men one cannot get accurate figures by multiplying the huge amounts above by sixty-six, nevertheless one can approximate the quantities in that manner and get some idea of the necessary equipment.

But "some idea" by no mean tells the story of Ordnance production, for the simple reason that tho the Krupps, for instance, were able to go at their tasks all prepared, the Ordnance Department here had not Krupps. No matter how we feel about it now, and it is probably true that history will make us feel better and better about it, it is a fact that our Ordnance Department, as it is now a huge army individually, had hardly seen an army rifle, let alone such a complexity as a hand grenade, because in America a grenade didn't exist. In fact, the Department accurately can be said to have been so small, with less than a hundred officers, and of so narrow experience in modern warfare that substantially it didn't exist. Only a very, very small group of its present personnel had ever served in the army. Many of that few had to be sent abroad. The rest had to achieve an unheard of miracle.

The Department was confronted at

once with a staggering necessity for expanding tremendously its functions and policies and at the same time multiplying its personnel a thousand times. The wonder is that it was able to do any of these three things in so short a time, successfully. It not only did all three, but it looked far enough ahead to provide the means of attaining a peak of production calculated to be continued thru an indefinite number of years. It is easy enough to expand existing industries, tho many of those Ordnance required were at the beginning of the war unborn, but it is another matter to expand, or upbuild industries, to last indefinitely. The policy of Ordnance in this respect was enunciated by Brigadier General Wheeler, who succeeded Brigadier General Crozier and is now abroad, succeeded here by Brigadier General Peirce. General Wheeler, who has been referred to publicly by Secretary Baker as a man of tremendous driving force, who made of Watertown Arsenal a marvel of scientific management, said that the way to overwhelm the Germans is not with one wave of arms but with continuous waves beating on, one after another, without end.

But to attain these continuous waves of production a tremendous force of trained personnel was required. Lieutenant Colonel H. K. Hathaway, now assigned abroad, one of the very first efficiency men called to Washington in May of last year, who has achieved a noteworthy thing in the Control Bureau of the Ordnance Department, said "No private firm could have built up such an organization as this in a great many years, because it would not be able to get the men." But Ordnance got the men very simply. In most instances it picked the best in America, then sent one of those many telegrams, which, in the mass, we shall deem deeply significant some day, reading about like this: "For the welfare of the United States, please confer with us here at your earliest convenience." Men came,

and usually were wanted. Usually each one was put "in the littlest job for which he was fitted technically, while he learned the ropes." Shifting goes on continuously, as the most is made of each man's development. No man has a chance, in other words, to get his spurs embedded in any Ordnance desk; he is required to be straining every capability he has, every moment. There isn't that sense of having a life job anywhere. Orders are orders! In half a moment men are shifted up, down, west or to France. If there is a new-comer at a desk you often go to, you can guess its former devotee is going quite as fast as ever somewhere else; if you don't see him for a week, you can imagine he is working night and day breaking himself in; if you don't see him for a month, you address him in care of the A. E. F., France.

But Ordnance is a huge training school only incidentally. The end and aim of everything is production, and and transportation of the implements produced.

It is a disconcerting task to attempt to describe production so big in space so little, when there are so few of us with the faintest idea of the things required. There is our lay idea of a big gun, for instance. We walk up close to it. It is extremely big, so we look closely at the littlest thing on it—the telescopic sights, then at a little object in them, in all preceding years "Made in Germany"—a bit of glass. America *had to learn* to make that glass, to develop it by laboratory processes, then by shop processes, with all their disappointments and uncertainties. That little piece of glass is almost as essential to the effectiveness of that gun as the barrel itself. And in that piece of glass there are cross-hairs made of spiders' web! That is, the Ordnance Department had to go into the market for spiders' webs—just one of precisely 100,000 parts different in kind.

But that spider web is not the only



disturbing thing about this big gun. As you look at it you realize that a tremendous steel forging was required for its barrel; that forging had to be drilled out; then round it huge steel jackets had to be shrunk in great pits with temperature at white heat, with all sorts of attending difficulties and cost.

But that is by no means all.

Samuel M. Vauclain, vice-president and general manager of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, as well as the head of the biggest rifle plant in the world and one of the biggest shrapnel plants,

since the beginning of the war has had, as a member of the War Industries Board, which has coördinated its efforts with the Army and Navy, guns as his special province. "It was the most difficult thing in the world," he said, "to get gun carriages. It required the expenditure of millions of dollars to assist manufacturers and to bring them in and get them to do it. Instead of giving the complete gun carriage to one concern, we had to give the gun carriage proper to one and the recuperator to another. While there is nice work on the carriage itself there

is an entirely different class of work on the recuperator."

These problems, from design thru to quantity production, are the kind whose details merely have kept hundreds of private concerns in ordinary times baffled for weeks at a time. There are a thousand epics in the devotion of the manufacturers of America to the nation in war—epics that cry to be told and for the most part will ever be among those undiscovered stories of the war that never will be told. There is a glimpse of the spirit back of these epics when [Continued on page 335]

## PHANTASMS OF WAR

### Marching Hessians

BY AMY LOWELL

The white pine blister rust, a disease "made in Germany" and imported into this country with white pine nursery stock from Germany, threatens to destroy our most valuable timber trees. Germany's latest attempt to destroy the wheat crop of California and other states has taken the form of shipment to this country of powerful poisonous pollen.—Daily News Report. The Hessian fly in the wheat regions causes a loss of \$50,000,000; the codling moth costs over \$16,000,000 to the fruit grower; the San Jose scale lays another toll upon him of \$10,000,000; and these are only a few typical examples of the hundred or more destructive imported insects.—U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

I lay on my back in a wheat field,  
Lulled and soothed by the waving wheat.  
Flat as a golden plate,  
The yellow wheat spread out,  
Upturned and glistening at the old, golden sun.  
It rippled and bent,  
And went all one way at a touch of wind;  
It rose, flowed up to a crest like a wave,  
Breasted the wind,  
Arrested itself a moment  
Poised,  
Then fell again, beaten over,  
And I lay looking up at the concave arches,  
Listening to the swish and sweep  
Of stem impinging upon stem.

Wheatfields,  
And forests where rivers breed:  
This is America,  
Running mile after mile  
Between the great seas.

I lay among the smooth wheat  
And listened to the drone of insects  
Flying above me,  
Humming among the tall wheat ears.  
Drum,  
Drum,  
In a long roll.  
Bass drums,  
Snare drums,  
Setting a pace,  
A tramping tune  
Rapping to the toll  
Of wheat bells tapping in the broiling noon.  
Tramp, through rippling ranks of wheat,  
Up—down—marching—  
Feet.  
Bearskin shakoes,  
White bandoleers,  
Bearded faces,  
Obscene leers  
From narrow pig eyes,  
They come—come.  
Thick-soled shoes,  
Crushing the sweet  
Torn-down turrets of the pliant wheat.  
Mercenary soldiers  
Bought at a price,  
Sent to the Colonies,  
Rich, ripe Colonies,

Sent to reap Colonial wheat,  
Sent to trap Washington,  
Paltry Provincial,  
Sent by the flourish of a broad quill pen  
Thousands of heavy-shoed, bright-coated men  
To fall like a sudden pestilential  
Scourge on America.  
Quintessential spirit of Monarchy  
Spoiling the wheat,  
Trampling a dust path wide as a street,  
Thru acres and acres of proud young wheat.  
Drum,  
Drum,  
Hessians!

I rolled over on my side  
And brushed a Hessian fly from my forehead.

Magnificent, imperial Germany!  
So your army recruits even flies.  
A regiment of burnished insects  
As brightly colored as your troops of those days.  
Conscripts of gossamer,  
Pollen dust of armies.  
Spectacled entomologists and wizened professors  
Martial corps after corps  
And label them "Flowers."

You would shatter our great pines,  
Would you?  
You would press our currant and gooseberry bushes into  
service,  
And force them to feed your soldiers?  
"Pine-rust" billeted even in my kitchen-garden.  
When I walk there of an evening,  
The gooseberries hang their heads under their withered  
leaves  
For shame,  
And the currants have put off their green coats  
And wear black,  
As befits the inhabitants of an occupied territory.

O Brave! Brave!  
Who war upon trees and grain!  
If I could see your old Hessians  
Marching again across our country,  
I would offer my hand.  
They were men against men,  
One as good as another,  
But who can fight the flash of a colored fly  
In the sun!



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL

## BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES AGAIN

*These are the first photographs of the recent exploits of the British warships in bottling up the harbors of Zeebrugge and Ostend, a notable victory against U-boats*



### A SHELL THAT REACHED OSTEND

*During the first attack on Ostend and Zeebrugge some of the British heavy naval guns shelled the shore defenses, accomplishing considerable damage. This house in Ostend, blown to pieces, is incidental proof of the effectiveness of the British bombardment*

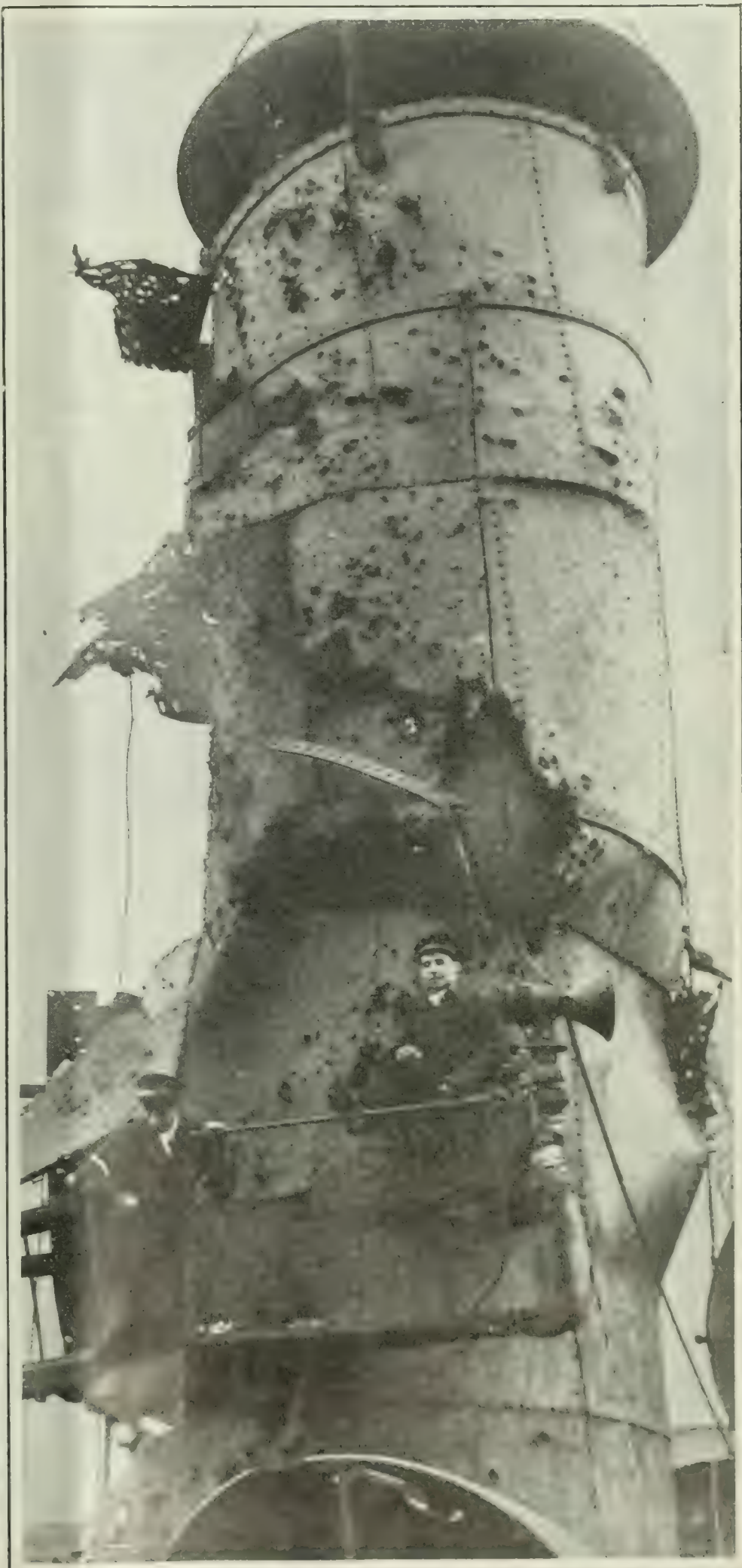
© Western Newspaper Association

International Film



### THE CREW OF THE "VINDICTIVE"

*Naval warfare is mostly one's day's work after another. No wonder these sailors made the most of a chance to cheer their spectacular success at Zeebrugge*



### GAME FOR ANOTHER ATTACK

*True to her name, the "Vindictive," battered by German shells in the first Zeebrugge raid, limped back to Ostend harbor a few weeks later filled with concrete and sunk at the mouth of the port, effectively blocking the channel*





Aspre Photo Service

#### GETTING THE BENEFIT OF THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE

The French soldier is showing the American his method of placing drills. At training camps behind the lines and in the trenches men and officers of the French army are helping our troops to develop the fullest possibilities of American fighting efficiency.

#### DOWN IN FRONT

The crouching group below is a gun crew of doughboys in charge of a trench cannon not far from the enemy lines on the plains of Picardy.

## THE YANKS IN PICARDY

American troops in increasing numbers are taking their positions now beside the French and British armies on the firing line. In order to waste no time the Americans are being brigaded with units of the Allies; whenever American troops predominate in the brigaded divisions the entire command will be turned over to General Pershing.



© Committee on Public Information; from International Film

#### FRANCE HONORS OUR MEN

An American officer and an American soldier being decorated by General Gaucher, of the French army, for conspicuous bravery during a recent enemy bombardment.

#### THE U. S. ENGINEERS

The censor seldom vouchsafes information as to Who's Who in units going forward on the western front. But the photograph on the left, identified as "American engineers of the — division marching to the front lines" is a partial exception to the rule.



Aspre Photo Service

© Committee on Public Information; from Underwood & Underwood





## DO IT AGAIN!

HERE'S HOW YOUR MONEY GOES—WHEN YOU CONTRIBUTE TO THE RED CROSS FUND

The hospital above, maintained by American workers and American money, is for soldiers who are badly wounded



## THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE

The first Americans to take their part in the Great War were the volunteer workers in the American Ambulance, which has been operating hospitals and field ambulances since the beginning of the war. A fleet of ambulance motors is drawn up here ready for service. On the opposite side of the page is one of the hospitals in the firing zone, its windows barricaded. A large ambulance corps, patterned after the American ambulance, is being organized now under Colonel Jefferson H. Kean as part of the National Army.



## FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

There are 20,060 children in France receiving American Red Cross assistance. Five hundred children a day receive medical attention at Evian, the point of repatriation for nationals of France who are being returned from behind the German lines. One of the centers of the work in the war zone in France was established among villages looted and burned, with practically all buildings destroyed, yet counting among their inhabitants more than one thousand children, all of them without medical care.



## A STOREHOUSE OF MERCY

At this distributing center in France the varied contributed supplies from America are sorted and sent wherever they are most needed



# ILL-CONSIDERED INSURANCE ARGUMENTS

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE SERVICE

As a business people we are so assiduous that often we don't find time to do our business properly. We are in a continual state of ferment. We drive in a way which gives the calm beholder the idea that we are driven: that instead of being aggressive and on the offensive, we are repelling assaults. We are in as much of a rush at our play as at our work. Lord Brougham said of Daniel Webster that he reminded him of a steam engine in breeches. Webster was a fair forerunner of the Twentieth Century American business man. We wear ourselves out all day trying to do two days' work, we hurry home, bolt dinner and put in a few feverish hours afterward trying to enjoy ourselves. And we think we do. And on the Hamletian principle of "nothing is either good or bad but thinking makes it so," perhaps we do enjoy ourselves.

But we are not as thoro as we think we are, nor as we might be. This fact has been demonstrated wherever we have, outside the country, come into competition with certain foreign peoples whose disposition it is to perform their tasks well rather than rapidly. Importers of our manufactures in foreign countries complain of our slipshod methods of packing for transportation. We see that point fully illustrated in the manner in which we put up cotton for export. The bale is inadequately covered, easily torn. The contents protrude from the package on all sides, to be damaged by water and fire and the mud and dust of the streets and wharves. From grower to shipper overseas, everybody thru whose hands it passes is in a hurry to get rid of it.

We have the best system of life insurance in the world, and that is due to the fact that it has been deliberately thought out and slowly improved thru a half century of time. We are also the most heavily insured people, calculating on a per capita basis. But it cannot be proved that we are properly insured. The misfits are more numerous than the fits. That is due to the power behind the drive in placing it.

An insurance solicitor finds that the most difficult portion of his work lies in securing proper interviews with the people he is endeavoring to write. In this he is up against the national infirmity. His "prospects" are too busy to give him that kind and duration of audience essential to fitting them with the life insurance equipment for which their circumstances call. And generally the solicitor is in a hurry. If he can get the application, he is anxious to call on the next man; if he can't, he sees no profit in wasting time.

This leads to loose methods and unsatisfactory results on both sides and, in large measure, accounts for the numerous questions propounded to the director of this department.

In it I can find the explanation of many illogical statements and sincerely held plausibilities which emanate orally and on the printed page from life insurance men, particularly those in the agency field—the salesmen. Haste paralyzes efficiency in action and in the intellectual processes. It induces a careless and slouchy habit of thought, with the result that what the solicitor thinks is an unanswerable argument is merely a clever web of plausibility.

Putting the matter concisely for the sake of brevity, I have read reams of essays in the form of canvassing literature to the effect that a man expresses the value of his life in the amount of insurance he carries. Of course, nothing is less true. There are numerous reasons why men do not carry a large amount—say a sufficient amount of life insurance: their financial means will not permit of it; they have interests which they believe preclude the need of it; they frankly don't believe in it; or they stubbornly won't have it. In none of these contingencies are we warranted in concluding that a small amount of insurance, or none at all, is indicative of the man's value of his life.

Not precisely answering to the foregoing description but approximating the conditions is something which lies before me as I write. I find it in the house-organ of a hundred-million dollar company of more than a half century's endurance. It is an agent's advertisement. I cite it as an example of loose thinking, tho it doubtless will impress some people.

Here is the case as it is put, and I am making extracts at will:

"Suppose that your widow were on the witness stand testifying in a suit for damages for the loss of her husband, who had been killed by an automobile. The case is almost finished. Her lawyer has shown that you were killed by defendant's car and that he was driving carelessly at the time, while you were using reasonable care in crossing the street. Every one feels that she is sure to recover something, but there is still a question as to the amount of the damages."

The proposition is clear and we are hopeful of results. But we are made uncomfortable by the next paragraph, which reads:

"The defendant's lawyer asks her: 'Do you consider that, from an economic standpoint, your husband's life was worth \$15,000, the amount which you are seeking to recover?' Would you want her to have to say, to avoid committing perjury, 'Honestly, I don't think it was. Jim was a \$1000 man and he knew it. That's all the insurance he carried. Give me a thousand and call it square.'"

Because "Jim" had but \$1000 insurance on his life, we are to assume that in appraising his own value he settled on that sum as the proper amount and that his widow is estopped in any efforts she may make to raise the figures.

In spite of "Jim's" failure to properly appreciate life insurance, he may have been and probably was a substantial citizen, with a fair income, was a capable business man, devoted husband and father and a good homekeeper. Insurance did not interest him as much as it should. His attitude

toward it was pretty much the attitude of many lovers of general literature toward Homer or the other older classics. Because one is not capable of being absorbed in the tales of the destruction of Ilium or the wanderings of Odysseus is not to argue that one cares nothing whatever for the music of Shakespeare or Tennyson.

Returning to my text. The writer of the argument from which I have been quoting, leaving the court and the widow with her \$1000, addresses himself to the uninsured—and under-insured-at-large in the following terms:

"If you think you are a \$1000 man, don't carry any more insurance. The insurance problem is solved forever for you, for if you do not think that you are worth more than \$1000, you never will be. But if you place a greater value on yourself than you would on a first-class draft horse, do not let another day pass without acting up to your belief."

If this statement were addrest to me as an under-insured man, or to use the writer's phrase, "a \$1000 man," not only would it fail as an argument to convince me, but I would have difficulty in preventing myself being prejudiced. The premise from which the reasoning is done is false, as I have endeavored to show—no man expresses the money value of himself in the amount of life insurance he happens to be carrying—and the form in which the argument is made is objectionable. Instead of being forceful and attractive, if not convincing, it is weak, fallacious and repellant.

What would become of the court case described if the man who was killed had left \$25,000 of life insurance, instead of \$1000? Would that have resulted in an admission from his widow, when questioned by counsel for defendant, that he was a \$25,000 man, and would counsel thereupon have agreed that his client should pay that sum in damages? I think not.

Look at it from the opposite viewpoint: Suppose the deceased carried no life insurance at all. Would that prove that the defendant had killed a man the value of whose life, by his own appraisal, was nil? Certainly not.

In point of truth, the two facts are not related; nor do I believe that any court would permit a defendant in such a damage suit as the one cited, to attempt to prove by the amount of life insurance carried by the dead man the value of his life to his dependents.

And so I regard the argument made as fallacious and, therefore, futile.

In my judgment soliciting of this sort is the product of haste. We are in an everlasting hurry. An agent sets himself the task of writing so many hundreds of thousands a year. He must keep under high pressure to succeed. He has no time to think out his plans. Most agents have no systematic methods of soliciting. Tackle everybody, anywhere, any time. Make any argument. Get the business. That's the main thing.

Of course, it's a mistake.

But as I said in the beginning: it is the product of a national infirmity—our inability to make haste slowly.

*The Insurance Department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the director of The Independent Insurance Service*





# Mistakes Parents Make

## —How To Avoid Them

### New Methods in Child Training Fast Superseding the Old Highest Authorities Endorse Them

Being a good parent is the biggest job on earth. Upon how we train our children depends their entire future success and happiness.

Yet what training have most of us had in this all-important work? Instead of using scientific methods in our contact with the most delicate mechanism in the world—a child's mind—we often use methods that do irreparable injury.

What chance would a fine Swiss watch have if, knowing nothing about watchmaking, we tried to adjust it with a hatchet and a crowbar?

As absurd as that may seem, thousands of loving parents with their whole beings wrapped up in their children's welfare are using methods fully as unsuited—fully as dangerous and harmful.

For a child's mind needs far more intelligent care than the most delicate watch ever made. And very often the method we use to correct one bad habit is the very cause of other bad habits which can easily wreck the entire life of the child.

#### Where We Go Wrong

The trouble in the past has been that when a child is disobedient, untruthful or "naughty," we punish the child for exhibiting that symptom. What we should do is to attack the cause. Not by punishment, but by co-operation.

When we attack the symptoms instead of the cause, we very often irritate the cause instead of removing it.

Millions of children are deceitful because the parents in trying to overcome some other bad habit have caused them to be deceitful.

#### Who Is To Blame?

When a child is straightforward, obedient and willing—when it is courageous, generous and fine in every way, it is that way because the parent made it so. And the reverse is equally true. When a child is untruthful, selfish and disobedient, it is not the fault of the child but of the parent.

You can make your children what you will. Character is nothing more than a set of established habits. Whether these habits are good or bad depends on the parent.

The parent has no one but himself to blame for the conduct of his offspring, not only when young, but throughout life.

### No Help Until Now

Until now parents have had to grope around as best they could. They have had to depend on self devised methods. It is a wonderful commentary on the intelligence

#### DO YOU KNOW HOW—

to instruct children in the delicate matters of sex?  
to always obtain cheerful obedience?  
to correct mistakes of early training?  
to keep child from crying?  
to develop initiative in child?  
to teach child instantly to comply with command "Don't touch"?  
to suppress temper in children without punishment?  
to succeed with child of any age without display of authority?  
to discourage the "Why" habit in regard to commands?  
to prevent quarreling and fighting?

to cure impertinence? Discourtesy? Vulgarity?  
to remove fear of darkness? Fear of thunder and lightning? Fear of harmless animals?  
to encourage child to talk?  
to teach punctuality? Perseverance? Carefulness?  
to overcome obstinacy?  
to cultivate mental concentration?  
to teach honesty and truthfulness?  
These are only a few of the hundreds of questions fully answered and explained, in a way that makes application of the principles involved easy through this course.

of the average parent that they have done as well as they have.

But now, for the first time, there is constructive help at hand. A great organization, the Parents Association, an international society with members in all parts of the world, has been formed to guide parents in the upbringing of their children.

The principle upon which this association was founded is that in dealing with children **confidence is the basis of control.**

Professor Ray C. Beery, A.B., M.A. (Harvard and Columbia), the founder of the Association, after years of exhaustive research and practical experience, has created a complete Course in Child Training, endorsed by leading educators everywhere, which is available to members of the Association.

This course is unlike anything that has ever gone before. Instead of dealing in generalities, it is intensely definite and practical, and tells the parent exactly what to do in each individual case to produce immediate and permanent results. It is meant for the modern busy parent of children from the cradle to 18 years of age.

#### The "Case" Method

The method used by Professor Beery in his Course in Child Training is essentially the same as that now used in teaching the law, except, of course, that it is condensed and remarkably easy to apply.

Instead of devoting pages to a theoretical discussion of the various traits and habits which are to be

cured, Professor Beery shows in each instance exactly how some other parent in the same situation has applied his methods to secure results.

For instance, suppose your child is aged four, and is afraid of the dark. All you have to do is look up this trait in the index for children of that age and then turn to the proper page. Here you will find in detail an example of how some other parent cured a child of this fear through Professor Beery's methods. No other teacher of child training has ever attempted to handle the subject in such a practical, easy to apply way. It means that in addition to a constructive, thoroughly organized system of child training, you have the daily help you need to overcome all undesirable characteristics as they develop.

#### Personal Service

In addition to the complete Course in Child Training, by Professor Beery, members of the Parents Association enjoy many other equally worthwhile benefits such as the privilege of personal consultation through the mail with Professor Beery on any particularly vexing child training problem, exchange of experiences of other members through the Association's Bulletin which is issued regularly; free Purchase Service, which enables you to buy children's books at publisher's prices, advice as to schools, camps, etc. But we have not the space here to give the whole wonderful story.

#### Free Book Explains All

"New Methods in Child Training" is the title of a 24-page illustrated booklet which describes the work of the Association and explains Professor Beery's remarkable Course in Child Training. It also contains letters from members outlining the astonishingly satisfactory results they have secured through these New Methods. A copy of this book will be sent at once to any interested parent who merely writes a letter or postcard; or, mail the coupon below. It is suggested that you write at once, as the Association is making a special offer to new members which will undoubtedly be withdrawn shortly. Send today—no obligation. Parents Association, Dept. 15-B, 449 Fourth Ave., New York City.

#### FREE BOOK COUPON

Parents Association

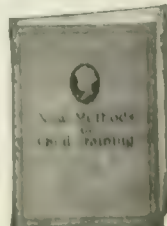
Dept. 45, 449 Fourth Ave.,  
New York City

Please send me your book  
"New Methods in Child Training," Free. This does not oblige me in any way.

Name .....

Address .....

City.....State.....



**The Parents Association, Inc.**

Dept. 45, 449 Fourth Avenue, New York City



## EIGHT STORIES OF GOOD CHEER

With Introductions by Frederick Houk Law

## MRS. WIGGS'S BENEFIT DANCE

IN order to be happy one must be rich in Good Cheer—so rich, in fact, that he must continually give it to others. The truly happy person sympathizes with Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch when she says:

Somehow, I never feel like good things b'long to me till I pass 'em on to somebody else.

The book, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," tells a tenderly humorous story written by one of our modern popular writers, Alice Caldwell Hegan (Alice Hegan Rice).

According to the story, Mrs. Wiggs is an illiterate but thoroly good-hearted widow who lives with her son, Billy, and three daughters, curiously named after the continents, Asia, Australia and Europa. The poverty-stricken family lives near the railroad tracks in that part of shantytown called "The Cabbage Patch," in a crazy house whose roof is made from old tin cans. Among their near neighbors are Miss Hazy and one-legged Chris Hazy, poor, bedridden Mrs. Schultz, stout Mrs. Eichorn, and the shantytown grocer, Mr. Bagby.

Mrs. Wiggs's poverty and naïve good nature have drawn to her the friendship of Miss Lucy Olcott and Bob Redding, both of whom do many kind things for the family. Lucy

BY ALICE CALDWELL HEGAN

had once sent a turkey for Christmas and Bob had given

tickets for an extravaganza, the household's one theatrical experience. All unknown to Mrs. Wiggs, her need drew Lucy and Bob together in a love that had once threatened to end.

One day, out of goodness of heart, Mrs. Wiggs proposes to give a benefit dance in her poor little home, to buy a new "peg stick" for one-legged Chris Hazy. That is the dance we attend.

Imagine a wretched house in the Cabbage Patch, a jack o' lantern on the fence in an exuberance of light, a Japanese lantern over the front door, like an emblem of happiness, the floor made slippery by candle wax, many chairs borrowed from nearby friends, a whole freezer full of ice cream sent by grateful neighbors, and old Uncle Tom with his fiddle and Jack Schultz with his accordion to give an uproarious round of music. Here is genuine happiness, built on goodness of heart. Mrs. Wiggs had filled all the Cabbage Patch with her own radiant light and her unbounded trust in goodness.

We should do well to take her words to heart: "Looks like ever'thing in the world comes right, if we jes' wait long enough!"

Those there are whose hearts have a slope southward, and are open to the whole noon of Nature.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that calamities seldom come singly, it was not until the Fourth of July that the Cabbage Patch was again the scene of an accident.

Mrs. Wiggs had been hanging out clothes, and was turning to pick up the empty basket, when Billy precipitated himself into the yard, yelling wildly:

"Chris Hazy's broke his leg!"

Mrs. Wiggs threw up her hands in horror. "Good lands, Billy! Where's he at?"

"They're bringin' him up the railroad track."

Mrs. Wiggs rushed into the house. "Don't let on to Miss Hazy till we git him in," she cautioned, snatching up a bundle of rags and a bottle of liniment. "Poor chile! How it must hurt him! I'll run down the track an' meet 'em."

She was breathless and trembling from excitement as she turned the corner at Mrs. Schultz's. A crowd of boys were coming up the track, trundling a wheelbarrow, in which sat Chris Hazy, the merriest of the lot, waving a piece of his wooden leg in the air.

Mrs. Wiggs turned upon Billy.

"I never lied, ma! I said he broke his leg," the boy gasped out as best he could for laughing, "an' you never ast which one. Oh, boys! Git on to the rags an' arniky!"

Such a shout went up that Mrs. Wiggs laughed with the rest, but only for a moment, for she spied Miss Hazy tottering toward them, and she hastened forward to relieve her anxiety.

"It's his peg-stick!" she shouted. "P-e-g-stick!"

This information, instead of bringing relief to Miss Hazy, caused a fresh burst of tears. She sat down on the track, with her apron over her face, and swayed backward and forward.

"Don't make much difference which one 't was," she sobbed; "it would be 'bout as easy to git another sure-nough leg as to git a new wooden one. That las' one cost seven dollars. I jes' sewed an' saved an' scrimped to git it, an' now it's—busted!"

The boys stood around in silent sympathy, and when nobody was looking Chris wiped his eyes on his coat sleeve. Miss Hazy's arrival had changed their point of view.

Mrs. Wiggs rose to the occasion.

"Boys," she said, and her voice had an inspiring ring, "I'll tell you what let's do! Let's give a benefit dance tonight, an' buy Chris Hazy a new peg-stick. Every feller that's willin' to help, hol' up his hand."

A dozen grimy hands were waved on high, and offers of assistance came from all sides. Mrs. Wiggs saw that now was the time to utilize their enthusiasm.

"I'll go right back to the house, an' git Asia to write out the tickets, an' all you boys kin sell ten apiece. Miss Hazy, you kin come over an' help me git the house ready, an' we'll put Chris to cleanin' lamp-chimbleys."

Under this able generalship, the work was soon under way; the boys were despatched with the tickets, and the house was being put straight—at least the parlor was. It would have required many days to restore order to the chaos that habitually existed in the house of Wiggs.

"Asia, you help me roll these here barrels out on the porch, an' I'll mop up the floor," said Mrs. Wiggs. "Miss Hazy, you look 'round in the kitchen, an' see if you can't find a taller candle. Seems like I put one in the sugar-bowl—that's it! Now, if you'll jes' cut it up right fine it'll be all ready to put on the floor when I git done."

When the floor was dry and the candle sprinkled over it, Australia and Europa were detailed to slide upon it until it became slick.

"Would you ast ever'body to bring a

cheer, or would you have 'em already here?" asked Mrs. Wiggs.

"Oh, let's bring 'em ourselves!" insisted Asia, who had been to a church social.

So a raid was made on the neighborhood, and every available chair borrowed and ranged against the parlor wall.

By noon the boys reported most of the tickets sold, and Mrs. Wiggs received the funds, which amounted to six dollars.

It being a holiday, everybody was glad to come to the dance, especially as the proceeds were to help little Miss Hazy.

At one time there threatened to be trouble about the music; some wanted Uncle Tom, the old negro who usually fiddled at the dances, and others preferred to patronize home talent and have Jake Schultz, whose accordion could be heard at all hours in the Cabbage Patch.

Mrs. Wiggs effected a compromise. "They kin take turn about," she argued; "when one gits tired, the other kin pick up right where he left off, an' the young folks kin shake the'r feet till they shoes drop off. Uncle Tom an' Jake, too, is a heap sight better than them mud-gutter bands that play 'round the streets."

The grocery boy, staggering under the weight of an ice-cream freezer and carrying something wrapped in white paper, came up the path.

"It's fer you," he said, grinning broadly. John was cross-eyed, so Miss Hazy thought he looked at Mrs. Wiggs, and Mrs. Wiggs thought he looked at Miss Hazy.

However, the card on the freezer dispelled all doubt:

"Fer Mrs. Wiggs on her 50 Birthday compelmments of The Naybors."

Under the white paper was a large, white iced cake, with a "W" in cinnamon drops on top.

"How'd they ever know it was my birthday?" exclaimed Mrs. Wiggs, in delight. "Why, I'd even forgot it myself! We'll have



the cake fer the party to-night. Somehow, I never feel like good things b'long to me till I pass 'em on to somebody else."

"Where's Europaena?" asked Asia.

Nobody had seen her for some time. Search was made, and she was discovered standing on a chair in a corner of the parlor, calmly eating the cinnamon drops off the birthday cake. Fingers and mouth were crimson, and the first stroke of the "W" was missing. Billy was so indignant that he insisted on immediate punishment.

"No, I ain't a-goin' to whip her on my birthday, Billy. She's sorry; she says she is. Besides, the cake ain't spoiled; it's jes' a 'N' now, 'stid of a 'W,' an' N stands fer Nancy jes' as good as W stands fer Wiggs!"

Mrs. Wiggs waited until all the guests assembled before she made her speech of thanks for the cake and cream. It was a very fine speech, having been written out beforehand by Mr. Bagby. It began, "Ladies and gents, it gives me pleasure—" but before Mrs. Wiggs got half through she forgot it, and had to tell them in her own way how grateful she was. In conclusion she said: "Couldn't nobody be more obliged than what I am! Looks like nice things is always comin' my way. Hope God 'll bless you all! The musicianers have come, so we'll begin the party with a Vir-giner reel."

Old Uncle Tom was warming up to his work, and the fun waxed furious. Asia, looking very pretty in her new crepon, cast shy glances to Joe Eichorn, who had been "keeping company" of late. Billy, for whom there was no room in the reel, let off his energy in the corner by a noisy execution of the "Mobile Buck." Australia and Europaena sat in the window with Chris Hazy, and delightedly clapped time to the music.

When the dance ended, Mrs. Wiggs went to the door to get cool. She was completely out of breath, and her false front had worked its way down over her eyebrows.

"Look—comin', ma!" called Billy.

When Mrs. Wiggs saw who it was she hastened down to the gate.

"Howdy, Mr. Bob; howdy, Miss Lucy! Can't you git right out an' come in? We're havin' a birthday party an' a benefit dance fer Chris Hazy's leg."

"No, thanks," said Redding, trying in vain not to look at Mrs. Wiggs's head. "We just stopped by to tell you the good news."

"'Bout Asia's position?" asked Mrs. Wiggs, eagerly.

"Yes, about that, and something else be-sides. What would you say if I told you that I was going to marry the prettiest, sweetest, dearest girl in the world?"

"Why, that's Miss Lucy!" gasped Mrs. Wiggs, more breathless than ever. Then the truth flashed upon her, and she laughed with them.

"Oh, sure 'nough! Sure 'nough! I'm jes' pleased to death!" She did not have to tell them; her eyes, though suffering a partial eclipse, fairly beamed with joy and satis-faction. "An' so," she added, "it wasn't the paint, after all!"

When they had driven away, she lingered a moment at the gate. Music and laughter came from the house behind her, as she stood smiling out across the moonlit Cab-bage Patch. Her face still held the reflected happiness of the departed lovers, as the sky holds the rose-tints after the sun has gone.

"An' they're goin' to git married," she whispered softly to herself; "an' Billy's got promoted, an' Asia's got a place, an' Chris 'll have a new peg-stick. Looks like ever'-thing in the world comes right, if we jes' wait long enough!"



Dress of Flow-  
ered Cotton  
Voile in Stripes  
and Checks,  
\$17.75

## Early Summer Apparel for Women and Misses at McCutcheon's

These charming McCutcheon Models, combining airy daintiness with the latest in materials, mode, and finish, are particularly adapted for town and country wear.

<b>Suits</b> of Linen in sport models	\$16.75 to 19.75
<b>Frocks</b> of Linen in sport and dress models	\$9.75 to 22.50
<b>Frocks</b> of Black and Navy Blue Satin	\$39.50 and 49.50
<b>Dresses</b> of Imported Cotton Voile for town and country wear in street shades	\$18.50
<b>Frocks</b> of Cotton Voile in Stripes and Flowered pat-terns	\$16.50
<b>Tub Dresses</b> , for morning wear, of Voile and Ging-ham	\$9.75 and 12.75
<b>Tub Skirts</b> in Pique, Linens and Gabardines	\$5.25 to 10.50
<b>Blouses</b> of White Cotton Voile, Linen, and Tub Silks	\$5.75

Write for new illustrated Spring and Sum-  
mer Catalogue showing many other styles.

### James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Ave. and 34th St., New York





# RED GUM

("AMERICA'S FINEST CABINET WOOD")



## THIS PANEL

of natural, unstained

## RED GUM

veneer has the rich, warm brown tones of Circassian Walnut together with its infinite fantasy of markings—yet because it is a native, home-grown American wood, it costs you only a fraction as much.

## NO FINER EFFECT

can be had with any known wood—for interior trim or special-order furniture.

## RED GUM

doors and trim now grace some of the proudest homes and public structures in America. (Europe's best judges preceded us many years in appreciation of our own finest cabinet wood.)

Of course you are interested. Then why not write?

If planning to build (or remodel even one room) write us for detailed counsel, samples and lists of important buildings of ALL TYPES wherein RED GUM has given years of eminent satisfaction, both practical and artistic.

## Gum Lumber Manufacturers' Ass'n

1328 BANK OF COMMERCE BLDG. MEMPHIS, TENN.

**YOU KNOW AT LEAST TEN PEOPLE** who would be very glad to receive a copy of The Independent with your compliments. If you will send their names and addresses by an early mail, we shall send the copies promptly.

THE INDEPENDENT

119 West 40th Street, New York



## SAFETY

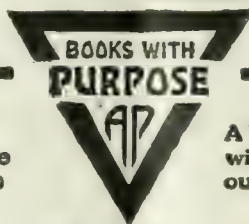
For more than half a century important business, legal and state papers have been written with the ink that never fades.

## SANFORD'S INK

SANFORD'S PREMIUM WRITING FLUID

AND  
SANFORD'S FOUNTAIN PEN INK.

**SANFORD'S INK**  
SOLD EVERYWHERE



At your Book Store or from us

A Post Card will bring our Catalog

## "The Challenge of the Present Crisis"

By HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK—50 Cents

AUTHOR OF

The Meaning of Prayer

Round Corners, Pocket size, .60

and the new "Everyday Life" book

The Meaning of Faith

"No book could be more timely."

Round Corners, Pocket size, 1.00

"The CHALLENGE.... is the CLEAREST, FINEST statement of our best Christian thought on the war that I know."

Ozora S. Davis

**30,000 COPIES SOLD**

Send for Catalog

ASSOCIATION PRESS

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

# The New Books

## Helping Out Belgium

WHEN you drop a nickel in the Belgian Fund, you wonder who eats your loaf of bread. Is it the soldier, crippled past usefulness in the early days of the invasion, or the girl who, before the war, was one of those 50,000 lace-makers whose delicate patterns were famous the world over? Is it a woman of the "Ashamed Poor," too proud to enter the soup-line, helped by means she does not understand, thru people she does not know? Is it the farmer, trying to restore his wrecked buildings, or the half-nourished child just wavering between health and disease?

The saving loaf, bought with your five cents, may turn the balance for any of these. Every third man, woman and child in Belgium today depends for his life on the daily pint of soup and ten ounces of bread doled out in the soup lines. Thanks to your five cents, and millions more like it, not one of the 5000 communes in the Belgian and French occupied territory missed its ration of bread for a single day, from the time the Americans went in till the day they left. The Ten Commandments of the Commission for Relief in Belgium were kept. These commandments are rolled into one, according to Vernon Kellogg, one of the commissioners:

Feed the people regularly. No matter the cost in energy, in compromise, in money, no matter the difficulty or discouragement, keep the food coming in and keep it going to the mouths of all.

It will be such a story of heroism opposing brutality, of spirit persistent in the face of bodily suffering and mental anguish, of the higher humanness in struggle with the lower, that the world will count the experience of Belgium as one of those parts of the terrible trial not entirely without compensation.

Mr. Kellogg says in *Fighting Starvation in Belgium* that the whole story cannot be told until every gray-coated invader is driven off the soil of Belgium.

*Fighting Starvation in Belgium*, by Vernon Kellogg. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.25.

## Professor Latimer's Progress

THIS is a very lively and entertaining account of the adventures of a most lovable professor, in his endeavor, by a mild form of walking tour, to escape from the obsession of the war and from his own sense of having "no measuring-stick for life . . . no formula. Oh the comfort of a good, double-jointed, collapsible, extension formula. Oh, the saving on a man's heart and nerves." The professor's encounters with the "movies," with playwrights, an independent and very modern girl factory-inspector, a criminology specialist—which allows some quiet fun at the expense of the Binet tests—a conscientious objector, labor and capital, folk fashionable and unfashionable, and his dealing with all on a level of simple human relationship and sympathy, make a series of fascinating incidents and character-sketches, against the peaceful background of the spacious out-of-doors. The author, strange to say, has very little of a formula himself, but much quaint and deep wisdom, and a determined optimism of outlook "that somehow good shall be the final goal of ill."



"Competitive system nonsense," he shouted. "It is the old, unregenerate heart of man."

In all discourse between man and man the spirit of controversy intrudes upon and injures the spirit of truth.

Labor and discontent; labor to feed the body and discontent to keep the soul alive.

We are too ready to take it for granted that all men today are weighed down by the horror of war. As a matter of fact, there is no such unanimity. . . . It is true that, if you made a poll of newspaper editors, you might find a great many who think that war is evil. But if you were to take a census among pastors of fashionable metropolitan churches—

The pity of it, that as soon as you have more than one man to face, you are no longer dealing with souls, but with problems.

America, the offspring of Europe, in her the blood of every race . . . she will be the reconciler of Europe. She will bring together and hold together a world that is torn and clawing and gone mad with panic and gall. . . .

Professor Latimer's Progress. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.40.

## Verse of Many Moods

THE fifty or sixty short poems by Rositer Johnson, collected in *Morning Lights and Evening Shadows*, make an excellent pocket volume for summertime. Some of them ring with inspiration, some stop to moralize a bit, some of them laugh in a rollicking rhythm. Ninety-nine in the Shade, for instance, long a newspaper favorite, comes into its own in this collection:

O for a lodge in a garden of cucumbers!  
O for an iceberg or two at control!  
O for a vale that at mid-day the dew cumburs!  
O for a pleasure-trip up to the pole!

O for a soda-fount spouting up boldly  
From every hot lamp-post against the hot sky!  
O for proud maiden to look on me coldly,  
Freezing my soul with a glance of her eye!

Then O for a draft from a cup of cold pizen!  
And O for a thru ticket, via Coldegrave,  
To the baths of the Styx, where a thick shadow  
lies on

And deepens the chill of its dark-running wave!

But for the most part Dr. Johnson carries over into his verse something of the dignity that is his as historian and editor. Great and Small is perhaps a fairer sample of his work:

Our lives are little, but our times are great.  
We come, we see, we linger, and we pass;  
Weave but a single thread in web of state,  
Or give the field a single spear of grass.  
We are in action like a boyish class,  
Where each one stumbles thru his dozen lines,  
And looks bewildered at the stubborn mass  
Of foreign words and intricate designs—  
But lo! when all is done, thru all an Iliad shines.

*Morning Lights and Evening Shadows*, by Rositer Johnson. James T. White & Co. \$1.25.

## Books in Brief

THE HOPE CHEST, by Mark Lee Luther. (Little, Brown, \$1.50.) Social comedy deftly handled. The romantic adventure of the millionaire and the shopgirl.

THE HOME POULTRY BOOK, by E. I. Farrington. (McBride Nast, \$1.) Contains specific directions and information covering every phase of poultry raising.

THE REAL FRONT, by Arthur Hunt Chute. (Harper, \$1.50.) A Canadian officer's story of the men who hold the British line. "The light heart in the midst of danger is our invincible defense."

THE RIDER IN KHAKI, by Nat Gould. (Stokes Co., \$1.25.) Racing, with all its attendant thrills, is the theme, and interwoven is an exciting episode in the Great War and a love story of the good old-fashioned variety.

ECONOMY COOK BOOK, by Maria McIlvaine Gillmore. (Dutton, \$1.) Written for those who wish to secure the full nutritive values of different foods without using costly meats. Simple, practical, economical.

WAR TIME CONTROL OF INDUSTRY, by Howard L. Gray. (Macmillan, \$1.75.) An account of the British governmental control of industry which has passed thru three phases—(1) tentative action, (2) determined regulation, (3) stringent control.

HISTORY OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES, by John R. Commons and associates. 2 vols. (Macmillan, \$6.50.) A complete and authentic history of labor in the United States based on original sources. Includes a description of economic, political and social conditions.



## How to be happy EVERY morning

HAPPINESS in itself is most desirable—but with it comes that confidence in one's self, that steady nerve, that sure, clear judgment which so essentially fits you to conquer the day's problems—business, political, domestic, social or whatever they may be.

This is possible only when your physical self is functioning properly—the sturdiest machine will lose its efficiency if it is not kept clean, and the human system likewise, but more so—

Physicians agree that the vast majority of human illness is traceable to Auto-Intoxication, produced by accumulated waste in the Colon.

### Constipation Makes Happiness or Health Impossible

Drugs force Nature and are habit-forming—Internal Bathing assists Nature and is regulating.

Just send today for an interesting treatise on Internal Bathing called

## Why Man of Today is Only 50% Efficient

By Chas. A. Tyrrell, M.D.

Dr. Tyrrell has specialized on this Nature Treatment for 25 years with marked success, and over a million clever Americans are now bathing internally at intervals by means of the "J. B. L. Cascade," with the invariable exclamation, "I never have felt so well as in the morning after an Internal Bath."

Write today for this free and interesting book. It will be sent you by return of mail.

CHARLES A. TYRRELL, M.D.

134A W. 65th St., New York City

## Physicians' Opinions

BELIEVING that the actual results obtained through Internal Bathing, by members of the Medical Profession in their regular practice, may be informing and interesting, we append a few extracts from the many communications which Dr. Tyrrell has received from practicing physicians. The names of the senders and signers of these letters Dr. Tyrrell is permitted to furnish upon your request.

## One Reason of Success

"I am convinced of the benefit of a thorough cleansing of the lower bowel. I can say, for a truth, what few physicians can say: I have treated typhoid fever thirty-five years and never lost a case except one that had gone too far before I was called, and I know the reason of my success was due to having the bowels washed out. I only wish I could make the people in general believe in the efficiency of a good Internal Bath."

## For Nearly 20 Years

"It is over twenty years since I first used the long tube to flush the colon and almost that long since I began using the 'J. B. L. Cascade' for this same purpose. By the use of this latter instrument the whole bowel can be filled with water if desired. In almost forty years of active practice I have my first case of so-called appendicitis to be operated upon and the first to lose by death."



# TRAVEL AND RESORTS

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Office at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.



## Hotel Wentworth New Castle by the Sea NEW HAMPSHIRE (New Portsmouth)

OPEN JUNE 25 TO SEPT. 25

NO Hotel on the New England coast is more notable in the beauty of its location, the attractiveness of surroundings and perfection of service. Located on the sea, in the center of a large private park. Accommodates 500. Local and long distance telephone in each room.

Every facility for sport and recreation. FINE GOLF COURSE, yachting, tennis, trapshooting, rifle range, dancing, pool, still and surf bathing, deep sea fishing.

Music by Symphony Orchestra

Associated with the Ideal and New England Tours. Well equipped garage under competent supervision.

Send postal today for beautiful illustrated book, telling how easy to reach here from all points.

WENTWORTH HOTEL COMPANY

H. W. PRIEST, President C. A. JUDKINS, Manager

## THE GREYLOCK

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

The Village Beautiful of the Berkshires

Opens May 25th

Send for Booklet Henry N. Teague, Lessee

## Pocono Lake Preserve

(A Club)

offers to its members and guests several thousand acres of forest, lake and stream on the Pocono plateau in north-eastern Pennsylvania. (Pocono Summit station on the D. L. & W. R. R.)

The altitude (1800 ft.) and location insure a climate invigorating but without excessive stimulation.

### Strictly a Cottage Colony

with dining camp accommodations for those who wish the service. Organized by prominent business and professional men to provide safe, healthy and restful summer homes with controlled environment. The club organization insures a degree of interest in and responsibility for the welfare of the community, as a whole and individually, that is not attainable in the average summer colony.

### A Wonderful Place for Children

They find in the associations and natural resources of the Preserve most satisfying substitutes for the catchpenny devices of the usual summer resort.

Each year a few members desire to rent their camps, the privileges of the Preserve being extended to those who occupy them. Application with references may be made to

EGBERT S. CARY, Supt. Pocono Lake Preserve, Pa.

## HOTEL ASPINWALL LENOX, MASS.

High and Cool in the Berkshires

A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION

Opens June 15. Elevation 1400 feet.

Desirable Cottages with Hotel Service.

HOWE & TWOROGER, Managers

Winter Resort, Princess Hotel, Bermuda.

## THREE SUMMER CRUISES

BY SPECIAL STEAMER

St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers

Leaving Queenston, Ontario (Niagara Falls), on the modern steamer

ROCHESTER, July 4, Aug. 1, Aug. 29

Visiting Niagara Falls, Toronto, Lachine Rapids, Montreal, Quebec, St. Anne de Beaupre, Montmorency Falls, Murray Bay, Tadousac, Trinity Bay, etc. Under personal conduct and direction of the

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

Send for illustrated literature

65 Broadway, New York

## CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.

The South Jersey Coast is delightful at this season. Chalfonte appeals to cultivated, interesting people seeking rest and recreation. Modern, 10-story, fireproof. Right on the beach and boardwalk. All sports and pastimes. Golf club privileges. American Plan Always Open

THE LEEDS COMPANY



It is best to make reservation ahead for Chalfonte. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

### SUMMER CAMP

#### PINE TREE CAMP FOR GIRLS

On beautiful Naomi Lake, 2000 feet above sea, in pine-laden air of Pocono Mountains. Four hours from New York and Philadelphia. Bungalows and tents on sunny hill. Experienced councilors. Tennis, basket-ball, canoeing, "bikes"—all outdoor sports. Handicrafts, gardening, Red Cross work. Tutoring if desired. 7th Season. Miss Blanche D. Price, 313 W. School Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.



## GRANLIDEN HOTEL, LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

At the gateway of the White Mountains.

The Ideal Tour Hotel at Lake Sunapee. Fine golf course, good motoring, tennis, boating, canoeing, bathing; fishing for salmon, trout and bass as good, if not the best in New England. Dancing, afternoon and evening. Furnished cottages to rent. Accommodates 300 guests. Write for circular. Address W. W. BROWN, Ritz-Carlton, 46th St. and Madison Ave., New York City, or Granliden Hotel, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

Winter season, Hotels INDIAN RIVER and ROCKLEDGE, Rockledge, Florida.

## U. S. A. WAR MAP

SHOWING THE WESTERN

BATTLE FRONT

ALSO OUTLINE MAP INDICATING

TRAINING CAMPS AND

CANTONMENTS

IN THE

UNITED STATES

If you want the newest and best map of the battle front showing every village, town and hamlet, send for this map, size 28x39, printed in four colors and only 50 cents postage prepaid.

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Division of Business Education

119 West 40th Street

New York



## BILLIONS FOR BULLETS

(Continued from page 324)

it is considered that one manufacturer, reminded of shortage of skilled help, of transportation difficulties, of all the other difficulties that topple out of uncertain skies these days whenever one tries to achieve an industrial miracle, agreed to erect for the Ordnance Department a thirteen acre plant, to make an unheard of article—a French mechanism. This mechanism required forgings so big and accurate that not one plant in America has ever achieved anything similar. He took the challenge. He won.

It is thru the Ordnance Department—"the manufacturing branch of the army," as Secretary Baker calls it—that the Government has gone into manufacturing and on a prodigious scale. Some idea of the expansion of its work may be found in the fact that the eleven arsenals, which formerly constituted nearly all its manufacturing facilities and supplied the army with almost all its arms, have been extended to about six thousand separate plants, if we count those of sub-contractors. And nearly a score of those plants are the newborn industrial children of Uncle Sam. They not only had not seen the light of day but they had never even been thought of.

These plants had no panacea for the cure of those multitudinous ills that confront everything young in industry. They had to go thru the whooping cough, mumps and measles stage like any other plant: the only difference being that the general temperature here in America—due to the breakdown of our railroads under redoubled war traffic, the withdrawal of reservists by foreign countries, our own draft, scarcity of materials and many other aspects that "made it hot" for manufacturers, was very high. No matter what you were making, your cost sheet looked like a fever chart. Consequently, when the Ordnance Department intimated it needed this or that, the usual response was not an influx of reliable manufacturers loudly bidding, but a quiet and thoughtful egress. They were already doing their bit; why should they double the size of their plants and go thru childhood ills again? So the Ordnance had to ask them to take orders, to build plants to fill those orders, or to convert plants, at a time when organizations were working Sundays. The Government said, "We'll finance you, because you've got the organizing brains to start with. We'll help you and see that you get materials; no matter what they cost we'll go in with you, on a cost plus basis. That is, we'll see that you get a fair profit above the costs."

But the cost-plus plan has objections. A manufacturer in such a city as Rochester, New York, for instance, where much war material is being made, or in Bridgeport, will consider, "Well, I need the men; I get a profit above my costs, so why not raise wages until I attract all the skilled men I need." Then the surrounding plants, likewise on Government work, are disorganized. Ordnance talent apprehended that. The Department organized a great body of expert accountants to keep track of every item of cost in every plant, from buildings to coal and coal to scrap and scrap to wages. This body of accountants kept costs down to minimum all along the line, checking up frequently in the Washington headquarters. In that manner the Department made up fully 90 per cent by former civilians, got an accurate check on costs and got them adjusted to minimum, allowing 10 per cent profit to the manufacturers meanwhile. Next the Department lessened its supervision sufficiently by asking the man-

## It's your face, Mr. Shaver—

But maybe you don't realize what makes your razor "pull." It's RUST! The naked eye can't see the rust, but it's there just the same.

Any razor blade, magnified 1,000 times, looks like a cross-cut saw—with ragged, jagged teeth. Between these infinitesimal teeth moisture collects and rust forms. Even the moisture from the lather causes rust. You can't stop it by trying to wipe or strop your razor dry. But you can stop it with a little

## 3-in-One

Here's what thousands upon thousands of self-shavers do: Moisten thumb and forefinger with a drop of 3-in-One Oil, then draw the blade gently between them. Do this simple thing before and after shaving.

3-in-One prevents rust forming. It gives you a rustless razor, the only kind that doesn't "pull" and hurt.

Rub a few drops of 3-in-One into your strop, too, now and then. Keeps it soft and pliable.

3-in-One is sold at all stores, in 25c Handy Oil Cans and in 15c, 25c and 50c bottles.

**FREE** A liberal sample of 3-in-One Oil and our Special Razor Saver Circular—both sent free for the asking.

**THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO.**  
165 UR Broadway New York



## MANUSCRIPT

Fiction, narratives, travel; historical and scientific matter in prepared MSS., 25,000 words minimum, receives our careful consideration for BOOK issue. Readings absolutely necessary, no charge.

Roxburgh Pub. Co. (Inc.), 61 Court Street, Boston

### MEETING

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.  
New York, May 10, 1918.

For the purpose of a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, which will be held at Albany, N. Y., June 5th, 1918, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., May 17th, 1918, and will be re-opened at 10 A. M., June 6th, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.  
EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

## OFFICE MACHINES

### SAVE TIME AND HELP

Our Plan and Purchase Dept. has full information. Write for free Check List.

### THE INDEPENDENT

119 West 40th Street

New York



## CHOICE ESTATE FOR SALE

The summer and autumn residence and farm of 610 acres of the late Colonel Francis L. Leland, known as Boulder Grange, located at Becket, Mass.

In the heart of the famous Berkshire Hill region. The residence is handsomely and completely furnished and is being occupied now by the Colonel Leland legatee. The farm is stocked with cattle and poultry, and well equipped with tools, machinery, etc., is also planted. Full particulars will be furnished, and the place can be seen by application to

H. A. BIDWELL

Becket, Mass.

"The NIGHTwear of a Nation"

since 1881

**Faultless**  
Pajamas & Night Shirts

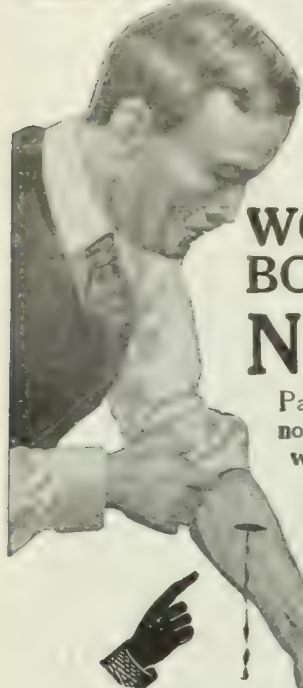
give maximum comfort and value





# Is Your Life's Blood Trickling Away?

When you see red blood escaping you know that your vitality is escaping with it, and you promptly stop the flow.



## Millions of people live on, indifferent to the loss of vital power even more serious than the loss of blood— THE LOSS OF NERVE FORCE WONDERFUL BOOK on the NERVES

Paul von Boeckmann, the noted Nerve Culturist, has written a remarkable book which explains the Laws of Nerve Force, and teaches in the simplest language How to Soothe, Calm, and Care for the Nerves. It is the result of over 20 years' study of nervous people, whom he understands from the ground up.

If after reading this book you do not agree that it has taught the greatest HEALTH LESSON you have ever had, return it, and your money will be refunded at once.

A keen and highly organized nervous system is the most precious gift of Nature. To be dull, nervous means to be dull, brained, incapable of feeling and doing the higher things in life. Therefore care for your nerves. Send for this book TODAY.

### What Readers Say

Send us 100 replies to give to our emil. It is the only real efficiency book.

I gained 12 pounds since reading your book, and I feel more energetic. My nervous headaches disappear and my nerves are strong. I never knew I had nerves.

SLEEP is now my middle name, thanks to the advice in your book. It is wonderful.

Your book did more for me for indigestion than two courses in dieting.

Stopping the leak of nerve force has cleared my brain. Before I was lost in dizziness all the time.

A Nerve Specialist says:

"Your book shows you have a sound understanding of the nature of the nerves and nervous system. I am recommending your book to my patients."

Price of book is only **25c**  
(Coin or Stamps) Address  
**PAUL VON BOECKMANN, R. S.**  
Studio 44, 110 West 40th Street, New York City

## The University of Chicago

### HOME STUDY

in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence.

For detailed information address

26th Year U. of C. (Div. M) Chicago, Ill.



## SKIDMORE SCHOOL OF ARTS SUMMER SESSION

JULY 1ST TO AUGUST 9TH

Home Economics, Physical Education (preparing teachers to meet the New York State requirements), Secretarial Studies, Fine Arts, Music, Languages and General Studies.

For catalogue of regular or summer sessions  
Address the Registrar  
**SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK**

## GROWING GARDENS

need constant care. Write your troubles to our Countryside Shop for free advice.

THE INDEPENDENT, 119 W. 40th St., New York

## RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE

Offers courses for A. B. and A. M. Four laboratories, library, observatory, gymnasium, swimming pool. Liberal endowment makes possible very moderate charges. Officers and instructors, 60. Students from 35 states and countries. Address

WILLIAM A. WEBB, Pres., Box 4

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

## The Woman Citizen

is a weekly magazine published in the interests of every woman, young and old. For enfranchised women it has particular value.

Encouraging comment from certain of its readers:

"The Woman Citizen is a brilliant success."—Julia C. Lathrop, Director Children's Bureau, Department of Labor.

From Detroit, Michigan:

"I intend to comply with the war order and observe Wheatless and Meatless Days, but I cannot, yet, give up the Woman Citizen."

From the State of Texas:

"I consider this the BEST SPENT dollar of the year."

From Virginia:

"I read the Woman Citizen from cover to cover and think every woman in the U. S. ought to be a subscriber."

From Tennessee:

"Retrenching is in order in my home these days, as in many others, but it would be poor economy indeed to stop the Woman Citizen."

Read the WOMAN CITIZEN and gain a clearer knowledge of things political. It is the Woman's National Political Weekly. Subscribe now.

52 numbers \$1.00

## THE WOMAN CITIZEN

171 Madison Ave., New York City

## DEAN ACADEMY

FRANKLIN, MASS. 52nd YEAR

Young men and young women find here a home-like atmosphere, thorough and efficient training in every department of a broad culture, a loyal and helpful school spirit. Liberal endowment permits liberal terms, \$325-\$400 per year. Special course in Domestic Science.

For catalogue and information address

ARTHUR W. PEIRCE, Litt.D., Principal

## Rockford College for Women

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Full collegiate rank. No preparatory department.

B. A. and B. S. degrees.

War Preparedness Courses in Home Nursing, Stenography, Bookkeeping, Home Economics. Rockford College is a Red Cross Auxiliary. Send for catalogue to

President JULIA H. GULLIVER, Ph.D., LL.D.  
434 College Avenue Rockford, Illinois

### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE YOUNG WOMEN OF AMERICA!

The government is demanding stenographers with a college education. Rockford College gives the training. It is your opportunity. Write for catalogue to

President Julia H. Gulliver, Ph.D., LL.D.  
434 College Avenue Rockford, Illinois

manufacturer to make 50,000 gun carriages, let us say, or other objects to be manufactured amidst great uncertainties—10,000 on a cost-plus basis and 40,000 at the same figure, with as much profit as he could make. That was a challenge that most manufacturers liked. They had learned something about cost accounting: they saw ways to make use of sub-contractors: in a word, having passed the mumps-and-measles stage they were given plenty of tolerance and told to see how rapidly they could get quantity production, plus, on a basis they were sure would give them a 10 per cent profit, or more.

At once comes to mind the question of quality. But there was no letting-down on quality. Doctor Ordnance, with all his assistants, supplements by a relentless system of inspection the natural desire of ninety-nine of a hundred manufacturers, who insist that their boys over there are to get absolutely reliable weapons. The Department has 700 officers, 300 enlisted men, 6000 civilians inspectors—metallurgists, textile experts, experts of every kind—busy continuously, and it is building up this young army steadily, with the expectation of having it four times as large as it is. You go into a shell plant and find, in little groups, these inspectors, each in charge of others in the employ of the company, plying gages all day long, plying all kinds of tests, so that, not by the remotest chance, can anything defective get by: and over these groups, supervising inspectors; and over these, others, going from plant to plant, making methods everywhere completely uniform. Many of the subordinate inspectors are women who are faster and more skilful in the work than are men.

To a large extent this same spirit of inspection is extended down thru the huge part of the Ordnance task abroad, where practically a duplicate organization is required. "Since the manufacturing is all done here," one might consider, "why are inspectors required over there?" The Ordnance Department is making large purchases and doing a great deal of manufacturing abroad. It must maintain there all the means for transporting, storing and keeping in repair its products and its facilities. It has on the other side a simply enormous capacity for re-manufacturing, in addition to facilities for handling anything from a huge gun borrowed from the Navy to a rifle plant, motor-truck, passenger-automobile and motor-cycle repair stations. This strictly re-manufacturing task is enormously intricate and comprehensive.

The Ordnance Department works on the assumption that the death of one American soldier from the mal-function of his own weapon is worse for American morale than a hundred American casualties at the hands of the enemy. Accordingly, before any effort is made toward quantity production of any weapon thoro-going and conclusive effort is made to get a perfected weapon. The greater part of the trained personnel of the old Ordnance Department was, therefore, given over to the work of design. That was imperative: for while the Department was growing, when measured by expenditures 339 times its original size in a single year, and fully fifty times over, if measured in personnel, the prime burden of all rested on the central force of designers. No matter how difficult it was to place contracts, no matter how effective the work of procurement, or how effectively the Production Division and the inspectors followed up that work, in the end all of the 100,000 objects, produced in no matter how great quantity, were contingent upon the success of their original plans. The production of rifles is a case in point. We had enough



Springfields for the first 500,000 men, considering that not half of a modern army are equipt with rifles. England and France had more than they could use. Consequently the Ordnance Department, anxious to get the best possible rifle, took some of the first months of the war to develop a gun with the best points of the Springfield and of the British Enfield, a less powerful gun than the German's, consequently rechambered the Springfield to use a standard rimless cartridge and perfected its firing devices. The present rifle of the American army, accordingly, is by all odds the fastest and most powerful rifle in existence.

Before the war, in thirteen years the Ordnance Department had manufactured only 600 guns of a certain caliber. Of that gun the Ordnance Department will soon have a monthly production greater than that—a result and only one result—of the expenditure of \$46,000,000 to get facilities for guns of all kind, not counting an expenditure almost as large to provide carriages for them.

But it is almost impossible to get clearly in mind the bigness of the Ordnance task unless we go back and count the almost infinite number of operations in making any one part—in making a part of a big gun, or, more notably, in making the part of such a thing as a hand grenade, produced now by the million—then multiplying that by 100,000 parts, all in millions. It would be interesting if we could apprehend in millionth part the number of processes necessary, in all the 6000 plants now busy for the Ordnance Department.

The ablest talent in the country is engaged in this task. The ablest powder maker is working for the Government now, in a laboratory with other experts, and the Ordnance is building, besides, two huge powder plants to supplement the great ones already at work. The ablest brains in the Army—those of such men as Colonel Beverly W. Dunn, the inventor of "Dunnite"; Brigadier General John H. Rice, head of its engineering department; General Wheeler; Colonel Guy E. Tripp, formerly the chairman of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Company; Colonel Mac-Roberts, executive head of the National City Bank, and others including scores of majors and captains who have gone over to the Government at great sacrifice to their personal earnings—all are busy, almost ceaselessly, with technicians, transportation experts, every kind of technical and scientific capability that there is, in creating, sustaining and steadily bettering the functions of the biggest industrial organization in the history of the world.

For the Ordnance Department is that, by every possible measurement.

By it, in the end, perhaps the United States will live or die.

### Capital Copy

Twenty-five Protestant chaplains have been requested by the Red Cross, and it is likely that an equal number will be asked for every month for some time to come.

The War Council has authorized a gift of 10,000,000 francs (\$1,750,000) to the French Red Cross from the war fund of the American Red Cross.

The Army Nurse Corps already has an enrolment of 9824 women and it is estimated that by January, 1919, 24,000 will be needed.

Allotments and allowances to soldiers' and sailors' dependents paid by the Government in February amounted to \$19,976,543.

In April the new merchant marine increased at the rate of a little more than 9000 tons of shipping daily.

# Notable New Doran Books

## THE AMAZING INTERLUDE

By *Mary Roberts Rinehart*

As "Bab" is the classic story of the American flapper in the old, gay days of unconcern, so Sara Lee is the youth, romance, tenderness, enthusiasm, courage and devotion of American womanhood in the hour of Armageddon—Sara Lee, of Ohio, who opens a soup kitchen at the Front, is decorated by the King, and meets a great love.

Illustrated. 12mo. Net, \$1.40

## FACE TO FACE with KAISERISM

By *James W. Gerard*

"What I want especially to impress upon the people of the United States is that the sanctity of American freedom and of the American home depend upon what we do NOW."—From Mr. Gerard's *Introduction*. "More interesting and valuable than his first volume. . . . Goes much further and gives us much new information."—*New York Tribune*.

Illustrated. 8vo. Net, \$2.00

## THE PRETTY LADY

By *Arnold Bennett*

Marks a striking new step in the author's art. A romantic, dramatic and realistic war story, with London for a background; showing the workings of conscience under the strain of war. Short, rapid scenes, and picturesque effects.

12mo. Net, \$1.50

## WINGED WARFARE

By *Major W. A. Bishop*  
V.C., D.S.O., M.C., British Royal Flying Corps

The career of the Champion the own story of the man with his pockets full of articles made by goldsmiths to the King. Here are none of the grim tragedies, the sights and smells and brutalities of warfare on earth.

Illustrated. 8vo. Net, \$1.50

**The complete list of the Spring books issued by George H. Doran Company is unprecedented for its immediate interest and permanent value. The following list is merely an invitation to send for the attractively bound catalogue fully describing more than one hundred notable new publications.**

General	Fiction
<b>THE REAL COLONEL HOUSE</b> By Arthur D. Howden Smith 12mo. Net, \$1.50	<b>AN AUTUMN SOWING</b> By E. F. Benson 12mo. Net, \$1.35
<b>MEXICO'S DILEMMA</b> By Carl W. Ackerman Illustrated. 8vo. Net, \$1.50	<b>NINETY-SIX HOURS' LEAVE</b> By Stephen McKenna 12mo. Net, \$1.35
<b>GERMANY AT BAY</b> By Major Haldane Macfall 12mo. Net, \$1.50	<b>NOCTURNE</b> By Frank Swinnerton 12mo. Net, \$1.40
<b>THE WAR AND AFTER</b> By Sir Oliver Lodge 8vo. Net, \$1.50	<b>THE STUCCO HOUSE</b> By Gilbert Cannan 12mo. Net, \$1.50
<b>TWO WAR YEARS IN CONSTANTINOPLE</b> By Dr. Harry Stuermer 12mo. Net, \$1.50	<b>RANSOM!</b> By Arthur Somers Roche 12mo. Net, \$1.35
<b>AIRCRAFT IN WAR AND COMMERCE</b> By W. H. Berry. Illustrated. 8vo. Net, \$1.50	<b>FORE!</b> By Charles E. Van Loan 12mo. Net, \$1.35
<b>JAPAN OR GERMANY</b> By Frederic R. Coleman, F.R.G.S. 12mo. Net, \$1.35	<b>THE WIRE DEVILS</b> By Frank L. Packard 12mo. Net, \$1.35
<b>THE SILVER TRUMPET</b> By Amelia J. Burr 12mo. Net, \$1.00	<b>THE SPY IN BLACK</b> By J. Storer Clouston 12mo. Net, \$1.35

**GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY :: Publishers :: New York**  
**Publishers in America for HODDER & STOUGHTON**



## THE TEN PAYMENT PLAN

Buy  
an  
Income  
Month  
by  
Month

### You Can Purchase U. S. STEEL

on the following terms:

1. First payment—about \$20 for each share purchased.
2. Balance of purchase price to be paid in 9 equal monthly payments.
3. You receive dividends while making payments.

Share in present large earnings of American Industries. Other good stocks on same terms—first payment 20%, balance in 9 equal monthly payments.

Our weekly list of *Investment Suggestions* gives interesting information. Send for it and Booklet J-5 describing "The Ten Payment Plan."

## E. M. Fuller & Co.

Members of  
Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.  
50 BROAD STREET NEW YORK

## Farm Mortgage Loans

Carefully selected and conservatively made in the best agricultural sections of

**Kansas and Oklahoma**

by one of the oldest farm loan companies in this part of the country. This business was established in 1872 by L. U. Humphrey, later Governor of Kansas. Write for booklet and list.

### The Humphrey Investment Co.

Independence, Kansas McAlester, Oklahoma

**CONSULT** The Independent Investor's Service before buying securities of whose worth you are uncertain.

## Investments Secured by Essential Industries Netting 6¼% to 8%

Such unusually attractive rates are made possible by present conditions and great demand for capital from industries essential to victory.

Farming, mining of coal, the manufacture of steel, paper and labor-saving equipment, are typical of such industries.

In investing your surplus funds, it is for the best interests of your country to choose sound securities of this character. Denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1000.

Write for circular No. 1006 AB.

## Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(Established 1865)

10 South LaSalle St. Chicago

# Market Place Talks

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

## A TIP TO INVESTORS

**I**N the two years and a half that I have conducted this department, I have received letters requesting advice from hundreds of persons in all walks of life—merchants, physicians, lawyers, office-workers, and plain working people. Some had \$100,000 to invest, others were considering the investment of only a few dollars. The same sort of advice had to be given to all—don't take chances unless you can afford to lose all you are investing. This may sound like an argument against buying stocks but it is not; it is just an injunction not to buy unless you know what you are buying.

You may be a wholesale grocer. If you have been successful, your success is due to the fact that you know your business, every detail of it, from putting sugar into bags and tying a string around it to signing checks for thousands of dollars. You have been in business for a great many years; you are a part of this business, it is a part of your life. You will like it so much that you will hate to retire. You have created something, perhaps, out of nothing. You are therefore a producer.

After you have placed your business on a successful foundation, you find that the profits are so large that all of the surplus cannot be utilized in your business. Do you decide that for the sake of establishing a reserve fund outside of your business, you should buy some securities? Do you want to provide a rainy day fund for your wife or children? You buy what? stocks, bonds, life insurance, real estate or mortgage. How do you buy them?

Perhaps you go to your banker for a "tip" on a good thing to buy in quite the same manner that one goes to a race track hanger-on to get a tip on the horses. Do you ask your next door neighbor who is a clerk in a Wall Street banking house? Do you read market letters of some brokerage house specializing in speculative mining or oil securities? Having gotten your "tip" on a "sure winner" do you go any further? Do you get out a copy of "Moody's Manual" or the "Investor's Pocket Manual" and endeavor to find out something about the past record of the company's savings, range of stock price, dividends, etc.? Do you give a thousand dollar stock purchase as much care as you would the purchase of a thirty-five dollar suit of clothes? Or, do you just go ahead and buy on the tip? The chances are, you buy on the tip and you are like 999 "investors" out of 1000 who are always going to get ahead of the game, but who never do.

The Wall Street of today is not like the market of twenty years ago. Speculation is not increasing since people began to read advice on investments given in many of the leading periodicals, but every now and then I find a fresh victim from Oshkosh whose name has been sold with thousands of others to some promoter, and the first thing our friend from Oshkosh begins to be flattered by a prominent "banker" from New York or Chicago who wants to "let him in" on something that will make him rich. The promoter will have an office in a

large building and a picture of the building will appear on the letterhead. The promoter will have a company with a high sounding name so that the victim may be led to believe that the company owns the aforesaid magnificent building and therefore must be prosperous. He buys a few shares. A few years pass and he finally knows he has been duped. I have seen this happen many times.

The moral is: You have spent your life making money in the wholesale grocery business and have made money. Your business is groceries, not gambling. That money you made should be laid aside where the principal will be safe and draw 6 per cent or so. In these times one can get even 7 or 8 with safety. But, you will have to consult a reputable banking firm or your own banker and tell them you want standard bonds or stocks—that is to say those of companies with a long record for successful business—such as United States Steel, Pennsylvania Railroad, Illinois Central, Great Northern, Southern Pacific, American Sugar, American Locomotive preferred, American Telephone and Telegraph, etc.

Write to a responsible broker. If you do not know of one, ask your banker to recommend one. Tell him your wants, say that you do not want to speculate, that you want to *invest* for safety of principal and regularity of interest payments. And stick to that theory without being deluded by promise of large profits. Safety and 6 per cent should be your motto.

The average investor or intending investor cannot become a financial analyst but he can request a broker to send him a copy of the "Investors' Pocket Manual" every little while. This gives him in very clear form a great deal of useful data regarding *standard securities* and should help the untechnical mind to form a judgment. Tips may be good but every tip should be supplemented with an investigation by the person receiving it. You may have saved a thousand dollars in a year; is it not worth while spending an hour or so in learning how to make it earn 6 per cent with safety? Or would you prefer to take a "plunger," just for the excitement of it? Aside from the desirability of corporation securities for private investment, it is the duty of every person who has savings to invest a large portion in the bonds of his country. Money is only worth what it can purchase. If money in the banks or in the oven might lead to a German victory, there is no reason for money to remain there. The Government only pays 4¼ per cent, but 4¼ per cent with absolute safety of principal and regularity of interest payments is a splendid return because the intangible element is worth 50 per cent of the principal. And by the "intangible" element is meant the possible victory which a purchase of Liberty Bonds may have a hand in assuring us.

We have emerged from a nation of spenders to one with more than ten million bond holders. Let us hope the future will transform us from a nation of speculation in absurd propositions to one of real investors in sound and tried securities.



## THE TRACTOR THAT NEVER TIRES

(Continued from page 321)

created by the moving machine. In the fall, when the workhorses would be worn out by the heavy demands made upon them by the harvesting operations, the tractors could be utilized to plow up the stubble fields and allow the soil to be aerated during the winter months. This practise also destroys weeds by plowing them under. If the land has become soured the tractor motor can be belted to a rock-crushing machine and native supplies of lime, almost universally distributed can be ground and spread over the soil to sweeten it.

The ability to use the tractor motor for all kinds of belt work enables the up-to-date farmer to do many things about his farm that he was unable to do with horses. For instance, if a part of his field is too high to be irrigated from the surface canals, he can pump the water into a reservoir or tank by belting his engine to a pump, and the high land can be irrigated or watered from the reservoir. Or a portable sawmill can be set up in the wood lot and the winter's supply of fuel wood cut in a few days. The corn or other crops to be preserved in a silo can be lifted to the top of the silo by the tractor motor, or it will run the silage machine, or a corn husker.

Altho tractors move slowly, they have great pulling powers and one tractor can haul to market or to a grain elevator or storehouse, half a dozen loaded wagons or trailers, all of which can be operated by one man.

If all the work about a farm has been attended to, the tractor can be put away in the barn or covered with an old tarpaulin, and it requires neither food nor attention. Horses must be fed whether they work or not.

The automobile has meant a great deal to the farmer, in enlarging his world and enabling him to keep in closer touch with the city. The tractor, or power machine, will mean as much to him in eliminating the drudgery of farm work and in enabling him to get his work done at the right time and in the right way without regard to climatic conditions and with less dependence upon the labor market during times of greatest need.

### The New Plays

*A Marriage of Convenience* is a Dumas play daintily mounted and played in the Louis Quinze style by Henry Miller and Billie Burke as Comte and Comtesse. (Henry Miller's Theater.)

*The Kiss Burglar*—an entertaining Viennese-American musical comedy. The music is pleasing and the play as a whole is better than the average of its kind. (George M. Cohan Theater.)

*Belinda*—rippling, gurgling, chucklesome comedy full of the peculiarly captivating charm of Ethel Barrymore at her best. A curtain raiser by Barrie only adds to the joy of the evening. (Empire Theater.)

The Washington Square Players' farewell bill of the season: *The Rope*, by Eugene O'Neil, grim characterization with an unexpected twist; *Close the Book*, one of Susan Glaspell's satirical comedies; *Lonesome Like*, a study in human interest, featuring Whitford Kane; and *Home of the Free*, a clever parody on some new-fangled ideas of independence. (Comedy Theater.)

## Booklets Every Investor Ought to Own

**W**E have prepared investment literature of the utmost interest and value, which should be in the hands of every investor in the United States.

It will post the experienced bond buyer on a class of securities on which he should be well informed. It is a mine of information for the inexperienced, who will gain through this a grasp of those fundamental principles which mean *safety*. Among these publications are:

**Safety and 6%:** An exceptionally interesting and valuable booklet, telling how and why the *Straus Plan* has protected investors for thirty-six years without the loss of a dollar.

**Acid Tests of Investments in War Time:** Outlining the precautions every investor should take to ensure safety of his funds in times of war.

**Straus Investors Magazine:** A popular and interesting monthly publication.

**Investment Record:** For all owners of securities, affording a convenient way of recording amounts, maturity and coupon dates, rates of interest, redemption privileges, and other essential data.

**Investment List:** Describing a variety of sound First Mortgage Serial Bonds, secured by the highest grade of properties in the larger cities of the United States, in \$1000, \$500 and \$100 denominations, netting 6%.

If you are an investor, genuinely interested in safe securities, write for any of the above. Specify the publications you desire and mention

Offering No. F-312

## S. W. STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882  
NEW YORK  
150 Broadway

DETROIT  
Penobscot Bldg.

PHILADELPHIA  
Stock Exchange Bldg.

MINNEAPOLIS  
Loeb Arcade Bldg.

INCORPORATED  
CHICAGO  
Straus Building

SAN FRANCISCO  
Crocker Bldg.  
KANSAS CITY  
Republic Bldg.

Thirty-six years without loss to any investor

**6% NET** For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors. **PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.**

### AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would produce an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question of doubt. The Annuity Department, **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

## WHEN and HOW To Invest Profitably

This is an ever-present problem confronting the investor. Intrinsically good securities are often bought at the wrong time. To make investments profitable, one must know when and how best to buy.

Our fortnightly publication

**"Investment Opportunities"**

tells when—and our copyrighted booklet **THE TWENTY PAYMENT PLAN** tells how. Both sent gratis upon request for 66-IN.

**SLATTERY & CO.**  
(Inc.)  
Investment Securities  
(Founded 1908)  
40 Exchange Place New York

### YOUR REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY OF TODAY MAY BE THE ASHES OF TOMORROW.

A National Life Annuity of today *is* THE ASSET OF TOMORROW.

As True as you Live and as Long as you Live

Write the **NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, Montpelier, Vt., for the booklet "What Are Annuities?"



# DURAND Steel Racks



**ECONOMY** in storage space demands that shelving be easily adjustable to meet changes in stock.

With Durand Steel Racks there need never be waste space. Individual shelves can be removed or shifted in a few moments without tools. They are interchangeable, fit exactly and are easily taken down and re-erected.

*We are makers of Steel Racks, Bins, Counters, etc., for every kind of merchandise; also Durand Steel Lockers for every need. Write for catalogue.*

## DURAND STEEL LOCKER CO.

1572 Ft. Dearborn Bk. Bldg.  
Chicago

972 Vanderbilt Bldg.  
New York



## Music Lessons

**Book Sent FREE** Wonderful home-study music lessons under great American and European teachers given by the University Extension Method. The lessons are a marvel of simplicity and completeness. Anyone can learn at home. Endorsed by Paderewski and many other great authorities.

### Any Instrument or Voice

Write, telling us the course you are interested in, age, how long you have taken lessons, if at all, etc., and we will send you our Free Book containing text and illustrations covering Lessons in PIANO (students' or teachers' courses) by the great Wm. H. Sherwood, HARMONY by Dr. Protheroe and Rosenbecker, VOICE COURSE (with aid of Phonograph) by Crampton, PUBLIC SCHOOL MUSIC by Frances E. Clark, VIOLIN, CORNET, MANDOLIN, GUITAR, BANJO, REED ORGAN, by equally eminent teachers.

**Send NOW** for Free Book and learn how easily you can become a fine singer, or a skillful player. Write today for full particulars. Investigate without cost or obligation.

**University Extension Conservatory**  
1231 Siegel-Myers Building Chicago, Ill.

## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. Patriotism and Loyalty.

A. CONNECTING THE MAN AND THE JOB. 1. Your public speaking society is holding an open meeting. A number of workmen are present. Give an extemporaneous talk on the United States Employment Service, with the object of aiding and encouraging your hearers.

B. DO YOU KNOW A SPY? 1. Speak to your class in a spirited manner, telling what school students may do to thwart German plots. 2. Narrate clearly and interestingly some "German spy story" that you have heard.

C. DISLOYALTY PUNISHED. 1. Imagine that you have heard some one say something disloyal. Give him a suitable talk on loyalty, using the story of Ernest Flentje in illustration.

D. WE NEED MORE MONEY. 1. You wish to sell Thrift Stamps. Give a talk in which you mention the vast expenditures to be made by the United States. Urge the most unselfish support of the Government.

E. BILLIONS FOR BULLETS. 1. Write a very short summary of the article. Explain what sort of material you have been obliged to omit in making the summary. 2. What is the literary value of the material omitted when you made the summary? 3. What two types of material are needed in almost every composition? Comment on the respective values of each type. 4. How does the title of the article reflect the spirit of the American people? Give rules for the writing of titles.

F. THE MOVING OF AN ARMY. 1. What is the spirit of the article? 2. What is the purpose of the article? 3. What method does the author employ in order to accomplish his purpose? 4. Write a short outline of the article. 5. Point out examples of the following: Place Order; Time Order; Appeals to Different Senses; Figures of Speech; Words Chosen for Particular Effects; Use of Color; Suggestive Use of Adjectives; Methods of Indicating Point of View.

G. CLEANING UP AFTER YOURSELF. 1. Give a patriotic talk in which you show that the thought of the article, when applied to the care of streets, and the appearance of dooryards, is an aid to patriotism. 2. Show how the thought of the article may be applied to the pupils' care of the appearance of a schoolhouse.

H. THE ATTITUDE OF BULGARIA. 1. What proposition is laid down in the article? 2. Name the steps by which the writer proves the truth of the proposition. 3. What methods of proof does the writer employ?

##### II. The News of the Week.

1. Give a clear oral account of the recent activity on the Western Front. 2. What is the purpose of the Germans in their attacks in the West? 3. Your are at a gathering where many soldiers are present. Tell of the work of American soldiers in France, speaking in such a way that you will stir the enthusiasm of your hearers. 4. Some one says: What is going on in Russia? Give him a clear explanation of the Russian situation. 5. Write a short paragraph on the topic: The Lloyd George Cabinet has offended both factions in Ireland. 6. Imagine that you have a relative who lives in Dublin. Write the letter your relative might have written about the recent disturbances there. 7. Write a patriotic paragraph in praise of the American spirit indicated in the suggestions of Sir Martin Hall. Tell for what principles America has always stood.

##### III. Literature.

A. PHANTASMS OF WAR. 1. Give an oral description of the picture suggested in the first section. 2. Of what value is the comparison of the wheat-destroyers and the Hessians? 3. Explain the various details in the comparison. 4. What is the effect of the entire composition?

B. MRS. WIGGS'S BENEFIT DANCE. 1. Tell who Mrs. Wiggs is. 2. Give an account of the story that precedes the selection. 3. Describe the appearance of Mrs. Wiggs's home. 4. Describe Mrs. Wiggs. 5. Name and illustrate her characteristics. 6. Name her friends, and tell the most notable characteristic of every one. 6. What effect is produced in the introduction of the story proper? 7. Narrate the events that take place at the dance. 8. What gives the article its spirit of good cheer? 9. Compare or contrast this article with other articles in the series. 10. How does the style of the article add to its interest? 11. How may we apply the article to our own lives? 12. Why is the article a fitting one for the conclusion of the series? 13. Write an original story of good cheer.

#### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. Organizing and Equipping an Army—"Billions for Bullets."

1. Set down in tabular form the various units which go to make up an army division. Indicate, as far as you can, the equipment necessary for such an army division.

2. Distinguish carefully between the work of the Ordnance Department and the Quartermaster Corps. Why is the work of the Ordnance Department so much more complicated than that of the Quartermaster Corps?

3. On the basis of information given in this article show just what the Ordnance Department has accomplished during the past year.

4. Why does the author declare that the Ordnance Department is "the biggest industrial organization in the history of the world?"

##### II. The Labor Market—"Connecting the Man and the Job," "Averting Labor Troubles."

1. Give a brief résumé of the labor theory as presented in some standard text book. How far does the organization of a government labor exchange and the new war labor board force us to modify our theories?

2. Why does the author describe the former processes of labor adjustment in this country as the "helter-skelter processes of labor distribution which had been in existence for many long years?"

3. Do you believe in a system of local labor exchanges? a system of state labor exchanges? a federal system? What are the advantages of each? the disadvantages?

##### III. Railroad Administration—"Railroad Rates and Wages."

1. Look up the controversy which led to the passage of the Adamson eight-hour law on September 1, 1916. Contrast the method by which that controversy was settled with the method in use at the present time.

2. Study the quotation from the report of the railroad wage commission. What, in your judgment, is the central idea of the report?

3. Do you find in this news item any evidence that the federalization of railroad management has had any beneficial effects?

##### IV. Political Parties—"In Congress," "Election Day Is Coming," "Above Party Prejudices."

1. Explain the opening sentence of the second news item. Do you find evidence of the fact in what is going on in Congress?

2. In what way do the principles announced by Mr. Hays differ from those which the Democratic party will probably set forth in its platform? What will be the issue of the congressional election next autumn?

3. "Ours is a magnificent record," etc. Do the facts justify Mr. Clark in making this statement?

4. Will the activity of the League of National Unity have any effect at the next election?

##### V. The Balkan Situation—"The Attitude of Bulgaria."

1. Look up the history of the Balkan wars which came to an end with the treaty of Bukarest. Show how this treaty laid the train which led to the explosion of 1914.

2. What led each of the Balkan states to enter the war? What has been the result upon the fortunes of each thus far?

3. What are the grounds which might lead the United States to declare war on Bulgaria? Why should this country not make such a declaration of war?

4. "Bulgaria has no love for her present allies." Why, then, did she join them in this war?

##### VI. Political Unrest in Europe—"Austro-German Entente," "Disorders in Austria," "Prussian Franchise Bill," "Opposition to Irish Conscription and Home Rule."

1. Why is Austria leaning more and more upon Germany? What will be the result?

2. What is the three-class franchise system in Prussia? Why has this system persisted in the face of franchise reforms in other countries?

3. Why are the Ulster organizations so bitterly opposed to Home Rule? the organizations of southern Ireland so bitterly opposed to conscription?

4. "Both sides are looking to America for support in this crisis." What interest have the people of this country in this controversy?



# HOW WE STOPPED THE LEAKS THAT KEPT US POOR

The Discovery Which Enabled Howard Lindsay and His Wife to Save One-Third of Their Income and Later Made Mr. Lindsay President of a Large Corporation. A Secret That Applies to Any Income

By Harrison Otis

WHO should walk into the room but Howard Lindsay! Of all men perhaps the last I had expected to find as the president of this great new company. They had told me that Mr. Lindsay, of the Consolidated, was looking for a fine country home and was interested in buying the Dollard Place in Englewood; so as executor of the Dollard estate, I had come to discuss the terms with him.

But Lindsay! Surely some miracle had happened. For it was the very man who had come to me "dead broke" about four years back and had asked me to help him get a new job. But how he had changed! The man I remembered was down at the heel, and timid and ill-kept. The man now facing me was keen-eyed, alert, confident and well groomed.

"You are surprised, Mr. Otis, I can see that without your telling me. I was a pretty sorry object the last time we met—and you may be sure I have not forgotten the good turn you did me when I needed it so badly.

"Let that real estate matter rest for a moment while I tell you how the miracle happened. It won't take five minutes. It all seems simple as A B C as I look back on it now. And come to think of it, it was simple and perfectly natural.

## How It All Began

"My new life began when I discovered how to save money. That happened soon after I started in the new job you helped me secure. And it all came about right in my own home. Our family cash account was in terrible shape at that time. Both my wife and I had been used to luxuries at home and 'charge it to Dad' had been our easy way out of any money problem.

"But it was different now and our sole source of supply was my salary of \$3,000. We never went to the theatre that we didn't have the uncomfortable feeling that we were using money that ought to go for coal or clothes or food. We seldom bought anything without feeling as though we were cheating ourselves out of something else.

"That year we didn't save one cent. Besides that, we woke up on New Year's day to find a big bunch of unpaid bills to be taken care of somehow or other out of future salary checks.

"When I asked myself the reason for all this I found that I did not know the reason, and no more did my wife, because we hadn't the faintest idea what our money had been spent for.

"Then I looked around among our friends and learned a great lesson.

"The Weeds, I knew, were getting more than \$5,000 a year. They lived in a modest apartment, did not wear fine clothes, seldom went to the theatre, did little entertaining, yet we knew they barely had enough money to pay current bills. They found it out of the question to save any money and found themselves, so Weed told me, in the same predicament that we had faced on New Year's Day.

"In the case of the Wells I found a very different story and one that set me thinking hard. Their income was \$2,000 a year, yet, to my amazement, they confided to us that they had saved \$600

a year ever since they were married. They didn't have any grand opera in their program—except on their little Victrola—but they did go to the theatre regularly, they wore good clothes, entertained their friends at their home and were about the happiest and most contented couple of all our married friends.

## Our Great Discovery

"Then I discovered the magic secret. The Weeds never knew whether they could afford to make a given expenditure or not. Theirs, like ours, was a sloppy, happy-go-lucky existence with the happiness cut out because they were always worried about money matters. They kept no accounts and just trusted to luck—and so had bad luck all the time.

"The Wells, on the other hand, were getting more real enjoyment out of life than people with double their income—simply because they knew what they could afford to spend.

"The difference between these two families was that in one case the expenditures were made without any plan—while in the other the income was regulated on a weekly Budget System.

"Right there I got my Big Idea and my key to success and happiness.

"We sat down that evening and made up a budget of all our expenses for the next fifty-two weeks. We discovered leaks galore. We found a hundred ways where little amounts could be saved.

"And in no time we were engaged in the most fascinating game either of us had ever played—the game of 'Money Saving.'

"In one short month we had a 'strangle hold' on our expenses and knew just where we were going. In one year my wife proudly produced a bank book showing a tidy savings account of \$800.

## My New Grip on Business

"In the meantime an extraordinary change had come over me in business because of my not having to worry about my personal affairs. I was able to give my employer's affairs my full, undivided attention during business hours instead of being harassed and worried as I had always been before.

"I didn't fully realize this until the president called me in one day and said, 'Lindsay, you have been doing exceptionally well. I have been studying your work for the last year and you have saved the company a lot of money. We have decided to give you an interest in the business.' And besides that he doubled my salary. I never told him what had worked the change, but my wife and I know well.

"When you consider what my income is now, all that I have told you seems funny, doesn't it? I can write my check in six figures today, and my new salary here is \$25,000 a year. But I am still working on the same plan that I used to keep track of that original \$3,000. Result, I know just what I can subscribe to Liberty Bonds and the Red Cross and all the other war funds, and I never have to wonder whether I can afford to have a new motor car, because my budget tells me—to a penny.

"It all began when we got a grip on our family expenses.

"So there you are. It is wonderful, isn't it? I often wish I might tell my story to the thousands of young married couples who are having the hardest time of their lives just when they ought to be having the best time.

"If you ever get a chance, do pass this message on, for there are thousands who don't know what the trouble is, who would give everything to know 'the secret of the fat bank balance.'"

So now I have the opportunity and you are lucky, if only you will act on the wonderful message this story contains.

HARRISON OTIS

\* \* \*

## The Magic Budget Plan

The Ferrin Money Saving Account Book is built on the experience of Howard Lindsay. It is simplicity in itself. It contains 112 pages, size 8 1/4 x 10 3/4 inches, and is bound in dark blue seal grain imitation leather, semi-flexible, stamped in gold. This book has been prepared by an expert and fits any salary from the smallest to the largest.

This wonderful aid to money-making—this watchdog of your income and expenditures—will tell you to a penny where your money goes. It will keep absolute track of your expenditures. It will keep you out of debt. It will put money in the bank. It will provide, as nothing else can, a feeling of security, self-confidence and independence that comes only from the knowledge that you have a tidy and growing bank account.

The Ferrin Money Saving Account Book is the first and only device of its kind. It is the only account book based on the budget idea. It is the only one that provides for the income as well as the classified items of expense. It contains compact information on

Keeping Expense Accounts.  
Making An Inventory of Household Goods.  
Making Safe Investments.  
Making a Budget.

## Two Minutes a Day

The Ferrin System takes only two minutes a day. No knowledge of bookkeeping is required. Any child who can read, can keep the accounts in the Ferrin Book. This method is not a hard task. It is just fun. It is more enjoyable than a game—because the pleasure lasts forever.

Skimping and scraping are banished and you save money as easily as you spend it.

Now you will not worry about the money you spend for clothes, food, rent or the theatre. You will spend it freely and will have the time of your life because you will know how much you can afford to spend.

## Send No Money

See how magically the Ferrin Book works, no matter how much or how little your income. We know what you will think of it when you see it. So we are willing to send you the book without your sending us any money in advance. Just mail the coupon, and back will come the book by return mail. When you have seen what big returns the Ferrin System will pay you, send us only \$2. If you feel that you can afford not to have it, return the book and owe us nothing. Act now, for the sake of your bank account and your future.

## FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

## Independent Corporation

Division of Business Education, 119 West 40th St., New York  
Publishers of The Independent (and Harper's Weekly)

Please send me the Ferrin Money Saving Account Book on Free Examination. I will send you \$2 within 5 days after receipt, or return the book.

Name .....

Address .....

.....Ind. 61





The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter. Copyright, 1918, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building, Chicago

# The Independent

Founded 1842

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

## INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Treasurer

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

### AT THE BATTLEFRONT

The editor of The Independent sailed for Europe in March as the guest of the British Government for a visit to England and the Western Front. He has been some weeks now in France, visiting the training camps, supply stations, hospitals and reconstruction centers and getting actual experience of being under fire in the front line trenches. On May 16 Mr. Holt sent to The Independent the message from General Pershing which we published last week. The entire cable reads as follows:

I had the pleasure of taking luncheon today with General Pershing and his staff in the beautiful old French chateau that he uses as his headquarters somewhere among the sunny hills of France. In response to my request for a word to cable home to readers of The Independent, the General said: "Please assure the American people that the morale of the officers and men under my command is beyond all praise. From the docks of disembarkation up to the first line trenches every one seems to be doing his best and an American's best is not bad. If only the American people could see with their eyes the task before us they would agree that the quickest way to victory is to prepare as tho the war would take two or three years more and require four or five million men."

(Signed) HAMILTON HOLT

Mr. Holt's story of his voyage overseas appeared in The Independent of May 18. We shall publish further correspondence from him shortly.

The Italy-America Society, of which Mr. Holt is vice-president, cabled him on May 15 asking that he proceed immediately to Rome to coöperate with the staff of the Committee on Public Information and with the Italy-America Society to combat a widespread scheme of insidious German propaganda in Italy concerning which the Federal Government has recently received astounding information.

### REMARKABLE REMARKS

JOSEPH DEVLIN—Today we are followers of Carson.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—The spirit of God has descended upon me.

GENERAL LUDENDORFF—The harder the task the firmer the will.

SAMUEL GOMPERS—My aspirations know no limit for my fellow men.

EZRA POUND—The fish swim in the lake and do not even own clothing.

SIDNEY NYBERG—We Jews have a hereditary sense of world tragedy.

ED. HOWE—Every fighter who wins is something of a bully, and unfair.

PASTOR LEHMAN—The German soul is the world's soul; God and Germany belong to one another.

OTTO H. KAHN—This war is, to a very large extent, a test of organizing ability and industrial power.

DR. W. T. McELVEEN—The League of Nations is the "get together" movement applied to the human race.

GLEN BUCK—The extravagant laxity of the past will not survive in the strenuous competition of the future.

### CONTENTS FOR JUNE 1, 1918 Volume 94, Number 3626

#### The Line-up on the Western Front (Map) ..... 345

#### EDITORIALS

- The Democracy We Fight For. 346  
The Advantage of a Free Port. 346  
The American Purpose..... 347  
The Aircraft Investigation.... 347  
American Soldiers and American Homes ..... 348  
Statuary Storage ..... 348

#### THE STORY OF THE WEEK

- The Great War (Chronology) . 349  
Gathering Forces ..... 349  
Americans Join the British... 350  
A Victim of the Flying Tank.. 350  
Aerial Fight Over London.... 351  
The Irish Crisis ..... 351  
An Irish-German Conspiracy.. 351  
The Rumanian Peace Treaty.. 351  
In Congress ..... 352  
Railroad Reorganization..... 352  
More Shipping ..... 353  
Local Labor Boards ..... 353  
The Aircraft Investigation.... 353  
The Plane Post ..... 354  
A Bigger Navy ..... 354  
The League to Enforce Peace.. 354  
The Steel Barometer ..... 354  
A Year of Hooverizing..... 354

#### THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

- The Super-Gun ..... 355  
Wound Shock ..... 356  
Rural Slums ..... 356  
The Secret of Lacquer..... 356  
Litchi Nuts ..... 356

#### No Strikes in War Time..... 357 Staff Correspondence from Washington

#### Sims's Circus ..... 358 By Herman Whitaker

#### Shakespeare in the Trenches.... 360 By Montrose J. Moses

#### The Independent-Harper's Weekly News-Pictorial ..... 361

#### The American Malcontents..... 364 By Frederic L. Paxson

#### Quakers in the War Zone..... 365

#### THE COUNTRYSIDE SECTION

#### Rain When You Want It.... 367 By William C. McCollom

#### A Bungalow in Two Installments ..... 368 By Persis Bingham

#### Windows Inside and Out..... 370 By George Leland Hunter

#### What to Do in June..... 372 By Hugh Findlay

#### How to Grow Rose Trees.... 373 By Clara Whittaker

#### Nomadic Motoring ..... 374 By John R. Eustis

#### The Poultry Yard in June... 376 By E. I. Farrington

#### The Independent Lesson Plans.. 388

### CURRENT WAR POEMS

Turning from the ghastly side of the conflict writers are emphasizing now the pathos of war, and the rage against the Hun is being neglected for the emotions of those left at home.

The following poem is reprinted from *Collier's*:

#### THE TRANSPORT

BY BEATRICE WASHBURN

I watched your transport sail away for France,  
And tried to tell you then how brave you were,  
How much I loved you, how the coming years  
Were glorified; how all our little dreams,  
That we had built together, sailed with you;  
And of that winter day when we first met,  
And how there was a new moon in the sky.  
Do you remember when like splintered ice  
It lay upon the surface of the lake?  
Of how I loved you and the wasted years  
We might have spent together, but it still  
Was something to have had, those happy years,  
Something to hold, something to thank Him for,  
Something most people die with never having known,  
Something the war can never take away!  
All this I would have told you, but so much  
Was left unsaid. We only talked of ships  
And why the gulls could dip their wings so deep,  
And how the sky line changes with the years,  
And of the city, and be sure to write  
And tell me everything you think of France—  
And don't forget!—and then the whistle blew. . . .

Now when they talk of war I only see  
The harbor flashing in the sun, the dipping gulls,  
The ragged edge of rope that tied the ship,  
A little crack upon the painted rail  
Where you last laid your hand.

This cry of the mother who is robbed by  
the war of everything but sorrow and pride  
is taken from the "Collected Works" of  
Padraic H. Pearse (Stokes):

#### THE MOTHER

BY PADRAIC H. PEARSE

I do not grudge them; Lord, I do not grudge  
My two strong sons that I have seen go out  
To break their strength and die, they and a few,  
In bloody protest for a glorious thing.  
They shall be spoken of among their people,  
The generations shall remember them,  
And call them blessed;  
But I will speak their names to my own heart  
In the long nights;  
The little names that were familiar once  
Round my dead hearth.  
Lord, thou art hard on mothers:  
We suffer in their coming and their going;  
And tho I grudge them not, I weary, weary  
Of the long sorrow—and yet I have my joy:  
My sons were faithful, and they fought.

Free from the spirit of hate that sings  
only of bringing the Boche down, is this  
war poem from *Everybody's*:

#### THE EYES OF WAR

BY GHART PITT

Like a gauzy speck in the pearly dawn,  
We drift thru the silent skies,  
Over No-Man's-Land, where the smoke-balls  
spawn  
And the deadly gases rise.  
We mark the spot where the battery stands—  
Where sappers toil on the trench-scarred height.  
We map each mile of a hostile land,  
Where millions writhe in the battle-blight.  
No silvery bugle to speed our flight,  
Nor the flutter of banners gay;  
Not a war-steed's stamping for the fight,  
As we rise at break of day.  
Only the song of the wind in the planes—  
A thrill that lives in the day-dawn's glow—  
A shifting vision of country lanes,  
That wave like ribbons below.





Washroom of the Norton Company, Worcester, Mass.

## Every Factory Owner and Manager Should Have This Free Book

IT is a guide to higher standards of factory and general industrial efficiency as well as descriptive of the great installations which we have made in manufacturing centers, large and small, throughout the country. "Factory Sanitation" is a

book for busy men on one of the most important of all business subjects—the increase of *man power* through proper attention to the physical well-being of employees. Sent free on request.



## "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures

### "Standard"

#### Wholesale Houses

In the cities marked thus (\*) at the bottom of this page there are "Standard" Wholesale Houses carrying in stock complete lines of

#### Supplies and Tools

for Mills, Mines and Factories—also the Water, Gas, Steam and Oil Industries. Write to or call upon the nearest wholesale house.

**Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.**

for factory use are doubly important in these days when the maximum producing power of every worker is needed. They are important, too, because of the increased number of women in so many of the industrial plants. They represent an investment of actual value far beyond their cost.

"Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home—for Bath, Kitchen and Laundry—are fully described in a separate catalogue which will be sent free upon request.

If you intend to build, remodel or install new fixtures, be sure to write for it.

## Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh

### Permanent Exhibits in These Cities:

NEW YORK.....35 W. 31ST	*TOLEDO.....311-321 ERIE	*NASHVILLE.....315 TENTH AVE. S.
NEW YORK (EXPORT DEPT.)...50 BROAD	*COLUMBUS.....243-255 S. THIRD	*NEW ORLEANS.....846 BARONNE
BOSTON.....186 DEVONSHIRE	*CANTON.....1106 SECOND ST. N.E.	*HOUSTON.....PRESTON & SMITH
PHILADELPHIA.....1215 WALNUT	*YOUNGSTOWN.....458 W. FEDERAL	*DALLAS.....1200-1206 JACKSON
WASHINGTON.....SOUTHERN BLDG.	*WHEELING.....3120-30 JACOBS	*SAN ANTONIO.....212 LOSoya
*PITTSBURGH.....439-449 WATER	*ERIE.....128 W. TWELFTH	*FT. WORTH.....828-830 MONROE
PITTSBURGH.....106 SIXTH	*ALTOONA.....918 11TH	KANSAS CITY.....RIDGE ARCADE
*CHICAGO.....14-30 N. PEORIA	*MILWAUKEE.....95 W. WATER ST.	*TORONTO, CANADA.....59 E. RICHMOND
*ST. LOUIS.....100 N. FOURTH	SAN FRANCISCO.....149-55 BLUXOME	*HAMILTON, CAN.....20 W. JACKSON
*CLEVELAND.....4409 EUCLID	LOS ANGELES.....671 MESQUIT	DETROIT OFFICE.....HAMMOND BLDG.
CINCINNATI.....633 WALNUT	*LOUISVILLE.....319 W. MAIN	CHICAGO OFFICE.....KARPEN BLDG.



1 8 2 8

MOTT

1 9 1 8

**STEP IN!** Shut the water-tight plate-glass door.

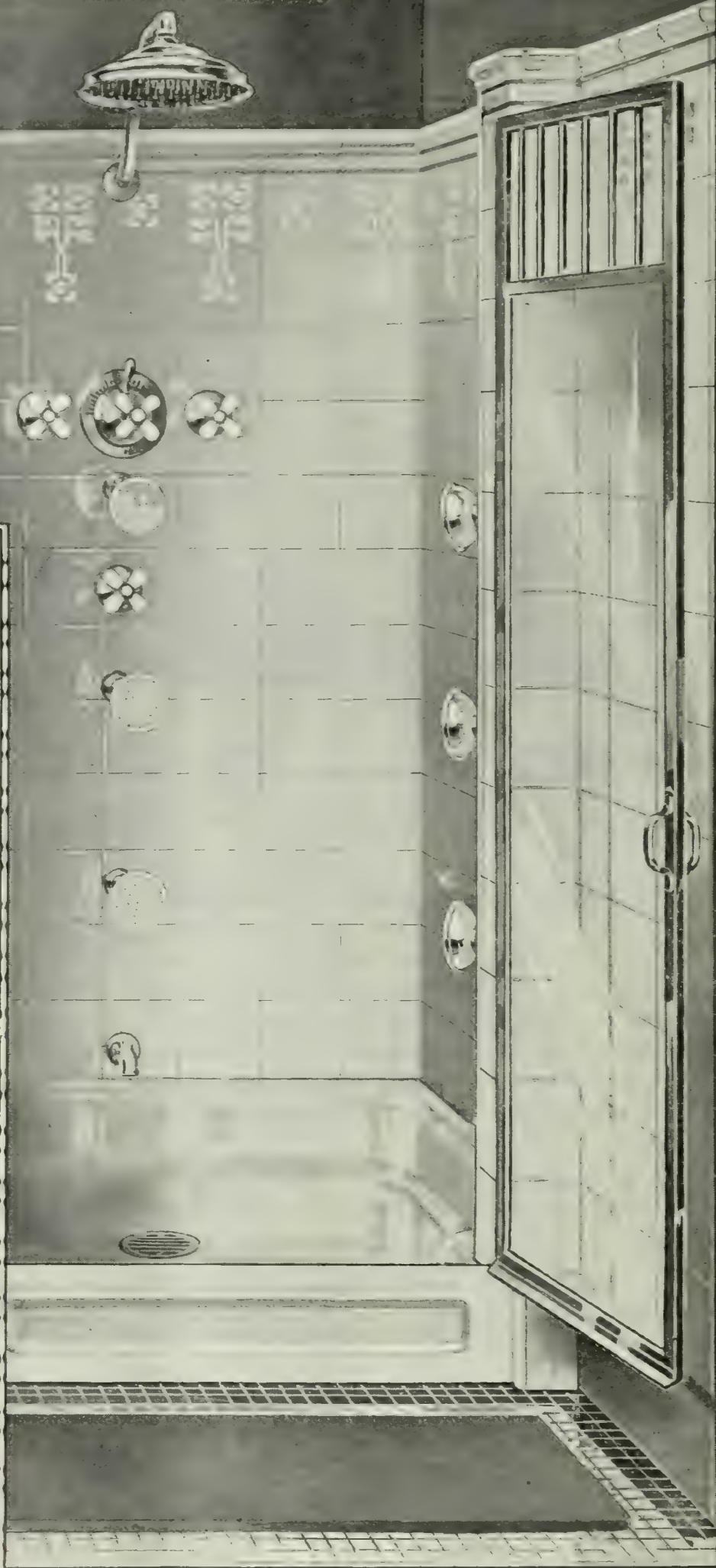
Glance around! Only the essential fixtures in sight—all other pipes and fittings are concealed!

Turn the single lever and you get *just* the temperature you wish—thanks to that accommodating little instrument, the Leonard Thermostatic Valve.

Nine rose-sprays, ranged round the sides, dart their tiny streams in rapid-fire from any angle you wish.

*Talk about LUXURY in bathing!*

If you are interested in this incomparable Mott Shower, write for Booklet "L," sent free on request.



THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS, TRENTON, N. J.  
New York, Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street

†Boston  
†Pittsburgh  
†Chicago  
†Atlanta  
†Los Angeles

†Philadelphia  
†Seattle  
†Cleveland  
†Dallas  
†Detroit

†Des Moines

†Toledo  
†Portland, Ore.  
†Washington, D. C.

†New Orleans  
†Denver  
†San Francisco

†St. Louis  
†San Antonio  
Fort Smith, Ark.

El Paso, Texas  
Indianapolis  
†Salt Lake City

MOTT COMPANY, LTD.  
†Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Can.

†Showrooms equipped with model bathrooms



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



THE LINE-UP ON THE WESTERN FRONT

So far as can be ascertained from the German despatches, the five German armies taking part in the westward drive are under the commanders named on the map. Field Marshal von Mackensen is recently reported to have been placed in supreme command of all the forces south of Arras. The estimates of the numbers of the enemy armies are of course uncertain, as they are continually changing. On the Allies' side are named some of the troops mentioned in recent operations. The Americans are brigaded with the French at several points. From the map it may be seen that the Germans have secured by their recent advance a tolerably straight north and south line and are in a position, if they have the strength, either to cut off the British forces by a drive from Amiens to Abbéville or to gain Calais, Dunkirk and Boulogne by a swing of their right wing.



## THE DEMOCRACY WE FIGHT FOR

IT is now generally recognized thruout the free nations that the European war has precipitated a world conflict not only more far-reaching geographically than any hitherto waged, but also more radical in the issues involved. In the conflict over issues three groups of combatants are engaged. It is a three-cornered fight.

One of the three groups consists of the absolutists. They want a Kaiser; whether the one who now reigns in Germany or another does not greatly matter.

Another group consists of the anarchistic revolutionaries of whom the Bolsheviki are for the moment the spectacular exponents. They want to destroy the existing social order by two specific deviltries—(1) the redistribution of property by expropriation instead of by a lawful procedure of readjustment to which men could accommodate themselves with minimum sufferings; (2) the substitution of ignoramuses and incompetents for men of ability and training in legislative and administrative positions.

Absolutism is the declared intent of powerful thugs to loot the world and rule it.

Anarchistic revolution is the declared intent of a rabble of ignoramuses to loot the world and rule it.

It was disheartening to see German university professors and theologians defending the scoundrelism of the absolutists. It is pitiful to hear some of our literati and other illuminati lauding the Bolsheviki as idealists and martyrs who are about to create a millennium. We have learned that a man can be a German theologian without possessing the rudiments of moral sense, and that it is possible for English and American scribblers to be illuminati without possessing the rudiments of common sense.

The third group of contestants in the three-cornered fight over issues consists of men and women who conceive of democracy as a mediation between despotism and chaos.

These democrats believe that powerful thugs and ignorant thieves are a minority of the human race and can be put in their place. They intend to put both lots in their place before this war is ended and its subsequent agreements are completed.

Democracy, as men of common sense and moral sense conceive it, is the power of the people exercised in an orderly way thru a legal procedure. It is an organized power. It utilizes leadership, but it holds leadership to accountability.

The organization of democracy is by no means perfected yet in any part of the world, and this is why the free nations are now compelled to fight a war of life and death to make the world safe for democracy, and why, after victory, they will be under the necessity of giving their utmost intelligence and devotion to the task of making democracy safe for the world.

The organization of democracy will consign to the scrap heap a good many things that were once believed to be valuable and enduring. Privilege will have to go. The greater inequalities of wealth will have to go. Men of great ability will have to give their lives to public service instead of to the creation of private fortunes. The educational program will have to be enormously expanded and improved. It will be necessary to find an effective way to keep ignoramuses, demagogues and political adventurers out of public office. It will be necessary to distinguish between the real expert and the pretender.

These things will not be achieved in a minute. The way to them will lie thru disappointments, mistakes and discouragement.

These will be overcome, and democracy will be organized and established because the war has discovered and brought into the contest over issues a body of men intelligent enough, brave enough, and patriotic enough for the task, immense and difficult tho it is. The millions of average men and women, democratic in feeling, were vague and uncertain in thought. They did not clearly see what democracy is, or what it demands. Their thought has been clarified, and sharp contrasts have delimited the field of democracy itself and thrown its problems into strong relief.

The millions of men and women will not submit to a Kaiser, nor will they surrender the world to its Bolsheviki. They will create a competent democracy.

If this be optimism, we are optimists.

## THE ADVANTAGES OF A FREE PORT

THE announcement of the purchase of the Grand Central Palace by Alfred I. du Pont of Wilmington, Delaware, with the intention of making it an international bazar, is a new proof of the need of some sort of free port facilities. The Grand Central Palace is a thirteen-story building erected by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange over the tracks of the Grand Central Station in New York City for the purpose of holding commercial expositions, and it was granted by Congress in 1912 the privileges of a bonded warehouse. It is possible, therefore, to use the building as a sort of a free port where foreign goods may be exhibited, inspected, sold, repacked and transshipped without passing thru the custom house.

But this, while an interesting enterprize, does not solve the problem except in a partial degree for the few who are in the organization. What is wanted if New York or any other American city is to become a center of international exchange like London, Hamburg or Hongkong, is a free port district of considerable extent where any firm may lease space for storage and handling of foreign goods intended for reexport.

The free port district or *Freibezirk* is said to have been a device of Bismarck to overcome the reluctance of the free city of Hamburg to surrender its ancient privileges and enter the German Customs Union which he later molded into the modern German empire. The result was that Hamburg came rapidly to the front as a shipping point and before the war

had gone ahead of London and Liverpool. The free district consists of about 1300 acres of land and as much water. It is fenced off from the rest of the port by means of a canal and floating palisades. Ships brought into this free port unload their goods without interference of the custom house officer. The goods may be stored indefinitely without paying duty or giving bonds. They may be divided and repacked to be sent out to any part of the world. They may be mixed, manipulated or manufactured in any desired fashion and sent off again without the delay, expense or red-tape incident to governmental supervision. But if any of the goods pass from the free zone into the city and country the customary tariff dues must be paid.

It will be seen that the free port is not as it is sometimes called "a breach in the tariff wall." It is merely a niche in the outside of the wall for the shelter of outside trade. The example of Hamburg was followed by other German cities and Copenhagen. France was planning to adopt the system when the war came on and Spain established a free port zone at Barcelona in 1916.

The United States has so far stuck to the bonding and drawback system by which the duty may be suspended or remitted on goods to be exported. This is useful and will doubtless be retained, but it is a complicated and inconvenient process compared with the flexibility and informality of a free zone. Dr. Frederick C. Howe, when Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, advocated three



free ports on the Atlantic, one at Panama and one or more on the Pacific. The Merchants' Association of New York has urged the opening of a free port at that city. It would be easy to set aside such a district on Staten or Long Island or on reclaimed land in the harbor of New York, and it is believed that it would greatly facilitate our trade with South America, for a vessel from Europe could then discharge its cargo at the docks of the free port; part of it could be sent into the United States after paying duties, part of it could be repacked and relabeled for southern ports and the rest could be stored still duty-free until it was needed in the domestic or foreign market. Buyers from the United States and other countries could inspect and compare domestic and foreign products of all sorts and make their purchases without bothering about the tariff. Whether

manufacturing on any considerable scale ought to be permitted as at Hamburg is questionable. It would necessitate a larger district, greatly increase the liability of smuggling and involve the introduction of fuel, machinery, raw material and a large force of workmen. Factories would have to be confined to one place instead of being scattered thru the country as they are now.

The war has made the free port more necessary than ever for as it looks now national lines will be more strictly drawn. The Allies are committed by the Paris Conference to a joint policy of protective and discriminatory restrictions on commerce. Germany, who has professed to be fighting for equality of trade privileges, has in her recent treaties with Russia and Rumania secured for herself a virtual monopoly of their products. The committee appointed by the British Government to draw up a national policy has just handed in its report, which is a pronounced protection document, providing for the exclusion of foreign capital, the protection of essential industries by tariff or subsidy, the monopolization of Allied products by the Allies and government aid to encourage home industries and make the British empire self-supporting. Since England has thus renounced her traditional free-trade faith there is no likelihood that any other country will embrace it in the immediate future, and we should adapt ourselves to the conditions by adopting the free port system, which combines so far as possible the advantages of the protection and free trade policies.

## THE AMERICAN PURPOSE

**I**N a speech for the Red Cross last week in New York President Wilson made clear with more convincing emphasis than ever before that America intends to go thru with the war to an end that is both definite and worthy. We must not only win the war, he said, but we must win it "greatly and worthily, showing the real quality of our power not only but the real quality of our purpose



© The Bell Syndicate

### KEEPING UP WITH WILLIAM

"Go on, William, I think I can keep pace now," says John Bull in this cartoon by Louis Raemaekers, based on a recent statement by Sir Eric Geddes, "We are sinking submarines as fast as Germany can build them"

engaged in strengthening by every device known to Prussian brutality and Prussian guile her grasp upon the rich regions to the East. It would be by no means surprising, as The Independent long since suggested, if, repulsed inexorably on the western front, Germany should once more propose peace with the intention of satisfying her lustful ambitions in Russia and the Balkans.

The President has put into a sentence what must be the American response: "I intend to stand by Russia as well as France."

This is not only the decent and right thing to do. It is the only safe thing to do. Germany coming out of this war with Russia and Rumania and Serbia under her control would be a Germany victorious, not defeated, reinforced in power, not impotent. Such a Germany would be an even greater menace to the future peace and well-being of the world than the Germany of 1914.

## THE AIRCRAFT INVESTIGATION

**T**HE selection by the President of Charles E. Hughes to conduct an investigation of the whole matter of aircraft production is a guarantee that the investigation will be searching, pitiless and scrupulously fair. Judge Hughes made his first reputation in public life in just such inquiries in New York—the notorious gas and insurance investigations. He goes to the bottom of anything he sets out to investigate, and goes there with a thoroughness, a mercilessness, an indefatigability that leaves nothing to be done when he is thru.

When Judge Hughes has completed his task, the Government will know, beyond a shadow of doubt, not only whether there has been dishonesty and fraud in the aircraft business, but whether there has been bungling and inefficiency as well. In a letter to the Attorney General Judge Hughes has made clear just what he believes should be the ends to be pursued in his work:

and of ourselves." He declared that there must be no limit to the number of men that the United States is to get ready, because "we all intend that every ship that can carry men or supplies shall go laden upon every voyage with every man and every supply she can carry."

Mr. Wilson further asserted that no insincere approaches upon the subject of peace are to be allowed to divert us from the one grim purpose of winning the war. He has tested the approaches that have been made and found them insincere. "Every proposal with regard to accommodation in the West involves a reservation with regard to the East." The President has here put his finger on the danger point in the whole situation on the political as distinguished from the military side. While Germany fights savagely to break thru or at least to hold fast on the western front, she is busily en-



If we discover a basis for civil suits by the Government, they will be instituted. If we find grounds for a criminal prosecution, it will be in order to go before the grand jury to obtain indictments. If we find no sufficient basis for such proceedings, our conclusion, to be convincing to the country, could not well be stated as a mere negative conclusion in general terms, but should be accompanied by a fair, candid and adequate statement of the facts which our investigation has disclosed. . . . When we are in a position to make such a report of our inquiry we shall know the facts, and it will be reassuring to the country and support our inquiry and its reputation for integrity, if we state concisely, but fairly and completely, the results of our investigation.

The country may rest assured that the Hughes investigation will produce the facts.

Meanwhile Judge Hughes hopes that the Senate will not conduct a parallel inquiry into the aircraft situation. His wishes should be promptly and generously met. Conflict and confusion would certainly result. The Senate may well be content to wait. No investigation its committee could make would be so valuable as that already under way.

## AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND AMERICAN HOMES

THE statement recently appeared editorially in a widely circulated monthly magazine that "the time has come for the public to keep hands off our men in service." It was further asserted that those in charge of military camps and naval bases have come to the conclusion "that the entertainment of the men in service in private houses has resulted to the detriment of the men instead of to their benefit."

These editorial assertions have drawn forth vigorous denial from the Chairman of the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities. Mr. Fosdick's presentation of the facts in the case is definite and unequivocal:

That time has no more come than the time has come to stop conserving wheat or supporting Government loans. To say that it has is a direct contradiction of the Government's policy. The preservation of normal social relationships between the people and the men in training is an essential part of our military program. It is under Government supervision and is being done by the War Camp Community Service outside camps with equal effectiveness as the work of the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus inside the camps.

It is not true that the entertainment of the men in service in private homes has resulted to the detriment of the men instead of to their benefit. There has been no change in the attitude of the Government toward home hospitality. In fact, with hundreds of thousands of men pouring into the training camps, the Government desires more than ever that the people of America continue to offer to them the wholesome influences of their homes.

Naturally in the entertainment of thousands of men in private homes there have been some instances of hospitality overdone or taken advantage of. Some women, unwisely, have flooded soldiers with sweets and unnecessary "comforts" and have written doleful letters to their boys. These things and the "godmother" idea are justifiably discouraged. But a sharp distinction should be drawn between pink-tea sentimentality toward the soldier and the organized hospitality which is supervised by the Government.

The recreation provided in camp communities is not a hit-or-miss affair. Known all over as the War Camp Community Service, it was long ago established by the Recreation Association of America, at the request of the War and Navy Departments. This town hospitality for the men in service is mobilized by nearly two hundred trained workers. It is supervised by the War and Navy Departments thru the Commissions on Training Camp activities, which is just as responsible for the activities outside of the camps as for those of the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus and other agencies inside the camps.

The assertion that over 90 per cent of the social functions provided for the men outside of the camps have taken the form of dances, which, keeping up until all hours, impair the physical vitality of the men, is mere speculation. Dances do not constitute an overwhelming proportion of the recreation program. Athletic meets, community sings, concerts, church socials, automobile rides, home hospitality and many other forms of entertainment are provided. Dances almost always take place Saturday nights—not often enough to impair their vitality.

To eradicate vice not only by repression but by the substitution of attractive and healthful diversions is the great purpose of the

commissions. Any slight temporary ill-effects resulting incidentally from the system of recreation in and about camps are negligible compared with the remarkable decrease in venereal disease rate obtained thereby.

Man power will win the war, and we depend upon the American home in conserving this power. As President Wilson has said: "The spirit with which our soldiers leave America, and their efficiency on the battle fronts of Europe, will be vitally affected by the character of the environment surrounding our military training camps."

The Commission on Training Camp Activities is doing a splendid work both within and without the camps in keeping the necessarily abnormal life of the boys who have gone to be soldiers as near to the normal as possible. "It is not good for man to be alone"—that is the chief trouble with the life of the soldier and the sailor. The Commission does its utmost to mitigate the loneliness and the monotony of the soldier boy's life in the midst of a dense mass of his own kind and nothing but his own kind, all engaged in a single highly specialized form of activity. It brings the every-day life of the world to him; and takes him out to the every-day life of the world. Its contribution to the preservation of the sanity and wholesomeness of camp life is tremendous. The public need have no qualms about doing anything for our soldiers and sailors that the Commission recommends or approves.

## STATUARY STORAGE

IT is reported from Germany that bronze statues are being requisitioned and melted up to regain their copper for munitions. Thus is revealed another secret of German preparedness. Besides providing concrete foundations within suitable range of Paris, London and New York for the 75-mile gun that they were later to invent, and preparing landing places in the vicinity for the flying machines that the Wrights were to invent for them, the German military authorities have been laying up and hiding away a supply of metals for use when *der Tag* should come. Poe, the father of the detective story, proved that the safest hiding place was the most conspicuous. So the Germans, having doubtless read "The Purloined Letter," concealed these tons of copper, tin and zinc in the middle of the market place and on mountain tops. For fifty years they have been engaged in erecting monuments to all the major and minor deities of the Gothic and Hohenzollern pantheons in spite of the curiosity, the amusement and the derision that they excited in the mind of foreigners. The French tourist pointed out that the statues were not beautiful. The Britisher declared that the personages they purported to represent were not worthy of such honor. The Yankee proved that they did not pay. Personally conducted parties, laboring thru a Triumph-Alley with Baedekers in hand, looked at each other with a wild surmise and asked the conundrum of the ages: "It's ugly, but is it art?" The poor, patient Germans answered never a word. Not one of sixty-five million, including women, betrayed the secret.

The torrent of democracy is rushing on in Germany with all the impetuosity of a glacier climbing a hill.

We don't care so much what language a hyphenate speaks in or writes in as we do what language he *thinks* in.

Learning that food conservationists were advocating the use of whale meat as a beef substitute the German Government issued a proclamation declaring all of the high seas north of 420 degrees south latitude a prohibited zone for whales. Any found within the prohibited zone may be torpedoed without warning.

They say that America isn't going to get anything out of this war. Don't you believe it! We have already gained vast extensions of equal suffrage and prohibition; social supervision of private capital and enlarged industrial coöperation; an integrated nationality, and a living sympathy with all the other democracies of the world.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Gathering Forces

In the past month of comparative inactivity both sides have been rushing reinforcements to France in preparation for the summer campaign. It is generally assumed that the Germans will, as formerly, take the offensive and that they will be stronger than on March 21, when they made their big drive toward Amiens. According to Allied estimates the total strength of the German army is now about 5,300,000, which is twice as large as it was at the outbreak of the war, but 1,500,000 less than in August, 1916. On the western front there are thought to be 3,600,000, which is 1,200,000 more than the Germans had there a year ago. Three-fourths of these reinforcements came from the Russian side.

On the front of the new offensive between the North Sea and the Oise River the Germans are known to have 140 to 150 divisions, of which ten are supposed to be stationed between the sea and Ypres, forty between Ypres and La Bassée, and the rest between La Bassée and the Oise. This would mean two men for each running foot of the front below Ypres. German divisions are now commonly calculated at 13,000 to 14,000 men each, making

## THE GREAT WAR

*May 16*—Shipping losses for April total 222,709 tons British, 84,393 tons Allied and neutral. German flour ration cut to 5½ ounces a day.

*May 17*—Five hundred Sinn Feiners arrested in Ireland. Captain Resnati, Italian aviator, killed at Mineola by collapse of Caproni biplane.

*May 18*—Australians take Ville-sur-Ancre. Explosion of TNT at Aetna works, Pittsburgh, kills about a hundred men.

*May 19*—Major Lufbery, American ace, killed by armored German plane. Japanese and Chinese reach agreement on Siberia.

*May 20*—Five airplanes, raiding London, brought down. French gain at Locre, southwest of Ypres.

*May 21*—Americans on Toul sector launch gas attack. Holland again protests to United States against seizure of her ships.

*May 22*—Bohemia divided into twelve districts to repress insurgent movement. Senate passes bill appropriating \$1,620,000,000 for navy.

altogether about two million Germans on and back of the line from Nieuport to Noyon. A somewhat different distribution is presented in the map on another page of this issue.

Estimates of losses in the recent operations vary widely. An English expert, Hilaire Belloc, figures that the Germans in the six weeks between March 21 and May 1 suffered losses of not less than 450,000 or 500,000. Of these about sixty per cent are so slightly wounded that they may be returned to the rank during the summer. On the other hand an American expert, Frank H. Simonds, maintains that the German losses amount to less than 350,000. Now the British mission in the United States has given out the statement that the total British losses are 250,000. If we add to this 50,000 to 75,000 for the French casualties without counting the unknown but comparatively small Portuguese and American losses we reach a figure which is not much below the German losses. The weekly reports of British casualties have averaged about 40,000 for the last three weeks. Since the fighting has not been heavy of late these must be largely composed of belated reports of the first offensive and would indicate that the official estimate of 250,000 for the British losses was not too high and that the German claim of 100,000 prisoners is not impossible.

The unusually large proportion of prisoners in the British losses was due

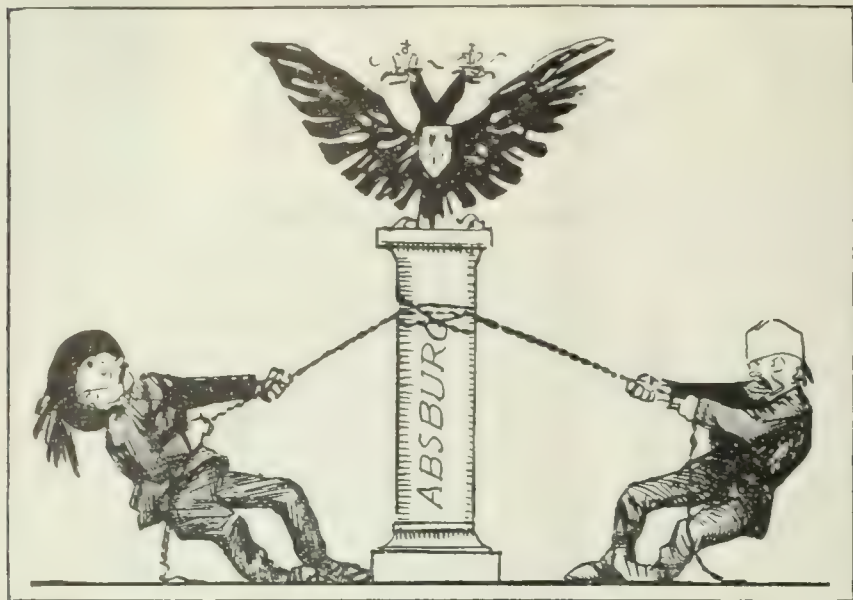


Drawn by D. Macpherson for the London Sphere, Copyright New York Herald

## WHILE THE BATTLE RAGES

"Extraordinary scenes took place along the canal bank when the enemy tried to cross in the twilight of early dawn," says the correspondent's despatch on which this sketch is based. "Groups of our machine gunners were able to reap a deadly harvest among the advancing 'field grays' as they attempted to force a passage across canal or river bridge. All the while, Allied aviators swooped and soared over the heads of the Germans"





L'Asino, Italy



## ITALY SUGGESTS TO THE JUGO-SLAVS THAT IN UNION IS STRENGTH

to the break-up of the Fifth Army by which the Germans were able to advance at an average rate of five miles a day for a week. In this part of the field at least the British, altho on the defensive, lost as many or more than the Germans, who were on the offensive. The Germans will have the advantage in the matter of recoveries, for men captured are permanent losses while from half to three-quarters of the wounded are eventually able to be used again. The Germans withdraw, replace and reorganize their troops at a rapid rate and from this the reader is likely to get an impression that their losses are greater than they actually are. When it is reported that in a certain battle three or four divisions of German troops have been "demolished" or "used up" it is not to be inferred that this number of men are to be permanently subtracted from the enemy's forces. A division is ordinarily withdrawn when a certain proportion, assumed by Allied critics to be twenty per cent, have been killed, wounded or captured. But the retired division after being reinforced and recuperated may be sent again into action within two or three weeks. In the six weeks of the German offensive fifty divisions appeared on the front twice, twenty appeared three times and one four times, so the 140 divisions which were identified amounted really to 230 divisions.

We have then Mr. Belloc's estimate that the enemy losses were more than twice those of the Allies and Mr. Simonds's estimate that they were about equal. If we turn to the other side we hear a very different story, for the Germans estimate the British losses at 600,000. But the British critics point out that the German claims of "enormous losses" among the British are demonstrably fantastic. For instance, the Berlin wireless stated that the Fifty-sixth British Division was "almost completely wiped out," when as a matter of fact it lost only 1468 men. The Fourth Yorkshires, which the Germans claimed to have "captured almost complete," had only 191 missing men.

But, whatever the discrepancy of the surmized losses, it is certain that the Allies have much greater reserves to draw upon. The American contingent is

now over half a million and besides this a quarter of a million Italian troops have now been brought to France to meet the next German offensive. For the first time since the war began all the Allied forces have been brought under one commander and General Foch is placing the various nationalities wherever they are most needed between the English Channel and the Adriatic Sea.

## Americans Join the British

The American troops which were at first brigaded with the French in the sector south of Amiens have now been distributed at other points along the line to Flanders, which is expected to bear the brunt of the impending German drive. The total front now assigned to the Americans is longer than that hitherto held by the Belgians and is only exceeded by that held by the French and British. The United States now has 2,078,223 officers and men under arms. More than half a million are in France and a million are ready to go as soon as shipping can be found. During the first ten days of May 90,000 American troops were sent to Europe.

By being intermingled with the veteran French and British troops the American officers and men have the advantage of being able to learn the methods of modern warfare from the experience of the Allies. During the past week the Americans at their new posts in Picardy took part in repelling several German raids. The new gas bombs on which American chemists have been working for more than a year are proving good. One night last week Girechamp Wood, in which many Germans were known to be sleeping, was drenched with poison gas from the American shells. Three waves of the fumes were discharged upon the enemy within a half hour. A body of American negro troops, which has been stationed for a month at St. Menhould, west of Verdun, was attacked on the night of May 18 by a small raiding party. But two of the sentries, Privates Johnson and Roberts, held up the enemy by a hand to hand fight with bayonet, rifle butt and bolo knife until relief came. For this act of "notable bravery and devo-

tion," as Pershing's communiqué puts it, the two colored soldiers are to receive the War Cross.

Both sides have been absorbed in preparations during the present month, but the French and British have by local drives greatly improved their tactical positions at several points. A dashing charge by the Australians put them in possession of the hamlet of Ville-sur-Ancre, between Albert and Morlancourt. This place on the hills overlooking the Ancre River had recently been reinforced by the Germans, possibly as a point of departure for their next drive, and the Australians were able to take 400 prisoners and thirty machine guns.

The French made an advance on a two mile front about the Locré hospice, which stands between Mt. Kemmel, which the Germans hold, and the hills to the west occupied by the French.

## A Victim of the Flying Tank

There have been rumors for several months that the Germans had constructed a giant airplane so heavily armored as to be invulnerable to rifle and machine gun fire. The first of these aerial monsters appeared on the American front on May 19 and caused the death of the most illustrious of American flyers. The new machine is said to be a biplane with a wing stretch of sixty feet. It is driven by two powerful engines and carries a pilot and two gunners. Steel armor, supposed to be at least three-eighths of an inch thick, protects the gasoline reservoirs, the engines and the pilot-house from attack from above, below, or in the rear. The two gunners with six machine guns are likewise sheltered and armored.

When the giant plane appeared over the American lines, two of our airmen went up to engage her. Two others followed and later more, but, altho they followed the German machine for many miles pouring bullets into her from various angles, they made no impression. Finally Major Lufbery asked permission to have a try at the stranger. He swept by the flying tank, raking her with his machine guns, and then turned to make another attack, but a shot from the German guns shattered his



hand and set his gasoline on fire. Lufbery jumped from his blazing machine and fell to the ground over 1600 meters below.

Raoul Lufbery was born in France thirty-four years ago. When the war broke out he entered the French service as a mechanic and later became a pilot in the Lafayette Escadrille at Verdun in 1916. He brought down seventeen enemy aeroplanes and perhaps more. For these exploits he has received the French Croix de Guerre and the Medaille Militaire, the Legion of Honor, the British Military Cross, and three other English decorations and the Montenegrin war medal. When the American war service was organized he entered it with the rank of major.

#### Aerial Fight Over London

In greater force than ever the German air fleet made a raid upon London Sunday night. Five squadrons in succession went over the Kent and Essex coasts, but very few of the machines succeeded in reaching the capital. Altho the German machines kept to an altitude of 12,000 feet, the night was clear and the British anti-aircraft guns placed a barrage around them, breaking it only when their own airmen were ready to attack. The battle lasted for two hours and a half and was watched by thousands of spectators, who cheered when a boche plane fell flaming to the ground. One of the machines was smashed up in a tea garden on the outskirts of London and was visited by throngs of sightseers the next day. Another was brought down ten miles away and the three occupants taken prisoners. Including one that fell into the sea, five of the German airplanes are known to have been lost and possibly two more. The machines are of the Gotha type and latest model, twenty-six yards from tip to tip and furnished with eight large rubber-tired landing wheels.

This raid caused more damage than any other since that of January 28. In London thirty-seven persons were killed and 165 injured besides six persons injured in the provinces. Of those who were killed seventeen were men, fourteen women and six children. The large number of casualties were caused in part by carelessness, for many persons refused to take shelter and persisted in staying on the street to watch the battle. One bomb which dropt on the street killed eleven persons including three children. Another bomb striking a house in the vicinity killed five persons of one family.

On the preceding night six French and English airplanes made a raid on the city of Cologne, killing fourteen persons and injuring more than forty others. The chief damage was caused by the bombs that fell in the market place of Cologne. The city of Metz was raided in daylight on May 18. The Allies have been unusually successful during this past two weeks. Within a period of ten days the British airmen destroyed 116 German planes and brought thirty-eight others to the ground. During the same period thirty-eight British machines were lost.

British airmen dropt 110 tons of bombs upon the German ammunition, guns, stocks and railways. During the same period the French airmen destroyed twenty-three German airplanes and drove down thirty-four. The Germans claim to have driven down seventy Allied planes. According to an official statement given out in London 1000 German planes have been brought down within the last two months and 1000 tons of bombs dropt upon German cities.

#### The Irish Crisis

The arrest of several hundred Sinn Feiners is the culmination of a rapid series of events which has made of Ireland one of the most critical points in the Great War. In the first place the Irish Convention which met under the chairmanship of Sir Horace Plunkett and was comprized of all factions of the Irish except the Sinn Fein, failed to agree upon any plan for the government of Ireland and could not even vote unanimously in approval of the minutes of the proceedings. After the British reverses in France in March Premier Lloyd George introduced a bill for increasing the strength of the army and extending conscription to Ireland. This was promptly passed by Parliament with a vote of three to one in the House, but its application to Ireland was twice postponed by Orders in Council. At the same time that the conscription law was proposed the Premier promised to bring in a Home Rule bill to take the place of the act which was passed in 1914, but Parliament adjourned on May 18 without any sign of it.

The extension of conscription to Ireland met with furious opposition all over Ireland. The Nationalists joined forces with their rivals and opponents, the Sinn Feiners, in organized resist-

ance to the enforcement of the draft law. An anti-conscription fund of almost a million dollars was soon raised. The Roman Catholic priests and bishops administered on Sunday after mass an oath in opposition to conscription. This caused a recrudescence of the old "No Popery" movement in England. The Catholic Union of England protested to the Vatican against the action of the Irish clergy as an unwarranted interference of the church in politics. The Protestants in Ireland were divided upon the subject.

#### An Irish-German Conspiracy

On May 6 Premier Lloyd George made a significant change in the administration of Ireland. In the place of Lord Wimborne, who had resigned as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he appointed Field Marshall Viscount French, who was for the first year and a half commander-in-chief of the British forces in France. Lord French is an Irishman, and just before the war had resigned his position in the army because he became involved in the refusal of British army officers to take any part in the establishment of the Home Rule act passed by Parliament. As Chief Secretary for Ireland in the place of Henry C. Duke, the Premier appointed Edward Shortt, member of Parliament from Newcastle, who had voted for Home Rule and against conscription for Ireland. On May 17 the new Lord Lieutenant issued a proclamation in which he declared that "it had come to our knowledge that certain subjects of His Majesty the King domiciled in Ireland have conspired to enter and have entered into treasonable communication with the German enemy," and that "whereas such treachery is a menace to the fair name of Ireland and its glorious military record, a record which is a source of intense pride to the country whose sons always distinguished themselves and fought with valor," drastic measures would have to be taken to put down this German plot, and the Lord Lieutenant called upon all loyal subjects to assist in quenching this conspiracy.

At midnight of the same day the military and police in Ireland arrested some 500 suspects, men and women. Those who were seized in Dublin, numbering over a hundred, were put on board a ship and transported to Wales. As the arrests were made under the Defense of the Realm act, it will not be necessary to have the prisoners put to trial. The evidence on which the arrests were made was not made public, but it is said that the conspiracy involved co-operation of the Sinn Fein with U-boats in providing for a German landing on the Irish coast.

The headquarters of the Sinn Fein and the National Aid Funds and the offices of some of the Irish newspapers were occupied by the military.

#### The Rumanian Peace Treaty

The Germans are jubilant over the conclusion of the treaties relieving of danger their eastern frontier and providing the necessities of national life—the "bread peace" with

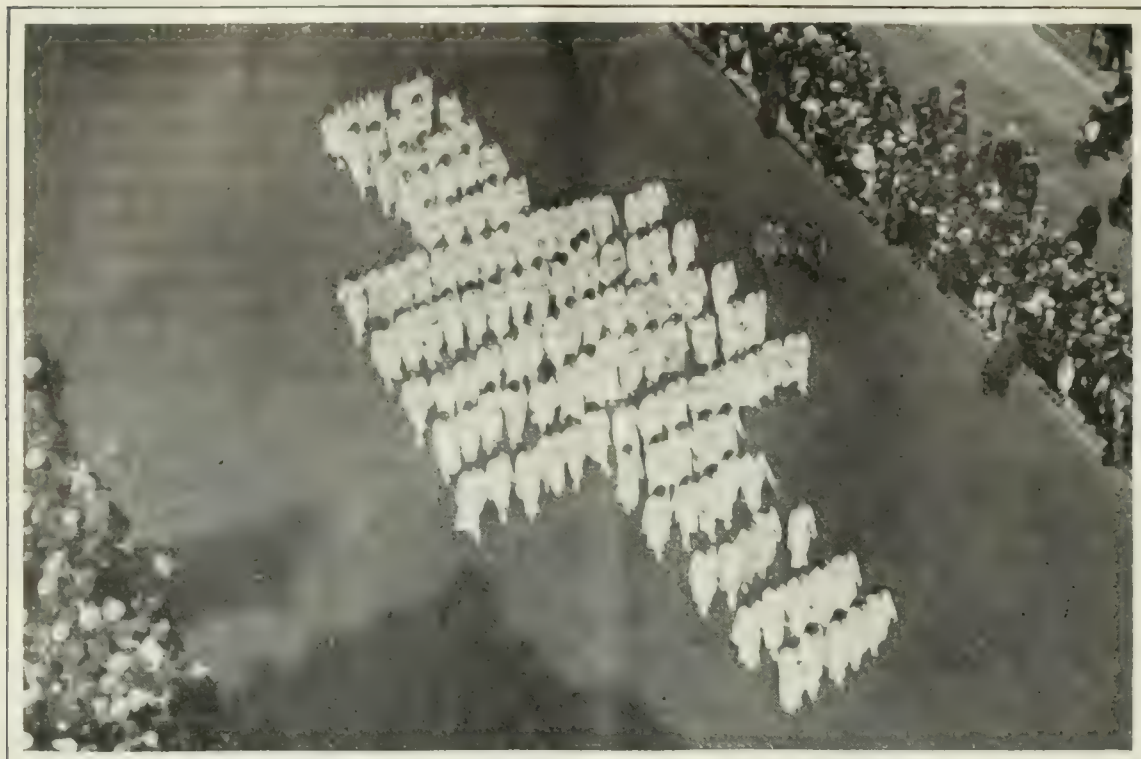


c. Committee on Public Information, from Western Newspaper Union

#### THE GAS MASK TEST FOR NURSES

Under German methods of warfare hospitals are as liable to attack as fortresses or front-line trenches. The army nurses now in training in the United States are given gas mask instructions and tests as part of their preparation





© International Film

## FOR MERCY'S SAKE

These Red Cross workers formed the symbol of their service as they marched down Fifth Avenue in New York's Red Cross parade

Russia and the "petroleum peace" with Rumania. But the latter treaty, which was signed at Bucharest on May 7, is so onerous on the defeated nation as to arouse criticism from the liberal press of Germany, which see in it a violation of the principles professed in the Reichstag resolution and the Brest-Litovsk conference for a peace without annexations and indemnities. Rumania is compelled to indemnify Germans, Austrians and neutrals for all damages done to their property during the Austro-German invasion by whatever party including the losses suffered by foreign shareholders. It will be remembered that the oil wells and refineries, mostly owned by foreign capitalists, were destroyed by the Rumanian Government to prevent their falling into the hands of the invaders. Rumania also assumes the burden of paying the expenses of the army of occupation and renounces any claims for damages, requisitions and contributions. The Rumanian national debt, now amounting to two billion dollars, will keep her in financial subjection to Germany.

The territorial changes involve the retrocession of the Dobrudja below Constanza which she took from Bulgaria in 1913. The rest of the Dobrudja, between the Danube and the Black Sea, is ceded to the Central Powers collectively. Besides this the "rectification of the frontiers" gives to Hungary some five thousand square kilometers in the Transylvanian Alps and to Austria about six hundred square kilometers on the southern border of Bukovina. But in compensation for these losses Rumania acquires Bessarabia by her new treaty with Russia. This territory is largely inhabited by Rumanians, but was seized by Russia in 1878.

These two territorial transfers, the alienation of the lower Dobrudja and the acquisition of Bessarabia by Rumania, are both justifiable on ethnological grounds, but the Rumanians of Transylvania, for whose recovery Ru-

mania entered the war, will remain under Hungarian rule and the new territory south of the Alps acquired by Hungary is of course inhabited by Rumanians.

The new treaty stipulates that the Jews and Moslems shall have equal rights. Such a provision was imposed upon Rumania by the Congress of Berlin in 1878, but has been disregarded by the Rumanian Government.

The supplementary economic treaty binds Rumania to sell all her surplus products, oil, grain, cattle, wool, fodder and poultry, to Germany and Austria-Hungary for a period of nine years.

It is reported that Queen Marie of Rumania has declared that she would rather abdicate than to recognize such a humiliating treaty. The Austrian press is demanding the deposition of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie as anti-German.

In Congress Congress leaders last week spent much time conferring with Administration leaders on the subject of holding the session open for tax legislation. "If we are told that a bill is essential, of course we will be good soldiers and draw one," said Majority Leader Kitchin after talking with Secretary McAdoo and his colleagues. Washington despatches indicate that the bill will be presented, debated, and passed at this session, which means that Congress will remain at the Capitol till late summer or early fall at least.

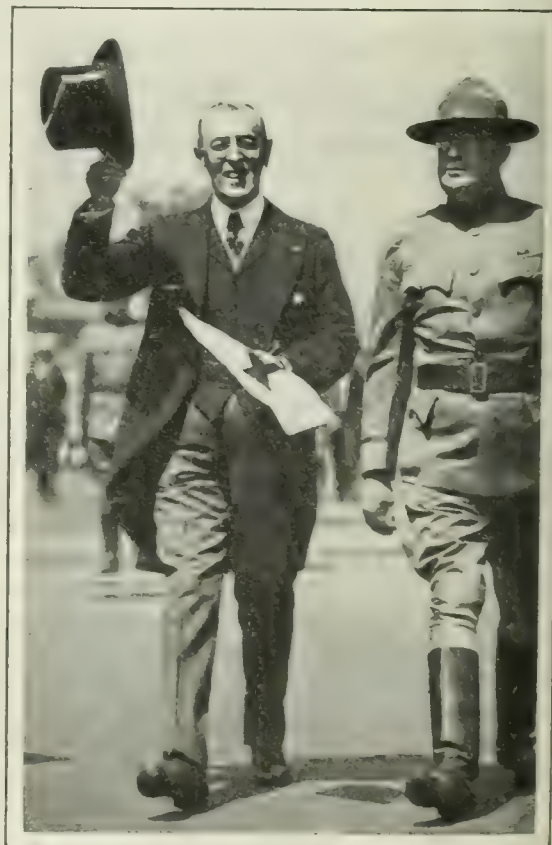
Appropriation bills which should be enacted before the end of June occupied much of the energy of both houses last week. Eleven million dollars was requested by Food Administrator Hoover—a sum which is almost certain to arouse opposition in the Senate. The important post office bill, carrying a total of \$380,000,000, including a provision for Government purchase of the pneumatic mail tubes, passed the Senate. Pensions for past wars to the ex-

tent of \$185,000,000 are provided in legislation approved by the House. Prohibition in Hawaii was voted by the House by 237 to 30, the same bill having already passed the Senate. It now goes to the President for signature. A rivers and harbors bill carrying \$21,000,000, a Federal Trade Commission appropriation bill calling for \$1,600,000 and another requiring \$18,000,000 for the next census enumeration, these and a number of lesser legislative propositions filled in the time of individual members and committees.

Pending decision in the matter of the tax bill, every effort is being made to clear the slate for an early adjournment.

Railroad Reorganization Capital for long needed railroad projects to the limit of practically a billion dollars will be expended this year under the operation of the carriers by the Government. Part of the money will be supplied by the Government itself, the rest being authorized by the Government and supplied by the market. The billion dollars will be expended for additions and betterments, such as stations and other property equipment, for rolling stock, and for track extension. The estimates of the railroads, submitted to the Director General, called for an authorization one-fourth as large again as that which has been approved.

This authorization marks the first time in the history of this country when the needs of the rail transportation system were considered all together and considered, moreover, in the light of national policy and necessity. The Government has frowned on extensions of lines which were not absolutely demanded by traffic conditions, but it has encouraged roads to make improvements and extensions where such would



© Paul Thompson

THE PRESIDENT LEADS THE PARADE The opening feature of New York's campaign for the Red Cross war fund was a big parade down Fifth Avenue with President Wilson marching at its head



materially add to the solution of the freight jam. Altho many of the budgets of the eastern roads were cut sharply here and there, it is true in general that the eastern main lines were generously treated, the object being, of course, to enable them better to handle the great flood of traffic to the Atlantic seaboard for movement to Europe.

Twenty thousand dollars is the limit fixed for the salary of railroad presidents by the Director General of Railroads, and hereafter every railroad president in the United States will be either an employee of the Federal Government or else relieved from active duty as executive manager. By this move the Government draws still tighter the reins of its control, and at the same time effects a saving estimated at millions annually.

### More Shipping

All kinds of things have been happening in the shipping line, and new records are being made. For over a month wooden ships have been coming off the ways at the rate of more than one a day, and within one span of twenty-four hours four wooden hulls, totaling 14,500 tons, were launched. As was indicated last week, shortage of boilers is holding back the completion of these craft. But the building goes on. Riveting contests have been started in various parts of the country, with newspapers offering prizes to the gangs or individuals driving the greatest number in a day.

One negative item of progress should be chronicled—the report of a special board of naval experts on the so-called “unsinkable ship.” The desirable quality of unsinkableness was to be obtained by the installation of buoyancy boxes, invented by a well-known builder of dry docks. The board, in declaring against the scheme, was of the opinion that a ship provided with such a system of boxes “would, after the explosion, be little better than a water-logged derelict, and, under these conditions, even should she remain afloat, her salvage would prove difficult.”

At the request of the Secretary of the Navy, this same board made a supplemental report on the value and practicability of other means of preserving buoyancy. For the information of inventors and the general public, this report is summarized as follows:

(a) That external protection by any means so far suggested is not a practical solution of the problem of preserving buoyancy, by reason of the reduction in speed, and the difficulties in attaching or operating such features.

(b) That attached methods of buoyancy protection by “bulges” and “blisters” are objectionable on account of the reduction in speed and the difficulty in fitting this form of protection.

(c) No form of buoyancy box or any so far suggested material for stuffing affords a practicable solution of the buoyancy problem, on account of the reduction in dead-weight and cubic capacity, etc.

(d) A judicious selection of cargo will aid materially in obtaining better buoyancy conditions in the case of damage resulting from flooding of holds.

(e) Internal protection by sub-dividing bulkheads is the best way to preserve buoyancy of vessels operating in the war zone.



Western Newspaper Union



### THE FIRST MAIL CARRIERS OF THE PLANE POST

When the daily mail service by aeroplane was established last week between New York and Washington, H. P. Culver (left) carried the first post to New York and Lieutenant Webb (right) took the first sack of mail from New York to Washington

Additional light on the shipping situation was thrown by Secretary Daniels in a statement explaining why the Navy Department refused to furnish certain turbine engines to the Fleet Corporation for vessels under construction at Hog Island. “Destroyers,” said Mr. Daniels, “are the paramount thing, and we could not consent to delay a single minute. The safe conduct of troops and supply ships is the supreme duty of the navy. It is of vital importance. Merchant vessels are getting more and more numerous all the time. This means that we will need more destroyers to properly safeguard them.”

Outside of the ship construction news, the shipping event of the week was the reported agreement of the directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company to relinquish control to British interests of its British subsidiaries and ships. This corporation is therefore scheduled to become purely an American concern. The status, however, will not actually change till after the war. Among the well-known ships which will change hands are the “Adriatic,” the “Olympic” and the “Baltic”—White Star vessels—together with forty-four large freighters of the Leyland Line. In addition, ten steel ships of an aggregate tonnage of nearly 60,000 were completed and delivered to the Emergency Fleet Corporation in one week. A number of steel ships were launched.

### Local Labor Boards

St. Louis has the honor of having the first local war labor board, established by the National War Labor Board. Similar committees or boards will be set up wherever necessity requires them in various sections of the country. The scope and purposes of this plan were thus explained by the joint chairmen of the National Board, Messrs. Taft and Walsh:

“The Local Committees of Mediation and Conciliation of the National War

Labor Board will constitute the forums of industrial peace in the United States. On these conferences capital and labor will work hand in hand with a single aim—to win the war. They know only one necessity, the maintenance of maximum production, and they know only one common law—the principles established by the board as the basis for the Government’s mediation and conciliating action. These principles secure to the employer maximum production and guarantee to the worker his right to organization, healthy growth of the principles of democracy, as applied to industry, and the highest protection of his economic welfare.”

**The Aircraft Investigation** President Wilson’s first move under the Overman departmental reorganization bill was to make a drastic change in the organization of the air service. By an executive order the President separated the air service from the Signal Corps, of which it has been an overtopping outgrowth, and at the same time made a sharp division between the production and operation functions of the aircraft management. Production passes to the control of John D. Ryan; operation, or utilization, becomes the task of Major General Kenly; and the aircraft board, once supreme, or nearly so, remains in existence but in an advisory capacity. The chief signal officer of the army remains chief signal officer, without aircraft burdens imposed on him in addition to those which he now has.

Meanwhile the Senate has been disputing about the proposed investigation into aircraft production and other matters connected with the war. The appointment by the President of former Justice Hughes to assist the Department of Justice in its probe into aircraft affairs, took the edge from the attack then hanging fire in the Senate, and on May 22 the Senate adopted unanimously a compromise



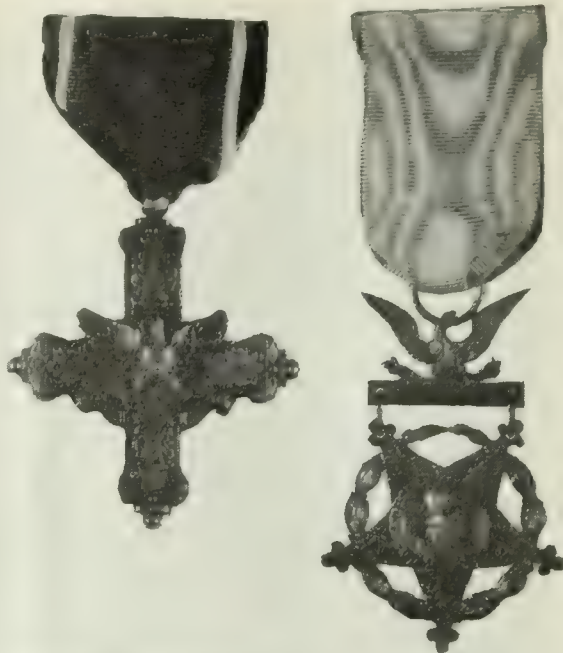
substitute for the Chamberlain resolution, which demanded an investigation of aircraft by the Committee on Military Affairs. This action of the Senate followed a letter from Mr. Hughes, in which he recommended that no parallel investigation be undertaken by the Senate, since the Department of Justice was about to undertake an exhaustive inquiry into the entire aircraft situation and might be hampered if the Committee on Military Affairs undertook a similar inquiry.

The daily Washington-Plane Post New York airplane mail service, in spite of initial accidents and delays, has now become a thing of regularity, and the Aero Club is urging its extension to Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Boston. One argument put up by the club is that experience in this service would be invaluable training for military aviators before going overseas.

**A Bigger Navy** The time when Congress debated endlessly on the number of battleships which should be authorized in a given year is now long past. The \$1,500,000,000 naval appropriation bill which the Senate has just begun to consider not only overturns previous precedents in the staggering total of the appropriation called for, but throws to the scrapheap all the fine argumentation for one as against two battle cruisers by boldly calling for the construction of a fleet of dreadnaughts and other men-of-war. The enlisted personnel of the navy will, under this bill, jump to three times its pre-war size. A \$9,000,000 nitrate plant is to be established at Indian Head for the manufacture of the chemical without which explosives cannot be made. In similar generous fashion \$6,000,000 is set aside for equipping navy yards for ship construction, and half that sum for a mine depot.

The bill as thus briefly summarized has been reported by the Senate committee. It represents an increase of over \$200,000,000 more than the House authorized. A little difference of this kind, however, can easily be settled when our first line of defense is involved, and Germany remains unbeaten.

**The League to Enforce Peace** The League to Enforce Peace held on May 17 at Philadelphia a "win the war" convention whereat every speaker emphasized the league's adherence to the war national program and purposes in such fashion as to leave no possible room for doubt as to the non-pacifist makeup of this organization. To make the world safe by the defeat of German militarism and to keep the world safe by a league of nations are the two cardinal principles underlying the activities of the league. "The issue is sharply defined," runs a resolution adopted by the conference of governors of states, held in conjunction with the meeting of the "league." The free nations must be armed to enforce a freeman's peace or liberty will perish from the earth. In the



© Bailey, Banks & Biddle

#### MEDALS FOR OUR SOLDIERS

The medal of honor (right) is the highest reward given by the United States. It is presented in the name of Congress for distinguished gallantry in battle, for heroism of an especially distinguished character not performed in the regular line of duty. The distinguished service cross (left) was recently authorized by order of the President. It is awarded to those who since April 6, 1917, have distinguished themselves by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States under circumstances which do not justify the medal of honor. One hundred of the crosses have been sent to France. These medals, with their respective values, have their counterparts in the Victoria Cross and distinguished service order of Great Britain and the medaille militaire and Croix de Guerre of France.

military triumph of the Entente Allies, and in the organization afterward of all the resources of civilization against militaristic aggression, lie our hopes for the future of mankind. To this goal there is only one way. It lies thru battle and bloodshed."

Some of the discussion turned toward the details of a practical league of nations plan. United States Senator John Sharp Williams, speaking on this topic, suggested 450,000 men as a safe and reasonable limit for national armies after the war. "The treaty of peace," declared Senator Williams, "should contain a provision that no country shall support an army of more than, say, 450,000 men trained for war. The greatest nations—Britain, France, Germany, Japan and the United States—need no more unless they premeditate offense and are seeking advantage beforehand by the anticipated quick use of force. Does this limitation deprive the strong and populous states of their 'natural advantages'? No. They still have that advantage in their reserves of superior intelligence and resources."

**The Steel Barometer** Steel common, which has recently been over twenty points above its average for many months, began to tumble the other day. Whether its rise and turn had or had not anything to do with the meetings between steel men and government officials in Washington, Pittsburgh and New York is not clear. But the fact is to be gathered from every source that for the moment at least steel is seen to be as vital a war necessity as ships, men, or food. There has long been in all the war industries an undercurrent of complaint that the steel which had been ordered was not

forthcoming. The railroads adduced this fact a year ago as an excuse for the car shortage. Other examples are too numerous to mention. Steel is a prime war necessity.

In order to get at the truth, the steel industry and the War Industries Committee have designated a joint committee to ascertain the facts and report on them later. Probably because of the peculiarly important position of the steel industry, both in the financial and in the industrial world, nothing has been officially announced except this brief statement: "The War Industries Board presented to the industry the increasing demands for steel to supply the military necessities for this country and its allies, and we have been discussing means of meeting this demand. The matter is under advisement."

**A Year of Hooverizing** After less than a year of Hoover and Hooverizing, strenuous as that time may have seemed, the public was pleased last week to be told by Mr. Hoover himself that the unprecedented quantity of pork and beef saved by the people of the United States and shipped to the Allied countries was performing exactly the service which it was intended to perform. At the same time, according to the food administrator's statement, the embargo on foodstuffs to the northern neutrals, effective in July, 1917, has caused the Germans to reduce their meat ration to such a point that it is about one-ninth of the present American meat ration. Diet experts declare that the 150 grams of meat a day now obtainable by the Germans is close to the danger mark.

Compared with the beef and pork exports of April, 1914, amounting to 43,700,000 pounds, the net exports of April, 1917, before the food control was organized, were 161,000,000 pounds. This figure may be said to represent the natural increase in meat exports due to the demands of the belligerents. In April, 1917, we went to war with Germany and "began to begin" our intensive food-saving campaign. In spite of the fact that this campaign did not actually get under way till late in the summer, the net exports of April, 1918, were 359,058,000 pounds—an increase of about 220 per cent over the same month of last year, and about 830 per cent over April, 1914.

The Food Administration justly takes credit for these results. The Allied nations called for more meat. There was not time to grow it. So we saved it.

The Allied nations also called for more wheat. And we saved that. Had we not saved it, there would have been between 10,000,000 and 30,000,000 bushels to export. Thanks to the nationally practised economy, however, we had 110,000,000 bushels ready to go over.

Thus it has turned out that the most effective food blockade of the war has been neither the submarine blockade by Germany nor the naval blockade by Great Britain. It has been the blockade carried on in the American kitchen and on the American dining table.



# THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

## The Super-Gun

The Germans started their recent drive as they did their first with a surprise in the way of big guns. In 1914 they brought out the 42-centimeter cannon with which at a range of ten miles they were able to smash in the stoutest steel and concrete cupolas. In 1918 they brought out a 21-centimeter cannon that could bombard Paris from a distance of seventy-eight miles. In the second case, as in the former, the news was at first received with incredulity but unfortunately proved true. It was said that guns of such power could not be constructed or if they could that they would soon be so corroded as to be unusable. But the super-guns at Crepy-en-Laonnois continued to shell the city occasionally and sometimes all day long at intervals of half an hour or less from March 21 to May 16, when the last of the three was put out of action by the French cannonading.

All of the shells exploded. There were no "duds" among them. But from the fragments picked up in Paris the character of the shell can be ascertained and the type of the gun surmized. The caliber of the shell is twenty-one centimeters (8.2 inches) and it weighs over 200 pounds. It is made of a hard, fine-grained steel with walls an inch and a half thick. It is twenty inches long and blunt-nosed, but a conical cap of light steel screwed on to the front end extends its length to thirty-six inches and adds to its range and accuracy of aim. The explosive chamber is divided into two parts by a perforated partition and the charges are set off by separate fuses at the nose and base. The proper rotation is secured by two copper bands and by grooving the steel in front of each to fit the rifling on the inside of the gun barrel.

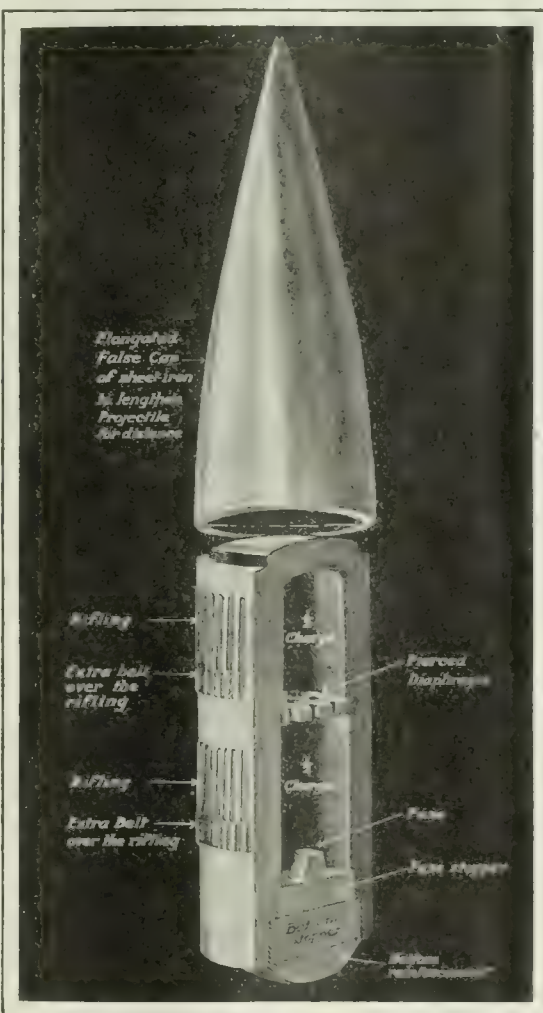
In order to fire a projectile such a

distance a muzzle velocity of between 5000 and 6000 feet a second is required, which is twice as fast as the biggest guns in use by the Allies. To attain this velocity the amount of powder must be very much larger in pro-

portion to the weight of the projectile than is ordinarily used. To provide for this the powder chamber would have to be enlarged or the length of the gun extended, or both. It is believed that the inventor of the big gun has done both. He has apparently taken one of the 15 or 16 inch Krupp howitzers and fitted into it a tube of about half the bore and twice the length. This would bring the total length up to about a hundred calibers; that is, a hundred times the diameter of the bore, and furnish the necessary initial velocity.

One of the difficulties of extending the range of artillery has been that the resistance of the air at such high speeds increases as the cube of the velocity or even at a greater rate. But the Germans have surmounted this obstacle—quite literally—by throwing the shell up out of the heavier atmosphere and into the rarefied air above. To reach a range of seventy-five miles the shell must travel about 120 miles and attain an altitude of over twenty miles at the highest part of its trajectory. This is three times as high as the highest recorded altitude reached by a balloon, the German "Preussen," which in 1901 rose to 35,100 feet. At this height the atmospheric resistance and friction would be negligible.

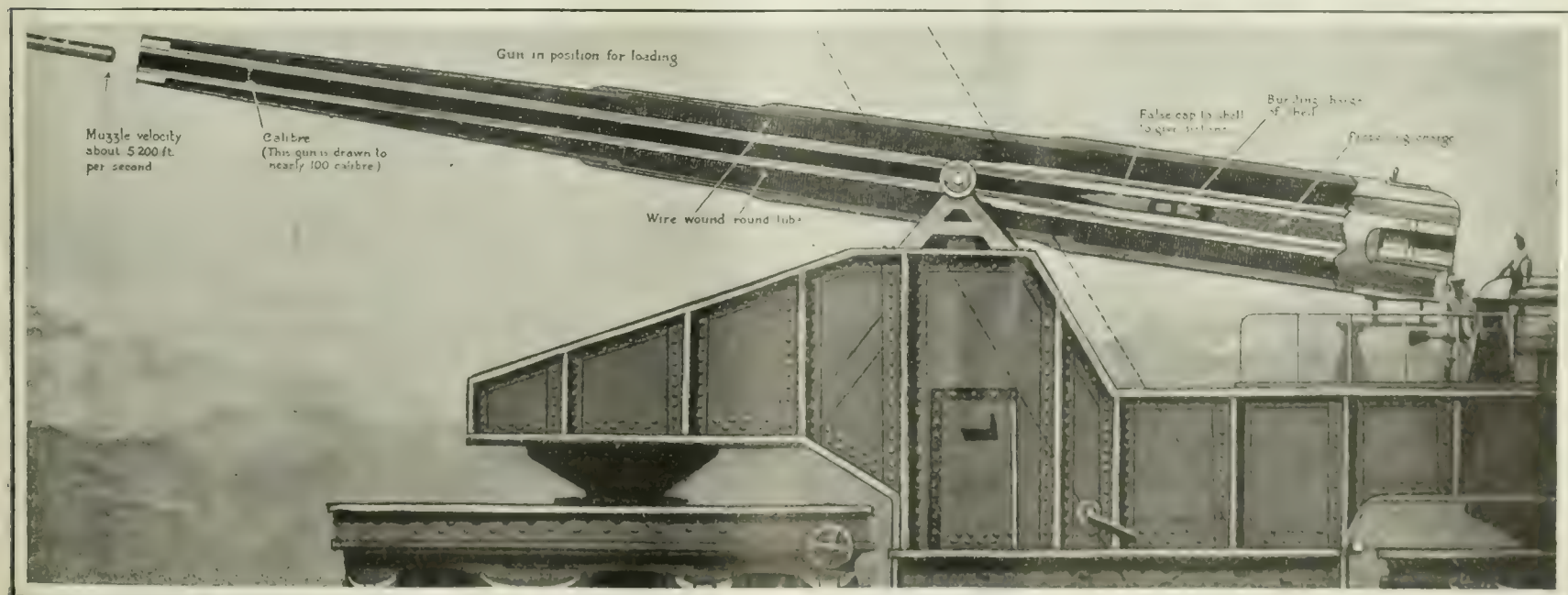
According to the French reports there were three of these big guns mounted on concrete platforms connected by spurs of the railroad from the Crepy station east of Laon. In order to prevent their being discovered by the sound of the report ten other heavy guns were set off at the same instant as one of the super-guns and to prevent their being seen from airplanes thick clouds of smoke were sent up from surrounding heights. But the French aviators finally discovered them and two big guns were set up inside the



London Sphere © New York Herald

### THE SHELL THAT REACHED PARIS

This sectional diagram of a shell from the German super-gun was drawn by G. Bron after a study of the fragments picked up in Paris. The shell is fitted with a false nose of highly tapered form made of sheet iron. The explosive is contained in a thickly walled shell, which limits the amount of explosive to about twenty-five pounds. A diaphragm separates this space into two compartments



### HOW THE SUPER-GUN WORKS

The gun is assumed to be mounted on a special triple-truck railway traveling base. It is here shown as in the position for loading. The barrel is drawn in section in order to show the inner tube fitted to take the comparatively small shell. One shell is shown in position ready for discharge with the big propulsive charge behind it. Another shell is also shown leaving the muzzle, where it probably has a velocity of 5200 feet per second



French lines which here are only seven miles away. These guns were named the "Mary Magdalene" and the "Mir-eille," the latter for the heroine of Mistral's Provençal poem. After eight shots from these guns the airmen hovering over signaled that the German guns had been demolished. According to the German reports one of their super-guns burst last month and the others have been taken back to the Krupp works to be relined.

Of course such a long-range gun must be aimed by the map and the French are careful not to announce the location of the hits. Even the name of the church that was struck on Good Friday, killing several persons of prominence, was successfully concealed for weeks. It is now understood to have been St. Gervais, in the heart of Paris. Whether any damage has been done to the fortifications or military buildings is not known, but many civilians, men, women and children, have been killed and wounded and thousands of the inhabitants have left for safer places. But it is surprising how little the city has suffered on the whole from the three months' bombardment. The shells of the super-gun do much less harm than the bombs of the airplanes, for they are smaller and carry less explosive in proportion to their weight. The only possible advantage which the Germans could have gained by this vast expenditure of money and metal would have been to have scared the Parisians, but it did not even succeed in keeping them away from church. It was a great feat in ballistic engineering, but its only effect is to increase the abhorrence and hatred felt by the outside world for those who devised and employed such a weapon.

**Wound Shock** The real struggle "over there," the vital conflict, is between the opposing forces of destruction and reconstruction, between mutilation and restoration. The real antagonist of the soldier on either side is the surgeon on the opposing side.

The surgeon has recently won a great victory. He has taken from the enemy half an army corps of his former victims. Every year some twenty thousand young Britons and Frenchmen have died of shock, altho their wounds were not necessarily of a fatal kind. Instead of rallying when his wounds were drest the patient would collapse. His blood would cease to flow thru the finer veins; his breathing and heart-beating would become rapid and feeble. Soon for no apparent reason he would die. No cure was known, for its cause was not known.

This was the problem that was put to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and how it was solved is told in fascinating fashion by Dr. W. T. Porter in his little volume on "Shock at the Front," just published by the *Atlantic Monthly*. First, it was observed that death from shock was most apt to follow fractures of the femur by which the fatty marrow of the bone is brought into the blood. In the scien-

tific process the next step after observation is experimentation. It was found that a teaspoonful of harmless olive oil injected into the veins of a cat brought on the symptoms of traumatic shock. The third step, hypothecation, led to the theory that the cause of shock was the clogging of the capillaries by minute drops of oil. The fourth and final step, the application, had to be carried on at the front and under fire where victims of femoral wounds could be operated upon without any delay.

The remedy, the best remedy so far discovered, is what to the layman would seem most absurd—impure air. By sticking the patient's head in a bag and so making him breathe the air over and over again, or better, running in carbon dioxide gas until the air he inhaled contained a hundred times as much as normal air, the patient had to breathe deep and strong. The enhanced respiration raises the circulation. The heavier heart pressure forces the blood thru the veins and the oily plugs are swept out. Within a few minutes after the carbon dioxide is inhaled the pulse reappears and the victim revives.

**Rural Slums** The civilized man, as the name implies, has always been a city-dweller. The problem of the present is to prevent the countryman from becoming what he used to be called, a pagan.

It is in the remoter rural districts that the most persistent cases of congenital degeneracy are to be found. Mental defectives are four times more frequent among the country children than among city children. These are by their nature irremediable, but much can be done to relieve the handicaps of poverty and neglect incident to country life. Recent school surveys show that 3.7 per cent of the country pupils have lung trouble while less than one per cent of the city pupils are so affected. Fresh air alone is not a preventive of tuberculosis. Insufficient and improper food is an active agent in this as in other diseases. It has been found that 31 per cent of the country children suffer from malnutrition while the corresponding percentage in the cities is 23 per cent.

The discrepancy is growing to the disadvantage of the country, for more attention is now being paid to the diet of the children in urban schools. The future of the race depends upon the extension of modern sanitation beyond the limits of the city.

**The Secret of Lacquer** First impressions are most lasting and long after you have forgotten

most of your chemistry you will remember how on one of your earliest days in the laboratory you made oxygen out of potassium chlorate and manganese dioxide. Why you added the latter you never did understand, for it came out unchanged. The teacher "explained" it by calling the manganese dioxide a "catalyst," meaning by that a substance that stirs up a reaction without apparently taking any part in it. You've

seen such people, always starting a row but never caught at it.

The catalysts of plants and animals are called enzymes, from the Greek word for yeast. "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump" and is not used up in the process. Now the famous lacquer which the Japanese applies to boxes and furniture, twenty coats of it each patiently polished off by hand, is made from milky juice of the *Rhus vernicifera*, a distant relative of our poison ivy. When a layer of this is exposed to the air it takes up oxygen and hardens to a varnish. This oxidation is due to an enzyme, called "laccase." You can always tell an enzyme when you are introduced to one because its name ends in *ase*.

But to get out the laccase from the juice so that it could be identified proved impossible. Professor Bertrand, of Paris, who tried to isolate it by repeatedly dissolving it in water and precipitating it with alcohol, found that the purer he got it the less it would work. It was hard to free it from traces of the metal manganese and as it was freed it became inactive. But adding to it the minutest particle of a manganese salt it resumed its activity as an oxidizing agent. So it seems that here manganese acts as a catalyst in the opposite way from the familiar laboratory experiment. In that it aided the chlorate to get rid of its oxygen. But here it aids the lacquer to take on oxygen.

**Litchi Nuts** The increasing popularity of the chop suey in American cities has led to the introduction of various Chinese viands, among them the litchi or lee-chee, commonly served as dessert. This would have a better right to the name of "grape-nut" than the popular breakfast food so called, for it has a shell like a nut and a pulp like a grape. Fresh or preserved the pulp is white; dried it looks and tastes like a raisin. The shell is thin and corrugated like a golf ball. Embedded in the pulp is one seed, larger than the grape seed.

Like the potato and tomato the litchi has disreputable relations. It belongs to the *Nephelium* family, some members of which are poisonous. But the litchi is a harmless and wholesome fruit, tho devoid of the medicinal action imputed to it by the Chinese materia medica. Analyses of it made at Yale and published in the *May Journal of the American Chemical Society* show it to be composed largely of the invert sugars, which are similar to glucose and therefore easily digestible and nutritious. The acid is citric as in the lemon.

It contains none of the fat and little of the woody fiber that make nuts hard for some people to digest. Its fuel value is seven-tenths that of wheat bread, therefore much more nutritious than most fruits.

The litchi nut is mostly grown in southern China and India, but could doubtless be cultivated in Hawaii and Porto Rico, if not in our southern states.



# NO STRIKES IN WAR TIME

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON

**N**OBODY is surprised at anything in Washington these days. Projects large and small, important and unimportant, are undertaken and put thru with little comment or wonder. Sworn enemies are friends, working side by side to win the war. Hustle, drive, push, characterize this once deliberate, sleepy and backward capital of the United States. For example:

William Howard Taft, formerly President and defeated candidate for reelection, can be seen almost any pleasant morning in converse with Frank P. Walsh, one-time belligerent chairman of the muck-raking Industrial Relations Commission. This converse takes place in a corridor or a room near the roof of the new Labor Building, another of

the rush-housing creations which the war has put up in Washington. If you happen to hang around a while—as prosperous employers and determined looking representatives of employes have to hang around—you can hear from the other side of the door the infectious chuckle, growing into laugh, of the “most useful ex-President,” and you can observe the infection spread to the gentlemen with pressing grievances so that they cannot but feel that, after all, this is a decent sort of world and that troubles can be ironed out provided people will get together in the spirit of peace and co-operation.

Such is the guiding spirit of the War Labor Board, concerning which several formal announcements have been made, but of which few citizens, notably citizens resident now in Washington, are really aware. The key to understanding what the War Labor Board is and expects to do may be found in that chuckle and laugh of Mr. Taft's. No one who has ever heard it can ever forget it. It used to leak out from the sacred precincts of the cabinet room before the American people voted thumbs down on the candidacy of its proprietor. It has been heard by thousands who have crost the trail of our most itinerant ex-President during his missionaryings for the League to Enforce Peace. Sometimes this chuckle-laugh follows the joke, but more often the impulse to perpetrate it is so strong that the chuckle-laugh precedes the joke and has the effect of working up an attitude of mind insuring successful receipt of the joke when it comes.

Mr. Walsh laughs and smiles, but it is nothing to what his brother chairman does. Some might interpret this to mean that capital, in the person of Mr. Taft, is in superior position, and

that labor must fight doggedly on in order to wrest a modicum of its rights from its ancient enemy. But this is not so. There is to be no wresting here. Even the casual visitor to the War Labor Board can see that. The balance between capital and labor is too well adjusted both in the personnel of the board and in the personalities of its chairmen for that to occur.

By the time this piece gets into print the board will probably have made history in the shape of one or two awards which will establish precedents for the future. The moral force of these precedents will undoubtedly be such that some threatened difficulties will be settled without recourse to the board. But at any rate, within a very few weeks the newly-created machinery will be operating and presumably turning out industrial peace and contentment.

“There should be no strikes or lock-outs during the war”—this is the first and underlying principle on which the board is going ahead. It is published in heavy black type in the eight-page leaflet which Roger Babson, the new chief of the division of information and education of the Labor Department has prepared. In the words of the President: “The powers, functions and duties of the National War Labor Board shall be to settle by mediation and conciliation controversies arising between employers and workers in fields of production necessary for the effective conduct of the war, or in other fields of national activity, delays and obstructions in which might, in the opinion of the National Board, affect detrimentally such production; to provide, by direct appointment, or otherwise, for committees or boards to sit in various parts of the country where controversies arise and secure settlement by local mediation and conciliation; and to summon the

parties to controversies for hearing and action by the National Board in event of failure to secure settlement by mediation and conciliation.”

Without such mechanism as is here sketched—mechanism which, by the way, has been the dream of many in both the democracy of capital and in that of labor for many years—the nation might very well be plunged into serious strikes and industrial unrest. But the machinery is nothing without the men to work it and a code of laws or morals to work it by. At the risk of repeating what many already know, let me abstract as follows the fundamental principles whereby it is hoped to secure democracy here while fighting for it in France:

The right of workers to organize is recognized and affirmed.

The right of employers to organize is recognized and affirmed.

Employers should not discharge workers for trade-union membership, either actual or potential.

Employees should not use coercive measures in forming unions, either against employer or employee.

Where union standards exist, they shall be maintained.

Established safeguards for protection, health and safety shall not be relaxed.

Equal pay for equal work—for women replacing men.

The basic eight-hour day is recognized where required by law, and in all other cases the question of hours of labor shall be settled *with due regard to governmental necessities and the welfare, health and proper comfort of the workers.*

Maximum production shall be maintained—sabotage discouraged.

In order to mobilize labor, the Department of Labor is to keep on file information from all sources.

Wages, conditions of labor, hours, shall be fixed with regard to local standards and conditions.

The right of all workers, including common laborers, to a living wage is recognized.

In fixing wages, minimum rates of pay shall be established which will insure the subsistence of the worker and his family “in health and reasonable comfort.”

Three years ago this would have been looked on as a revolutionary document. Today it is admitted to be little more than common sense.

What we know of what took place between labor and capital in Great Britain during the early days of the war makes it clear that there was nearly civil war, due partly to the lack of machinery for getting together and partly to the legitimate fear on the side of labor that dearly fought for privileges were being lost while profiteers profited. Here we have heard the low, un-

[Continued on page 387]



© International Film Service

Chairmen of the War Labor Board: Ex-President Taft and Mr. Walsh



# SIMS'S CIRCUS

## A Cruise with Our Destroyers Over There

BY HERMAN WHITAKER

CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT AT THE BATTLE FRONT

IT will soon be a year since our destroyer flotilla sailed away and was lost to view in these war mists of silence and secrecy with which the British Admiralty camouflages its sea operations. Generally speaking, the policy of secrecy was good; that is, it was good for the Hun. Impenetrable mystery surrounded the "forty or fifty per cent of sinkings" of submarines of which the British First Lord recently informed Parliament.

How they came to their ends, whether by shell, mine or storm, collision with each other or sunken rocks, or thru internal defects of their own, the Hun could never find out. His knowledge on this very important fact could be summed in a nutshell: after two and a half voyages, on the average, his submarines never returned, and we have good reason to believe that the mystery which surrounded their fate seriously impaired the morale of the German submarine crews.

For England, a small country geographically and close in to the war, the rule of silence entailed no hardship. Considerable news seeps down to the man in the street. Tho nothing was ever printed till very recently about the submarine war, everybody knew that it was going well, and news of individual feats of gallantry soon spread thru the nation at large.

In America, however, there are no such sources of information. We are too far away; our borders are too wide. California is further from New York than the latter city is from London. After our destroyer fleet sailed away it might just as well, for anything we knew to the contrary, have been at the bottom of the ocean.

I took up the question of visiting the base and received Admiral Sims's permission.

"I think that might be managed, too," he replied to a further request to go for a cruise.

But his eye took on a twinkle that I was destined to see again—in the eye of the British base admiral, to whom I reported two days later; in that of the chief of staff of the American flotilla; also that of the captain in whose vessel I finally went out. His executive officer even laughed—and apologized. They all asked, quite casually, how much of a sailor I was, and gave non-committal nods to tales of voyages on big ships. Then they all twinkled again.



© E. Muller,

United States destroyer traveling at full speed

From the train window approaching the base I obtained my first view of "Sims's circus," as the flotilla has been named by the irreverent ensign. At least, I obtained my first astonished view of the minor portion thereof that chanced to be in port. For the base admiral is a most efficient man. His offices and house windows both overlook the water, and it's said by our skippers that his idea of heaven is "a harbor clear of ships and every destroyer at sea."

I may add from personal observation that never was there a man who did so much to make his idea of heaven obtain on earth. Nothing short of a "salty condenser" will procure from him a stay in port—which reminds me of a question put by a green ensign in our wardroom one day: "Is the water we drink pure enough to use in our boilers?"

To which was given in indignant chorus: "Of course not! What do you think you are?"

Returning again to the flotilla. A convoy was ready to sail, a dozen or so of our destroyers were to be seen nestling like speckled chickens under the wings of the mother repair ships.

I said "speckled." It is, however, too weak a term for the "dazzle" paint with which they were bedaubed. No wonder the irreverent ensign dubbed them "brick-yards."

Barred, striped, blotched, smudged, ring straked with vivid pinks, arsenic greens, blowsy reds, violent blues, they looked like—like nothing in the world unless it be that most poisonous of drinks, a 'Frisco pousse cafe. All of the giraffes, zebras, leopards and tigers ever assembled in the "World's Greatest Aggregation" exhibit conventional patterns in comparison with this destroyer camouflage. The exception to this blazing color scheme, a recent arrival from home, looked in her dull lead paint like a Puritan maiden that had fallen by accident into a blowsy company of painted Jezebels.

The object of this wanton display is, of course, to fool Fritz of the submarines. That it might do so by hurting his eyes or the shock of his artistic sensibilities none would deny; but I found it hard to believe that these rainbow colors make a difference in visibility. Yet they do. Whereas, at sea the following day, the "Puritan maiden" showed a clear black outline at four miles with

every spar clearly defined, the "Jezebels" presented at the same distance a blurred, wavering mass of color. It was difficult to tell bow from stern or judge their direction. They presented about as fair a target as a darting hummingbird.

The vessel I went out on had struck America's first blow in the war by attacking one of the submarines that opposed our transports in the Atlantic. The thought was hot in my mind when after boarding her my eyes wandered from the knifelike bows back over the shotted guns, grim torpedo tubes, along the low, rakish hull to the stern, where two depth mines hung poised for instant use.

Of all the enginery of destruction produced in the war, there is no weapon more terrible than these. The explosion of one lifts a column of water thirty yards wide fifty feet above the sea. One that was discharged nearly 200 yards away from a 30,000 ton ocean liner heaved her up six inches in the water. So terrible are they that destroyers only drop them when running at high speed to insure a "get-away," and even then the iron floor plates of the boiler room are often lifted by the concussion.

From the bridge I watched this slender arrow of a ship slip out thru the harbor headlands, where a number of other destroyers were at work combing



the offing for submarines before the convoy came out. They were beautiful to see, shooting like a school of rainbow flying-fish over the long green seas; careening on swift turns, laying the white lace of their wakes over sixty square miles of sea. Among them, graceful as a swallow, was the unfortunate vessel which, torpedoed two weeks later, now lies with sixty-four of our brave lads at the bottom of the sea. It is only necessary to record that she did not die unavenged.

Were I permitted to tell the number of sinkings to the credit of our fleet it would indeed cause surprise. I may say that dozens of submarines are strewn over the ocean floor around the British Isles. Out of the five sinkings which Mr. Lloyd George was to announce in Parliament this very night as being the bag for one day two were to the credit of our base.

I heard the stories of some of those submarines while we were circling and swooping above them.

"You see that marker?" The executive officer on the bridge indicated a small buoy as we swept by. "There was something funny about the way that fellow got his.

"A little patrol boat happened to cross his wake. Cheeky little beggars, those patrols. Tho he had nothing but an old style depth charge he took a chance, dropt it at the head of the wake, then listened around.

"After a while we heard calking hammers going on the bottom and knew that Fritz was down there making repairs. So he sent out a radio and a destroyer came up and dropt a big charge of TNT squarely on top of Fritz. His oil came up in gushes, and a diver found him lying on his side like a dead whale, split wide open, like a gutted fish.



*Press Illustrating*

*Admiral Sims, commander of our navy in European waters*

"There's another lying some miles away over there. The British Admiralty has to be shown before it gives credit for a sinking, and tho oil came up in gushes after we dropt the ash can"—thus does the American sailor irreverently allude to the depth mine—"they gave us no credit till another skipper reported the sea covered with oil two days later in the same place.

"Even then they only allowed us a probable sinking. But it is all right. Fritz is cunning; will often pump out a little oil when we drop a charge to make us think we've got his goat."

While he was talking there had been no let up in the combing of the offing for submarines. Here and there, back and forth, the destroyers swooped with birdlike circlings, and no words can describe the thoroness of the watch upon the sea. From the bridge by officers and quartermasters, by the men in the crows' nests fore and aft, by the

deck lookouts ahead, amidships and astern, vigilant watch was maintained. Multiply this steady eye-searching by the number of destroyers and you can easily imagine that scarcely an inch of ocean remained for more than a minute unswept by human eye. And yet—Fritz was there.

There? Why, for two days he had been there lying in wait for the convoy which was now poking cautiously out thru the heads, and when he attacked it was like the leap of a lone wolf on a flock with the following rush of shepherd dogs at his throat. As he rose to take his sight at the leading steamer a destroyer almost ran him down. Indeed it was going full speed astern to avoid the collision when his periscope showed above water.

It was only an instant and the periscope was of the finger variety, an inch and a half in diameter. It was raised in that instant scarcely a foot above the water, but was still picked up by the sharp, young eyes of the lookout on the next destroyer. The submarine had submerged at once, but rushing along his wake the destroyer dropt a depth mine that wrecked the motors, damaged the oil leads, blew off the rudder, tipped the stern up and sent the "sub" down on a headlong dive fully two hundred feet.

Afterward the commander said that he thought she would never stop. In a desperate effort to check her before she was crushed by deep sea pressure he blew out all his four water ballast tanks and so came shooting back up with such velocity that the "sub" leaped thirty feet out of the water like a beaching whale.

Instantly, the first destroyer, which had swung on a swift circle, charged and dropt a second depth mine as the submarine went [Continued on page 386]



*The crew of a United States destroyer at torpedo practise. The torpedo is being placed in position for another attack*



# SHAKESPEARE IN THE TRENCHES

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

AUTHOR OF "THE AMERICAN DRAMATIST"

**T**HE theater is being mobilized for the fighting front. It has been found that the soldier needs food, clothing, munitions, and entertainment. Amusement, we are told, is as necessary for the soldier's mental constitution, under strain, as sugar is for his coffee or flour for his bread. The actor's art has, therefore, become a war commodity. We are manufacturing guns and powder for the soldier. We must likewise manufacture something for his theater "over there."

With this realization before them, the Y. M. C. A. sent for the American theater-manager, Mr. Winthrop Ames, and for the actor, Mr. E. H. Sothern, and asked them to go to the trenches and see exactly what amusement the boys in khaki wanted. They were to visit General Pershing and learn first hand from him whether he was as anxious to have actors sent overseas as he was to have war supplies.

Mr. Sothern and Mr. Ames put on Y. M. C. A. uniforms but were given no military rank, for that would have hampered their progress. Mr. Ames says that Mr. Sothern persisted in calling his uniform a costume! And they sailed, no longer manager and actor, but Y. M. C. A. workers, both of them, intent on establishing a sort of theater commissariat within sound of the enemy. They went, equipt to visit the front as near the first lines as non-military officials are allowed, and intent on returning to New York as quickly as their camouflaged ship could bring them, to ask the American actors to go and play for the soldiers within sound of the German guns.

Thus was the American theater started in its great movement toward the "line." If one wishes to know what that means, let Mr. Ames describe it:

As the train takes you thru France, you will see no men out of uniform except those actually decrepit, and only women are working in the fields. Everywhere there will be barracks, and more barracks, and crawling freight-trains laden with cannon and ammunition, and boxes and bales from every part of the world. You will pass encampments of English troops and of Canadian troops, of troops from India and Senegal and Africa, and gangs of day-laborers by the thousands, brought from China. The whole stream seems flowing slowly in one direction, crawling toward the "line." That thin line—only about four hundred and fifty miles long, the distance from Washington to Boston, and never wider than a mile—that crack in the earth, is the center and focus of the whole world today. And toward that crack—that narrow crater of destruction—the whole world is moving in two streams from opposite sides of the globe.

Into that long caravan, mobilized for one definite idea, the American theater has been put.

Reaching France, General Pershing gave to Mr. Ames and Mr. Sothern no uncertain answer as to their question whether amusement was wanted by the khaki army in France. "Morale," he emphasized, "is a state of mind upheld by entertainment."

No matter what may be said to the contrary regarding amusement in the face of the soldier's job, the fact remains that, as Mr. Ames has persisted in saying ever since he and Mr. Sothern returned, "Theatrical people make something that is as needful in war as overcoats or shovels."

When the Government wishes a bridge built it mobilizes expert engi-



E. H. Sothern as a Y. M. C. A. worker

neers. Mr. Ames and Mr. Sothern were sent as experts; Mr. Ames to examine the physical aspects of the Y. M. C. A. huts, and to suggest improvements upon them; Mr. Sothern to gage the response of the men to certain entertainment, and to aid Mr. Ames in determining the most advantageous acoustic arrangements under special conditions. Their insignia of the triangle was an open sesame, not only at the headquarters of the commanding general, but with every man they met, who treated them as brother and friend from home. They inspected to within a few miles of the German guns. During the day they could see the enemy's aircraft. At night they could follow the glare of the enemy's guns. Mr. Sothern recited during an air raid. He crept into a dugout and read to the men who were tired after the day's work. And there came a time when he found out that, even as amusement was necessary under certain conditions, there were other conditions under which amusement was an intrusion. He had been reading two, three, often four times a day, and finally the moment arrived when he and Mr. Ames, wear-

ing steel helmets and armed with gas-masks, were carried in a cab to the farthest limits of civilian adventure. Mr. Sothern was brought to a group of soldiers who were at rest, their guns on one side of them and their gas-masks on the other. They were waiting for the call. It was then that the idea of reading "Hamlet" seemed out of place. There was nothing for him to do but to rake up anecdotes of home and to pass the time in familiar talk.

Mr. Sothern has faced many different kinds of audiences, but never before, he confesses, has he quite experienced such gatherings, under such circumstances, as he faced the first time he read in a Y. M. C. A. hut on the battlefield of France.

The soldier, as an audience, is eager, unconsciously noisy, and smoky. Mr. Sothern had to content himself with being seen thru a gray mist, from the "smokes" of five to seven hundred men. His voice had to quaver thru the scraping of a thousand hob-nailed shoes. And should one soldier cough, the player might wager that hundreds would pick up that cough in sheer sympathy. Sometimes, in these Y. M. C. A. huts, there was found a stage. In others two tables were joined together and Mr. Sothern was hoisted upon an improvised platform. Not every one could see, but that made no difference. Mr. Sothern was a man from home who had the latest news. He was "made in America!"

Entertainment means a great deal to these men. Mr. Ames says:

In getting to one hut where Mr. Sothern was announced to read, our car broke down (you may expect that—and it may be raining, too, but *c'est la guerre*), and we were an hour and a quarter late. The boys had waited all that time, whistling and singing in chorus to keep themselves amused, but not one left his place, because he knew that some one else would take it if he did. You see it is not only entertainment you are bringing them, but entertainment from Home—Home that is 3000 miles away.

It was much easier, Mr. Sothern believes, to determine what the men didn't want than what they did want. These boys in khaki, who are sent to fight, care little about the patriotic appeal; they who are about to face the Hun do not need to be told what bravery is. The nearer they get to the first line the more purified their sentiment becomes. Mr. Sothern says that at one time he began reciting some sentimental verses, thinking that they would be liked; but the boys instantly asked him to "cut it out" and to tell them something funny. You are bringing coals to Newcastle when you describe war or analyze service to them. They are seeing and doing both.

Mr. Ames and Mr. Sothern wanted to know exactly this, and it is interesting to note their different impressions. Mr. Sothern, with Mrs. Sothern, will return to the trenches this summer and will read scenes from Shakespeare, interpolating these scenes with the story of the play. [Continued on page 380]



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



## TWO ACES KILLED IN FLIGHT

The foremost American air fighter, Major Raoul Lufbery (left) was killed in France on May 19 during a spectacular battle with a German "flying tank." The aviator at the right is Captain Resnati, of the Italian Flying Corps, who was killed at Mineola, Long Island, on May 17 at the start of a test flight in a Caproni biplane. He was one of Italy's most famous airmen; he was planning to attempt a transatlantic flight within the next few weeks

© International Film  
© Reid, from  
International Film



© Committee on Public Information, from Central News

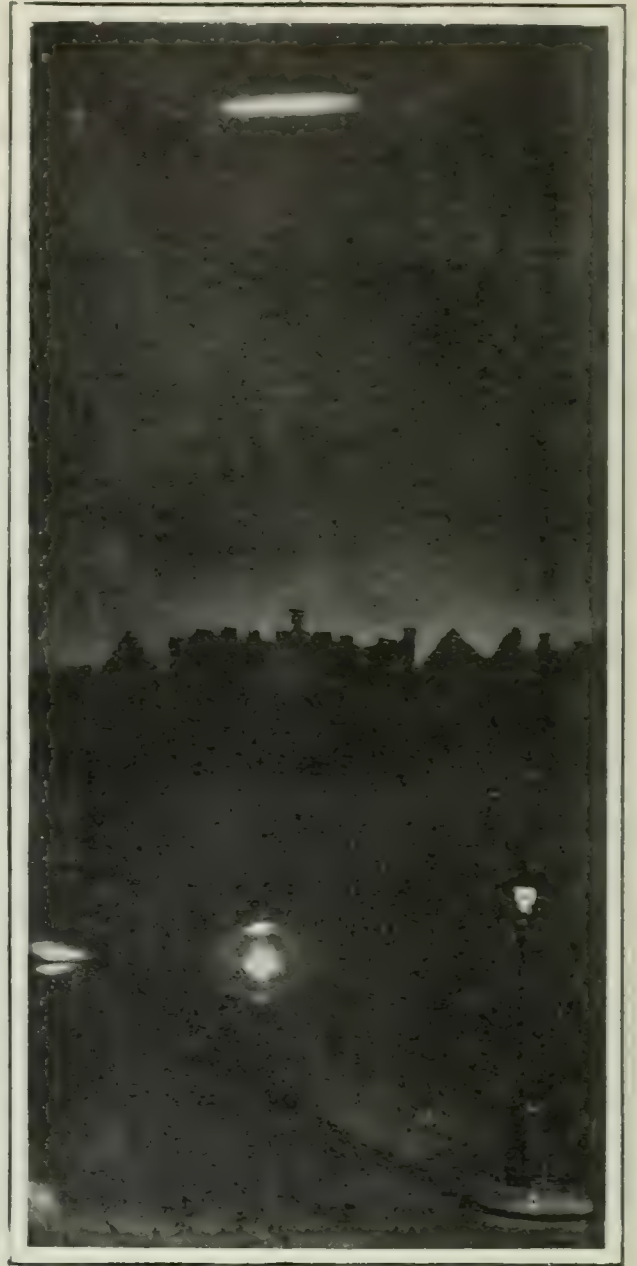
## AT AN AMERICAN AVIATION CAMP IN FRANCE

Secretary of War Baker (center) is talking to the officer in command. The planes have been brought out for an exhibition flight



## SILHOUETTES OF WAR

The photographer who snapped this Tommy standing guard at devastated Ypres has caught unconsciously an illustration of the underlying meaning of this war—the steadfast purpose of the Allies in the face of Hun destruction  
*British Photo. Sec. from Central News*



A RAID ON LONDON

The ghostly Zeppelin is bringing death to innocent civilians in the darkened city



GOING FORWARD INTO NO MAN'S LAND

British soldiers starting out at night armed with pickaxes and spades to dig a communication trench and repair damaged parapets





© Committee on Public Information, from Central News

## PHONING FOR VICTORY

The switchboard may be mightier than the cannon in war as it is waged today, for on a battlefield reaching a hundred miles co-ordinated movement of troops would be practically impossible without telephone communication; the foremost battleline is the network of wires stretching from commander's headquarters to the farthest outposts

### AMERICA ON THE WIRE

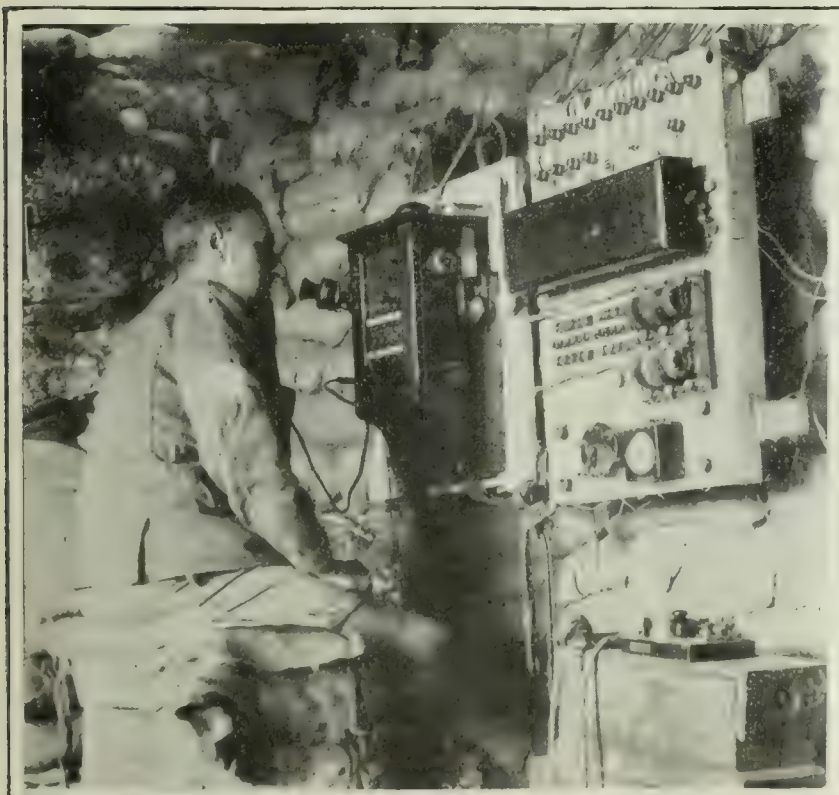
The doughboy in the tree has tapped some suspicious wires that cannot be accounted for and is listening in to gather enemy information if possible. At the right is an American "Central" in a dugout at the front. Skilled operators and linemen were among the first American troops sent over



© International Film

### A BRITISH OBSERVATION POST

One man is keeping close watch thru his glass of enemy movements, the other is telephoning the observer's reports to the men in command of the front line trenches



© International Film

### ALL ALONG THE LINE

Here is a recently established communication post somewhere in Palestine. The telephone keeps pace with British occupation there



This Serbian soldier is sending news back to headquarters by a small movable telephone which can be easily concealed in bushes



# THE AMERICAN MALCONTENTS

BY FREDERIC L. PAXSON

PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN HISTORY AT  
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

IT is impossible to prove, from the evidence as yet before us, that there exists a conspiracy of malcontents to blunt the purpose of the United States or to weaken its effectiveness in war. But it is easy to show a coincidence of policies so striking as to create suspicion. If there were another Lincoln on the stump today to confront the followers of Robert M. La Follette and his sympathizers, he might show as effectively as Lincoln did, the way political events may hang together. Lincoln, in the debate with Douglas, had only circumstantial evidence to deal with; but he so used it in his metaphor of the hewn and mortised timbers as to make a political issue out of the mere possibility that the next move of the forces of slavery would be a judicial decision admitting slavery to the free states. Today he might show with equal plausibility a coming together of pacifism and disloyalty, of agrarian discontent and political unrest, with a common program and a stubborn and courageous prophet.

The figures that would invite the attention of another Lincoln would be Senator La Follette and four or five "marginal" periodicals—the monthly *La Follette's Magazine*, thru which the leader has spoken to his people since 1909, the weekly *Nonpartizan Leader*, which is the organ of the Farmers' Nonpartizan League, and Viereck's *The American Weekly*, which continues under a new camouflage the propaganda of the *Fatherland*, and the Socialist dailies, the *New York Call* and the *Milwaukee Leader*. Three of these antedated the European war. The *Fatherland* came out in 1914, on August 10—"on the ninth day of mobilization," as the elder Viereck boasted in the hall of the Prussian Diet in Berlin a few months later. The *Nonpartizan Leader* came from a hard-times movement originating among the farmers in the following spring, gathering up the reminiscent threads of populism, grangerism and the Farmers' Alliance, and first appeared September 23, 1915.

It was at the mass convention of this Nonpartizan League in St. Paul, on September 20 last, that Senator La Follette made the famous speech that has called out the torrent of invective upon him. His relations with the League antedated the speech. On September 13, 1917, he advertised his monthly paper in the *Nonpartizan Leader*, and he repeated the advertisement some weeks later because of the valuable results received. The North Dakota farmers who maintained this organ had in 1912, and again in 1916, endorsed the candidacy of La Follette for the Republican nomination; and what concerned them must needs concern his fate. The League elected an unknown farmer as Governor of North Dakota in 1916. The *Nonpartizan Leader* advanced in circulation in four months of 1917 from 100,000 to 150,000. It printed the speeches and the face of its favorite Senator and dwelt with affectionate interest upon his doctrines of corporation control and tax

on profits. It shared his lukewarmness toward the war, and like him, attributed the war to greed and graft. The Nonpartizan League is the very spirit of La Follette's agrarian followers. It is spreading from North Dakota into Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin, with a force that must either be brought under his domination or dethrone him. It is not difficult to believe that he desires to avoid the latter.

The Nonpartizan League, its members and its organ may be regarded as the "right" in the conjectural parliament of discontent. The "left" speaks German, or English with an accent.

It was only natural that the millions of Americans of German blood should have been drawn to the cause of the *Fatherland* in 1914 and should have been slow to appreciate our cause for war. It was equally inevitable that Germany, being Germany, should have encouraged their solidarity by patronage, and intrigue. The list of war organizations manned by men of German name is long—the American Independence Union, Labor's National Peace Council, Friends of Peace, American Embargo Conference, the German University League. These, and their kind, drew the pro-Germans together in a new volume that swelled the circulation of all the German language press. Viereck, with his *Fatherland*, became a mouthpiece for pro-German and anti-British thought. In his initial number he sang of the Teutonic power:

But thy great task will not be done  
Until thou vanquish utterly,  
The Norman brother of the Hun,  
England, the serpent of the Sea.

And in his desire to advance this task he naturally featured the Friends of Irish Freedom and the American Truth Society, and printed the countenance of the distinguished spokesman of the latter, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, who recently disappeared before his trial for conspiring to obstruct the operation of military laws in this country.

AS American conviction realized that Germany meant force and the Allies freedom and democracy, Viereck and the *Fatherland* turned the guns against the pro-Allies—and the "pro-British press," the "kept press" of Socialist parlance—and here he found his armament accumulated in the arsenal from which La Follette drew his own bolts. The great steel interests, the Navy League, the munition makers and the interlocked banks and factories became subject for article after article; while the language of La Follette and the attacks of the *Nonpartizan Leader* and the cartoons of Baer (now Nonpartizan Congressman from North Dakota) were suitable to be reprinted and to strengthen the impression of concerted action against the measures of Government. "The stars seem to point to Robert M. La Follette as the leader in the fight to make democracy safe at home," he

wrote. When we went to war, Viereck renamed the *Fatherland*, but the "change of name," he said, "implies no change of heart." It had become inexpedient to sing the Teuton praise. But the old enemy in the wealthy and malevolent armament maker remained available for use; and still remains.

With the farmers on the "right," conservative by instinct, yet socialistic in some details; with the pro-Germans on the "left," lukewarm at best and often hopeful for the worst; the "center" is filled with the Marxian Socialists. These need no teaching to make them hate capitalism in all its branches. They often look with welcome toward any crisis that may hasten the day of the revolution, in hope of which they live. The bond of national patriotism is weak among them partly because their philosophy is international, but more because they are drawn from alien races, with Jews, Germans and Slavs in the ascendancy and have lived with their faces set against contemporary society.

AMERICAN socialism, like socialism everywhere, has thriven with the war. It was growing on its own account thru the years of muck-raking and corporate development. It lately has acquired two daily newspapers, the *New York Call*, founded May 30, 1908, and reflecting Jewish revolutionary socialism, and Victor Berger's *Milwaukee Leader* (founded December 7, 1907), which has a flavor of the German, the Middle West and the agrarian. Together these give a guide to all the ways of socialism in America, altho they may be supplemented by Max Eastman's *Masses* (now suppress and reincarnated in the *Liberator*), and the official organ of the Socialist party, the *American Socialist*. In addition to all the antipathies to wicked wealth congenitally possessed by the western farmers and sympathetically acquired by the pro-Germans, the Socialist movement was ready to egg on any discontent up to the point of amalgamating with it. La Follette figures largely and favorably in the Socialist journals, which join hands with the farmers in their program, and with the pro-Germans in their alien outlook. Together the right, center and left make an amalgamation of current discontent whose power in politics, at a time when the two great parties are nearly equal, might well attract the notice of an ambitious statesman.

Distributed thru the various divisions of malcontent are the pacifists. A study of the roster of the societies which war produced reveals these as an interlocked group, functioning sometimes as the American League to Limit Armaments, or for the American Union Against Militarism; sometimes as the Emergency Peace Federation or the Women's Peace Party. Sometimes they junket out, as to the Women's International Peace Conference at The Hague in 1915 or on the memorable "Oscar II" at the expense of Henry Ford. But, in whatever guise, they represent a mixture of altru-

[Continued on page 384]





*The ruins of Sermaize after the German invasion*



*Reconstruction brought about by the Quaker invasion*

## QUAKERS IN THE WAR ZONE

While this manuscript was on its way from France to the United States the Great Battle brought another invasion of the German army thru Sermaize, and much of the work, built up so valiantly, was wiped out. But the spirit of the workers is the gage of their success. Sermaize, thru the courage of the group of Friends ready to carry on their task of reconstruction, is more than before, "a word of hope for all northern France"

**S**ERMAIZE is rising on its ruins. The little Marne village, burned and razed by the Germans in August, 1914, is a hive of industry in the spring of 1918. Piles of fresh bricks lie in the shadow of weathered ruins; straight fronts of new shops are framed between jagged remnants of old walls. And here and there stand the cosy little red-tiled cottages erected in the first emergency by the English Quakers.

You leave the north-country of France, desolated by the Germans in the spring of 1917, with a sense of hopelessness. The ruin is so immense that the task of reconstruction seems impossible. But the torch was put to Sermaize just as cruelly, almost three years before, and the ruin was as complete; Sermaize's resurrection in 1918 gives hope for all of northern France.

It was in November, 1914, that the first gray-clad English Friends arrived in the Marne. They installed them-

selves, along with forty refugee families, at "La Source"—in part of the old hotel by the spring which gives Sermaize its full name of Sermaize-les-Bains. They were a motley group—university men, architects, engineers, women of standing in England—and they set themselves to erecting two or three-roomed brown wooden houses with red-tiled roofs here and there among the ruins. People came out of their cellar refuges to dwell in these "maisonnettes." The English women brought bedding and distributed relief supplies where they were most needed; a doctor tended the old and feeble—and a maisonnette hospital soon grew up behind the Source; and a physicist made new spectacles for the old folks.

Sermaize became more than a heap of ruins. Families which had fled before the Germans, returned. Families which had sought refuge in the wooded hills above Sermaize when the flames swept their homes, found new homes in

the maisonnettes, which steadily mounted in number, built gardens about them, added new sheds behind. The village authorities gave the land for twenty-four little brick houses which went up for working people who had never had homes of their own, and whose rented rooms were lost in crumbled heaps of brick and mortar. The Friends' work spread into three hundred towns of the Marne and the Meuse; but Sermaize remained its center.

For three years the English Friends worked on in Sermaize. Some of them, worn out by the steady pull, went home again; but most stayed on.

New life came to Sermaize in the summer of 1917. The American Friends arrived—first two or three, later an invasion, backed by Quakers in America and the American Red Cross. Meanwhile, many of the English Friends had been drained off to other work—some of the pioneers had gone to Russia to do relief work [Continued on page 378]



*The women under the teaching of the English and American Friends had their share in rebuilding Sermaize*





*Irrigation produces a luxuriant garden, and in one of this kind concealing the water pipes is an easy matter*



# The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING : BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

## RAIN WHEN YOU WANT IT

THE chemical condition of the soil moisture determines the fertility of the ground, and if the moisture is lacking the plants suffer. In our climate dry spells or summer drouths are inevitable, but we have a choice of saving as much as possible of the natural soil moisture by deep and constant cultivation or supplying the needed moisture.

A proper irrigating system is preferable to other means of supplying water artificially. Most of the systems have overhead piping whereby the water is somewhat tempered in its contact with the air, for the metal piping is a conductor of heat. The water which is supplied to the plants is more nearly the temperature of the air than where underground piping is used. Another factor is the jet nozzle which separates the water into very fine particles. This gives the air a further opportunity to temper it, and falling in a very fine spray it does not pack the earth and will penetrate more deeply than where the water is supplied in larger quantities.

The most common system of irrigation is a small portable affair with pipes arranged in tandem with adjustable joints so that the spray may be arranged at any desired angle. These portable systems may be attached to any ordinary hose bib or faucet. They have two pairs of wheels and may be moved easily from one part of the garden to another. They cost about \$30.

For larger gardens it is well to have the pipes parallel with the rows in the garden and set about forty feet apart, as with an ordinary force of water it will then be possible to cover the entire area. The pipes are usually drilled about every four feet and a spray nozzle inserted so that the end nozzles will have as great a force as those nearest the supply. When the runs are one hundred feet or longer it is necessary to use a larger pipe on one end as the volume of water in the customary supply pipe, which is three-quarters of an inch, is not enough. On the supply end there is a loose union which allows the pipe to be tilted at any angle. This also contains a screen which

BY WILLIAM C. McCOLLOM

prevents small particles from clogging the nozzles.

The height of these pipes varies. In some cases they are nine feet high so that horses may be used to work the ground without

disturbing the pipes, while in gardens which are dug by hand, the pipes are arranged about three feet above ground, where they are not so unsightly. It is not practical, however, to put them lower than this as tall growing vegetation will interfere with their operation. Irrigation with overground piping is unquestionably the most practical for vegetable gardening and farming, but for the flower gardens, shrubbery borders and lawns it is preferable to have the pipes all arranged not very deep below the ground. This system may be shut off in winter and the pipes properly drained to prevent injury from frost. Small nozzles are placed equal distances apart and just project above the ground. In this case the water is not tempered but the system has the advantage of being hidden entirely from view except when in use.

When installing the main pipe which supplies the various nozzle lines, water pressure is an important consideration. The great danger is not enough pressure, resulting in a system where only one or two nozzle lines may be operated at one time. The chief advantage of using all the nozzle lines at once is the fact that the irrigating can be done at night. A proper shut-off valve and drain cock should be located on the supply line, so that in late fall the system may be shut off. All valves should be opened, and when overhead systems are used the pipes should be uncoupled to prevent splitting where sags are likely to occur.

Galvanized iron posts are frequently used for supporting the above ground pipes. This, however, is by no means a necessity as good wooden posts may be used. The rollers upon which the pipe rests facilitate their turning or rocking motion. In gardens which are divided into small areas, pipes can be hidden easily by installing a nozzle line on the tops of trellises which are used for growing trained fruit trees or grape vines. In all cases galvanized pipe only should be used for this system as the pipes are exposed to the weather and black iron or wrought iron pipe will rust out in [Continued on page 379]



*This overhead system is probably the most commonly used*



*No one would suspect an irrigation system in this garden*



*Raised parallel pipes are practical but they do not add beauty*



*An underground system with nozzles raised on short pipes*





*Altho built by day labor a few rooms at a time. Mr. and Mrs. Pangborn have achieved a bungalow of pleasing architecture*

## A BUNGALOW IN TWO INSTALLMENTS

BY PERSIS BINGHAM

**G**IVEN—a practical mother, three small children, ten acres of raw land and a father in a salaried position demanding the daylight hours of five and a half days a week in Los Angeles, twenty miles distant.

Required—to construct a house for the family without borrowing on the property and with only a few hundred dollars cash.

This was the extremely difficult, almost baffling problem that confronted Mr. and Mrs. Warren Pangborn several years ago. Their highly successful solution of it now reposes on the gentle north slope of the Palo Verde Hills and looks across a citrus valley sixty miles wide, across the smokestacks of industrial towns, up over the skyscrapers of the largest city in the Southwest to the snow capped peaks of the Coast Range. First the owners planned a house that could be built in two instalments, then they built and lived in three rooms of it while saving money for the rest. A small living room, bedroom and kitchen were built and used for nearly two years, then the partition between living room and bedroom was removed, leaving the present large living room, and the rest of the house completed. The entire house was built by day labor. Much of the interior painting was done by the mother, and hardwood finish and South Sea mahogany furniture were done by the man of the house. A home designed for children is different from one built only for grown-ups. You can distinguish the difference almost as soon as you open the front door.

The sleeping quarters are separated from the culinary department by a living room, 14 feet wide and 28 feet long. At the south end are French doors opening to a cement floored open court, and when the neighbors gather in the evening and some one starts the victrola, the glide from end to end of the accessible floor space is almost that of a small ballroom. This large room makes an excellent place for the children to play. It required both patience and tact to teach them to clean up after themselves, but the satisfaction of knowing where they are and whom they are with is worth it.

The fireplace is of solid concrete, poured into a form and allowed to set. Later, the finish coat was put on and into this the art tile placed. The opening is 3 feet 6 inches wide by 1 foot 10 inches high, the entire fireplace 8 feet wide and the bookcases on either side 3 feet wide. The hearth is raised 6 inches above the floor so as to make a comfortable foot rest or a seat when the fire is not too hot. It slopes at an angle back to the floor of the firebox, which is on a level with the floor of the room. This drop prevents coals from rolling out or ashes from being blown into the room. Art tile used above the opening depict three prairie schooners drawn by sturdy oxen, trailing westward toward the Land of Promise. The scene is a semi-relief, done in tan colored clay with a bluish tinged wash over it. The two lower tile farther down on the face are rustic scenes of the same general type. The mantel shelf is an ordinarily innocent appearing shelf about

in and the nails half pulled out where the heavy wood has been dumped. No one would accuse the neat looking hammered brass box in the corner of being a woodbox, but it is. It required only a little time and ingenuity to cover a common pine box with a sheet of hammered brass and the operation transformed this woodbox into a thing of beauty. Door knobs, plates and electric light fixtures are also of hammered brass, the latter designed and made by the owners. The walls of the room are tinted a light tan and the South Sea mahogany is finished in a medium brown.

The Pullman Breakfast Nook will be interesting to every housekeeper who finds it necessary to save steps, and every mother of three finds that necessary. The table is 2 feet 8 inches wide by 3 feet 6 inches long and the seats are each 17½ inches wide. From wall to wall, back of the seats, the width is 6 feet, leaving a 2 inch space from the front of the seat to a line dropt from the nearest edge of the table perpendicular to the floor. In constructing a table of this kind, great care should be given this

seemingly unimportant feature, for it will make or mar one's comfort while sitting at the table. An old saying has it that an inch is a long way on the end of a man's nose and it is also a long way on the distance which separates a man from his dinner plate. The end of the seat has been carefully designed. At first thought it might appear that it would have been more "artistic" to have made the arm higher, but when one tries to squeeze in between the

high part of the arm and the lower edge of the table, he quickly agrees with William Morris's theory, "In order to be beautiful, a thing must first be useful." It is the little minor perfections that make a home comfortable.

The top of the table is covered with white oilcloth carried over the edge and under the table where it is secured by a quarter round molding tacked along its edge. The cloth is easily washed and when worn may be replaced economically.

On the wall which forms the back of the south seat is a china closet with sliding



*An attractive living room and an excellent play room created by removing a partition*

2 inches deep and extends the full width of the room from one bookcase to the other. But there is a blind panel in the top which lifts up and presto! you have disclosed a regular treasure box—anything from the family diamonds to a screw off the vacuum cleaner. Above the bookcases are two art glass windows showing landscape scenes, which further carry out the color scheme of the room.

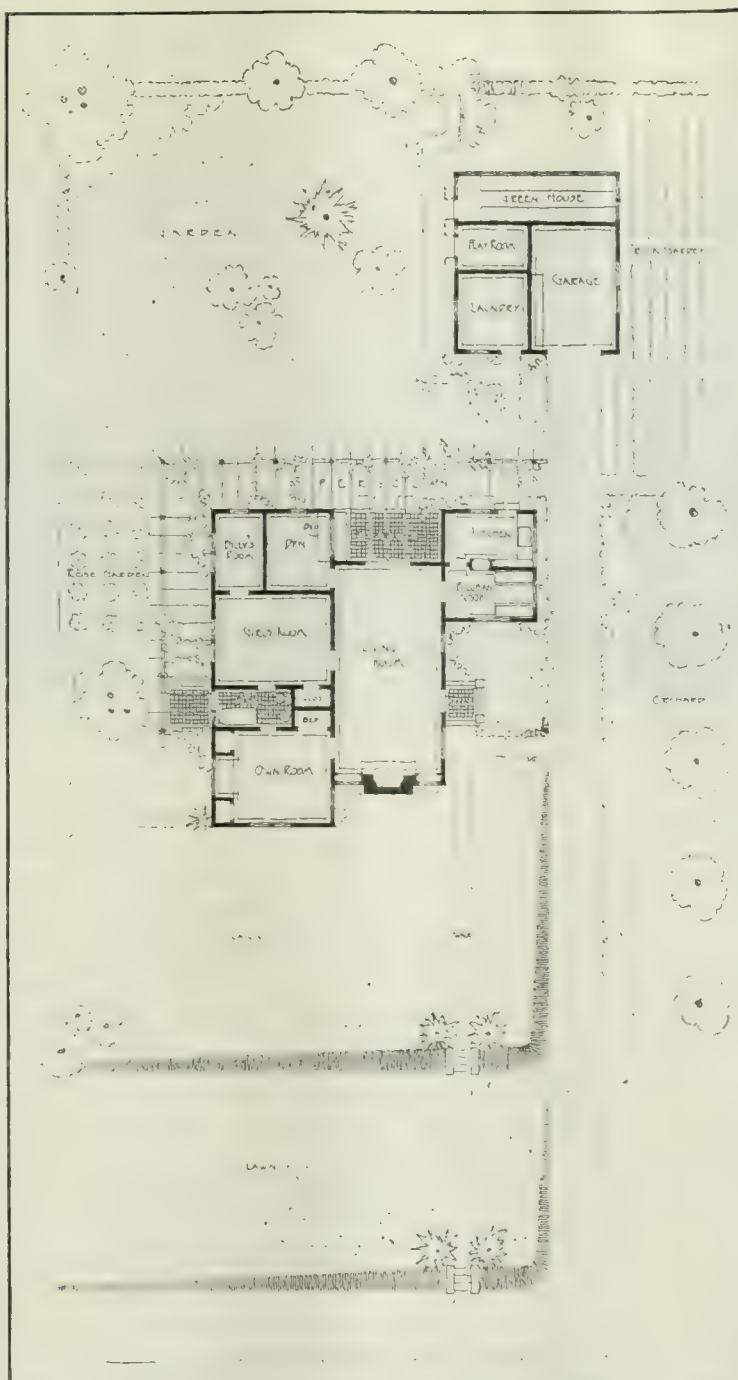
Every one loves a good old crackling fire in the fireplace on a cold winter's night, but how the majority of us hate to see a battered old wood box with its sides caved



doors opening to both kitchen and breakfast nook. Without rising from the table one may place his cereal dish on the lower shelf of the cupboard and help himself to ham and eggs. A great many steps are saved, especially when there are five cereal dishes and a milk pitcher to remove to get ready for the next course. This little breakfast nook has done duty for three meals a day, every day of the year except Thanksgiving, Christmas or when there were guests. Then dinner was served on the dining table in the living room.

The kitchen is small, every inch of it earning its right to existence. One can stand in the middle and reach almost anything in the room. The china cupboard between kitchen and breakfast room holds all the dishes used on ordinary occasions. Below it are pots and pans accessible only from the kitchen side, and in the cook table are drawers for kitchen knives and silverware. Beneath these is a place for sugar, flour, crackers, lard and so forth, and above is a spice and extract cabinet. At the left of the sink is a soap and cleaning powder case; beneath, a fireless cooker, drawers for towels, cook books, string, and wrapping paper. At the right, more cupboards for breakfast foods, canned goods or whatever hasn't been taken care of elsewhere. This is a wonderfully workable little kitchen and there's not an inch of waste space in it.

The front bedroom, which opens from the living room near the fireplace, is a beautifully lighted, well ventilated room with view windows to the north, east and west. The woodwork is finished in white enamel, the walls are tinted pink with a pink and green applied border at the picture mold. Across the entire east side of the room is built a combination clothes closet and dressing table, with a large view window in the center and storage closets above. The shelf of the dressing table is 18½ inches deep and 2 feet above the floor. There are small drawers for neckties and collars and larger ones for other wearing apparel. On either side of the window is a clothes press 6 feet high and 2 feet 6 inches wide for suits, and a shelf for hats. In addition to this, there is a closet 5 feet wide back of the dis-



*Floor and ground plan of the bungalow*

pearing bed on the south side of the room. This bed is known as the oscillating bed. It folds upright against a panel 5 feet wide, which revolves on a metal arm. When not in use the bed is inside the closet and the room has much the appearance of a sitting room.

The woman who has never had to live in a house with three growing human dynamos will look askance at the outside bathroom door. Mothers will be the first to appreciate this unusual feature, for they will realize quickly its elimination of muddy

floors, dirty shoes and the tramp, tramp thru living room or bedroom just when the baby has drifted off to slumberland. It may not be good architectural technic to put three doors in a bathroom, but in this instance it has proved one of the most satisfactory labor saving features in the house. When one is in a hurry to get dinner on the table the day after a rain, it's mighty inconvenient to say the least, to have six muddy little rubbers deposited on the kitchen floor and six dirty little hands getting washed at the kitchen sink, and equally inconvenient to have those same six dirty hands opening all the clean doorknobs on the way to the bath room. But the outside door just solves the problem. In a country home where one is quite likely to come in with soiled hands from garden work, the outside entrance to the washroom is most acceptable.

In the den is a full size couch rolling bed, half of which serves during the day as a couch in the den and half of which is hidden under the seat on the open south court. The end of the seat out on the court opens up so that the bed may be rolled outdoors for use during warm weather, or the bed may be used in the den. The court is especially useful in winter as it faces south and is protected by the east and west wings of the house. The top of the seat is just the right height for a paper doll parade or a display of wares if it is to be a game of store.

South of the house and connected to the kitchen door by a pergola is the combination wash house, sewing room, children's play room, greenhouse and garage. Quite a motley group, it might appear at first, but after considering the resulting conveniences it isn't so motley after all. The entire south and east side of this house and part of the north are made of glass door sash, 7 feet high. The sewing room and wash room contain the electric washing machine, electric sewing machine, electric iron and built-in cabinet for sewing materials, and a drop cutting table. There are numerous shelves for dress goods, drawers for patterns, buttons, thread, magazines and a mirror on the reverse side of the cutting table so | *Continued on page 381*



*The china closet sliding door connects kitchen and breakfast nook*



*The combination clothes closet and dressing table is convenient*



# WINDOWS INSIDE AND OUT

BY GEORGE LELAND HUNTER

**W**INDOWS are the eyes of the home. They serve not only to see out of, but also to give expression and beauty to the façade. Upon the way in which they are shaped, framed and drest depends the style of both exterior and interior.

Anciently buildings had windows that were small and few, and from the architectural point of view comparatively unimportant. But during the Gothic thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth

centuries windows grew at the expense of walls, and were exalted by stained glass to the pinnacle of decorative prominence.

Remaining large and prominent during the Renaissance, windows were during the Baroque seventeenth century emphasized extraordinarily. Each single unit was enshrined in an architectural frame or "tabernacle," massive and magnificent enough to mark a main doorway or even an entire building. But during the last half of the eighteenth century, and especially in the creations of Robert Adam, architectural exuberance was replaced by balance and repose, and windows became less assertive, tho still often strongly accentuated, as in the second story of the city residence illustrated at the head of this article (Plate A).

However, it is not with the architectural setting of windows that we are here principally concerned. It is with the modifications produced in their appearance by the use of roller shades, lace curtains and other draperies.

Modern window glass is so nearly transparent as to reflect little or no light. Windows seen by day from the outside look like black holes, unless backgrounded with inside shutters or curtains or other light surfaces. Consequently the inside dressing of windows that face publicly is of great importance externally.

In quantity, roller shades come first. In the United States more windows are backgrounded with them than with any other kind of drapery. The favorite position is one third or one half way down, leaving a black hole below to contrast with the shade surface above. When the shades are an ugly color, or a color or tone that contrasts too strongly with the façade of the building, the effect is unfortunate. When the shades are adorned with gold borders, or have skirts of lace and fringes, the lack of other draperies is felt less.

The finest glass curtains in the world (glass curtains are those that come next the glass and are called *vitrages* by the French) are those that hang in the front windows of the residences in upper Fifth Avenue, New York, and the adjacent cross streets. They are a liberal education in the art of combining hand-made laces with machine-made scrim or net into panels and stores that dress the outside while toning the light for the inside. Excellent examples are those illustrated on Plates G, H and I. The main figure panel of the first and second is in point de venise, and of the third in Italian cut work. The side panels of the

first and third are in bruges lace, and of the second in filet italien. Cluny venise and broderie anglaise are also freely used. Such panels are, of course, much less opaque than Austrian shades of Bombay silk like that illustrated on Plate E, even when the latter have a deep tasseled skirt of point de venise. Where economy must be practised, excellent effects can be secured with inexpensive machine-made laces, especially with the Nottingham filets.

However, the percentage of draperies that have to be planned to look out is very small as compared with those that look in only. By them rooms are made or marred, shaped and reshaped, colored and toned at the will of the decorator. Windows of ugly shape and bad spacing are camouflaged with valances and side curtains into poetic compositions that inspire rhythm in all the environment. Glare and shadow are tamed and toned until every part of the interior is illuminated agreeably and softly tho sufficiently.

Fine examples of modern draping are those illustrated on Plates C, D and E. The first is in plain blue taffeta, with narrow heading of silver cloth, and tasseled cord

with pipings and lining of burmah cloth. The bullion fringe and drops of the valance are an original composition in ivory, gold and purple, accentuated with black.

I would call especial attention to the effectiveness of the vertical folds of the fabrics, relieving the flatness of the long arch without friction. Fortunately, the principles that apply in elaborate draping are equally applicable in simple draping.

One of the cleverest compositions I have ever seen is the breakfast room drapery on Plate B. Against rough walls of red brick hang translucent folds loosely woven with silver shining thru black, the vertical wave lines embroidered in gold. The medallions on the side curtains as well as the bands and crown of the valance are richly embroidered in blue, red and gold.

Draperies in interior decoration have a double function. They not only add textile softness and comfort, like rugs and upholstery; they also introduce line effects that supplement or modify or entirely change what was erected by the builder, making the windows the principal stylistic feature of the interior.

Especially significant are the heavily shadowed lines of the vertical pleats and folds of draperies. Like architectural fluted columns and pilasters (Plate A), they establish order and pleasing rhythm, and pull the parts of a room together into a single composition; but being cloth instead of wood or stone or plaster, they have less stiffness, and thru the elasticity of their materials and construction accomplish all sorts of "architectural refinements" in a manner peculiarly textural.

So fascinating are these refinements that the cabinet makers of the Gothic centuries used to reproduce their effect in "linen fold" carved panels, and Roman and Renaissance mural painters did not hesitate to show them in shadowed simulation on smooth flat walls of plaster. For examples of the former, see much of the Gothic paneled furniture at the Metropolitan Museum of Art; and of the latter, the lower wall of the Sistine Chapel at Rome, and the walls of several of the chambers of the Davanzati Palace at Florence.

The principal horizontal effects of window draperies, corresponding to the entablatures of architecture, are due to the headings and valances that often finish them at the top (Plates C, D, E). The larger the valance, and the fewer its vertical pipings and pleatings, the more will it tend to lower the apparent height of the

hangers on the valance. The fringe and tassels are vivacious with interweaving of blue and silver. Moss edging softens the bottom of the heading. Next the glass is plain net draped flat and full.

More difficult was the problem to be solved in Plate D, a wide window seat with windows above separated by ugly casings. The dominant color selected was purple, in burmah cloth for the narrow curtains next the glass, and in a two-tone brocade for the valance,

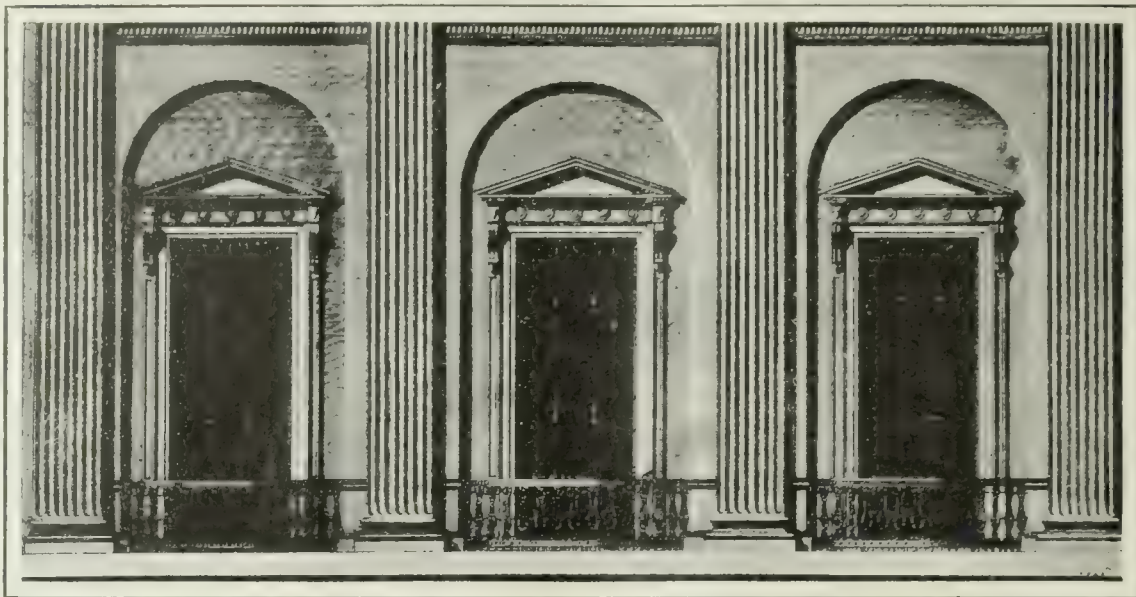


Plate A—Second story windows of a city residence, designed by Robert Adam.

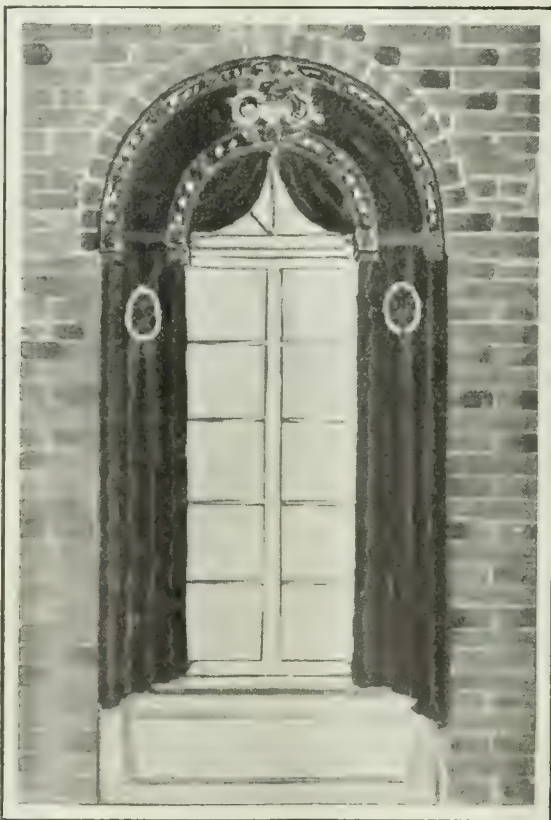
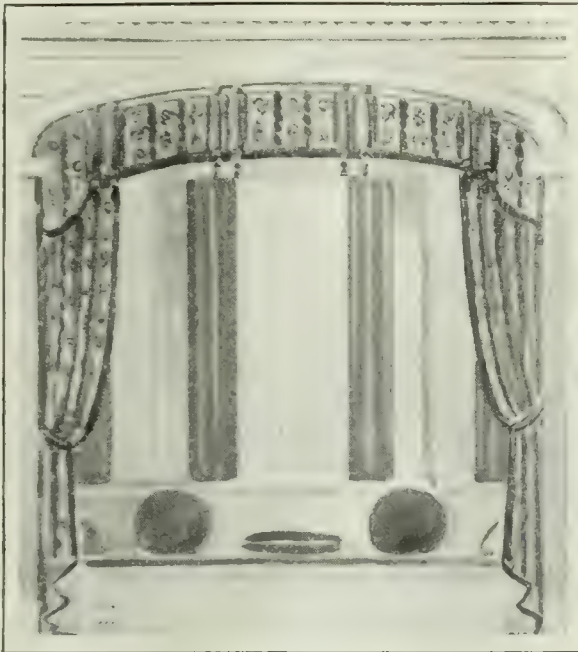
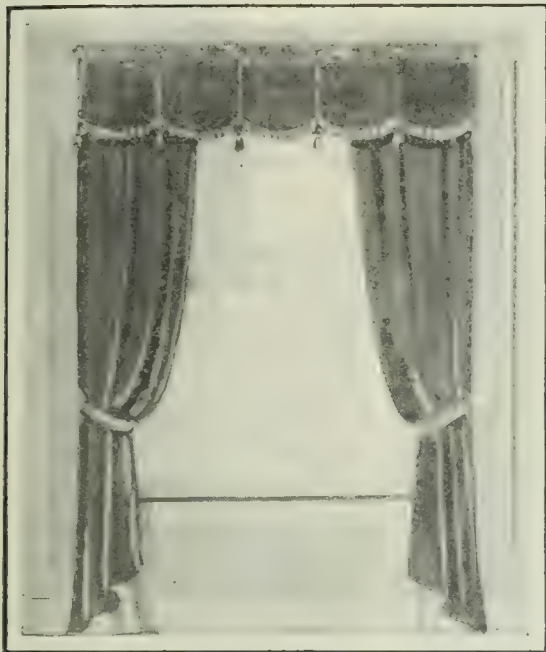


Plate B—Breakfast room draperies of silver and black with gold embroidery.





Plates C, D and E—These designs by Paul Zimmerman are examples of modern draperies in dark taffeta and burmah cloth

window. In rooms that are low, and have little architectural framework, draperies should usually hang without valance, but with a simple French heading. In high rooms having windows surrounded by elaborate tabernacles, the draperies will either be subordinated to the architecture and hence simple, or used to conceal it and hence large and carefully planned, with lambrequin hiding the pediment above, and side curtains well out over the moldings at the side.

Always the questions of scale and composition are of prime importance. The draperies should rime with one another, and with the room as a whole, being large enough not to seem trivial, and small enough not to overpower and suffocate. Plate B illustrates a drapery scheme that grew logically out of the round bush arch from which it depends, and the beauty of which it enhances. Plate D illustrates a scheme that had to rime with the architectural frame while reshaping the window, and minimizing its extreme flatness. In Plates C and E the draperies adorn and complete windows of shape and size common in America.

The color combinations and the relation of the color of the draperies to the rest of the room—but that is another story, and a long one, which requires colored illustrations for adequate presentation. Suffice it to say here, that strong contrasts should be avoided. If red is used with green the quantity of one of the two colors must be so small as to seem lightly embroidered and trivial by contrast; or the red must be a greenish or grayish red, and the green a reddish or grayish green. Above all should be sought the vivacity which it is the

especial genius of the loom to produce, the vivacity which comes from gold shimmering thru red, or from blue twinkling thru yellow and which charms even those who are not keen to color, altho intelligently appreciated only by a few of the master painters and decorators.

Naturally enough it is the tendency of most architects to employ architectural rather than decorative ornament, and to give their windows character by the use of architectural shapes and groupings and moldings and stiles and pediments which preclude any but the simplest draperies. But the extraordinary vogue of the few architects who do use textiles freely in residential work, and the fact that so many architectural interiors have to be remade by the decorator, is gradually lessening the mass of architectural framework that

formerly disfigured the interiors of our homes.

The variety of textile stuffs available and suitable for window draperies is great. Textures vary from plain machine-made net and marquissette and scrim and valours to roughly-figured madras and crete, and elaborately intricate brocade in cotton as well as in silk; and exquisite damask and lampas and brocatelle in finish no longer polished and shiny, but strong with thread contrasts after the ancient fashion; and rare and precious laces like those in Plates F, G, H and I, made by hand in Belgium or France or Italy with the needle or with the bobbin; as well as laces figured inexpensively but beautifully on the Nottingham and other woven lace machines and on the marvelous schiffle embroidery machine; not to speak of the extraordinary range of printed silks and cottons and linens, some imprest from wooden blocks by hand in France and England, but more from power-driven rollers here in America.

Obviously, the dressing of windows is an art still in its infancy. The models evolved in past ages are not suitable for windows as now constructed. The massive complications of damask and embroidered velvet inherited from the seventeenth century, are no longer in favor.

Before closing, I should like to say a word on the illuminative function of roller shades. When light in color and let down to the bottom of the window, they conserve artificial light by reflecting it back into the room. Dark shades are almost as bad as windows unshaded, swallowing the light uselessly. Light shades and light walls make an interior easy to light, and save electricity while promoting cheerfulness.

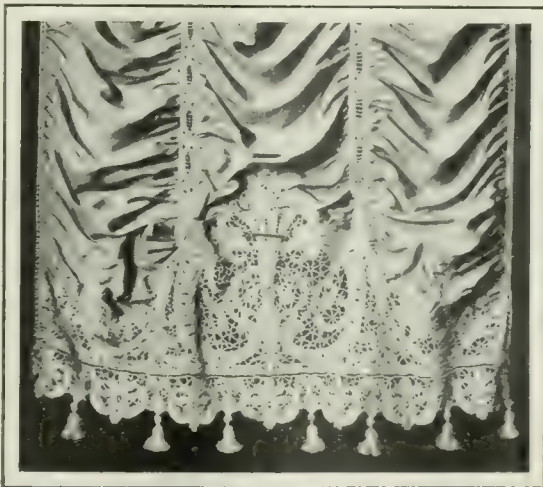
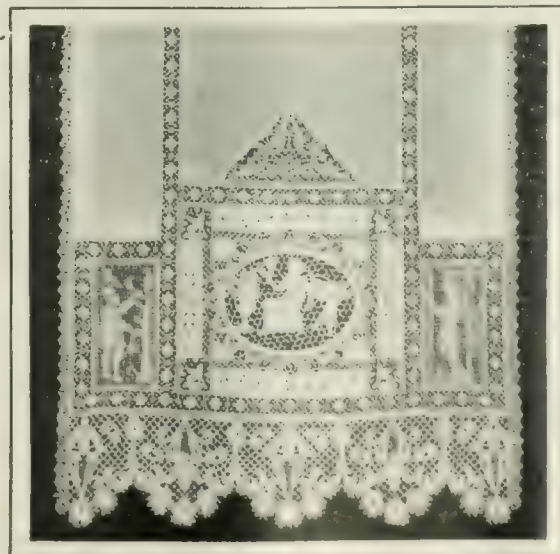
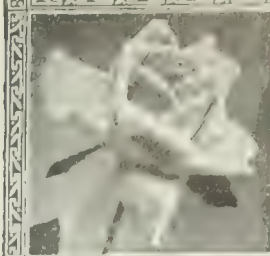


Plate F—Puffed shade of Bombay silk with deep tasseled skirt of point de venise



Plates G, H and I—Beautiful lace panel designs are made of cut work, filet, italian, cluny venise, bruges and point de venise

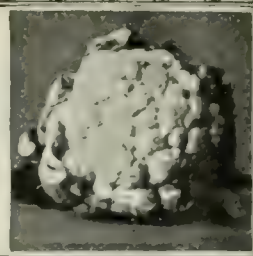




# What to Do in June

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE IN SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



## FRUIT AND BERRIES

**Spray** Apply two or three times during the month 1 gallon of lime sulfur added to 40 gallons of water. Mix with this 3 pounds of arsenate of lead. Dissolve the arsenate paste in water before adding it to the lime sulfur. This spray holds in check the apple scab and destroys all chewing insects. Spray with Black Leaf 40 for the red bug.

**Thinning** Summer pruning is practical in some orchards, especially where there is a surplus of growth. Thin out all weak branches in the interior of the tree. Do not over-prune. Thin the fruit of pears and plums as soon as they are large enough that the best can be selected. After the June drop, rake up all fruit and destroy. Poultry in the orchard at this time is a benefit, since they eat the larva of many insects. Fruit thinned now will remove the development of surplus seed and the strength that would go into the seed will go into the fruit buds for next year.

**Berries** Spread a little grass or clean straw under the clusters of berries. This not only keeps the fruit clean, but it aids in retaining the moisture. Stop all cultivation. Do not let the strawberry patch suffer for the want of moisture. It takes about 600 barrels of water to mature a crop of berries. Plunge a few small pots and plant the runners this month if a new bed is to be set out in August. A little nitrate of soda scattered about the plants on a rainy day will increase the size of the berries. Do not get this food on the foliage or fruit.

**Mulch vs. Cultivation** If your orchard is on a hillside, do not cultivate. Mulch the trees by placing straw, etc., about the tree, out where the rain drips from the tips of the branches. This is where the feeding roots are. Keep all tall grass or weeds cut down. Keep calves, sheep and hogs out of the orchard. If the soil is dry and cultivation is advisable, keep the soil stirred up close to the trunk. Wrap burlap on the harness of the horses to prevent any possible bruising of the bark. Do not drive too close to the trunk. Do not cultivate too deeply.

If you plan to intercrop the orchard, do not plant corn, blackberries or any other crop that will interfere with the care of the trees. Do not over-feed the trees. This causes weak growth, which invites the attack of tip blight, fire blight, etc.

## THE FLOWER GARDEN

**Transplant** Pot plants such as heliotrope, salvia, begonias and other tender plants, may safely be transplanted to the open. Get the pot callas, caladiums, gladiolus, cannas and dahlias into the garden as soon as possible. Loosen the roots a little so that they are not bound and may easily find their way in the new soil.

**Seedage** For fall bloom, sow the seed of pinks, petunia, ten week stocks, verbent, antirrhinum, mimosa, marigolds, phlox, California poppies, nasturtiums, zennias, mignonette and candytuft. The seed may be sown out of doors or in the cold frame. It should be shaded until the young plants appear above ground.

**Roses** Spray roses attacked by rose beetles and slugs with arsenate of lead,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound to 8 gallons of water. The rose chafers attack the peony and flowers of the grape. Clay soil seldom harbors the chafers, but a sandy loam does. Cultivate freely. Mildew is controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, or dust-

ing the foliage with flowers of sulfur. Nourish the teas, hybrid teas, and climbing roses when they are in full bloom with liquid manure. Do not allow the rose tips to ripen.

**Plant Lice (Aphis)** If this pest appears on the tender shoots of the rose, chrysanthemums or golden glow, spray with Black Leaf 40, kerosene emulsion, or dust with tobacco dust.

**Sweet Peas** Feed with liquid manure, but do not get this food on the plants. Water freely after feeding. Cultivate frequently. Do not allow any seed pods to develop. Cut the bloom. Do not pull the flower.

**Hints** Cut all fading and dead flowers from flowering shrubs and other garden plants. Spray with lime and Black Leaf 40 for the black aster beetle. Place palms and large pot ferns in a shady place. Gather cut flowers early in the morning and late in the afternoon. Stake or support all tall growing plants. Add a few pieces of simple but useful garden furniture to your flower garden this year.

## THE GREENHOUSE

Plant out such stock plants as stevia, and bouvardia so that the plants may develop to full size by fall. Plunge the pots of ornamental foliage plants in a shady place. Spray often to keep the red spider in check. Stock plants of climbing roses, lilac, etc., that have been forced should be planted out and given one year's rest before forcing again.

Rest the calla and amaryllis bulbs by placing the pots in a shady place. Do not let the soil become completely dry, so that the bulb shrivels. The gloxinia and begonias should be kept cool and growing slowly. An occasional feeding with liquid manure will insure a strong bloom later.

**Fern House** Stir the soil to prevent the mossy covering. This is usually a sign of too much water. Be sure to shade the glass. Spray plants and walks often. Watch for the scale and if found wash the fern in Whale Oil soap.

**Cuttings** Make cuttings of fuchsia, abutilon, and other flowering plants, so that thrifty plants may be formed by September. Propagate the flowering begonias this month, so as to have a full bloom. Cuttings of many of the varieties of chrysanthemums, especially for fall pot plants, should be made this month.

**Carnations** Pinch back plants so that they may grow stocky. Keep all bloom pinched off. Spray every two weeks with Bordeaux to prevent rust. Cultivate frequently. Keep out all weeds. Irrigate only in the evening.

**Roses** Keep the rose-house cool. Overheating causes weak growth. Spray often with a clear force of water to keep the red spider in check. All flower buds should be kept picked off. Fumigate by burning tobacco stems or punk on rainy days or on a foggy evening. This will keep in check the green fly. Prune back and allow the old bushes to rest. Close the ventilators on cool nights, or during a cool rain. Prevent mildew by eliminating drafts. Keep a supply of flowers of sulfur on hand. Cultivate the soil frequently.

**Plants for Fall and Winter** Shift cyclamens and primulas to a cool place. Sift about one inch of ashes over the ground before setting the plants. This will check the slug. Set the pots level. Plants should be partly shaded. Sow the seed of pansies for bloom next fall and winter. The fuchsia, abutilon and other flowering pot plants may be propa-

gated by cuttings and, if kept growing vigorously, will make most desirable plants for next year.

## THE VEGETABLES

**Plants** Set out tomato plants. Stake and train them to a single stem; fruit is large, ripens early and is of a fine quality and texture. After the fruit is well formed, prune the lower leaves to half. Do not overfeed. Set out peppers, eggplant and all vine plants started indoors. Corn started in strawberry baskets may be set out now. Lettuce plants should be transplanted to a partly shaded part of the garden.

**Seed** This is the month to sow wrinkled peas. As the season advances, plant the seed of peas deeper until a depth of four inches is reached. If squash seed is planted between the rows, a pane of glass placed over the hill for a few days will hasten germination. Fall crops such as celery, cauliflower, late cabbage and Brussels sprouts, should be sown this month. After the middle of June, sow the seed of winter radish, rutabaga and Hollow Crown parsnips. Plant winter squash between the hills of corn. Squash will do best if planted after the soil is warm. One ounce will plant fifty hills. If you get the seed in by June 1, you will have a fair crop by September 30. The soil should be rich. Pumpkins may be grown in the same way and need about the same soil. Lima beans should be planted as soon as the soil is warm. If those already planted are of the tall variety and fail to climb their poles they should be started on their way up in the world.

**Corn** Get the seed of your mid-season and late corn in now. This is a good month to plant golden bantum for drying or canning in the summer. Arrange varieties so that you have a continual supply from August until frost.

**Potatoes** Plant your late potatoes this month. Do not use fresh manure or wood ashes on the soil. Have the seed treated for scab before planting. Submerge the potatoes in one ounce of powdered corrosive sublimate in 8 gallons of water for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Dry and cut. On a sandy loam plant the potatoes 12 to 15 inches apart and 5 to 8 inches deep. The rows should be 30 inches apart. Intercrop with radish, lettuce, dwarf peas, string beans, etc. Cultivate freely thruout the season. Spray the early varieties the last of the month with Bordeaux mixture. Check the first potato beetles by spraying with arsenate of lead, or Paris green.

**Transplant** The last of the month, transplant to the garden cabbage, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, celery, kale, leeks, late tomatoes and endive.

**Asparagus and Rhubarb** Apply a liberal application of bone meal the first of the month. Stop cutting the asparagus about June 30. Cultivate between the rows and allow the plants to develop a strong root system for next year. Keep all seed from the rhubarb by cutting off the seed stalk.

**Pests** Check the cut-worm by mixing bran and Paris green. Scatter this in the garden close to the plants. One-half pound of arsenate of lead to 6 gallons of water will control the currant worm. Dust cucumber plants with London purple, helibore, tobacco dust or powdered arsenate to check striped beetle. Keep liquid manure barrel covered. This will control the increase of many insects. Keep the soil well cultivated and the plants thrifty. Insects are less likely to attack them.



**T**HAT you can grow your own roses from cuttings is a fact becoming generally known in our United States; that you can raise coveted large rose trees seems to be a fact unperceived save by a few rosarians.

I have for five years proved, to the satisfaction of neighbors and gardeners, that rose tree growing can be carried on, not only by myself, but by any one who successfully grows green things. When I had discovered this fact by carefully observing the growth of one of my Paul Neyron roses, I immediately set to work growing other varieties in tree shape. At present I feel prepared to undertake the growing of about fifty varieties on their own roots in the California climate and at least a dozen hardy varieties in Eastern states. To raise your own rose trees means economy, for at the nurseries you must pay from \$1 to \$1.50 for each one.

The value of rose trees, or standard roses as they are called in England, where the custom of growing them originated, lies first in the superb effect that they produce when planted by twos before the house, or singly among shrubbery and perennials, or in stately avenue effect along the sides of a walk.

Secondly, in the ease with which one can move about them, dig around them or look admiringly upon them. Rose trees occupy little ground-space, they are not in the way of lawn mowers nor do they tear the pedestrian's clothes as rose bushes are apt to.

In landscape gardening the rose tree has come into its own, as it is particularly valuable for furnishing the straight lines and perfectly balanced effect of formal gardens. No other flower has such rare, intrinsic beauty as the rose. Yet, when grown only on low bushes as the Teas or Hybrid Teas commonly are, it is impossible for one to fully appreciate the grandeur of the blooms. On rose trees, however, they grow like a large bouquet, within easy reach.

**T**HE instructions for growing a rose tree are simple but important. Two things are absolutely essential—a stout, straight, long stake and a very young rose bush. Besides these, an unlimited amount of vigilance should be practically applied. In other words it's all in the pruning or training. A vigorous, quick-growing rose like Francois Levet, Frau Karl Druschki, Paul Neyron, or Maman Cochet, the last either pink, red or white, is best for the purpose. In spring or summer, when your rose bush or self-raised cutting is almost a year old and well rooted, trim off all branches or shoots except one, the thickest and sturdiest. It should be thick from the ground up and straight. Allow it to grow in a perpendicular line without twisting or bending. Set a stake close to it and tie it at several points. This will keep the rose straight without further effort as well as safe from storms.

For a year or so you have nothing to do, besides soil cultivation, except to rub off



*The value of a rose tree lies in its superb effect wherever it is used*

## HOW TO GROW ROSE TREES

BY CLARA WHITTAKER



*To grow sturdy trees prune the one year old cuttings as indicated by the dotted line. All except the thickest branch should come off*



*An American Beauty Rose tree at the end of the third year. The tree has healthier foliage and larger blooms than the bush*

the "eyes," or leaf-buds, that appear on the sides of your tree trunk. Just one leafing-out bud on top should remain. All others must be removed or they will form branches. There comes a perplexing time when what looks like an infant leaf turns into a blossom. As soon as you have discovered this, carefully rub it off, or break it off. Then allow a new leaf-shoot to start where the blossom was, to elongate the cane till it is four feet high or more.

It will reach that height in about two years if it grows in a climate like southern California's. At that stage allow four or five eyes to remain near the top of the cane. These will soon grow lateral branches and form the crown of the rose bush.

When pruning the top, in spring, always thin out to four, five or six main branches. There you have your tree. Remove all suckers that spring up from the ground. If you neglect this for a year or more the trees will revert to a common rose bush.

**T**HERE are queer notions afloat as to what constitutes a rose tree. An innocent old lady who had heard of my success wrote to me: "I have many rose bushes, but I would like to have a rose tree. Please send me a slip from yours."

Years ago, some friends of mine bought two beautiful La France rose trees. One day, when they saw that a shoot had sprung up from the ground, about one foot away from the rose tree, they decided to let it remain. Then they would have three rose trees, so they conjectured.

Alas! tho it had formed strong roots and stood transplanting well, it was and always remained an ordinary rose bush.

If you happen to live in a cold climate you cannot have a Cafrano or La France rose tree unless you box it up in winter.

But you can have in rose tree shape a dozen beautiful hardy or hybrid perpetual varieties. These you can winter without protection by simply untying the tree from the stake and laying it on the ground with the crown end fastened down securely.

As a rule, you will have larger blooms and healthier foliage in a rose tree than in a rose bush or climber, because more strength is stored up in a small crown than in a spreading bush and because the air can circulate around it better. If mildew, or rust-spot should develop it can be overcome more readily because there are fewer leaves to doctor.

Better than a scraggly rose bush with its blossoms dragging on muddy soil is a rose tree with a dozen, or score, of large blooms that display their beauty even from a distance.

The perfect outline of the rose tree, free of all unnecessary branches and foliage, is a pleasure not only to the owner but to the passerby who views it from the street. Like sentinels these trees stand, seeming to guard the grounds from all intrusion of disorder.



# NOMADIC MOTORING

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE

"HOPE springs eternal in the human breast," sang a poet of old, and the same may be aptly said of the spirit of wanderlust. Some of us can satisfy our longings in this direction by stealing away now and then to spend a day in the woods or fishing along some quiet stream; others find a month's vacation spent in traveling about or camping too short, while a few must lead a veritable nomad's life to secure contentment.

Whatever the degree of our yielding to the spirit of wanderlust the automobile supplies an ideal solution for the important problems of travel and transport. That its merit for these purposes is appreciated by nomadic motorists is attested by the numerous automobile camping outfits which have either been devised by individuals to serve their particular needs or placed on the market by manufacturers and sporting goods houses. These camping facilities range all the way from a dog tent, frying pan, axe and grub box, which the owner of a flivver straps to his running board, to the more or less elaborate caravan body which his wealthier friend has fitted to a passenger car or motor truck chassis, and including the two wheeled trailer, which is somewhat like a magician's hat in that it contains a completely equipt tent for four people, which may be put up in a few minutes.

The bane of automobile touring to many is the reaching of some crowded inn each noontime for luncheon, and the stop over night at hotels which shame human nature in their variance. The nomadic motorist, whose car carries his home and subsistence, is spared these inconveniences. And better still, he or she can combine with the enjoyment of automobile touring the pleasures of camp life. Also, the motorist dependent on hotels must travel the beaten trails and maintain more or less of a schedule, while those with camp equipment may seek the more delightful byways which lead into the heart of nature's charms; camp under the trees by the side of some secluded lake versus a crowded resort hotel, with only the brief summer season in which to make expenses and profits; the whip-poor-will calling to his mate, the hoot of the owl, and the baying of hounds, giving tongue as they run a fox over distant hills, against the noisy chatter of the hotel veranda. Small wonder the ranks of nomadic motorists are being steadily augmented.

Caravan is an English term used to designate a road vehicle which provides living as well as traveling facilities.

With the possible exception of a motor vehicle which the German Kaiser had built several years before the war and used when attending army maneuvers, the most elaborate motor caravan ever built was that made to order a few years ago for a prominent New York banker and art patron, and used by him and his family in making a leisurely trip to Chicago, and during the fall of the same year for a month's tour of California. This land yacht, as the owner termed it, provided living and traveling quarters for six people in addition to a chauffeur and a steward. It was built on a long motor omnibus chassis, and no expense was

spared in its construction and equipment. The "crew" slept in the forward driver's compartment, the driving seat being wide enough for one berth, while another could be lowered from the ceiling overhead. The main compartment behind was not dissimilar to a Pullman sleeper in that the six commodious berths could be folded out of the way during the daytime, to make room for comfortable folding chairs. Windows, with screens and shades, extended along the entire length of the vehicle. The rear compartment contained on one side a yacht's galley, with refrigerator and electric stove, while on the other side there was a secretary, with a built-in phonograph above it, bathroom, with toilet, lavatory and shower bath, and the stairway leading to the upper deck. The upper deck when in camp was fitted with a canopy top and served as a roof garden and sleeping porch. It also provided ample locker room, and a water tank. One of the lockers held a motorcycle which was lowered by means of a davit, and used for investigating the road ahead and for going into towns for mail, newspapers and supplies. A dynamo driven by the gasoline motor and storage batteries supplied electricity for cooking, lighting, fans, etc. The owner had been accustomed to making a cruise each summer in his steam yacht and planned this motor caravan to provide the same facilities and conveniences for a trip across country. Its drawbacks were a height which prevented it from passing under low bridges and a weight which often brought it into trouble when driven off hard roads.

A motor caravan more in keeping with

enough to provide two six foot berths running lengthwise, which means that a full half of its length overhangs the rear axle. The two berths with

extensions lowered can be used as seats during the daytime. The floor has a "well" dropt between the wheels, giving five feet eight inches of head room within the body.

Lockers are suspended below the floor and reached thru trap doors, and also placed above the berths. Special provision is made to keep dishes, cooking utensils, etc., from rattling when the vehicle is traveling. A curtain is hung above the back of the front seats for use at night. This is hardly necessary as the windshield and side curtains in front enclose the vehicle, thus giving additional air space to the sleeping quarters. This caravan has served nicely as a traveling home for its owner and his wife during a sixteen day vacation trip in north Wales.

Several new things have recently been offered to the nomadic motorist in this country, among them a turtle back deck for a roadster which opens back resting on legs and providing a double bed, springs, mattress and all. The compartment also carries tent and supports for enclosing the bed. Other camping equipment is carried in trunks strapped to the running boards. There are several variations of this type. The two wheeled trailer, which resembles a contractor's tool box when traveling, was brought out two years ago and is more or less familiar. It can be set up in about ten minutes and provides a tent covering two compartments with separating curtain, each having double bed level with the top of the trailer sides and at the outer edge resting on legs. The floor of the trailer serves for standing room when dressing, and lockers beneath carrying provisions and culinary equipment. When this camp is set up the car can be used without disturbing it.

Another type has tents that are erected at either or both sides of the car, the top of which when raised being the main support for the canvas.

Collapsible beds are provided, one end resting on the running board and the other on legs. This equipment is bulky and when traveling takes up considerable room in the car and on the running boards.

Another somewhat more compact arrangement which is quite new provides a bed across the top of the seats of the car itself. The front cushion or cushions are raised to the level of the back of the front seat and the back cushion brought forward and similarly elevated. The cushions

are held in this position by curved irons passing over the back of the front seat and by rods resting on the sides of the body. A canvas is hung from the rear side of the back cushion to the top of the back seat, thus completing the bed, the sleepers' bodies resting on the cushions with their legs and feet on the canvas.

The top, side curtains and windshield form the tent.

How the nomad of old would envy the motorist of today, not alone because of such camping facilities, but also for his reliable and speedy means of traveling as he likes.

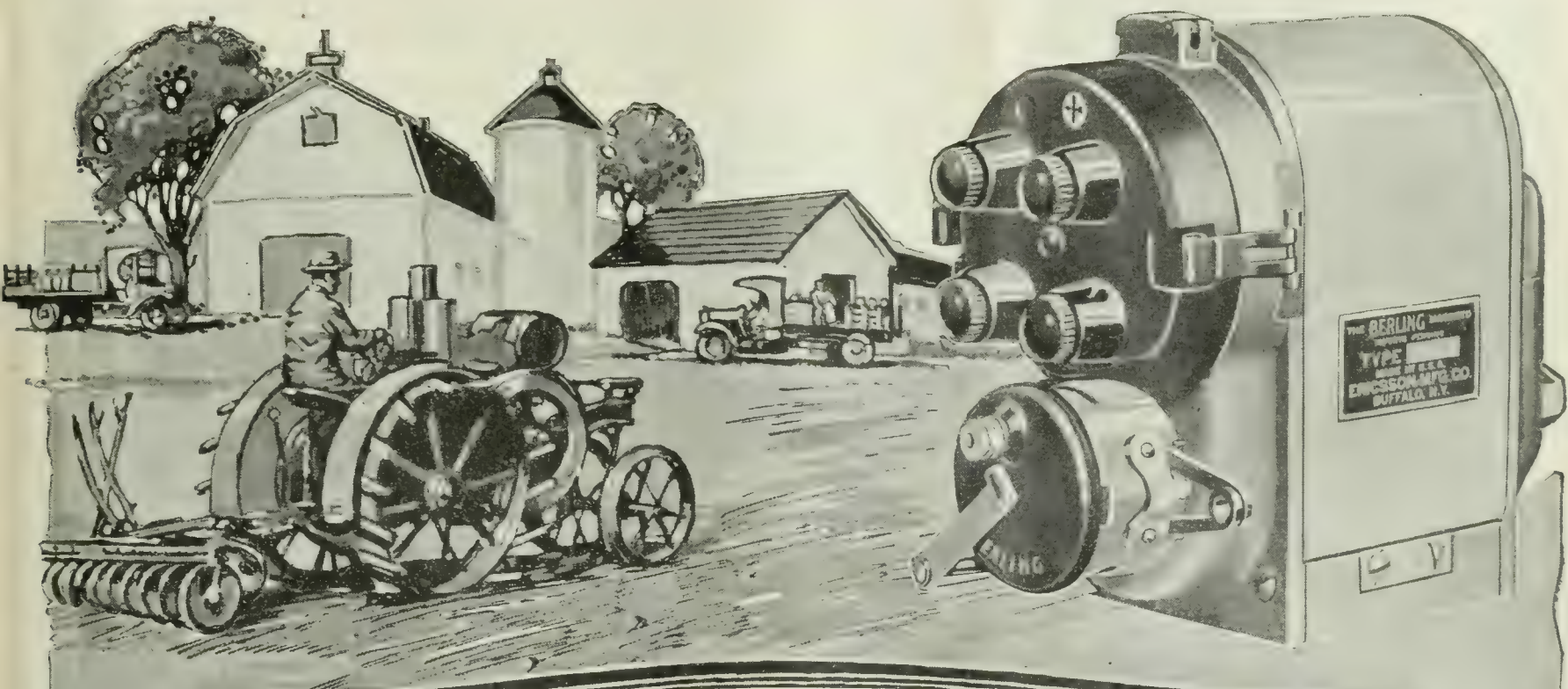


*He who carries camp equipment need not take the road to the inn*

the needs and pocketbook of the average nomadic motorist was recently designed and built by an Englishman. Its principal features have been patented by a British firm, which will place duplicates on the market after the war.

Our English cousin first provided his regular touring car with a detachable tonneau by cutting thru the body just back of the front seat. The caravan body may thus be substituted for the tonneau, or vice versa, in a comparatively few minutes. The former resembles the body of a delivery van, is built of sheet metal fastened to a wooden frame and weighs but three hundred pounds. It is long





70,000 users have found  
that one great virtue of the  
Berling Magneto is *simplicity*

Water-proof, yes—

Fool-proof, yes—

Tried and found reliable under the  
hardest tests—

Adopted as standard equip-  
ment on the finest airplanes, motor-  
cars, motor-trucks, motor-boats,  
motor-cycles.

For motor-trucks—the Berling's  
simplicity is just a *plus* value—in  
*addition* to its proved ability to give  
steady ignition.

ERICSSON MANUFACTURING CO.  
Buffalo, N. Y.

**Berling Magneto**  
WORTH MORE DOES MORE





WILL BE YOURS IF YOU  
INSTALL A

## Fairbanks-Morse Electric Light and Power Plant

1 to 200 H. P. for Cottage or Mansion  
in Town or Country

Made by the largest engine manufacturers in the world, it is the most highly perfected plant made. It is remarkably simple and efficient and extremely economical.

It will pump water anywhere you want it and supply current for fans, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, sewing machines, etc., at half the cost of city electricity.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the Fairbanks-Morse Electric Light and Power Plant. The cost of installation can be saved over and over again in time and labor saved.

Before you install any plant, you must see the Fairbanks-Morse. Buying the right plant in the first place will save worry and inconvenience later.

Write to-day for our catalogue 409E.

**Fairbanks, Morse & Co.**  
30 Church Street, New York City

Boston Office:  
47 Oliver Street

Baltimore Office:  
115 East Lombard Street

## THE POULTRY YARD IN JUNE

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

**T**RYING to increase the number of chickens raised in the country this spring has been uphill work. Scores of commercial poultry keepers have greatly reduced their hatches owing to the high prices charged for feed and the difficulty of getting feed at all. Probably the total number of chickens hatched has been smaller than last year, but fortunately back yard poultry keepers and the women on the farms have responded in large numbers to the Government's appeal. They have been responsible to a great extent for the salvation of the poultry industry this season.

In some places children have been enlisted for the work of poultry raising. In Peoria, Illinois, for example, more than six hundred boys and girls have joined a school poultry club, and the movement has been endorsed by the Governor. Ohio Baptists recently started a campaign to raise a large fund for war work thru the aid of poultry.

Now that the breeding season is over, all the male birds not needed for next season should be gotten rid of immediately. Hens lay just as well or better when there are no roosters in the pen, and there is no reason why the grain fed to these unprofitable birds should not be saved. In fact, dressing off the roosters now is distinctly a war time measure. It does not follow that the family must live on poultry for the next few weeks, or that the surplus birds must be put on the market. When there are only a few, it is much wiser to can them for home consumption next winter.

Some hens begin to molt very early in the season. They can usually be set down as poor layers and not worth carrying over, even tho they are only a year old. It is best to get rid of them immediately. Many hens will keep on laying thru the summer, and not molt until October or November. They should be carried over, and used in making up next spring's breeding pens.

From now on the garden ought to help feed both the growing chickens and the laying hens. All sorts of garden waste can be run thru a meat grinder, and if mixt with a little bran and 10 per cent of beef scraps, will make a valuable mash. With a row or two of rape in the garden there will be no lack of green stuff, for rape grows

up again as fast as the tops are picked off. Swiss chard has the same peculiarity and also makes good greens for the hens. The tops of mangel wurzels planted to provide vegetables for the poultry next winter, can also be used, but in a more limited way. This is the month to plant both mangel wurzels and red beets to be fed next winter.

The chickens hatched in April or early in May need not be fed oftener than three times a day. A commercial chick feed or ground grain of any kind can be given, and it is desirable to keep a dry mash in front of the birds all the time. A commercial mash is about as economical as any which can be mixt at home. Still several expert poultry keepers reported good results from a mash consisting simply of bran with 10 per cent of beef scraps.

Be sure that your chickens have plenty of yard room, or if they must be crowded, that they are kept busy. Otherwise they are likely to develop cannibalistic habits such as eating each others' toes and combs. It's a good plan to spade up a part of the yard each week. A little grain dug into the ground will encourage the birds to take exercise. A wheel hoe for garden work will be found very useful in working up the poultry yard.

Be sure that the growing chicks have shade. This is even more important for ducklings. If exposed to the hot sun, many of them will be lost. For that matter, all kinds of poultry need shade. If it does not exist naturally, it will be necessary to supply artificial shade in the way of brush, burlap bags fastened to stakes, or something similar. An excellent plan is to grow Jerusalem artichokes in the poultry yard. The birds will not eat the leaves, and the plants will provide the necessary shade.

It is of vital importance that the chickens and hens alike have an abundance of fresh water always before them. They do not like lukewarm water any better than do human beings, so it will pay to refill the drinking vessels several times a day. For the ducklings, be sure that the water is deep enough so they can insert the whole of their bills. They will smother if they are not able to free their nostrils from mud and mash.





# New Kind of War History

Here is a New Kind of War History. It is written in a new way—in the universal language—*pictures*. One picture tells a more vivid story than 100,000 words—if it is the *right* picture! "From the First Shot" contains 437 pictures, selected as the best of hundreds of thousands received from "over there." These 437 thrilling photographs were made on the firing lines by the greatest war photographers, by soldiers themselves in the trenches, by aviators above the battle lines, by men at sea.

Written on the moment—pictured on the spot, "From the First Shot" not only tells the whole tale of the war, year by year but every thought is driven home to you by a vivid picture. Besides this collection of the finest war photographs and 100 famous cartoons, this New Kind of History also contains many vital articles by such men as President Wilson, Ex-President Taft, G. Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Hamilton Holt, John Hayes Hammond, Jr., and Donald Wilhelm.

This new War Book of 224 pages, size 8¾ x 12¾ inches, is richly bound in full cloth with a beautiful four color medallion of Bransom's famous American Eagle Painting.

## SEND NO MONEY

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of this beautiful War Book, that once you have an opportunity to see it you will want it, that they are willing to send you the book on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the book will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once.

If you are not entirely satisfied, send it back any time within three days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as thousands of others are who have received one of the books, send us only Two Dollars in full payment. You take no risk, and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now, before this offer is withdrawn.

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

119 W. 40th St., New York City

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Division of Business Education,

119 W. 40th St., N. Y.

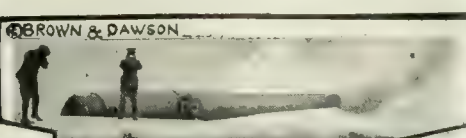
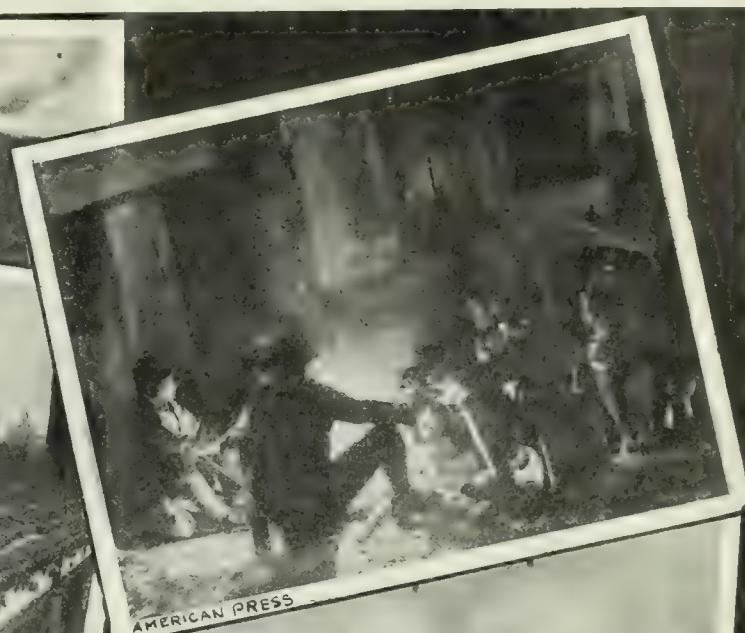
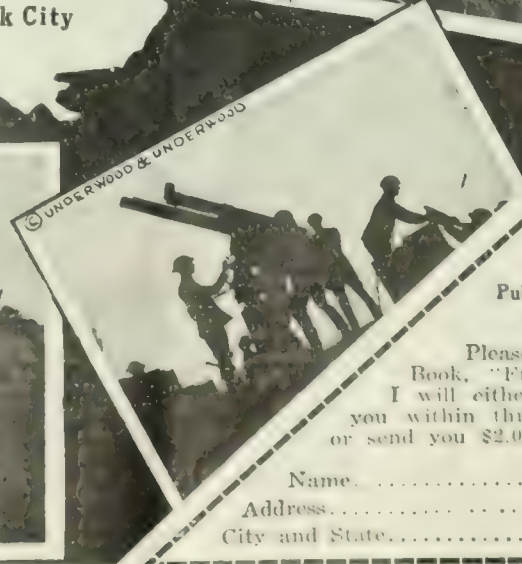
Publishers of The Independent and (Harper's Weekly)

Please send me the War Book, "From the First Shot." I will either remail the book to you within three days after receipt or send you \$2.00.

Name .....

Address .....

City and State .....

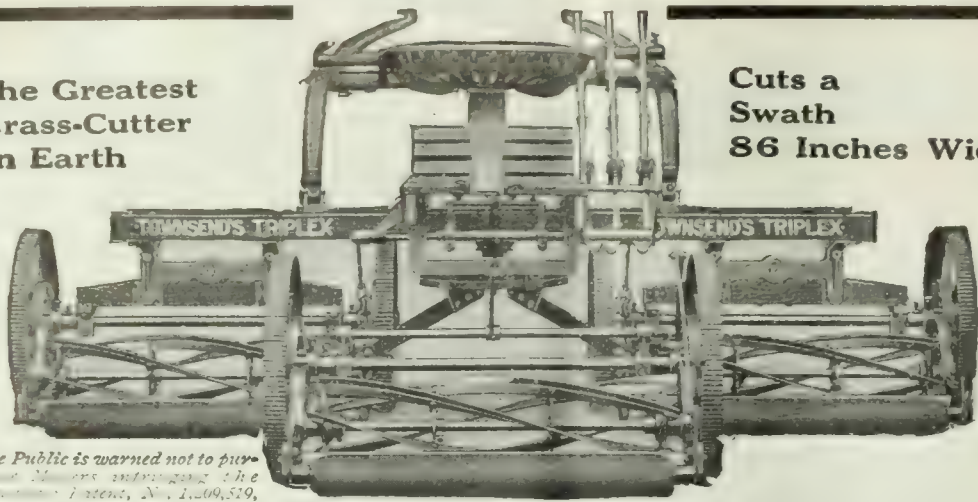




# TOWNSEND'S TRIPLEX

The Greatest  
Grass-Cutter  
on Earth

Cuts a  
Swath  
86 Inches Wide



The Public is warned not to purchase any machine imitating the Townsend's Triplex, No. 1,209,529, Dec. 19, 1920

**Floats Over the Uneven Ground as a Ship Rides the Waves**

One mower may be climbing a knoll, the second skimming a level and the third paring a hollow

Drawn by one horse and operated by one man, the TRIPLEX will mow more lawn in a day than the best motor mower ever made, cut it better and at a fraction of the cost.

Drawn by one horse and operated by one man, it will mow more lawn in a day than any three ordinary horse-drawn mowers with three horses and three men.

Does not smash the grass to earth and plaster it in the mud in springtime, neither

does it crush the life out of the grass between hot rollers and hard, hot ground in summer, as does the motor mower.

Write for catalogue illustrating all types of Lawn Mowers.

**S. P. TOWNSEND & CO.**

14 Central Avenue

ORANGE

NEW JERSEY

## QUAKERS IN THE WAR ZONE

(Continued from page 365)

in the overcrowded southern provinces; some of them were working with the Serbians; one man was re-roofing a civilian hospital at Rheims—one rafter at a time, so as not to attract too much attention from German gunners; others had gone up into the region evacuated by the Germans in the spring of 1917 to start similar work there; some had gone down to the factory at Dôle, where a group are manufacturing parts for the maisonettes; and others had scattered to new units opened east and west and south and north of Sermaize.

Just what share the English Friends and the Americans who succeeded them bear in the reconstruction of hope and courage which has made possible the physical reconstruction, the new shops and houses which are rising in Sermaize, no one can say, but they have played their part.

Very close and intimate has been the relationship between the English speaking strangers and French peasants of the Marne and Meuse. All last winter little groups of Americans were living in the peasants' cottages, working in the barns with the peasants and other laborers—soldiers, boche prisoners or women who could be secured, threshing grain thru the day and chatting after supper around the little stoves in the one-room cottages. Sometimes an old peasant woman would get out letters from her boy, a prisoner in Germany, and tell the Americans the private code by which he told her news. Some Americans had lived in a nearby village in the Marne before the war; when he wished to refer to the Americans, he said the "people from Louppy."

They thrashed a thousand tons of grain, but more than the wheat is the friendship, the new courage and hope given by these whistling American boys, who laughed as they rubbed their hands, red and cold; who sang as they toiled thru the long hours of the day, and who welcomed an opportunity to tinker with the mysterious mechanism of somebody's broken machine.

Two Americans to a machine was the rule; the rest of the labor was supplied by the farmer, who paid only for the petrol, and the men hired to help. Every Monday a camion took the boys out, two to one village, two to another, and Saturday afternoon it brought them back to Sermaize to a big wood fire, and to English speaking human beings. You learn a lot of French when you live in a peasant's cottage, but you do enjoy getting back to the English language on a Saturday night.

Grain rotted in the Marne the first winter of the war for lack of men to thresh it: some was not planted the next year for fear that more would rot. And when it doesn't seem worth while to even plant the seeds a farmer gets discouraged. That is why the threshers bring new hope, encouraging more farmers to return and to make the beginnings of new life where there has been a desert.

Up in the devastated north, where the destruction was, if possible, even worse, and the depopulation more complete, other groups of friends are at work. There are two centers of agricultural work from which, as in the Marne, threshing is done in winter and heavy plowing in the spring and fall.

But it is not only the threshers who have their headquarters at Sermaize. There is a whole staff of women relief workers—and there are the hospitals.

Picture to yourself a countryside without hospitals and without doctors—or at

## WHITE HOUSE

BRAND

### COFFEE And TEAS

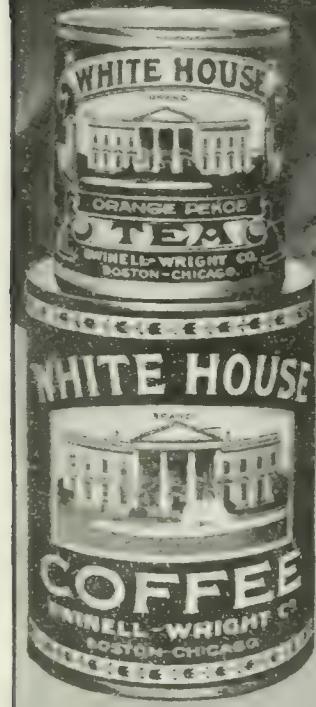
In our campaign for a "Better Cup of Coffee" we need the assistance of the intelligent housewife to the end that the splendid material furnished by us under the name of "White House" be not spoiled in the brewing.

The WHITE HOUSE COFFEE is sold in the bean, ground or pulverized, and never in any package but the one, two, or three-pound ALL-TIN cans. White House TEA, quarter and half-pound ALL-TIN cans, all varieties, just as good as White House Coffee.

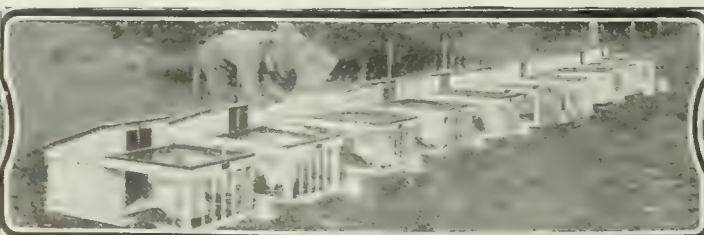
**DWINELL-WRIGHT CO.**

Principal Coffee Roasters

BOSTON-CHICAGO



No. 6 Poultry House



Setting Coops



Pigeon House

## HODGSON PORTABLE HOUSES

This sanitary poultry house is an egg record breaker for 12 hens. The setting coops keep the hens by themselves while setting. The pigeon house (with its flight cage) is fitted complete for 10 nests. Hodgson poultry and pet stock houses are the most scientifically constructed on the market. Made of painted sections that can be easily bolted together by anyone. Send for illustrated booklet.

Room 341, 116 Washington St.  
Boston, Massachusetts

**E. F. HODGSON COMPANY**

6 East 39th Street  
New York City



least without any medical opportunity for civilians. There had been hospitals and there had been doctors before the war. But the old hospitals are now barracks or military hospitals for soldiers only, and the doctors are in these hospitals or at the front.

Today a medical system covers the whole countryside. The English Friends began the work, and with a staff of doctors and nurses from America and substantial financial assistance from the American Red Cross, it has been expanded and developed.

A château on the outskirts of Sermaize which in previous months had sometimes been used as an army barracks and sometimes stood empty has been converted into a surgical hospital. A new Children's Home has been opened at St. Remy-en-Bouze-mont. The old Baby Home at Bettancourt and the general hospital at La Source are used as convalescent homes for patients from the château who are well enough to be transported.

Some of the patients had been living in bed, doctorless for three years, in need of operation; others lay patiently—and sometimes impatiently—awaiting the end of the war, convinced that there was no help for the civilian until then. The Friends brought new hope.

Sermaize is rising on its ruins and becoming a bustling country town. And Sermaize was one of hundreds of towns laid waste. Most of them lie flat. But in dozens there are little groups—French, English and American, and almost all of them substantially aided by the American Red Cross—carrying on the task of spiritual reconstruction which must precede the physical.

Sermaize is a word of hope for all of northern France and Belgium.

## RAIN WHEN YOU WANT IT

(Continued from page 367)

a short time. When the underground system is used in gardens where digging or plowing is necessary it is important that the pipe be placed at a sufficient depth below the ground so that it is not interfered with by these operations.

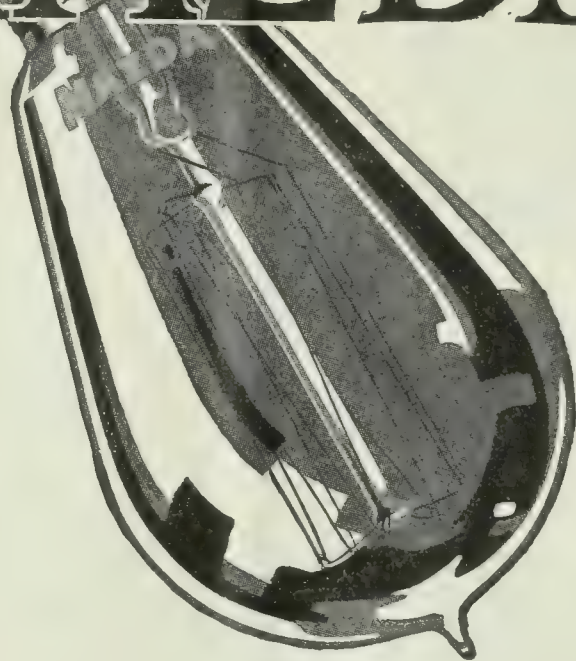
It is almost impossible in our climate to obtain large crops of any kind if the garden is not irrigated properly. Soaking the seeds to hasten germination has little effect as the roots which are then quickly emitted come into contact with the dry soil and are immediately checked or stunted. With an irrigating system this is easily overcome. After sowing the seed the water can be turned on in the early evening and allowed to run all night. The tiny constant drizzle penetrates to a great depth. If the surface is then cultivated to retain this moisture, it is not necessary to repeat the operation for two or three weeks.

Irrigation is also invaluable in saving the garden from the first early frost as the constant drizzle of the water on the foliage will prevent damage. In case of unexpected frost, the loss may be averted by turning on the system in the morning before the sun strikes the plants. This applies to all kinds of flowers as well as vegetable crops.

Formal gardens require even watering to assure uniform growth. This is only possible when a system is used whereby the entire area is covered with the one operation. Where the old method of Henry dragging the hose around was resorted to, it generally resulted in Henry's favorites being well watered and the rest being neglected.

"Not the name of a thing, but the mark of a service"

# MAZDA



## MAZDA Service—a systematic research for making lamps more economical

THE MEANING OF MAZDA—MAZDA is the trademark of a world-wide service to certain lamp manufacturers. Its purpose is to collect and select scientific and practical information concerning progress and developments in the art of incandescent lamp manufacturing and to distribute this information to the companies entitled to receive this Service. MAZDA

Service is centered in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady. The mark MAZDA can appear only on lamps which meet the standards of MAZDA Service. It is thus an assurance of quality. This trademark is the property of the General Electric Company.



RESEARCH LABORATORIES OF  
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY



4635



"BEGINNER'S."

Now is the time to replenish your Sketching Outfit.

Easels, Camp Stools, Umbrellas, Canvas, Academy Boards, Colors, Brushes, etc.

The Beginner's Box, as illustrated, \$1.75. Full line of boxes of Oil, Water Color and China Painting, Pastel and Crayon Drawing.

Catalogue sent on request

DEVUE & RAYNOLDS CO., Inc.

101 Fulton Street, New York



# Your Old Furnace

replace it with  
the



WHY spend money having your old furnace or boiler patched up, when the coal a Kelsey saves will in a short time pay for the extra cost of a Kelsey over ordinary heaters? Don't think this pay for extra cost statement is just an advertising claim.

We can prove it to your absolute satisfaction.

It is because we are seeking opportunities of proving it, that we are paying for this advertising space.

The Kelsey heats with automatically moistened fresh air.

It is Leakless, Dustless, Noiseless.

Send for Saving Sense Booklet.

Make us prove that the Kelsey pays for itself in five years.

## THE KELSEY WARM AIR GENERATOR

235 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.

NEW YORK CHICAGO  
103-C Park Avenue 217-C W. Lake St.

BOSTON DETROIT  
405-C P. O. Sq. Bldg. Space 95-C Builders' Ex

## Select Your Plants in Full Bloom

here at the Nursery, and if you like, take them away in your automobile. Through our digging and shipping methods it is now possible to successfully transplant, even in full bloom, beautiful flowering shrubs like Rhododendrons, etc. When digging plants we leave a large ball of earth around the roots. We deliver by motor within 100 miles of New York and guarantee satisfactory results. Booklet "Home Landscapes" mailed on request.

## HICKS Nurseries

Westbury, L. I., N. Y.

Box K

'Phone 68

## SHAKESPEARE IN THE TRENCHES

(Continued from page 360)

However Mr. Ames and Mr. Sothern may differ in their impressions, they have returned to America firmly convinced that the weight of entertainment "under fire" will fall upon the shoulders of vaudeville. In peace times the abhorrence of the actor is "to recite." I doubt whether, previous to his going to France, Mr. Sothern ever stood up before an audience and gave isolated selections. But now, "under fire," if the actor is not willing to adjust his art to conditions, if he is not willing to entertain the soldier quickly, between gun shots, so to speak, he has no business to be in France. So says Mr. Sothern. And he is learning hard the art of reciting; with envious eye he is studying the programs of vaudeville; and tragedian and comedian tho he may have been on the legitimate stage, he is willing, in France, to call the acrobat and the professional whistler brothers.

Mr. Ames found that these men who had gone abroad were transformed by their experiences. He says:

They are no longer boys, but men—men who respect the dignity of their service, men that the American theater cannot afford to belittle by sending anything but its most respectful best. But by best, mind you, I don't mean high-brow. Men they may be, but when they are at play they are just great, happy, wholesome, fine American boys. They haven't lost their sense of humor. For instance, one division has taken for its motto: "See America First." They don't want you to lose your sense of humor when you come to them. They want cheerfulness, and gaiety, and clean laughter, and good catchy music, and stirring recitations, and little swift plays—oh, anything that is good of its kind, and well done, and "made in America."

Audiences differ at the front, as they do in a Broadway theater. Mr. Sothern said that he felt, while reading, a great difference between an engineer corps and an aviation corps, that the drafted soldier in his demands was different from the Red Cross nurse, or the Army doctor. An audience of strapping, healthy boys was not the same as an audience of invalids, many of them brought before Mr. Sothern on stretchers to hear him read.

No longer Y. M. C. A. workers, but more than ever devoted to the cause of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Ames and Mr. Sothern, soon after their return from France, called a meeting of the actors, and read a message from Pershing—an S. O. S. signal for amusement. It may be ships and more ships, but it is also actors and more actors! As Mr. Ames and Mr. Sothern outlined to the players assembled at the special overseas theater meeting, the contagion of service swept thru the auditorium. Had Pershing wanted at that instant, he could have removed the entire Great White Way to the front. Every actor there wanted to go, despite the dark picture of discomfort, and the assurance of Mr. Sothern that if the American actor carried a "stunt" into France that was bad, it would be within the military power of General Pershing to have him shot at sunrise!

Many years ago devotees of the Y. M. C. A. would have scouted the suggestion that the time would come when a minstrel would travel a war-worn land in the uniform of the Red Triangle, side by side with the Y. M. C. A. minister. But this war is changing many things. The theater is to become part of the army equipment of the United States, and the player, under military orders, will act within sound of the German guns. He will act at the top of his bent, for the amusement of those boys, and for the glory of his soul.



## HODGSON Portable HOUSES

Hodgson Houses are built at the Hodgson factory—in neatly finished, fitted and painted sections.

Select the bungalow, cottage, garage, play-house or poultry house you want from the variety of photographs, plans and prices in the Hodgson Catalog. Then by paying 25% of the cost of your house we prepare and hold it until wanted. Your house is shipped to you in sections and it is but a day's work for unskilled workmen to put it together.

Send for the catalog.

E. F. HODGSON CO.

Room 230, 116 Washington St., Boston, Mass.  
6 East 39th St., New York City

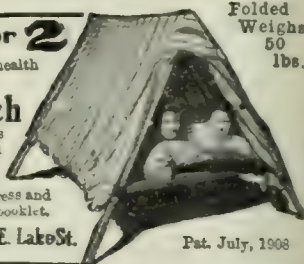
## 2 in ONE for 2

You will find real enjoyment and health out of doors with the

## Ristey Tent-Couch

A Tent and couch in one. Needs no ropes or stakes. Easily moved or carried and folds up in a roll. Just the thing for lawn, porch or camp. Send your name and address and we will mail you an interesting booklet.

Ristey Tent-Couch Co., 2204 E. Lake St.  
Minneapolis, Minn.



Folded  
Weights  
50  
lbs.

Pat. July, 1908

## BE AN ARTIST

We can teach you DRAWING in your own home during your spare time. 10 Courses in Commercial and Illustrative Drawing. Endorsed by high Art Authorities. Artist's Outfit FREE to Enrolled Students. Write Today for Art Year Book. SCHOOL OF APPLIED ART ROOM 8 BATTLE CREEK, MICH. OUR BEAUTIFUL ART YEAR BOOK IS FREE

## SUMMER CAMP

### PINE TREE CAMP FOR GIRLS

On beautiful Naomi Lake, 2000 feet above sea, in pine-laden air of Pocono Mountains. Four hours from New York and Philadelphia. Bungalows and tents on sunny hill. Experienced counselors. Tennis, basket-ball, canoeing, "hikes"—all outdoor sports. Handicrafts, gardening, Red Cross work. Tutoring if desired. 7th Season. Miss Blanche D. Price, 313 W. School Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

### The University of Chicago

## HOME STUDY

in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence.

For detailed information address

26th Year U. of C. (Div. M) Chicago, Ill. Mitchell Tower

## STOP FORGETTING

Good memory is absolutely essential to success, for Memory is Power. Test your memory! I will send you Free my Copyrighted Memory and Concentration Test, also Free illustrated book How to Remember names, faces, studies—develop Will, Self-Confidence, Ready Speech and Thought. Write today. Address

Dickson Memory School 1404 Hearst Bldg. Chicago

**REDUCE COST OF LIVING** By Home-Study of Domestic Science  
100-pp. handbook FREE. Courses for home-makers, teachers, dietitians, nurses and many other well-paid positions.  
Am. School of Home Economics, 629 W. 69th St., Chicago

**Mr. Purinton says:**

"Put more work on office machines. Whatever a machine can do as well as a man it usually does more rapidly and more cheaply."

Our Plan and Purchase Department has Full Information on Modern Office Equipment

Write for Free Check List

## THE INDEPENDENT

119 West 40th Street • New York



## A BUNGALOW IN TWO INSTALLMENTS

(Continued from page 369)

that when it is folded up it serves as a looking glass. Laundry and sewing are very closely associated in the every day life of a family of children and in this workroom clean clothes are supplied with lost buttons before being taken into the house. Underneath this laundry, and reached by trapdoor and ladder, is the preserve cellar with walls of concrete. Its roof is the floor of the laundry and it gets its ventilation from the air space just above the grade level.

South of the laundry is the children's play room with three shelves, one for each of them. Here they cut out paper dolls on the floor, make mud pies, play house and litter up the place to their hearts' content, and here they clean up after themselves. It is their own particular haven and they keep the key to the door.

The long exposure of the green house is toward the south, its entrance to the east. The propagating beds are built on either side of a central walk and are about two feet high. The top of the green house is also of glass sash, placed to admit the south sunlight.

The garage, which joins the laundry on the west, is at the head of the driveway and very convenient to the house. It contains all necessary tools and accessories for the car except gasoline, which is kept in two tanks about 15 feet distant. A rose trellis has been trained up over these tanks so that they are almost hidden. West of the house is the extensive vegetable garden and a little to the north the berry vines and orchard. Each one of the children has his own special flower and vegetable garden which he cares for himself. He may do just as he pleases with its products. Each child has also a small amount of work for which he is responsible around the house.

The exterior of the house is finished with shingles above a belt course which is 2 feet 6 inches above ground. Below this course are 1 by 12 inch boards laid 4 inches and 10 inches to the weather, alternately, and nailed to flaring blocks. The vergeboards are of heavy rough Oregon pine and the brackets of the same material. The roof is paper composition on 1 by 6 sheathing and is laid with a low pitch to harmonize with the gently sloping line of the hill back of the house. The chimney has been left rough cast as it appeared when the form boards were taken down—the rough surface of the concrete forming an excellent surface for Virginia creeper and English ivy.

The house has been nearly three years in the course of construction but it has proved a paying investment from the beginning. It has saved rent and has afforded its owners the opportunity of improving their garden space besides giving the children the benefit of fresh air and sunshine. In short, it has successfully solved the problem which confronted its owners when they invested in their country property—how to get a suburban home without mortgaging their land and with only a few hundred dollars cash.

Fair One—I'm afraid these Louis XV heels are too high for me. Perhaps you have lower ones—say about Louis X.—Orange Peel.

The Germans continue to indicate that in their opinion a lootless peace would be a bootless peace.—*Omaha World-Herald*.

Biggs—I'd join the church if it wasn't so full of hypocrites.

Diggs—That needn't deter you. There's always room for one more.—*Boston Transcript*.



### King Greenhouses


Lend distinction to your garden by their graceful stately lines, yet are always so constructed that they furnish ideal conditions for the propagation of plant life. Literature and estimates on request.

**KING CONSTRUCTION CO., 421 King's Road, North Tonawanda, N. Y.**

*All the Sunlight All Day Houses*

**BRANCH OFFICES:**

New York .....1476 Broadway  
 Boston .....113 State St.  
 Scranton .....307 Irving Ave.  
 Philadelphia....Harrison Bldg., 15th and Market Sts.



### Move Your Poultry Yard When and Where You Want it by Using "Buffalo" Portable Poultry Runways

This new fencing system enables you to make any size yard desired and move it to other locations at will. To erect simply push legs into the ground.

Substantially constructed from 1½ inch Diamond mesh heavy galvanized wire fabric and galvanized round iron frames with one inch galvanized Hexagon Netting along the bottom, twelve inches high. Strong and durable and its portable feature makes it readily adaptable for fencing in young chicks or ducklings as well as grown chickens, ducks, geese, etc. Also used to advantage for enclosing small vegetable garden plots, dog runways, etc.

Made in standard size sections as follows:

7 ft. long by 5 ft. high.....	\$3.75 per section
2 ft. 6 in. long by 5 ft. high (gate)...	1.50 " "
8 ft. long by 2 ft. high.....	2.00 " "
6 ft. long by 2 ft. high.....	1.50 " "

**PLUS 10% TO THE ABOVE PRICES.**

**F. O. B. Buffalo.**

These prices are effective April 1st, 1918, and are for orders consisting of six sections or more. Above sizes can be shipped from stock immediately. Special sizes made to order on short notice. Send money order, check, New York Draft or currency by registered mail NOW! Don't delay, freight conditions are bad and delay in ordering may disappoint you in delivery.

Our booklet No. 67 BB will be sent upon request with six cents to cover postage. A trial order will convince you of the merits of this system.

**BUFFALO WIRE WORKS CO. (Formerly Scheeler's Sons), 496 Terrace, Buffalo N. Y.**

# Apollo

Full weight—Galvanized—Roofing Products

In country or city—for farm buildings or residences, metal roofing is positively unequalled.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Copper Steel Galvanized Sheets are the most durable, rust-resisting galvanized sheets manufactured. Actual weather tests have proved the superiority of this material for Roofing, Tanks, Culverts, etc. KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL is also unequalled for Roofing Tin Plates. Look for the Keystone added below regular brands. Sold by leading dealers. Send for free "Better Buildings" booklet.

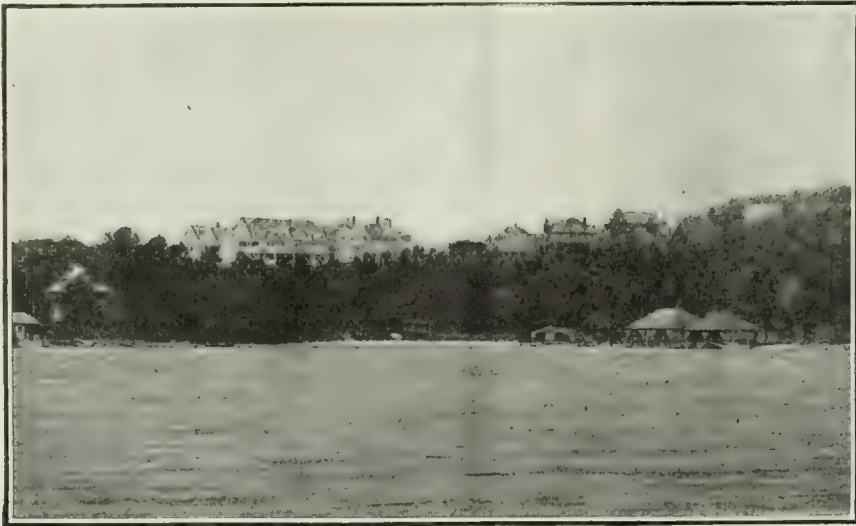
**AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.**





# TRAVEL AND RESORTS

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Office at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.



## GRANLIDEN HOTEL

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

*At the gateway of the White Mountains*

**T**HE Ideal Tour Hotel at Lake Sunapee. Fine golf course, good motoring, tennis, boating, canoeing, bathing, fishing for salmon, trout and bass as good if not the best in New England. Dancing afternoon and evening. Fine motoring, etc. Furnished cottages to rent. Accommodates 300 guests. Write for circular. Address

W. W. BROWN,

Granliden Hotel, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

Mr. Brown may be seen personally at Hotel Ritz-Carlton, 46th Street and Madison Avenue, New York City, from May 23d to June 13th. After that date, Granliden Hotel, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

Winter Season, Hotels INDIAN RIVER and ROCKLEDGE, Rockledge, Fla.



## WHITE MOUNTAINS NEW PROFILE HOUSE

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Altitude, 2,000 feet



A picturesque colony of twenty handsome cottages connected with a charming hotel in the far-famed FRANCONIA NOTCH of the White Mountains.

Season June 29th—Sept. 25th

Accommodations for 450 Guests

Catering to those who wish a Summer Home in a resort favored with a clientele of the highest order. ON "IDEAL TOUR." Fine Garage, Golf, Tennis, Boating and Fishing.

Under the management of

C. H. GREENLEAF EVERETT B. RICH  
N. Y. Office, 1180 Bway. Phone Md. Sq. 4748  
Affiliated City Hotel: The Vendome, Boston

## THE WONONSCO HOUSE, Lakeville, Conn.

In the Berkshire Hills. Boating, bathing, fishing. Suites with bath. E. L. PEABODY.



## BRETTON WOODS

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

GOLF in the very shadow of Mount Washington	MOTORING through the Alps of New England	HORSEBACK RIDING over Mountain Trails and Woodland Paths
---	--	--

**The Mount Pleasant** Opens June 22.  
Closes Oct. 1.  
C. J. DUNPHY, Manager.

**The Mount Washington** Opens July 8.  
Closes Oct. 14.  
D. J. TRUDEAU, Manager.

RAILROADS: Through service via  
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and B. & M. R. R.  
Booking office, 243 5th av., New York.  
Telephone, Madison Sq., 9230.

GOLF, Tennis and Mountain Climbing. Thirteenth Annual Lawn Tennis Tournament for New Hampshire State and White Mountains. Championship, auspices of United States National Lawn Tennis Association, July 30 and following days.

One of the Ideal Tour Hotels

## CRAWFORD HOUSE

Crawford Notch WHITE MTS., N. H.

SEASON, JUNE 29—OCT. 7

Address BARRON HOTEL CO.  
Crawford House Crawford Notch, N. H.

## GROWING GARDENS

need constant care. Write your troubles to our Countryside Shop for free advice.

THE INDEPENDENT. 119 W. 40th St., New York

## HOTEL MARION

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

Beautifully located on West Shore. Large, bright, airy rooms with or without private baths. Charming walks and drives. All steamers land directly in front of Hotel. Adjoins the new Lake George Country Club. Unsurpassed facilities for fishing, boating, sailing, etc. Tournaments in golf and tennis, also regattas during season. Livery, Garage. Daily trips by automobile to Bolton, Lake George and Glens Falls. Desirable cottages for rent. Three of the most beautiful cottage sites on the lake for sale. A charming cottage to rent for the season.

JOSEPH H. MARVEL.



# THE GLEN SPRINGS

Watkins, N. Y. On Seneca Lake  
Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres.

## A MINERAL SPRINGS HEALTH RESORT AND HOTEL

The Pioneer American "Cure" for Heart Disorders

The only place in this country where the Nauheim Baths for Heart and Circulatory Disorders are given with a Natural Calcium Chloride Brine.

The treatments, under the direction of physicians, are particularly adapted to Heart Disease, Circulatory, Kidney, Nutritional and Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism, Gout and Obesity.

All sports and recreations. FINE GOLF!  
Send for illustrated Booklets

# Hudson River by Daylight

FOR the through trip, New York to Albany, or for a delightful one day's outing, take one of the splendid Day Line flyers,

"Washington Irving"  
"Robert Fulton"

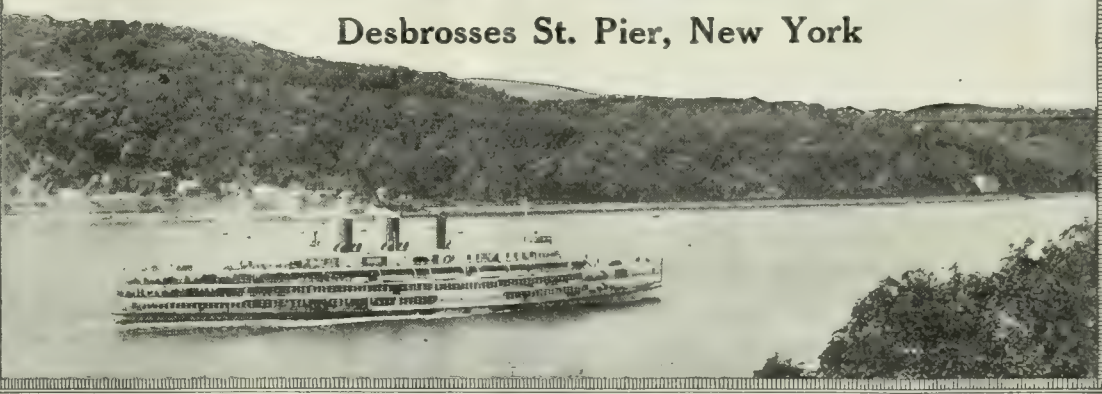
"Hendrick Hudson"  
"Albany"

Service daily (including Sundays from June 16) between New York and Albany, and intermediate landings, with connections for the Catskills, the Adirondacks and points north, east and west. Through rail tickets via New York Central or West Shore R. R. accepted on steamers. Orchestra; restaurant.

Send for time tables and further information

## HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

Desbrosses St. Pier, New York



# CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.

The South Jersey Coast is delightful at this season. Chalfonte appeals to cultivated, interesting people seeking rest and recreation. Modern, 10-story, fireproof. Right on the beach and boardwalk. All sports and pastimes. Golf club privileges. American Plan Always Open  
THE LEEDS COMPANY



It is best to make reservation ahead for Chalfonte. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

# Waldiana

## EXCLUSIVE HOME SANITARIUM

For the successful treatment—without drugs—of advanced cases of diseases of the Heart and Circulation, Angina Pectoris, Valvular, Asthmatic, Fatty Heart, Hardening of Arteries, High Blood Pressure.

Remarkably successful results without drugs and medicines. Many sufferers have been permanently relieved, without drugs, within 72 hours, of Short and Difficult Breath, Smothering and Choking Spells, Pains in Heart, Chest, Arms, enabling them to walk with ease and to lie down and sleep with comfort.

Instructive and valuable illustrated 88-page book, "The Nature Course and Permanent Relief of Diseases of the Heart, High Blood Pressure, Hardening of Arteries, without the use of Drugs," explaining method, of treatment, and facsimile letters from patients relieved, will be sent free to those describing their condition. Address, The Waldiana, Box 13, Atlantic City, N. J.

# Atlantic City

## COMMUNITY INTERESTS

are likely to have your attention this Spring. When you need information on any special features write to

INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE  
119 West 40th Street New York



# Hotel Majestic

Central Park West  
at 72nd Street  
NEW YORK

Your view across the Park will include "Millionaires' Row" on Fifth Avenue, while opposite toward the West, glints the stately Hudson.

You will see in our famous Grill many people in society, novelists, artists, stage and "movie" stars and other celebrities who are "doing things."

The Hurricane Deck atop the hotel, open June 20, is the most talked of al fresco dining and dancing place in the city and there you will enjoy many evening hours of refreshing relaxation.

You will find our rates reasonable. \$2.00 upwards. Sitting room, chamber and bath, \$5.00 upwards.

COPELAND TOWNSEND

Lessee-Director

## ANNUAL Summer Resort Number

and classified List of Hotels, Boarding Houses and Camps.

Published by

THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

JUNE 2, 1918

Send 3c stamp for Free Booklet containing list of over 4,500 Hotels, Boarding Houses and Camps.

# THE HOMESTEAD

Balley Island, Maine

Will reopen June 15. Illustrated booklet on application to T. E. HAZELL, Summit, N. J.

# HOTEL ASPINWALL LENOX, MASS.

High and Cool in the Berkshires

A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION

Opens June 15. Elevation 1400 feet.

Desirable Cottages with Hotel Service.

HOWE & TWOROGER, Managers

Winter Resort, Princess Hotel, Bermuda.

# THE GREYLOCK

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

The Village Beautiful of the Berkshires

Opens May 25th

Send for Booklet Henry N. Teague, Lessee





**THRIFT in Interior Decoration**  
is sure when Liquid Velvet is used. Liquid Velvet walls and ceilings may be kept fresh and clean for years—simply by cleansing with soap and water. The original soft color tones and delicate texture of Liquid Velvet covered walls is maintained—and freshened from time to time by washing.

While its permanence makes Liquid Velvet economical, the first cost is low. Added to this is the fact that Liquid Velvet has an unusually large spread—a little goes far.

You show real thrift as well as excellent taste when you choose Liquid Velvet.

Made in white and attractive tints—send for color chart and Booklet.

**THE O'BRIEN VARNISH CO.**  
104 Washington Avenue, South Bend, Indiana  
Varnish Makers for Over Forty Years

**Liquid Velvet**  
THE SPECIFIED BRAND

## The Market Position

of the

## Foreign Government Bonds

reveals utmost confidence that

**"They Shall Not Pass"**

Read the article under this title in the April 20th issue of

## The Investment Weekly

It contains full descriptions, with comparative tables, of all foreign government bond issues now on the market.

*Copy will be sent on request*

**PUBLICATION OFFICE**  
42 Broadway New York

## THE AMERICAN MALCONTENTS

(Continued from page 364)

ism, high simplicity, antipathy to capitalism, and socialism. The People's Council of America for Democracy and terms of Peace attracted too much attention for its own good last September, but it brought together the Socialists, the pacifists and some pro-Germans. That the nonpartizan Governor of North Dakota invited the Council to meet in his state is as significant as it is that the loyal Socialists under the guise of the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy, trailed them to expose them; or as the insistent demands of Senator La Follette for an expression by Congress of our aims in war.

It would be easy for a Lincoln on the stump to hint that among all these propaganda there is a real entente. That with whatever motive, their conduct is headed toward a single end. Perhaps ambition, perhaps disloyalty—or selfish interest, or obsession, or conceit, or class consciousness, may drive the group together. A churlish acquiescence in the acts of war yields to an eager thoroughness for measures of economic advantage or revenge. A high price for wheat, a heavy tax on profits of the rich, and ho! for the revolution, may be heard among the voices of the alliance. And there is but one named statesman who appears to lead the force.

It is an unholy alliance, if indeed it be an alliance. But the American, irritated and exasperated by its unfairness, need not fear it. It is at most a grouping of the "outs," and is bound by hatreds rather than by a purpose. It lacks completely the constructive poise that dignifies the British socialist-labor group. Senator La Follette may never know why we are at war, but he will never be an open worker for Germany. He wants to be a president of the United States, and he is a Democrat. The farmers want grain elevators and hail insurance, and are socialistic to this extent; but they also want to own their Fords and their farms and will never stay by their Socialist associates in hopeful anticipation of a revolution. If they think or pretend now that they are Bolsheviki it is only because they have not yet learned the meaning of the word. And the Germans themselves are much better than their promise. Some, like Viereck, have spoken for the bond campaigns, others like Ridder have pulled away from the most disloyal of their associates, still others, like the officers of the German-American National Alliance, have reconsidered many of their earlier utterances and want to be loyal Americans. Sullen and silent at their worst, they may remain an uncomfortable element in our body. But their existence and status is only the normal consequence of wide-open immigration. And long before the apparent entente of the malcontent is within reach of power its own internal antagonisms will have rent it asunder. The United States may have troublous days ahead, but the least of the realities is the one which today seems ominous.

In Japan when the subscriber rings up exchange the operator may be expected to ask:

"What number does the honorable son of the moon and stars desire?"

"Hohi, two-three."

Silence. Then the exchange resumes:

"Will the honorable person graciously forgive the inadequacy of the insignificant service and permit this humble slave of the wire to inform him that the never to be sufficiently censured line is busy?"—*New York Globe.*



## Danersk Decorative Furniture

We make charming pieces for single rooms or the entire house that are beautiful in design, true to tradition and fashion

and, when desired, finished in your own color schemes. The cost is moderate.

Send your plans for single rooms or the entire house.

Call at our Exhibition Rooms

Send for valuable catalog "P-6"

**ERSKINE-DANFORTH CORPORATION**

2 West 47th Street, New York  
First Door West of Fifth Avenue—4th Floor

**Base and Floor one continuous piece.**



**Imperial Sanitary Floor**

**Put On Like Plaster—Wears Like Iron**

It is a composition material, easily applied in plastic form over old or new wood, iron, concrete or other solid foundation—Laid 3/8 to 1-2 in. thick—Does not crack, peel or come loose from foundation.

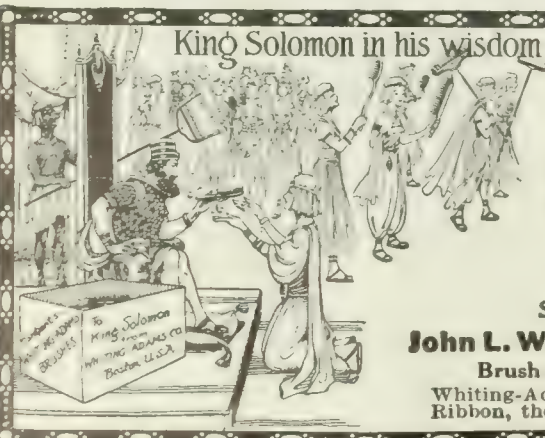
It presents a continuous, fine grained, smooth, non-slippery surface, practically a seamless tile—No crack, crevice or joint for the accumulation of grease, dirt or moisture—Is noiseless and does not fatigue.

**The Best Floor**

for Kitchen, Pantry, Bath Room, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theater, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—all places where a beautiful, substantial and foot-easy floor is desired. Your choice of several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE on request.

**IMPERIAL FLOOR COMPANY**  
970 Cutler Building, Rochester, New York

On the market 10 years.



King Solomon in his wisdom arranged that his family should have contentment and happiness.

His wives were well supplied with the best brushes obtainable  
**Every Family, Large or Small, Should Have**

**Whiting-Adams BRUSHES**

GOOD TO LOOK AT AND GOOD TO USE  
Quality sticks out all over them

Send for Illustrated Literature, Dept. X.

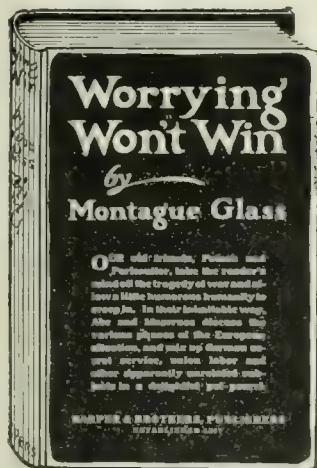
**John L. Whiting-J. J. Adams Co., Boston, U. S. A.**

Brush Manufacturers for Over One Hundred Years

Whiting-Adams Brushes Awarded Gold Medal and Official Blue Ribbon, the Highest Award at Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915



# BOOKS TO SUIT ALL READERS



## WORRYING WON'T WIN

By MONTAGUE GLASS

Author of "Potash and Perlmutter"

Your likeable friends, Potash and Perlmutter, are here in a new book, in experiences humorous and wise—which take your mind off war. In their inimitable way, Abe and Mawruss discuss the various phases of the European situation, and mix up German secret service, union labor and hundreds of other subjects. "There's only one thing that a Russian revolutionary dictator really and truly worries about," says Abe. "What's that?" asks Mawruss. "Losing his voice."

Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, \$1.50

## GASLIGHT SONATAS

By FANNIE HURST

"In 'Gaslight Sonatas' are seven of the inimitable short stories of humble life in New York which have brought fame and innumerable readers to Fannie Hurst. Somebody called Miss Hurst recently an American Dickens. She is better than that. She is herself."—*New York World*.

Frontispiece. Post 8vo, Cloth, \$1.40  
Khaki Edition for the Soldier, \$1.40

## THE GIRL IN HIS HOUSE

By HAROLD MACGRATH

Author of "The Luck of the Irish"

James Armitage, after traveling abroad for several years, drove up one night to his New York house and found it all lighted up—and a strange girl at the window! His house—occupied by a beautiful girl! In this manner, with a New York clubman, a deserted house and an unknown girl, Harold MacGrath unfolds a plot that might have been woven in the days of the Arabian nights.

Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, \$1.25

## THE WINGS OF YOUTH

By ELIZABETH JORDAN

A story of youth and love. In this book, Miss Jordan, already well known for her short stories, has put not only the sympathy for youth and its strivings, the humor, and the insight into many different phases of life, but an unusual plot treated in a novel way.

Frontispiece. Post 8vo, Cloth, \$1.40

## THAT ROOKIE FROM THE 13TH SQUAD

By Lieut. P. L. CROSBY

Do you know Crosby's Pictures? He is the Bairnsfather of the American Army

If you have a friend who is a rookie, this book will delight you. To rookies themselves, the naiveness of Private Dubb will mean even more, and should set whole camps laughing.

75 cents

## IN OUR FIRST YEAR OF WAR

By WOODROW WILSON

Messages and Addresses to the Congress and the People, March 5, 1917, to January 8, 1918. A Companion volume to "Why We Are at War"

"This book summarizes all the principles, all the ideals for which, during forty months, millions of men have been fighting and dying on the fields of Old Europe."—Stephane Lauzanec, Editor of *Le Matin* and Member of the French High Commission.

Portrait. \$1.00

## SONGS OF THE SHRAPNEL SHELL

By CYRIL MORTON HORNE

These poems were born in the trenches, between one attack and another, to the music of bullets. Captain Horne was killed while rescuing a wounded soldier. Though he was only twenty-nine years of age, he had already sung brave songs of other heroes. It is a book worthy of the noble spirit of the man who wrote them and of the men of whom he wrote.

Portrait. Post 8vo, Cloth, \$1.25

## WAR GARDENS

By MONTAGUE FREE

Head Gardener, Botanical Gardens, Brooklyn

This is essentially a practical book, designed to help those who desire to raise their own vegetables and states simply and clearly the ways and means necessary to obtain the largest returns from small plots of land. The author of "War Gardens" has had much experience with backyard and vacant-lot gardens. Besides being head gardener at the Botanical Gardens in Brooklyn, he was trained at the famous Kew Gardens in London, England.

16mo, Cloth, 50 cents

## SOCIAL DEMOCRACY EXPLAINED

By JOHN SPARGO

Mr. Spargo says: "This volume is an attempt to state in simple, popular and untechnical language the essentials of the Socialism of the Marxian school—not only of the philosophical and economic theories of Socialism, but of the principles underlying the policies of the Socialist movement."

Post 8vo, Cloth, \$1.50

## OUTWITTING THE HUN

By Lieut. PAT O'BRIEN, R.F.C.

You Americans who want to know how a plain Chicago boy can play tricks with the German army—read this tale by Lieutenant Pat O'Brien. He fell in his aeroplane 8,000 feet into the German lines. He was nearly dead. They started him on the way to prison. But they couldn't hold our young man. He leaped from the window of the flying train. Then for 72 days he ran and hid and crawled and swam and cajoled and fought—through Luxembourg—through Belgium—to—but read the story yourself.

Illustrated. \$1.50

## A FLYING FIGHTER

By Lieut. E. M. ROBERTS, R.F.C.

There lay the Huns, huddled, menacing—and over them swooped the fast plane, dropping death. Shells burst around the bird man—he was hit—hit again—his pilot wounded—and still he drove on. What was the outcome? Read this book. Roberts has been gassed and wounded and shell-shocked; he was brought down from the air four times in four days by the Germans. He has volumes to tell and has packed it all into one gorgeous, vivid, thrilling book.

Illustrated. \$1.50

## MY BOY IN KHAKI

By DELLA THOMPSON LUTES

Editor of *American Motherhood*

The heart-story of an American mother, whose only son is in the army "Somewhere in France." The book is certain to reach and comfort and inspire thousands of mothers whose hearts are sore with the struggle between Love of Son and Love of Country. It is a greatly patriotic story.

Post 8vo, \$1.00

## THE MAN WHO SURVIVED

By CAMILLE MARBO

Translated from the French by Frank H. Potter

This story, by the wife of a distinguished Frenchman, is remarkable even without the wartime background and unfolds a situation as novel and convincing as that of Jekyll and Hyde. It, too, is the story of a dual personality.

Post 8vo, Cloth, \$1.35

## CONFESSIONS OF THE CZARINA

By COUNT PAUL VASSILI

Was the Czarina really mad? Did she act as a German spy? Why did she marry the Czar? Did she have any real friends? There is one who knows—Count Paul Vassili of the Russian nobility. And in this remarkable book he has told the truth about what has for years been merely court gossip.

Portraits. \$2.00

## THE YELLOW DOG

By HENRY IRVING DODGE

This story is a prescription for people suffering from doubt—the Government distemper! A hit between the eyes for those who are not in the fight for democracy with all their might—aimed at whining, back-biting, sneaking, cowardly, pro-Germans, bad American citizens. A corking story to boot.

50 cents

## KITTY CANARY

By KATE LANGELEY BOSHER

"The reader who likes to laugh is recommended to get the book and do his own smiling over the naive tale of Kitty herself. She is both amusing and dear. And the humorously affectionate picture she gives of Twickenham Town and its inhabitants is quite equal to the best work of her creator, Mrs. Boshier."—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph*.

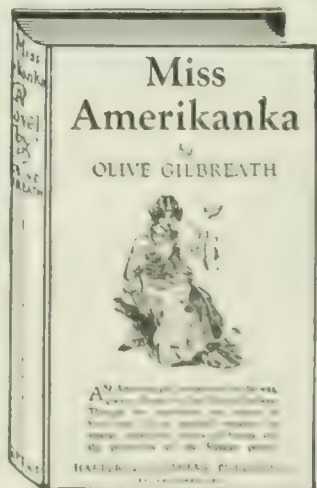
Frontispiece. Post 8vo, Cloth, \$1.00

## MISS AMERIKANKA

By OLIVE GILBREATH

She was a charming American girl—and the love of adventure ran strong in her veins. So she left the land of moon-flowers and cherry blossoms, and traveled alone into the grim and war-torn heart of Russia. And there she found—. But the remarkable things she found—you can read about in a tale that is like the incense burning in a great Russian cathedral.

Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, \$1.50







Shelltex Rimmed  
**Shur-on**  
EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES

**YOU'LL** find that many of your friends wear Shelltex Shur-ons. Why? Because they find them good-looking, comfortable and economical. Try them yourself, and prove it.

The genuine (made only by Kirstein) bear the name Shur-on or Shelltex in the bridge. At your dealer's.



**E. KIRSTEIN SONS CO.**  
253 Andrew Street, Rochester, N. Y.  
Makers of rimmed and rimless Shur-on eyeglasses and spectacles. Established 1864.

**SIMS'S CIRCUS**  
(Continued from page 359)

down again. As the first cleared out of the way the second destroyer opened with her bow guns on the conning tower, which was now showing again.

Having no rudder the "sub" was "porpoising" along, now up, now down, and every time the conning tower showed the destroyer sent a shot whistling past it. They had fired three shots each before the hatch flew up and the crew came streaming out and ranged along the deck with hands up.

As the destroyers hove alongside, covering the crew with their guns, two of the men were seen to run back below. They were only gone a minute. But that was sufficient. Undoubtedly they had opened the sea-cocks and scuttled the vessel, for she sank three minutes thereafter.

The crew jumped into the water and were hauled aboard the destroyer as fast as they could catch a line, all but one poor chap who could not swim and was nearly drowned before he was seen. Then in vivid contrast to the German practise under similar circumstances, two of our men leaped overboard and held him up till he could be hauled aboard.

All had happened in no more than ten minutes from the dropping of the first depth charge.

How I ached to talk to those prisoners! But discipline demanded that we keep our stations; neither is a large convoy to be held up while a correspondent chatters. We moved on, leaving one destroyer to take the prisoners back to the base.

But I heard a good deal more about them afterward. The bag consisted of one captain-lieutenant, one lieutenant, one ober-lieutenant, one ober-engineer and thirty-six men. As the "sub" had been out from port about six days and had come straight to our base, it carried down with it a full complement of twelve torpedoes; a loss greater than that of the submarine.

The crew appeared to be well nourished, but the faces of the officers, in particular, were deeply lined, haggard from strain and nervous anxiety. They all appeared stolidly indifferent to capture. Indeed, after they had been given coffee and sandwiches—contrast this treatment with that accorded by a German submarine commander to the murdered crew of the "Belgian Prince"—the crew began to sing. When they were placed in the boats to go ashore on the first lap of their journey to a prison camp they gave their captors three cheers.

The prisoners were cross-examined, of course, and from a plentiful chaff of misinformation were gleaned a few kernels of truth. The commander said, for instance, that no submarine captain who knew his business would waste a torpedo on a destroyer! That which caused our first casualty did not come from the hand of a "greenhorn" out on his first voyage! All very nice and friendly, but in course of an intimate conversation with the ensign in whose cabin he was billeted for the night, he let out the fact that every submarine kept two torpedoes gaged for a depth of six feet—destroyers, of course!

The piece of information that most concerned us came in a radio three hours later—the base port was "closed to commerce." The poor harmless submarine that would not waste a torpedo on a destroyer, not even if it went to sleep on the water, had sown the offing with mines. All those evolutions of ours, swallowlike dips and swoopings, had been executed in a mine field.

I confess to a little gasp. But gasps, if you are given that way, come thick and fast on a destroyer.

(To be continued)

**YOU NEED VIGOR!**



**STRONGFORT**  
The Perfect Man

**LIONEL STRONGFORT**  
Physical and Health Specialist  
560 Park Bldg. Newark, N. J.

More fitness for your duty; more ability to produce more energy; more enterprise; more action; you need more backbone; you need better health; better memory; more strength; more endurance; in other words, you need something to make you worth more to yourself and more to others.

I can give you the missing element I can multiply your energy; extend your life. I can so improve you, that I'll see you around within a year and compel you to admit your power is a beautiful endowment. I can make you the physical man you ought to be.

Every day you have added to your experience. Every day you have gained wisdom. Every day you will tune up your personality. If you will be more keen in your conduct; if you will wear your system and wear your brain; if you put more vigor, more enterprise in your activity. Test with your daily experience your vitality and want better yourself when you can be so full of nerve force and physical vigor that you could not resist from playing a man's part and profit in doing.

I can make your life with vigorous action; put you on a plane you never dreamed of; and you can do it easily, simply, naturally. Never mind what allusion you may have, let me tell you how Nature can fortify your system so that you can throw off disorders like an old coat.

Send 6 cents in stamps to cover mailing expenses and receive my book, "Promotion and Conservation of Health, Strength and Mental Energy." It is written for your interest.

**Prof. I. Hubert's MALVINA CREAM**

is a safe aid to a soft, clear, healthy skin. Used as a massage it overcomes dryness and the tendency to wrinkle. Also takes the sting and soreness out of wind, tan and sun burn.

Send for testimonials. Use Malvina Lotion and Ichthyl Soap with Malvina Cream to improve your complexion.

At all druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. Cream 50c, Lotion 50c, Soap 25c.

**PROF. I. HUBERT, Toledo, Ohio.**

**Bronze Memorial Tablets**  
Wm. Donald Mitchell, Designer  
**JNO. WILLIAMS, INC. BRONZE FOUNDRY**  
550 WEST 27TH STREET - NEW YORK CITY  
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED  
**BRONZE TABLETS**

**LEPAGE'S GLUE** HANDY TUBES  
WHEN A NAIL WON'T DO

is made by the  
**RUSSIA CEMENT CO. GLOUCESTER, MASS.**  
who also make and guarantee

**SIGNET** THE PERMANENT INK

**Don't Wear a Truss**

**Brooks' Appliance**, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads

**MR. C. E. BROOKS**

**Brooks' Rupture Appliance**

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

**C. E. BROOKS, 490D State St., Marshall, Mich.**

**YALE**

**You will appreciate "Yale"**

The longer Yale locks and Builders' Hardware remain on guard on your house the greater will be your appreciation of the steadfast service, unyielding security and superior quality of the products bearing that trade-mark "Yale."

Begin today to know the confidence "Yale" creates.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company  
9 East 40th Street  
New York City



# NO STRIKES IN WAR TIME

(Continued from page 357)

pleasant rumblings of strikes and labor disturbances; here we have feared the stoppage of production, the waste of time and energy, the blackening of hopes of thousands of honest toilers. And here, in this National War Labor Board, which is just now demonstrating by its decisions what is its spirit and object, we are frankly meeting the situation and "carrying on."

One vital point in the manner of meeting this situation must not be overlooked. This point was brought out a few days ago in a statement of organization in these words:

The National Board may appoint permanent local committees in any city or district to act in cases therein arising. In the selection of such local committees, recommendations will be received by the National Board from associations of employers and from the central labor body of the city or district and other properly interested groups. Sections of the board are authorized to appoint temporary local committees where permanent local committees have not been appointed by the board.

There is much meat for reflection here. You, perhaps, are living in a city of ten thousand with one or two big factories on the outskirts. Trouble arises in one of those factories. The trouble affects your people—your friends who work in the factory and your friends who own it. The owners and the operatives fail to meet on common ground. There is nothing to do but agree to disagree, peacefully if possible, otherwise not peacefully. There is no way to get the thing settled, barring the occasional state mediation commission. In your town, very likely, patriotic as it is, there is little sense of solidarity with the rest of the nation. You do not realize that what you do or do not do makes a difference everywhere.

One way out under the new scheme of things would be for the National War Labor Board to summon men from your town to Washington; another way would be for it to send some one from Washington. In either case there would be the feeling that an outside power was interfering, and in neither case would even a satisfactory conclusion be perfectly satisfactory. The settlement would have been undemocratically made; it would have violated, innocently, of course, the principle of local self-government.

Hence the projected creation of local boards, made up of local people, and affiliated with the big National Board in Washington. An attempt to cure a thing locally means that it will be done with speed, which in time of war is essential; it means that it will be done by men already familiar with the situation; it means, lastly, that you will put your own house in order before you go out on the highways and byways searching for assistance. This device of local committees is well worth pondering over. They are coming, and their coming is going to mean a brand new deal both for the employees and employers everywhere in the land.

"The National War Labor Board," said one of its officials informally the other day, "is really a supreme court of labor appeals for industrial disputes. Below it will be lesser courts from which undecided cases may go on up to the last court. For the period of the war, anyway, our job is to call on every interested citizen—which means every citizen—to use us when any likelihood of a break threatens. After the war—well, we may last or not, according to the kind of a job we do."

WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD



## In Vacation Land

### "A.B.A." American Bankers Association Cheques


Even in these war times, vacations are necessary for many persons; they must renew their health and strength for the important business in hand. Those making vacation trips find "A.B.A." Cheques an ideal form of funds. These cheques are *safe* to carry because they are of use only to the owner until he has countersigned them; they are most *convenient* because accepted like cash in payment of all kinds of purchases and service. You can obtain "A.B.A." Cheques in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50. and \$100 at the principal banks in all important towns and cities of the United States and Canada.

Write for full information.

## BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

New York City

## When You Think of Him



DO you wonder if he will come back the same, good true man that went away? "Out there" he is going to miss the refining influence of his women folk. New temptations will confront him—and new dangers.

You can make sure that these temptations will not be demoralizing—that sex will be a safeguard and not his undoing, by sending him

### Personal Help for Men

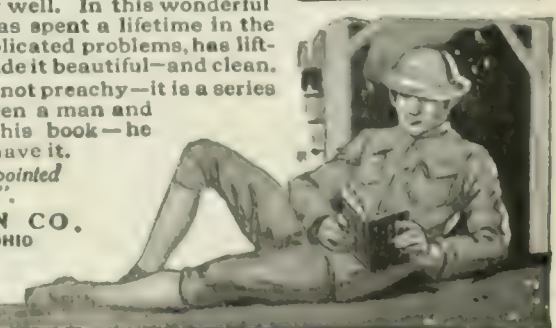
By Prof. Thomas W. Shannon

This book will keep fresh in his mind memories of home—memories you want him to have—it will give him big thoughts—clean thoughts—and help to keep him morally and physically well. In this wonderful book, Prof. Shannon, who has spent a lifetime in the study of sex and all its complicated problems, has lifted sex out of the mire and made it beautiful—and clean.

"Personal Help for Men" is not preachy—it is a series of heart to heart talks between a man and men. Send your soldier this book—he needs it—you want him to have it.

"You will never be disappointed in a Mulliken Book".

THE S. A. MULLIKEN CO.  
Department A MARIETTA, OHIO  
Responsible local sales representatives wanted.



**SHANNON SEX SERIES**

- Personal Help for the Married
- Personal Help for Parents
- Personal Help for Men
- Personal Help for Young Women
- Personal Help for Boys
- Personal Help for Girls

Single volumes... cloth bound \$1.35 net; Morocco grain, \$1.90 net. Fifteen cents additional for postage. Mailed in plain wrapper.

SEND \$1.35 for "Personal Help for Men," cloth bound—Morocco Grain, \$1.90. 15 cents additional for postage. If you do not see that it will be priceless help to him, return it to us and we will send back your money. At least allow us to send you illustrated Table of Contents—free on request.



# 1000 Copies For 20¢

Form Letters  
Ruled Forms  
Bulletins  
Price Lists  
Illustrated  
Notices

Manufacturers, merchants, professional men, you can print from 20 to 1000 copies of any hand-written or ruled form, quickly and perfectly with a

## ROTO SPEED STENCIL DUPLICATOR

Prints on any size, weight or kind of paper from a 3 x 5 inch ruled index card to a multi page 8 1/2 x 16 inch booklet.

Sent on free trial with complete equipment for hand-written, typewritten and ruled work.

Write for factory price and free trial offer.

The Rotospeed Co.  
601 W. Fifth St.  
Dayton, Ohio

One Model  
Low Factory Price

## You Can't Lose Your Keys

If you carry them in a  
DANDA LEATHER KEY-CASE

WITH YOUR NAME  
STAMPED IN GOLD

35c In Black Sheerskin 60c In English Pigskin  
60c with Pocket for Pen knife 85c for Pen knife

Postage prepaid. 25c extra if address also is stamped. Prevents keys from rusting. Saves clothing or handbag from wear.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Danda Leather Goods and Novelties  
A. DANDA MFG. CO., 141 Fulton St., N. Y.

1850 THE 1918

## UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President

FINANCE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE H. KELSEY

Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, Banker

EDWARD TOWNSEND

Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

### DIVIDENDS

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Thirty-Year Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on June 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, July 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, June 20, 1918.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

### FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

May 21, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1 3/4%) on the common shares of this Company will be paid June 17, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 7th, 1918. Transfer books will not close.

PIERRE J. SMITH, Treasurer.

### MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, May 21, 1918.

Dividend 90.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on June 20, 1918, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on June 5, 1918. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOS. T. MACKEY, Treasurer.

# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Patriotism and Loyalty.

A. THE AMERICAN MALCONTENTS. 1. Write a logical definition of "an American malcontent." 2. Write a series of questions and answers concerning the different types of malcontents, making your work so simply emphatic that it could be printed and posted thruout your school building as an aid in developing patriotism. 3. Deduce from the article the causes that make some people unpatriotic. 4. Make written suggestions for overcoming the evil influence of malcontents. 5. Narrate instances of malcontent activity that may have come to your attention.

B. QUAKERS IN THE WAR ZONE. 1. Prepare a short, enthusiastic oration on the history of the Quakers. 2. Write a paragraph of contrast on the spirit of the Quakers and the spirit of the Germans. 3. Write a paragraph of contrast on the village of Sermaize before and after its reconstruction. 4. Write a somewhat poetic paragraph in which you tell why the spirit of the Quakers in the War Zone predicts the victory of the Allies. 5. How is the central thought of Longfellow's "Saga of King Olaf" related to the article?

C. SIMS'S CIRCUS. 1. You have a cousin serving on a destroyer. Write the letter that he might write, telling of the ways of fighting submarines. 2. Your cousin wishes to tell of the power and the efficiency of our destroyers. Give the talk that he might give. 3. Write a paragraph of contrast on the American way of treating prisoners, and the German way.

D. AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND AMERICAN HOMES. 1. Tell orally what the Commission on Training Camp Activities is doing for American soldiers. 2. Write an emphatic paragraph telling what such work shows concerning the United States.

#### II. Literature.

A. SHAKESPEARE IN THE TRENCHES. 1. Explain how the theater is being mobilized for the fighting front. 2. Write a description of an audience of soldiers. 3. Show in what ways the stages at the front are like and unlike the stages in the time of Shakespeare. 4. From plays you have read in school select passages that might be successful if presented to the soldiers at the front. 5. Select a passage that you think particularly good, tell the story of the play up to that point, and then read the passage as tho you were giving it before soldiers.

#### III. The News of the Week.

1. With the aid of a blackboard map explain the present situation on the western front. 2. Give an account of the recent activity of the American troops. 3. Give an account of the war in the air. 4. Explain what the Germans mean by "bread peace" and "petroleum peace." 5. Tell what progress the United States has made in shipbuilding. 6. What spirit is shown by the great interest of the American people in the Red Cross drive? 7. Give a talk explaining the operation of the German super-gun. 8. Write a paragraph of contrast on the results the super-gun was expected to accomplish, and the actual results.

#### IV. Articles of General Interest.

A. HOW TO GROW ROSE TREES. 1. You have a friend who has a large dooryard space. Give him directions for growing rose trees.

B. RAIN WHEN YOU WANT IT. 1. Write a very short, and clear, explanation of the different methods of irrigation.

C. NO STRIKES IN WAR TIME. 1. From the fundamental principles for doing away with strikes select one topic suitable for a long term-essay. Write a brief on the topic you select. 2. Explain why the fundamental principles, if adopted, would be likely to prevent strikes.

D. NOMADIC MOTORING. 1. Write an enthusiastic and somewhat poetic paragraph concerning the delights of rambling. 2. Write a letter, as if you yourself were indulging in "nomadic motoring."

E. A BUNGALOW IN TWO INSTALLMENTS. 1. Explain the full value of a bungalow home in the country. 2. Write an explanation of the way in which to build a bungalow.

F. EDITORIAL FLIDGETS. 1. Give oral explanations of the epigrammatic items. 2. Write a series of epigrammatic items about school work.

G. Tell why the following are excellent titles: American Malcontents; Rain When You Want It; Nomadic Motoring.

H. WINDOWS INSIDE AND OUT. 1. In a single paragraph give directions for making a window beautiful.

I. Write an original story based on any picture in The Independent.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. Opposition to the War—"The American Malcontents," "The Irish Crisis," "An Irish-German Conspiracy."

1. Make a report upon the principles and practises of the opposition parties (a) in the Revolutionary War, (b) the War of 1812, (c) the Mexican War, (d) the Civil War. Does this report help you to settle the question as to how the opposition should be treated now?

2. In what respect is Irish opposition similar to that in this country? in what respect is it different?

3. What does the author mean by "marginal" periodicals? What elements of the American population does each of these periodicals appeal to?

4. What is wrong with each of the following groups: (a) the Non-partizan League, (b) the Friends of Irish Freedom, (c) the Marxian Socialists, (d) the People's Council of America for Democracy?

5. Explain the last sentence in the article.

#### II. The War at Sea—"Sims's Circus."

1. Outline the arguments in favor of the policy of secrecy maintained by the British and American Navy Departments. The arguments against it.

2. Why has the "irreverent ensign" named the American flotilla "Sims's Circus"?

#### III. The War on Land—"Gathering Forces," "Americans Join the British," "The Line-Up on the Western Front."

1. Compare the statement of the distribution of Allied and German forces with the distribution indicated on the map.

2. Why is it "generally assumed that the Germans [and not the Allies] will take the offensive"?

3. Indicate on the map the points at which the next attack will probably be made.

#### IV. The Stakes in the War—"Democracy We Fight For," "The American Purpose," "The Rumanian Peace."

1. Show by historical examples that "a good many things that were once believed to be valuable and enduring" have already been "consigned to the scrap heap" in democratic countries like England, France and the United States.

2. Show by reference to the revolutionary period in England and in France, that "anarchistic revolutionaries" are apt to gain temporary control of a government when "absolutists" are driven from power.

3. "The organization of democracy is by no means perfected in any part of the world." What are some of the things that must still be done in this country? In Great Britain?

4. Prove by quoting from the terms of the Rumanian peace that "every proposal [by Germany] with regard to accommodation in the West involves a reservation with regard to the East."

#### V. International Trade—"The Advantages of a Free Port."

1. Make a report on one or more of the following topics: (a) Venetian and Genoese trade centers in the Orient, (b) the concessions of the Hanseatic League, (c) European factories in India in the eighteenth century. How did these differ from the modern free ports?

2. What is the present practise in the case of goods landed in America designed for transshipment to some other country? What is the practise in London, Hamburg or Hong-kong?

3. Show how the establishment of a free port would greatly facilitate our trade with South America.

4. "The war has made the free port more necessary than ever." Why so?

#### VI. Capital and Labor—"No Strikes in War-time," "Local Labor Boards."

1. Discuss the theory and practise of wage adjustments which controlled the relations between labor and capital before the beginning of the war.

2. What is the significance of this sentence: "Sworn enemies are friends, working side by side to win the war"?

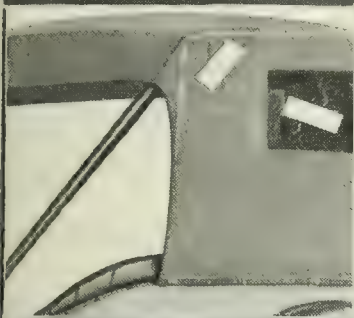
3. Show how the fundamentals upon which the work of the War Labor Board is based will "secure democracy here while fighting for it in France."

4. What took place between labor and capital in Great Britain during the early days of the war? How were matters settled over there?



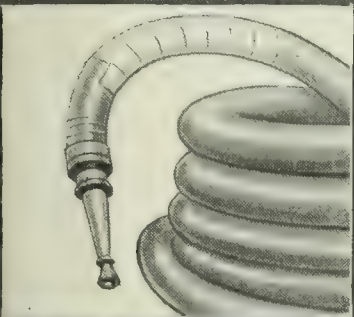
## Patches Leather

Cloth or Rubber  
Stops Leaks



## Mends Hose

With a Rubber  
Wrapping



## Prevents Chafing

On Hands or Feet



## Insulates Wire



# B&B

## ADHESIVE PLASTER TAPE

The Every Day First Aid

### A Few of Its Thousand Uses

**H**ERE is a rubber-coated adhesive tape, which costs but little and is found in every drug store.

It is strong, enduring, almost waterproof. It sticks to anything that's dry, and stays stuck. It is instantly attached without wetting.

It is the same adhesive plaster that surgeons use. But it also has a thousand household uses. And these pictures suggest some.

Think of a strong, rubber-coated adhesive tape. One side sticks to anything, and clings like glue. The other side is fabric.

Think how many services that tape could render, almost every day.

In simply patching lawn hose it may save a hundred times its cost.

When you try it once—on anything—you will never be without it.

One should never go anywhere without having a spool along.

B & B Adhesive Plaster Tape is particularly adapted to these multiple uses. It is ever-ready, strong, enduring. And it has a perfect rubber base.

It sticks when you apply it. And it stays.

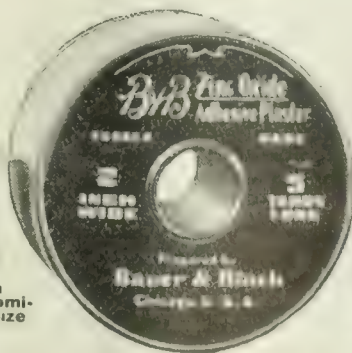
*Our Adhesive Book—which we send free—pictures many uses and gives many good suggestions. Write a postal for it.*

For mending use, or any use, be sure you get the B & B Adhesive. It is made for all-round Service.

It comes in various lengths and widths. For economy we recommend the five yard spools, or larger.

Your druggist will supply it.

An Economical Size



**B&B**  
Double-Sure  
Products

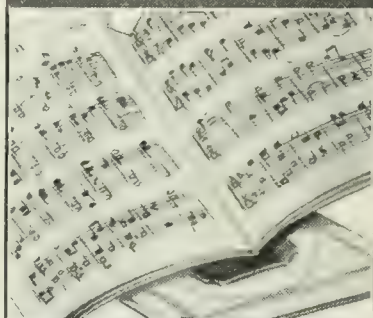
B & B Absorbent Cotton  
B & B Bandages and Gauze  
B & B Fumigators  
B & B First Aid Outfits

All made under ideal conditions. All put up in protective packages. For safety's sake, in all these lines, ask for B & B.

**Bauer & Black, Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.**  
Chicago, New York, Toronto

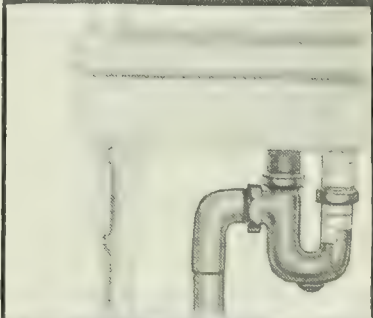
## Mends Music

Attaches Papers  
Forms Binders



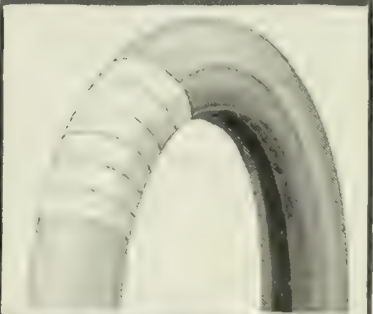
## Stops Leaks

In Metal Pipes



## Patches Tires

Or Inner Tubes  
Temporarily



## Mends Tears

Attach to the  
Under Side





The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter. Copyright, 1918, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building, Chicago

# The Independent

Founded 1848

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Treasurer

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**PRESIDENT WILSON**—The nation is awake.

**CHARLES REZNIKOFF**—The fingers of your thoughts are molding your face ceaselessly.

**DAVID LLOYD GEORGE**—Don't always be thinking of getting back to where you were before the war.

**HARRY LAUDER**—God tells us we must love our enemies. He can't expect us to love His enemies.

**THOMAS W. LAMONT**—We are in abnormal times and therefore must resort to abnormal measures.

**HON. MEYER LONDON**—Up to the very last minute there were mass demonstrations against war in Germany.

**MARK SULLIVAN**—At the present speed of operation it takes a ton of shipping a year to carry one soldier to France.

**HERB HAUSSMANN**—It is not improbable that Germany will very soon have to be preparing for a fifth winter of war.

**F. G. YOUNG**—The nations are all in one boat. They are among the rocks approaching a new world. America is the pilot.

**MAXIMILIAN HARDEN**—One principle only is to be reckoned with—one which sums up and includes all others—force!

**THEODORE P. SHONTS**—Every star in every service flag is a reason why all of us should give unsparingly to help the Red Cross.

**COUNT VON GOETZEN**—Some months after we finish our work in Europe, we will take New York and probably Washington.

**SIDNEY A. REEVE**—It is one of the most alarming symptoms of recent social evolution that the people are ceasing to inhabit the country.

**PROFESSOR GIDDINGS**—If the Central Powers obtain a substantial advantage in this war, justice and democracy will have thenceforth for generations no safe abiding place in the world.

**GENERAL FOCH**—France will keep the never-to-be-forgotten memory of the impulse which has brought Americans to the bedside of her wounded.

**THEODORE GERALD SOARES**—All the imperialistic endeavors to unify men were wrecked upon the rock of a passionate affirmation of nationalism.

**AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BARIAN**—We are now on the lookout for peace without wishing to bind ourselves by definite and restrictive formulas.

**OSCAR S. STRAUS**—The highest form of patriotism is not limited by the boundaries of one's country but by a debt to mankind to safeguard the trust of civilization.

**ARTHUR M. WOLFSON**—The new ideal of democracy for which we are fighting must be something quite different from anything which has thus far existed in the world.

**CHARLES E. HUGHES**—The war is the fundamental fact in our life at this time, and the security of all our enterprises is dependent upon our conduct of the war.

**RALPH M. EASLEY**—Under the stress of doing things to save our country, we have discovered many weak spots and many

## CONTENTS FOR JUNE 8, 1918

Volume 94, Number 3627

Gen. John A. Lejeune (Portrait) 393

### EDITORIALS

Britain's New Commercial Policy ..... 394  
The Real End of the War..... 395  
Democracy's Struggle for Life. 396  
Academic Seclusion ..... 396

### THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Great War (Chronology). 397  
German Drive on the Aisne... 397  
Details of the Drive ..... 397  
Our First Victory ..... 397  
The War in the Air ..... 398  
"Moldavia" Torpedoed ..... 398  
Unrest in Bohemia ..... 399  
Bolsheviki and Anarchists..... 399  
Japan and China in Alliance.. 400  
In Brief ..... 400  
More Taxes ..... 400  
Work or Fight ..... 400  
A Railroad Raise ..... 401  
More Ships ..... 401  
Settling Labor Troubles ..... 401  
The Break Between Mexico and Cuba ..... 401  
In Congress ..... 402  
Government Control of Packing Houses ..... 402  
A National Salvage Committee 402  
Disloyalty Suppressed ..... 402  
Election Dope: A Luxury in Wartime ..... 403  
Staff Correspondence from Washington.

Sims's Circus ..... 404  
By Herman Whitaker

How the Bolsheviki Got on Top. 406  
By Edward Alsworth Ross

The Independent-Harper's Weekly News-Pictorial ..... 407

Organized Labor Comes Thru... 410  
By Robert W. Bruere

Pebbles ..... 411

### THE NEW BOOKS

Finding the Right Place..... 412  
The Miracle of Transport..... 412  
Shandygaff ..... 412  
Frontiers of Freedom..... 412  
Grass in the Pavement..... 412  
Books in Brief ..... 413  
The Independent Lesson Plans.. 420

dark spots which our war experience will enable us to strengthen in the one case and to eradicate in the other.

**JAMES WILSON**—We are to maintain the standard of civilization as worked out by the free men of the world, and if posterity is to be guaranteed political and industrial freedom, the war must be won by the allied countries.

**REV. ROY B. GUILD**—Will we who have stayed at home be able to make of our communities fit habitations for the soldiers who have met the supreme test in the task of eliminating from the world's politics that for which the Kaiser and the Potsdam gang stand?

## LIBERTY SERVICE MEDALS

War medals are no longer awarded exclusively for bravery at the front. This story from the New York *Tribune* explains why and how Americans over here may win them:

The young sergeant who creeps out into No Man's Land and staggers back, severely wounded, with four German prisoners is pretty sure to get a medal sooner or later for "conspicuous bravery on the battlefield." The ambulance doctor who saves the life of the heroic sergeant also may get a medal; so, too, may the nurse who remains at her post taking care of him while her hospital is being bombed.

But somewhere there's a man whose brain and toil have evolved the system that made it possible for an ambulance and a surgeon to be on hand at the moment they were needed. Somewhere back home there's a man—or more likely a woman—who is making it her business to see that a goodly number—as great a number as she can muster together—of capable, well trained nurses are taking their places in hospitals overseas.

There are others—an infinitum. The man who sees to the transportation of food and guns and ammunition and hospital supplies, over here as well as over there; the man who is providing recreation in Y. M. C. A. huts for the soldier off duty; the man who is devoting all his time to stamping out German propaganda back home—these are the inconspicuous heroes who, until recently, have gone on working and planning, their labor unrewarded, almost unrecognized.

Altho the idea has been suggested before, it has remained for the National Institute of Social Sciences, of the American Social Science Association, to draw up the resolution that has materialized in the "Liberty Service Medal," to be bestowed for "notable humanitarian or patriotic service for the national welfare."

Three medals already have been given: To Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, formerly head of the American Red Cross in France; to Governor Marcus E. Holcomb, of Connecticut, and to Miss M. Adeline Nutting, head of the department in Teachers' College for nursing and health.

The medal is of gold and blue enamel, the design the same as that in the insignia of the National Institute—an eagle surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel. The fob is a red, white and blue ribbon.

The resolution for the creation of the Liberty Service Medal, adopted last December by the American Social Science Association, read as follows: "In view of the fact that, except in the army and navy, no provision has been made by any competent authority for the recognition by a medal or other suitable insignia for notable humanitarian or patriotic services for the national welfare;

"Therefore, the executive committee of the American Social Science Association, one of the oldest of nationally incorporated bodies, recommends that a medal, to be designated 'Liberty Service Medal,' be authorized.

"The committee further recommends that the National Institute of Social Sciences be empowered, in accordance with the objects of its organization, to award and bestow said medal upon such person or persons as have rendered or may render notable services which merit such special mark of distinction and recognition."

The resolution is signed by Oscar S. Straus, chairman; George Gordon Battle, Simeon E. Baldwin, H. Holbrook Curtis and the late Ripley Hitchcock. Twenty-five medals are to be given each year, and committees are being formed, one in each state, to assist the national committee in New York in choosing the proper recipients of the medals.

It is the intention of the committee, according to its secretary, Miss Lillie Hamilton French, that the efforts of the modest, inconspicuous man from South Dakota or Idaho have equal recognition with those of the big fellows from New York—or Indiana.



# Learn Paragon Shorthand In Seven Days

## See For Yourself-Send No Money-Just The Coupon

### THIS TEST Is Made At Our Expense

To prove to you that you can learn PARAGON in seven evenings' study at home, and at the end of that time be so far advanced as to be able to write any word in the English language in Shorthand, we will send you the complete *Course of Seven Lessons on Seven Days' Free Trial*. If you are not entirely satisfied, remail the Course to us and you owe nothing.

Read this from the head cartoonist for *Collier's Weekly* and a Member of *Life's* staff.

F. G. COOPER,  
114 East 13th Street,  
New York, N. Y.  
I believe I have a report that will interest you. Within a very few days after I received your set of lessons I made all the notes in my pocket note book in your Paragon shorthand.

Please bear in mind, in this connection, that I had never so much as glanced at any other system before and knew nothing whatever about any shorthand system.

After five evenings' study I wrote the first two pages of a story in your shorthand. Six weeks later I got out the two pages and wrote them off on the typewriter with no trouble at all. It strikes me that such an instance is quite a recommendation for your system. Sincerely, F. G. COOPER.

In reply to my request for permission to publish the above, Mr. Cooper wrote as follows:

"I should consider it a humanitarian duty to encourage my friends and acquaintances in the use of your system, and you are welcome to the use of my testimonial."

### In Court Reporting

"I have been the Official Court Reporter for the Ninth Judicial District of Louisiana for a number of years, using Paragon Shorthand exclusively. Some years ago I learned this system in seven lessons. With Paragon Shorthand I am able to do any kind of work with as great rapidity as the occasion may demand."—J. MARTIN HAMLEY, Lake Providence, La.

### Learns In Five Hours

"I received your Course in Shorthand and mastered the entire theory in five hours after I received it. There is no reason why I shouldn't be able to write 150 words a minute after a little practice. To those who want to become expert stenographers, I commend your Course very highly."—CARL A. JACKSON, Shelbyville, Ill.

Paragon is also being taught in the High Schools of Alton, Ill., Lafayette, Ind., Johnstown, Pa., and elsewhere.

### In Big Corporations

"I am getting along fine with Paragon Shorthand. It is all you claim for it. It is easy to write, and as for speed—there's no limit."—JOHN WALLER, JR., Standard Oil Company, Sugar Creek, Mo.

### By Business Men

"I am using Paragon Shorthand in making my notes in the daily routine of the work. It is of incalculable help in aiding me in making my own notes of private business matters relating to my work in auditing, and I wish I had taken it up long since."—JOHN F. CAHILL, Auditor, Florence Electric Light & Utilities Co., Florence, S. C.

Now that the War is on, there are more things to do in this country than there are people to do them. One phase of war-time readjustment—possibly the most noteworthy of all—is this: It is to be a second sounding of opportunity for the thousands of men and women who have never been able to find themselves. They are to have a chance in business the like of which they never saw. In every large business there are capable men and women who feel that at one time or another time they have been side-tracked. They have been shunted off into routine instead of having a chance to fill an executive position that they looked for or one that offers a good chance to reach such a position.

Now, with the stripping of business organizations all over the country, these misfits—square pegs in round holes—men and women who for some reason or another have never quite made good, are going to have a fresh look-in.

Millions of people possess undreamed-of abilities—but they lie dormant for want of an opportunity or want of will power to use them. They fool themselves with the idea that someone else is to blame for their failure. Herein lies the very core of the problem in many people's lives.

### Shorthand Will Help You Win!

Shorthand is the greatest single instrument of efficiency in business today. It has enabled many of only ordinary qualifications to climb into positions of great promise. It has been the foundation of the wonderful success achieved by many of the most brilliant and famous men in business in America today.

But Shorthand as it is universally taught has been as difficult to master almost as a foreign language. The awful mental strain, the great memory tax and the many weary months of close application to study, to say nothing of the high cost of mastering the old-time systems, has prevented many from learning shorthand. But this has all been done away with now in PARAGON shorthand.

### Actually In 7 Days

Think of it!—in 7 days the master of shorthand! You don't believe it? Try the lesson at the right. See how quickly you learn it. In the few minutes it has taken you to absorb this knowledge you have learned 5 of the 26 characters in PARAGON. In seven evenings you can easily learn the 7 lessons comprising the Course and start using it at once. It is so amazingly simple that you will wonder why people will go through months and months of the most trying study and mental friction to learn the old-time systems with their thousands of word-signs and other intricate, involved and technical rules, when in seven evenings of the simplest imaginable instructions you can master everything there is to know about Shorthand.

### Marvelously Simple

All there is to learn:

1. An Alphabet of 26 simple signs,
2. 26 easy word-signs,
3. 5 Prefix contractions and 1 natural rule for abbreviation.

That is why you can learn it all during seven evenings. You can then use it at once for making your own notes. If you want to fill a shorthand position, you will then begin practice for speed.

### Paragon In Use 25 Years

It has been in existence for 25 years and is used by thousands of people in all walks of life in every country on the globe, in every business. It is used in the largest corporations, such as Standard Oil Co., U. S. Steel Corporation, in the office of the U. S. Government, etc., etc.

### You Need This Knowledge

You can use PARAGON for dictation, for taking down telephone messages, speeches, conferences, sermons, lectures, lessons, court testimony, etc. It is of inestimable value to every person in business and a wonderful aid to efficiency and accuracy.

### Only \$5 If You Keep It

This is exactly the same Course which the inventor, Mr. Alexander Lichtentag, taught personally by mail for 25 years at a regular fee of \$25, with examination. He has devised a self-examination system which enables us to give you the entire Course now for a limited time only for \$5.00—the lowest price for a Course of its kind ever known. And remember, you don't have to pay a penny of this \$5 until you have satisfied yourself that the PARAGON Course is as we represent it to be and that you want to keep it.

### Send No Money

Simply fill out the coupon below and mail it to us. We will immediately forward you the Complete Course prepaid. Then study it for one, two, three or seven evenings, and if you feel that you can afford to be without this precious knowledge another day, mail it back to the Institute and you will owe nothing. Send in the coupon or write a letter at once before, this special introductory offer is withdrawn.

### Try This Lesson Now

Take the ordinary longhand letter *d* Eliminate everything but the long downstroke and there will remain */* This is the Paragon symbol for D. It is always written downward.

From the longhand letter *e* rub out everything except the upper part—the circle—and you will have the Paragon E. *o*

Write this circle at the beginning of */* and you will have Ed. */*

By letting the circle remain open it will be a hook, and this hook stands for A. Thus */* will be Ad. Add another A at the end, thus */* and you will have a girl's name, Ada.

From *o* eliminate the initial and final strokes and *o* will remain, which is the Paragon symbol for O.

For the longhand *m*, which is made of 7 strokes, you use this one horizontal stroke *—*

Therefore, *—* would be Me.

Now continue the E across the M, so as to add D—thus */* and you will have Med. Now add the large circle for O, and you will have */* (medo), which is Meadow, with the silent A and W omitted.

You now have 5 of the characters. There are only 26 in all. Then you memorize 26 simple word-signs, 6 prefix abbreviations and one rule of contractions. That is all.

PARAGON INSTITUTE HOME STUDY DEPARTMENT, 366 Fifth Ave., Suite 782, New York City

You may send me the Complete Course of PARAGON Shorthand with the distinct understanding that I have 7 days after its receipt to either remail the Course to you or send you \$5.00.

Name.....  
Business.....  
Address.....

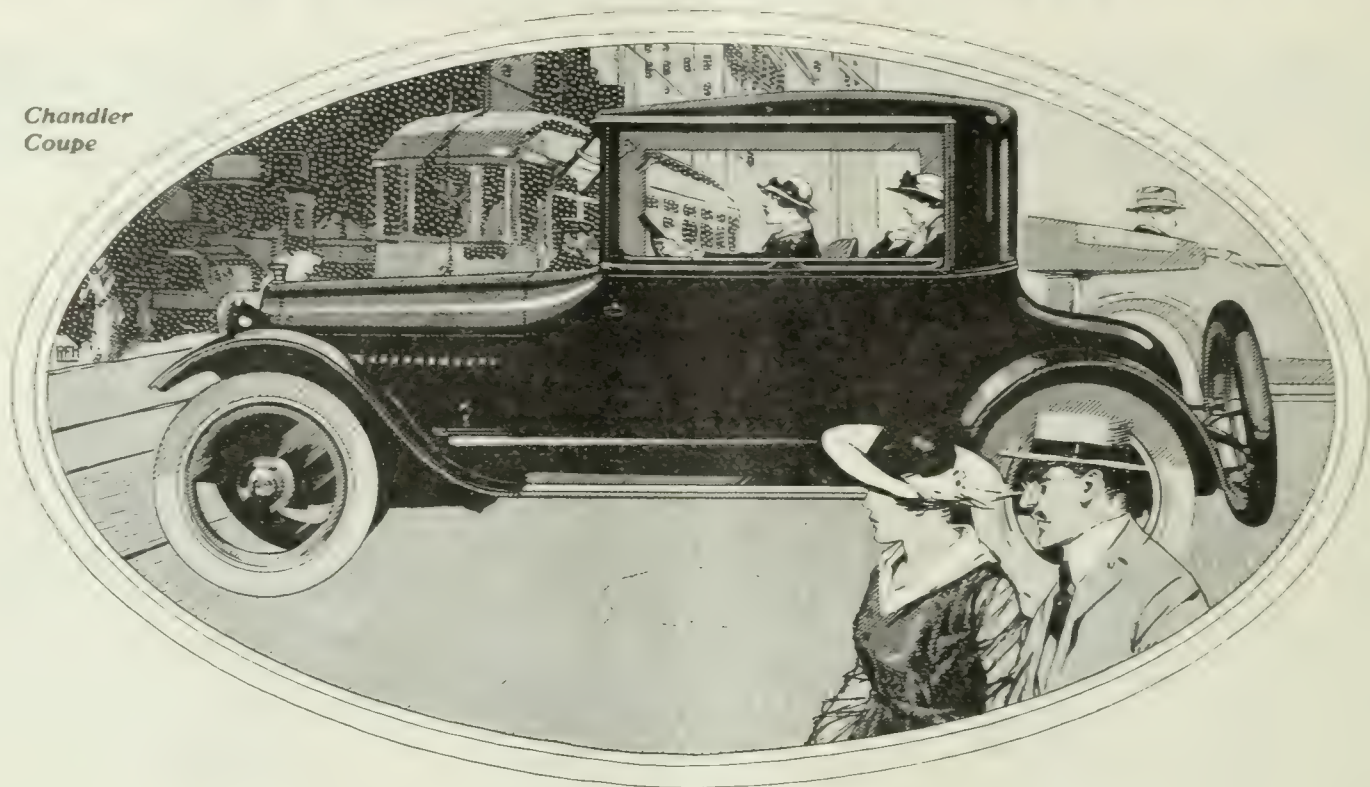




# CHANDLER SIX

*Famous For Its Marvelous Motor*

Chandler  
Coupe



## Why Women Choose The Chandler

**W**OMEN choose the Chandler Six quite as much for the ease with which they may drive it on any kind of roads or in any kind of traffic, as for the grace of its body designs, the comfort of its deep-cushioned seats and the beauty of its finish. They choose the Chandler, too, because of its mechanical dependence, its ever-readiness.

Thousands of women drive Chandlers, and, even though they may not know the why of its mechanical excellence, they know and appreciate the extraordinary quality of this great car.

Chandler body designs offer a pleasing range of selection.

### SIX SPLENDID BODY TYPES

*Seven-Passenger Touring Car*

*Four-Passenger Roadster*

*Four-Passenger Dispatch Car*

*Convertible Sedan*

*Convertible Coupe*

*Limousine*

### Choose Your Chandler Now

*Dealers in all principal cities and hundreds of towns. Write us for catalog today*

**CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO**

Export Department: 1790 Broadway, New York

Cable Address: "Chanmotor"



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



*Bain*

THE COMMANDER OF "THE FIRST TO FIGHT"

*The Marines in France, first of the American troops sent overseas are now under the command of General John A. Lejeune*



## BRITAIN'S NEW COMMERCIAL POLICY

THREE years ago in a series of articles on international commerce afterward republished in a monograph of the National Institute of Efficiency it was pointed out that

We may expect to see, as a result of the war, the formation of some sort of customs union comprizing the whole British Empire, and perhaps also one including its present Allies. In that case the United States would have to decide the momentous question of whether we should go into it or stay out. If we decided not to go into the union, or if England refused to admit us, we should be shut out of most of the markets of the world or enter them only under the handicap of differential duties. Such a customs union—it would be offensive to use in this connection the customary term *Zollverein*—would control all of Africa and Australasia and a large part of Europe, Asia and North America. The only undeveloped countries that would be open to our trade on equal terms would be Latin-America and for the present China minus Manchuria, Mongolia, and Shantung, which are already under the sway of the Allied Powers.

Evidently, then there will be after the war two great antagonistic groups of commercial powers in both of which the means of production and distribution will be more efficiently organized than ever before. The United States will be outside either group and will have to meet their competition alone unless it unites with the southern republics or other neutral nations to form a third trade group.

The war is not yet over, but events have moved so rapidly that already these two great commercial combinations are taking visible shape. Germany by her "bread peace" with Russia and her "petroleum peace" with Rumania and her new amalgamation with Austria and Turkey has definitely established and hopes to maintain a self-sufficient empire far more ambitious than the Mittel-Europa that three years ago was considered chimerical. On the other hand the Allies are forming—not like the Germans by conquest and compulsion but by mutual consent—a much more gigantic aggregation for the control of trade. It has been supposed by some that England would never consent to abandon the principles of free trade and *laissez-faire* to which she has long been committed and has hitherto found advantageous, but we see on the contrary that she is a leader in the new movement. The committee appointed by the coalition government of all parties in July, 1916, to make recommendations on Commercial and Industrial Policy After the War has just made its report, which shows that public opinion has made amazing progress during the war. Old England, which we are too apt to regard as hopelessly conservative and doctrinaire, has followed the lead of her offspring and is now ready to reconstruct her commercial and financial system in accordance with those of the five British dominions and the United States. This removes one of the obstacles toward the closer association of the six Anglo-Saxon commonwealths which is the hope of world peace. So long as England stuck to free trade and all the other self-governing countries were convinced of the necessity of governmental encouragement and protection of local industries there could be little harmony and no understanding with the Mother Country.

Hitherto the word "protection" has been tabooed in Great Britain. Even the followers of Chamberlain who some years ago were agitating for the adoption of custom duties on imports were obliged to employ the slogan of "tariff reform" instead of using the frank American term "protection." But the committee is not so squeamish. It declares that

(1) Producers in this country are entitled to *protection against "dumping"* and the *introduction of "sweated" goods*, and Government action on the lines adopted by Canada is recommended.

(2) "Pivotal" or "key" industries should be maintained at all hazards and *at any expense*.

(3) In other industries protection, by means of Customs duties, or Government help in other forms, should be provided only for reasons of national safety, or on the general ground that *no industry of real importance to our economic strength and well-*

*being should be allowed to be weakened by foreign competition, or brought to any extent under alien control.*

(4) *Preferential treatment* should be accorded to the Oversea Dominions and possessions in any Customs duties now or hereafter to be imposed in the United Kingdom, and consideration should be given to other forms of Imperial Preference.

(5) The present opportunity should be taken to promote our trade with our Allies, and consideration should be given to the possibility of *using for purposes of negotiation* with them and with present neutrals any duties which may be imposed in accordance with the foregoing principles.

These five conclusions and recommendations deserve careful consideration. We have italicized certain salient points. It will be seen that the committee has incorporated the most advanced ideas of protective policy as developed in the oversea dominions. The old-fashioned Englishman thought he had an inalienable right to buy in the cheapest market regardless of how the goods were produced. If the Germans were such fools as to sell England beet sugar at less than it cost them why so much the worse for them and so much the better for the British marmalade trade. But when it was perceived some years before the war that by this seemingly generous policy the Germans were ruining the British West Indies and gaining absolute control of the marmalade trade the British Government took measures to prevent the Germans from selling sugar too cheap.

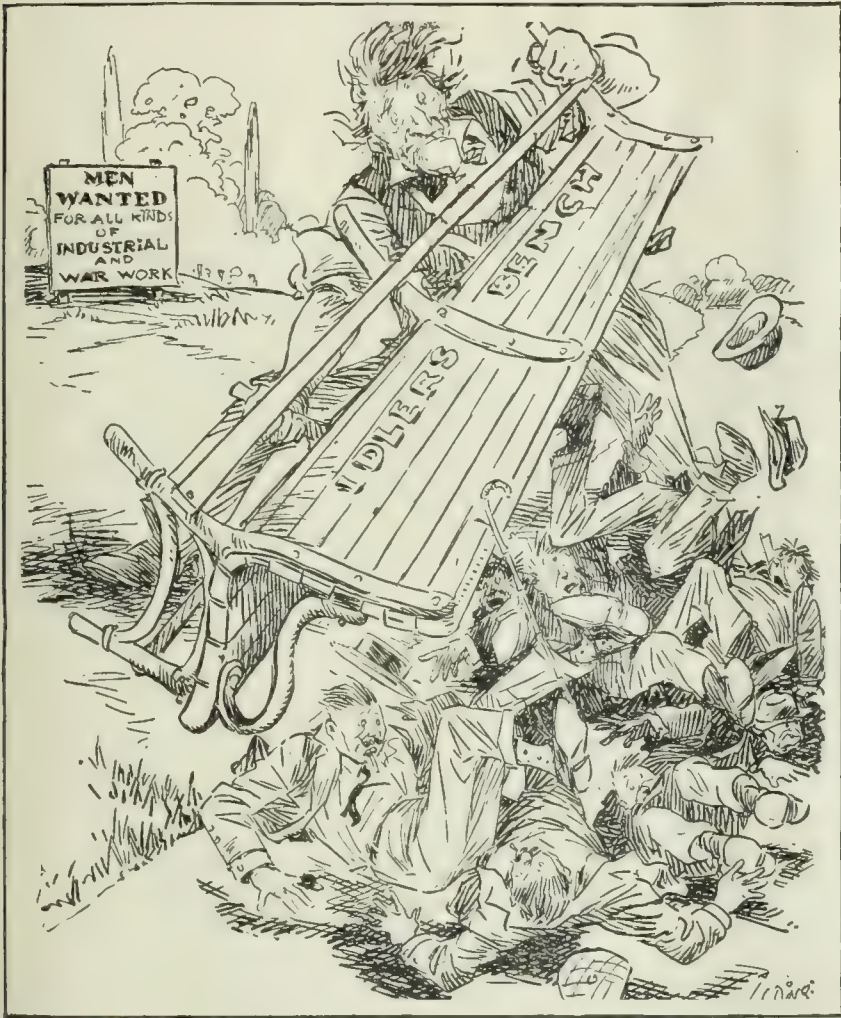
The committee recommends protection not only against "dumping" but also against the introduction of "sweated" goods. This is what is called in Australia and Canada "the new protectionism" and its aim is to see that the advantage of a tariff goes to the workingmen and is not, as has sometimes happened in the United States, absorbed by the capitalist. The idea of the new protectionist is to have duties levied on imported articles corresponding to the difference in the wage scale of the foreign and domestic factories and these duties removed automatically whenever the wages in the home industry falls to the level of the foreign.

The importance of maintaining "pivotal or key industries," such as optical glass, metals, cotton, dyes and drugs, has become realized in every land thru the painful experience of the war. "Preferential treatment," that is, lower duties on importations from certain countries, has been the policy of the dominions toward the Mother Country, but hitherto the latter has failed to accord the same favor to the dominions. This declaration puts an impediment in the way of what Germany desires more than any annexations, that is, the insertion of "the most favored nation" clause in the treaty of peace, giving her equality of commercial opportunity. The fifth and last clause provides for "reciprocity," which James G. Blaine advocated a generation ago but which has never been fairly carried out. Tariff duties have been repeatedly raised by Congress with the avowed intention of using them for bargaining with other nations discriminating against our products, but the Senate has rarely been willing to confirm the reciprocity treaties when the administration had negotiated them.

Even more radical than this departure from free trade is the break with the English tradition of individualistic production and government control. The committee clearly sees that competition is the death of trade and it openly recommends the formation of what we should call "trusts" with government encouragement and if necessary, assistance. Traders in the future must, according to the committee, combine for at least three purposes; (1) securing supplies of material, (2) production including standardization and scientific research, and (3) marketing.

There are many other points of immense interest in the committee's report which we have not space here to discuss, such as the restrictions on foreign capital, the prohibition of the importation of goods of enemy origin for a year after peace "and for such further period as may seem

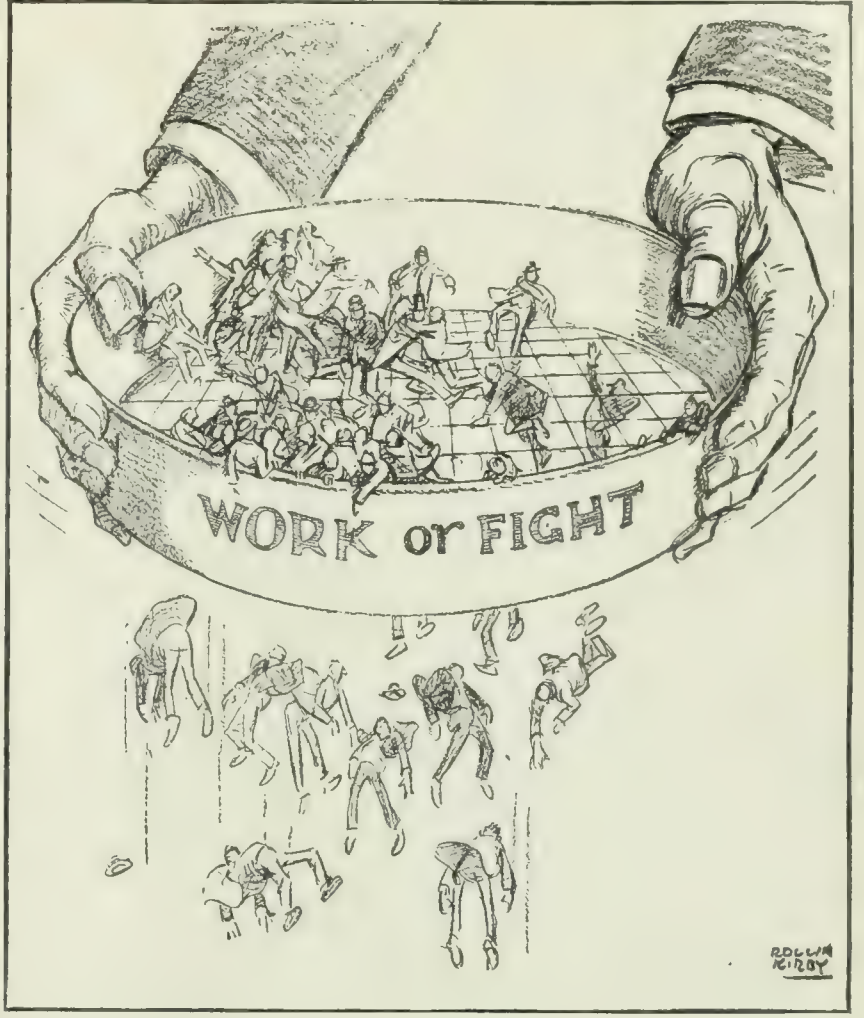




Darling in New York Tribune

GET BUSY

WORK OR FIGHT! THE SLACKERS' TIME HAS COME



Kirby in New York World

SIFTING THEM OUT

expedient," the licensing and control of foreign commercial agents, measures for making the empire self-sufficient in necessary raw materials, etc. The general aim is

to assure that the Empire in an emergency should be independent, for its supply of any essential commodity, of any single foreign country or possible combination of countries.

This in brief is the substance of this remarkable document. In how far it will be carried into effect remains to be seen, but as a report of an official non-partizan commission under the presidency of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the British Foreign Secretary, it carries considerable weight. It is all the more significant from the fact that the chairman and many of the members have been lifelong free traders.

The adoption by the committee of many of the American policies which formerly were harshly criticized in England is naturally a gratification to Americans and it gives us an opportunity, such as we never had before, to come into closer relations with kindred peoples all over the globe. In the passage from *The Independent* quoted at the opening of this article we pointed out the desirability of entering this gigantic trade combination, but we express the apprehension lest England might not be willing to admit the United States, for at that time British opinion was rather hostile to America for keeping out of the war. Now this apprehension is removed. America is more than an ally in war and will be no longer regarded as an alien in time of peace.

## THE REAL END OF THE WAR

**N**OBODY now living will see the real end of this war.

When military operations cease and the armies are disbanded the Napoleonic wars, which European statesmen vainly imagined had happily ended a hundred years ago, will have been fought to a finish. A decision will have been reached whether the forces of popular power and progress which the French Revolution liberated, or the forces of monarchic absolutism and reaction which arrayed them-

selves against the republic and lifted Napoleon to a dizzy height of personal command, have finally established themselves in sovereign control of the European continent.

The titanic forces which this war has liberated will not then have spent themselves. Like the long roll of the sea after the hurricane has passed, they will surge and break thruout the world. Generations will be born, will live and will die, before the energies of wrath are spent.

The civil war in the United States was a small conflict by comparison with this one, but the real end of it was not attained until fifty years after Lee surrendered at Appomattox. In legal status the Union was restored, the emancipated slave was enfranchised, and the states that had been in rebellion were again represented in Congress, but in their hearts the people of the South cherished the lost cause and could not revere the Stars and Stripes. They sing the Star Spangled Banner now, and the Battle Hymn of the Republic. They are of the Union and are glad that it was not shattered. But the years were long and bitter thru which reconciliation came.

They were bitter because the conflict which rebellion precipitated could not end in compromise. No negotiated peace was possible. The pacifists entreated, the copperheads skulkingly gave aid and comfort to the enemy; but President Lincoln and the loyal millions of the North saw clearly what had to be done. They did not dally with delusion. They knew that rebellion not crushed would be rebellion triumphant. To conquer it was not enough. It had to be utterly destroyed. It had plunged a nation into fratricidal strife, and once was enough.

One experience of militaristic Kultur is enough. The world cannot contemplate another. It must be crushed as rebellion was crushed, and that will mean bitterness for generations. Let us not deceive ourselves or try to soften anything by hugging delusion. Germany will hate the world. That is the plain fact to be faced, and an embittered Germany will be an obstacle to every progressive development of civilization as the inevitable bitterness of the South was



an obstacle to every educational and economic attempt to repair the wasted fortunes of the Confederate states.

But why call attention now to this dark prospect? The blunt answer to this question is: Because the sentimentalists and the muddle heads are already calling attention to it and urging it as a reason for a negotiated peace. They must not prevail; they must not be listened to. Next to the Teutonic hosts they are the most dangerous enemies of civilization and peace. The hard facts must be faced. There is tough fighting ahead and grief to be borne. The fighting must be done, and the sorrows must be endured. And then, generations to come must contend with the sullenness of a conquered foe. Let us make no mistake about that. It will mean that the world cannot return to its old gay wantonness and spendthrift habits. It will have to "carry on" as it is learning now to carry on in economy, prudence, sacrifice and serious mindedness. We are in this thing, and our children and children's children will be in it, to a finish.

## DEMOCRACY'S STRUGGLE FOR LIFE

**T**HIS is a fight for democracy in a deeper sense than is generally supposed. It is a fight not merely to secure for democracies the privilege of existence. It is more than that. It is a fight to prove that democracies have a right to existence. Popular rule is on trial.

If, for instance, Russia should prove in the long run to be worse off without a czar than with one it would be a moral triumph for autocracy even tho the Czar should never regain the throne. Before the war we were perplexed to see that Germany, under the dominance of an hereditary military caste and a ruler claiming divine right, was making relatively greater progress than any of the free nations. Then she made a change of venue and appealed from the competition of commerce to the ordeal of battle. Now we see Germany and her three allied autocracies holding out against twenty nations including the republics of France and the United States and the camouflaged republics of Great Britain.

The defeat of the four autocracies is inevitable if the Allies hang together and persevere. But we must do more than conquer by weight of numbers, resources and geographical position. We must demonstrate the superiority of democracy man for man. Unless a democracy can show greater unity and capacity for coöperation than an autocracy, unless it can manifest more resourcefulness, inventive genius and power of organization, unless it can get the best out of every man and get the best men at the head of affairs, unless it is superior in foresight and in management, in economy and self-sacrifice, if in short a democracy cannot prove itself stronger than an autocracy in war or peace, then it has lost even tho its armies march in triumph thru Unter den Linden.

## ACADEMIC SECLUSION

**W**E wonder who it was that first set going the legend that the scholar's life was "isolated," "aloof from practical affairs" or "remote from the interests of actual life"? Was it a university professor who wished to feel superior to ordinary business men or a captain of industry who wished to feel superior to an ordinary college instructor? Or is it simply a legacy from the days when monastery and university were almost interchangeable terms?

Whoever may be responsible for this sort of conventional cant said something not only false but almost meaningless. We hear of college graduates "leaving the academic halls to go out into the real world," but no one condescends to explain why or in what sense the college is not a part of the real world.

Oh, but the scholar meets so few people! Assuming that he teaches five classes a year, which is a fairly light schedule, and that his classes average thirty apiece, which is small for an undergraduate class, the college instructor is in immediate touch with one hundred and fifty strange personalities each year, making no allowance for his colleagues and personal acquaintances. In comparison with the tidal wave of humanity which sweeps over the classroom year by year the average shopkeeper with his limited circle of regular customers lives the life of a hermit. Yet we speak of the mayor of a village of five thousand persons as a busy man of affairs, and of the president of a university of five thousand persons (replaced by an entirely new set at least every four years) as a sort of Robinson Crusoe, dwelling far from the madding crowd.

Oh, but the scholar doesn't have anything to do with actual material goods! It is true that universities do not sell coal or cheese or paste diamonds to their students; they sell services rather than goods. But is that uncommon in "practical" business? The waiter in a restaurant is not paid for producing food but for carrying it from the cook to the customer. The barber, so far from giving you anything material in return for your money, takes something from you, namely the superfluous length of your hair. The banker who spends his life amid ledgers, memoranda and accounts is just as "bookish" in his way as the teacher of Greek or mathematics. Knowledge is a commodity and the scholar is the merchant who deals in it; if we term the scholar unworldly because the commodity in which he deals is not to be estimated in inches or pounds we must apply the same term to the soldier, the waiter, the barber, the banker, the lawyer, the doctor, the actor and to every sort of administrative official.

Oh, but what the scholar "sells" to his students is not practical, it has no real value for daily life! This, if true, is a serious charge. But it is not a charge against the shrewdness and business cunning of the scholar; on the contrary, if he can sell for real money something which has no value for the buyer, he must be the sharpest of swindlers. If what is meant is that the knowledge retailed in the classroom is in every sense worthless, the scholar must be classed with such "unworldly" figures as the seller of fake medicines or bogus mining stock. But perhaps all that is meant is that academic knowledge does not increase the power of the student to make money; that "philosophy bakes no bread." If so, the only charge against the universities is that they are factories for producing what economists designate as "consumption goods" as contrasted with "production goods." If a knowledge of literature, philosophy or astronomy can give direct delight, inspiration or enlargement of mental outlook to the student, he is buying something as "real" with his college fees as when he buys cigars, ice cream soda or summer magazines. None of these goods directly increases the earning power of the buyer, and yet the customer does not feel that he has spent his money for a mere abstraction.

Of course it is very true that there are inefficient, absent-minded, impractical professors. Just so there are wool-gathering bankers, ultra-academic generals, unworldly cooks, inefficient lawyers, bookish clerks, society dames "aloof from the world," and crank politicians. But the individual is to blame and not the trade. The scholar should get off his pedestal, especially since people use the fact of his standing there to throw hard names at him. He should face the world without either boast or blush and say frankly: "I am a salesman like the rest of you. I have my trained services to place at your disposal and commodities to offer in return for my salary. I can sell you a new (1918 model) outlook on sociology, or a deep appreciation of the Elizabethan poets or an insight into the historical origin of the Papacy. Who'll buy?"



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

*May 23*—British transport, "Moldavia," carrying American troops, sunk. Costa Rica declares war against Germany.

*May 24*—Mexico breaks with Cuba. Soviets put down anarchists in Moscow.

*May 25*—Allied air raid on Liège kills twenty-six. Japanese and Chinese agree on action in Siberia.

*May 26*—German airmen bomb hospitals. Anti-Austrian demonstrations in Bohemia.

*May 27*—Germans start big offensive and cross Aisne. Americans take Cantigny.

*May 28*—Germans cross Vesle River. Secretary of State Lansing expresses sympathy for nationalistic aspirations of the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs.

*May 29*—Germans take Soissons and approach Reims. Russia agrees to cede Finland an Arctic port.

### German Drive on the Aisne

For the third time within three months the Germans have carried out a successful offensive. As in the former cases the gain was made by secretly concentrating overpowering forces on a front where the Allies were not expecting an attack. The German drive toward Amiens started on March 21 and that toward Armentières on April 9 were both directed westward and the Allies naturally expected that the Germans would make another effort to reach the sea. Consequently the British on the western front were reinforced by all the French and American troops available, but instead of striking westward the German General Staff decided to strike southward on the Aisne River between Soissons and Rheims, which General Foch, relying doubtless upon the great topographical strength of the position, had left weakly defended.

The range of hills lying along the north side of the Aisne was the position chosen by the Germans for their line of defense when in September, 1914, they were defeated on the Marne. These heights they held with great tenacity, but the French in 1916-17 succeeded by hard fighting and heavy sacrifices of men in driving them from the Chemin des Dames, or Ladies' Road, that runs along the hills and even behind the Ailette River to the north of it. But neither the hills nor the Aisne served as a sufficient barrier against the German thrust and the French lost in three days all and more than they they had gained in the last three years. The early reports that the Germans were slackening their pace as they advanced proved illusory. They gained more ground the second day than the first and on the third than the second. Their movement was even more rapid than in the March drive, for in these three days they went forward twenty

miles in the center of a forty mile sector. They seem to have had no difficulty in crossing the Aisne River and then the Vesle River, five miles beyond, and both in several places simultaneously. This new drive brings the Germans within eight miles of the Marne and sixty miles of Paris.

### Details of the Drive

The Aisne sector is under the command of the German Crown Prince with General Boehm in charge of the right wing and General von Below of the left. The German forces, which are said to have outnumbered the Allies four to one at the point of attack, seem to have been made up largely of the divisions which had been withdrawn from the British front for reorganization. Instead of being sent back to the Somme they were despatched to the Aisne.

The attack began on Monday morning, May 27, with a storm of gas shells lasting several hours. Then the German shock troops advancing from the Ailette River penetrated the French line on the Chemin des Dames ridge by following up a ravine. As soon as it was perceived that the German movement was not a feint but an offensive in force, the Allied troops evacuated their positions on the ridge and retired behind the Aisne River to avoid being cut off. In the vicinity of Craonne at the eastern end of the attacked sector the French had been replaced by British troops sent here to rest and recuperate from their hard fighting on the Somme. The Germans struck at the junction of the two forces as they had on the Somme, but here, as there, the French and British kept in touch as they retired.

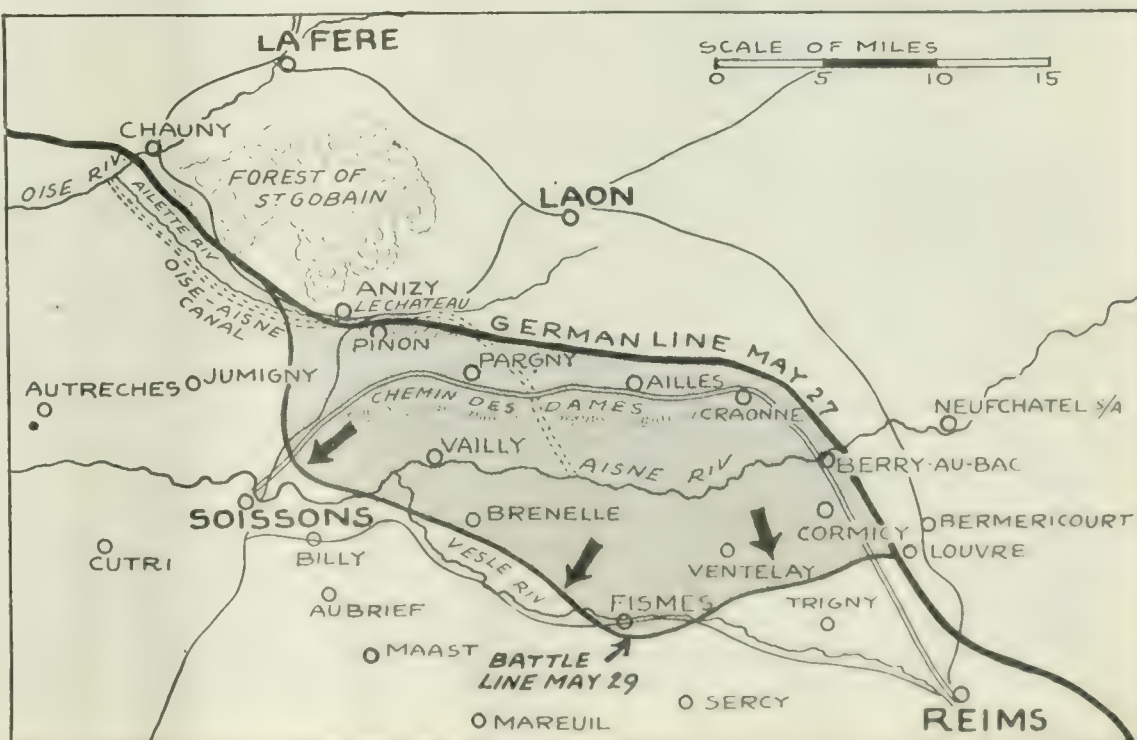
On the south side of the Aisne the

French and British were reinforced by reserves and hoped to make a stand on the low ridge between the Aisne and the Vesle. But the troops forming the apex of the German wedge who had crossed the Aisne at Pont-Arcy continued to move southward and crossed the Vesle at Fismes. This was accomplished by Tuesday afternoon. The wedge had cut the railroad running along the south bank of the Aisne and connecting Soissons with Reims, and gave the Germans a chance to approach both these cities from the side as well as the front. The French made a brave effort to hold Soissons, but General Wichura stormed Fort de Conde, on the north side of the Aisne, while General Larisch attacked Soissons on the southern side of the river. So Soissons had to be evacuated on Wednesday, altho the French still hold on to its western suburbs. Meantime on the German left General Ilse had taken by storm the heights northwest of Reims, which brought the enemy upon the western side of that city as they have been on the northern and eastern.

The Germans claim to have taken 35,000 prisoners including a French and a British general. It is to be feared that a considerable number of big guns must have fallen into their hands, for there was little time to carry them off.

### Our First Victory

The capture of the village of Cantigny on May 28 may seem insignificant as compared with the momentous movements on the Aisne of the same date, but Americans will regard it with especial pride, for it was the first action which they had carried out by themselves and nobody could have done it better. Cantigny, tho small, is not an unimportant place just now, for it is sit-



THE FIRST TWO DAYS OF THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE

On the third and fourth days the Germans took Soissons and all the towns on the map to the south of this except Reims, making a total gain of over twenty miles from their original line





© Underwood &amp; Underwood

## THE INCIDENTAL WAR IN IRELAND

Nationalists and Sinn Feiners joined in a great rally at Ballaghaderreen to protest the extension of conscription to Ireland. At the left is John Dillon, leader of the Nationalists, addressing the rebels



uated three miles northwest of Montdidier and its capture blunts the point of the German salient directed at Amiens.

The American artillery opened the bombardment at 5:45 in the morning, using gas shells as well as others. An hour later the infantry charged and made 600 yards in ten minutes in the face of machine gun fire. Twelve French tanks advanced in front and helped to clear the way. The attack was made at the time when the garrison was being changed and none of the troops escaped. The prisoners numbered 240 and the dead and wounded several times as many. A hundred Germans who had taken shelter in a tunnel and refused to surrender were wiped out with hand-grenades and flame-throwers. The village was pretty completely demolished by the bombardment and burning.

After taking the village the American troops dug in about 200 yards be-

yond and on the following day repelled three counter-attacks with heavy losses to the enemy. The French had twice tried to take Cantigny, but had failed because it was so strongly fortified.

## The War in the Air

During the interval of the last few weeks between the mass movements both sides have been active in the destructions of lines of communications far behind the front. From such information as we get, it seems that the Allies have been most successful at this and have seriously impeded and perhaps delayed the preparations for the new German offensive. A German prisoner reports that in a recent raid on the French city of Douai the British airplanes caused 300 casualties among the German troops congregated there. Two squadrons starting at dawn from the British front reached Liège and dropt twenty-two heavy bombs on the railway junctions, causing three large fires. One bomb, striking the Longdoz station, put to death twenty-six persons. The railroad station of Metz was destroyed near noon of the same day by twelve heavy bombs. During the succeeding night eleven tons of bombs were dropt by British airmen on the airdromes and docks of Bruges. Two tons of high explosives dropt upon a large chlorine factory at Mannheim on the Rhine set it on fire. The British aviators reached Bendorf in Rhenish Prussia and destroyed the station there with twenty big projectiles.

According to the Berlin reports, the British aerial attacks on Belgian territory have increased in frequency and "inflicted heavy damages and losses on the civilian population, but no military damage whatever," while, on the other hand, the German airmen dropt bombs on Paris and "destroyed large ammunition depots northwest of Abbéville." On the other hand, the Allied reports do not acknowledge any military damage, but tell of flagrant violation of the laws of war in the bombing of hospitals. On Sunday night four squad-

rons, each of five or more German planes, passed repeatedly over a large British hospital base and bombed it heavily. The enemy airmen even raked the huts and tents with machine guns as they flew over at low altitude. A third of the bombs used were of the largest kind, making vast craters in the grounds; others were charged with high explosive shrapnel. Several hundred of the patients, nurses and attendants were killed or wounded. One of the buildings most seriously damaged by an explosion was filled with wounded suffering from compound fractures and their limbs were strapped in the air. The nurses continued calmly to attend the patients during two hours while the raid lasted. Three of the sisters were killed at these duties.

One of the German planes was brought down by gunfire and its three occupants made prisoners. The captain was asked why he attacked hospitals and replied in good English that he did not see the signs, that he was following up the railroad seeking military objectives, and had no desire to molest hospitals.

On the night of May 28 a hospital, in which many French and some Americans were being treated, was bombed by German airmen. One French nurse and several civilians were killed.

**"Moldavia" Torpedoed** The British armored merchant ship "Moldavia" was torpedoed and sunk

early on the morning of May 23. She was going up the Channel and almost in sight of her port when a torpedo from an unseen U-boat struck her on the port side just forward of the engines. The explosion killed fifty-one of the American soldiers being convoyed across the Atlantic to England. As the sea was smooth and the moonlight bright the other soldiers and sailors were taken off without difficulty and with the loss of only two lives by drowning. The men were sleeping in their uniforms, but lost all their be-



Open Aces in London Passes a Shout

## THE STRAIGHT AND NARROW PATH

"Fear not the dogs—for they are chained. Keep in the midst of the path and no hurt shall come unto thee," is the modern "Pilgrim's Progress" advice to Lloyd George entering Ireland



longings. The "Moldavia" continued under steam for fifteen minutes before she sank, giving time for the launching of lifeboats. The destroyers convoying the transports circled about her and discharged depth bombs, but it is not known whether the U-boat was reached or not. The "Moldavia" was a steamship of the Peninsula and Oriental Line of 9500 tonnage. This is the third of the transports to be lost while carrying American soldiers. The "Tuscania" was torpedoed on February 1 with a loss of 238, and in October the "Antilles" was sunk while returning from France.

The steamer "Inniscarra," bound from Fishguard to Cork, was torpedoed and sunk within four minutes. Thirty-seven members of the crew were lost. The submarine came to the surface after discharging the torpedo and took the steward from one of the lifeboats. The commander of the submarine handed to the steward two letters to Premier Lloyd George, with instructions to post them when he got on shore. He was then put back in the boat with the survivors.

**Unrest in Bohemia** The liberation of the Czecho-Slovaks from Austro-Hungarian domination was incorporated into the first joint declaration of the war aims of the Entente, and the patriotic activity manifested by this people, both inside the Dual Monarchy and in other countries, has substantiated their claims to independence. The emigrants and exiles of the two kindred races are for the most part poor and widely dispersed, yet they have established a complete revolutionary government, with headquarters at Paris, supported by voluntary taxation. They have put three armies in the field, one in France, one in Italy and one in Russia, and now Professor Masaryk, the head of the movement, is in America for the purpose of raising a fourth army from among the Czechs and Slovaks of this country. On all fronts the Slavic soldiers are deserting to the Allied side whenever they get a chance.

An open revolt inside Austria is impossible so long as German troops are on hand to put it down, but the frequent rumors of local disorders and the courageous declarations of the oppressed peoples show that the spirit of independence is gaining force. A year ago last May, on the eve of the opening of the Austrian Parliament, the Czech deputies of all parties joined in a demand for the union of the Czechs of Austria and the Slovaks of Hungary into an autonomous national state. At the same time the Jugoslavs declared for a similar union of the Slovenes in Austria, the Croats and Serbs in Hungary, and the Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was understood that the young Emperor was in favor of a federal solution, but the Polish deputies, as formerly, supported the Germans, and, after eleven months of turbulent sessions, the Austrian Parliament was adjourned by the Emperor.

Meantime the nationalist spirit had

grown and the various Slavic races began to coöperate. The Jugoslavs (Southern Slavs) of Austria-Hungary now insist upon union with Serbia and Montenegro. The Czechs and Slovaks will be satisfied with nothing short of absolute independence. The Poles, who hitherto have assisted the Germans of Austria in maintaining their dominance in the empire, have now been alienated, for at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference the district of Cholm, claimed by the Poles, was ceded to the Ukraine, and they fear lest eastern Galicia will go the same way.

The Austrian Government made wholesale arrests, ordered the Jugoslavs home, prohibited Czech newspapers for favoring the Entente Allies, and put Bohemia under martial law. Finally an imperial decree was issued to divide Bohemia into twelve districts, with the aim, as the decree says, "to take the first steps toward the reestablishment of order in Bohemia." The actual object, we may surmise, is to separate the Bohemians into small units and, by adroit gerrymandering, to increase the representation of the German minority.

**Bolsheviki and Anarchists** Those who regard the Bolsheviki as the *ne plus ultra* of radicalism will be surprized to read of the battles in Petrograd and Moscow, where the Bolsheviki have put down the anarchists in the same ruthless way that Napoleon suppress the revolution in Paris. In Moscow, now the capital of the Soviet (Bolsheviki) government, there were, according to the Russian papers, sixty thousand anarchists and they had secured possession of large quantities of machine guns and ammunition from the disbanded army. Early in May the authorities demanded the surrender of these munitions and upon refusal the Bolsheviki troops stormed the arsenals of the anarchists and captured them after an all-day

fight. Four hundred anarchists were taken prisoner and confined in the Kremlin or citadel of Moscow.

On May 12 the Bolsheviki attacked the anarchistic headquarters, over which the black flag was flying in defiance of the red. The anarchists fought stubbornly with bombs and machine guns, but were finally routed out. This, however, did not crush the movement, so at two o'clock on the morning of the 23d the Bolsheviki troops appeared simultaneously before twenty-six anarchistic centers and demanded the surrender of all weapons within five minutes.

In some cases the anarchists complied and where they resisted the artillery was promptly brought to bear upon the building. The fronts of the buildings were smashed in by four-inch shells and when the anarchists took to the cellars and kept up the fight they were forced out by smoke bombs. The streets were kept clear by cordons of Bolsheviki troops and by cavalry patrols. Three hundred anarchists were arrested and a large number killed and wounded.

Who the "anarchists" were and what their objects cannot be ascertained from the despatches which, of course, come only from their enemies. From some accounts it would seem that they were merely looters such as have infested the revolution from the first.

But it is more probable that so well organized a movement had a political purpose behind it, tho as to what it was reports differ. One says that it was a counter-revolutionary and pro-German conspiracy to restore the monarchy and that many Russian officers and German agents were found among those arrested in the raids on the anarchist headquarters. But according to another version they were incensed at the Bolsheviki for their acquiescence in German aggression and hoped to establish an independent Russia.



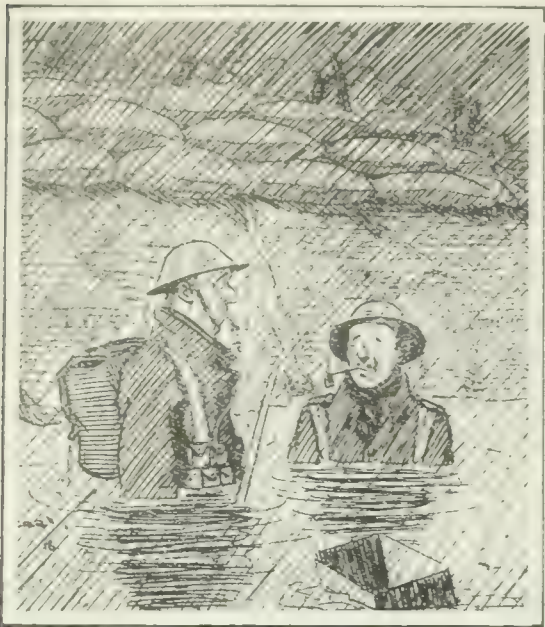
French Official

#### IN REPLY TO YOURS OF RECENT DATE

The newest French gun answering the Busy Berthas on the western front is a 155-millimeter long-range "heavy," tried out successfully in the battle of Picardy. Its rapidity and accuracy are said to equal the famous "75." The new gun is named after its inventor, "Folloux."



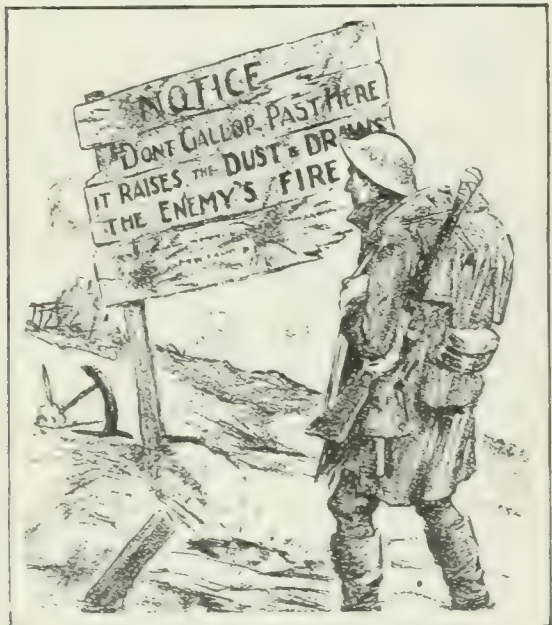
## WHERE ONLY JOKES ARE DRY



Stanley Terry in London Opinion

## TRENCH CAUTION

"I say, Bill, I wish I had one of them rheumatism rings." "Well, thank heavens, I'm all right—I put a pair of cork soles in me boots yesterday"



Cecil Hartt in London Passing Show

## IN NO MAN'S MUD

"Don't gallop past here," says the signboard, "it raises the dust"

Japan and China in Alliance On the evening of May 19 a secret treaty was signed at Peking between the representatives of the Japanese Empire and the Chinese Republic. It is given out that the agreement consists of twelve articles relating mostly to military affairs in connection with the proposed Chinese-Japanese expedition into Siberia and that it does not involve the loss of sovereign rights by China. A naval convention has also been concluded. It is understood in Washington that among its provisions are:

Japan and China form a defensive alliance against the menace to the peace of the Far East for a period covering the duration of the war. Japan will furnish arms and the sinews of war to the Chinese. Japan will furnish officers for the Chinese armed forces so far as China requests her to do so. Japan will furnish railroad operators to operate portions of the Chinese Eastern Railway which joins the Trans-Siberian. Japanese troops will operate with the Chinese in specified parts of Chinese territory to guard against the Germans. The alliance has in view the safeguarding of Manchuria and Mongolia as well as other areas.

It is also rumored from Shanghai that by the new agreements Japan se-

cures control of the Chinese dockyards and arsenals and the privilege of working mines in various parts of China. It is reported from Tokyo by the Associated Press that "efforts will be continued to prepare for a financial and economic understanding concerning the development of China and for the broad coöperation of the two great nations of the Orient."

Notwithstanding the assurances of the Japanese and Chinese governments that the new agreement is a temporary measure to meet the military menace of Germany in the Far East, it is regarded with much suspicion by the younger Chinese republicans as a step toward the domination of China by Japan.

In The week which marked the reopening of the great German Brief offensive was characterized in the United States by events which look toward the more effective and stern prosecution of the war. On the day of the renewed Teutonic drive, President Wilson put an end to the negotiations designed to secure an adjournment of Congress early in the summer by appearing before a joint session of House and Senate and requesting the immediate consideration of national finances. That Congress will remain in Washington thruout the summer while drafting and enacting the necessary revenue legislation is now regarded as a matter of finality. A day or two before, the Director General of the Railroads announced a wage increase amounting to some \$300,000,000, and, to offset this, a large freight and passenger rate increase. The breaking off of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Mexico presented peculiar problems in international relations which may prove to be of the greatest importance. The visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught to the United States, the announcement that American troops will soon fight on the Italian front, and the granting of power by Congress to the President to "go the limit" in mobilizing man power for the military forces were other significant occurrences of the week.

More Taxes That the new revenue legislation will bear down heavily on war profits, on incomes and on luxuries is now practically assured. The President's declaration to Congress on this point was enthusiastically cheered. He said, in part:

"Enormous loans freely spent in the stimulation of industry of almost every sort produce inflations and extravagances which presently make the whole economic structure questionable and insecure and the very basis of credit is cut away. Only fair, equitably distributed taxation, of the widest incidence and drawing chiefly from the sources which would be likely to demobilize credit by their very abundance, can prevent inflation and keep our industrial system free of speculation and waste. We shall naturally turn, therefore, I suppose, to war profits and incomes and luxuries for the additional taxes."

Another Liberty Loan of greater proportions than the first, second or

third series was announced by the President to be launched in the fall. Lest the public interest be jeopardized by undue pressure on Congress designed to serve private interests, the President served this warning:

"If lobbyists hurry to Washington to attempt to turn what you do in the matter of taxation to their protection or advantage, the light" (of publicity) "will beat also upon them. There is abundant fuel for the light in the records of the Treasury with regard to profits of every sort. The profiteering that cannot be got at by the restraints of conscience and love of country can be got at by taxation. There is such profiteering now, and the information with regard to it is available and indisputable."

## Work or Fight

At the request of the Secretary of War, the new army appropriation bill, as reported to the House, gives the President sweeping authority to call to the colors all men of draft age who can be equipt and trained. Under existing law power is limited to the drafting of one million men, in addition to special units. This limit will soon be reached, it is stated, owing to the speeding up of the despatching of men to the camps and from the camps to France.

Coincident with this step, the Provost Marshal promulgated an amendment to the selective service regulations popularly known as the "work or fight" amendment. This regulation requires every man of draft age either to get into the army or else get to work at some useful occupation, and a list of nonessential occupations for men of draft age is issued for the information of those concerned. There is no intention, the Administration explained, of "conscripting" labor or of forcing strik-



Continued from page 399

## THE RUSSIAN AMAZON

Madame Leona Botchkareva, who organized and led the famous Russian women's regiment, the Battalion of Death, is in this country now on her way to England. Madame Botchkareva was wounded by shrapnel during her fighting at the front



ing laborers to return to work. The aim is to increase the labor supply—or the army—by forcing men out of occupations in which the labor of men is not necessary for the winning of the war. To the extent that it is feasible, the replacement of elevator operators, waiters, clerks in stores, employees at places of amusement, “gamblers, fortune tellers, and race track and bucket shop attendants,” by women will consequently follow the execution of this order.

Writing to Speaker Clark last week, Secretary Baker urged that Congress legislate to raise the maximum age limit for voluntary enlistment in the army from forty to fifty-five years, men over forty being assigned, however, to non-combatant service. This proposition, if adopted by Congress, will permit the many thousands of the estimated 7,500,000 between forty and fifty-five who have applied for various kinds of non-combatant service to be accepted and utilized. Such men would serve in lines of communication, in hospitals, and at various headquarters and bases of debarkation.

The number of Americans in France at the present, a subject of much speculation, is to be made public officially by the War Department, if at all. Meanwhile the Government has asked the newspapers of the country to refrain from comment and speculation on this subject. “I am anxious,” said Mr. Baker, “that the people of the country be not unintentionally misled either as to the facts at any given time or by speculative possibilities of the situation. I will endeavor, from time to time, and whenever it can be done, to state thru the press approximate numbers. My particular request, however, is that such statements be not made the basis of inferences as to future intentions or possibilities.”

**A Railroad Raise** Two million railroad employees, now working for the United States Government, have been granted a total of \$300,000,000 in wages, effective as of January 1, 1918. Substantially the recommendations of the Railroad Wage Commission, the principles of which were summarized in the Independent for May 25, have therefore been put into effect, and in order to work out a multitude of acknowledged inequalities, the Director General created a new board of railroad wages and working conditions, consisting of three labor representatives and three railway executives which is to conduct extensive investigations and recommend other employment changes.

For the period of the war, the Government, while recognizing the justice of the basic eight-hour day for the railroad workers, will not reduce working time, and pays for overtime pro rata. Future adjustments of pay are to be made on the basis of eight hours.

Probably of more interest to the public in its capacity of consumer of railroad transportation, both passenger and freight, is the second announcement of the Director General, raising passenger fares to three cents a mile, and increasing freight rates by certain



International Film

#### THE RED CROSS IN SERBIA

The first victims of the war and perhaps the greatest sufferers now are the homeless, starving refugees from devastated Serbia. The American Red Cross has saved many of them by emergency relief at food stations like this

percentages which it is estimated will together bring in nearly a billion dollars of revenue. Statements from sources affiliated with the former private management of the carriers take the occasion to point out that the Government is adding to the income of the railroads to an extent which, two years ago, the Government as regulator of the railroads would not permit. The reply of the Government to this is that the war has brought new burdens which must be met, and that the public interest is conserved adequately thru public management.

**More Ships** Ships continue to come off the ways in increasing numbers, one a day for steel vessels being the latest record. The riveting contests have taken on an international aspect, American riveters vying with their British cousins in driving more thousands per day than the other fellow. From Canada came the news last week of a strike in the British Columbia shipyards involving 10,000 men. The purpose of the strike is to secure a wage scale equal to that of the United States.

From the offices of the Shipping Board announcement is made of the placing of orders for 500,000 tons of wooden barges to be used in the New England coal trade, thus relieving the strained rail transportation facilities which last winter broke down under the double burden of carrying material to be shipped to Europe and domestic products, including fuel, to keep the home industries running. It is not announced whether the new barges will be ready for this winter, but the deliveries are expected to be begun late in the summer.

**Settling Labor Troubles** Peaceful adjustment of labor disputes, or rather temporary cessation of strife, has marked the first few days of the activities of the new National War Labor Board, which has been meeting in Chicago as well as in Washington. In one locality some three thousand men went out on strike on a Saturday and returned to work on the

following Tuesday, pending decision by the board of the matters at issue between them and their employers. The dispatches indicate general acceptance on the part of both capital and labor of the terms of the agreement under which this “supreme court of labor appeals” was created.

Without having taken recourse to this board, the former president of the United Mine Workers, John P. White, announced at the annual convention of the International Railway Fuel Association at Chicago last week that the seven hundred thousand American coal miners are willing and eager to work every day, including Sundays and holidays, to keep business going and win the war. The only idleness in the coal fields, it was stated, is due to the shortage of cars in the western and southwestern fields.

**The Break Between Mexico and Cuba** Whether the break in diplomatic relations between Mexico and Cuba augurs anything serious for the United States, and if so, what, was not clear shortly after the announcement last week of this occurrence. In an interview given out in Washington, Señor Bonillas, the Mexican ambassador, pointed out that the crux of the situation lies in the fact that Cuba is at war with Germany, while Mexico remains neutral, and that consequently acts by the Cuban Government directed against transportation or communication with Germany and affecting Mexico's relations as a neutral with Germany, must be protested by the last named republic.

Juan L. Montalvo, Cuban Minister of the Interior, on the other hand, declares that Mexico is striking at the United States.

“I believe this severance of diplomatic relations,” he states, “is simply a maneuver on the part of the Mexican Government to obtain a greater amount of food and other products from Cuba, well knowing that in the case of sugar, at least our output for many months has been contracted for by the United States and her Allies,



excepting a small surplus, which has been available to Mexico and other countries not in the war.

"It is untrue that Cuba at any time has withheld sugar from Mexico, except as the exigencies of war and the obligations growing out of it have forced us to limit our exports."

In Full steam ahead has been the order of the day in Congress during the past week. The response to this order has been such that even to summarize every important action taken would fill a page. Aside from the revenue question, finally settled by Presidential "interference" and the determination to begin hearings on the revenue bill early in June, both houses were busy on a number of vast projects. The urgent deficiency appropriation bill, carrying the total of \$123,000,000 and affecting many miscellaneous activities of the Government, passed the Senate, as did the naval appropriation bill with its more than \$1,500,000,000. At the same time the Senate and the House agreed to a resolution limiting the price of rents in the District of Columbia and effectively checking profiteering by the landlords. The vocational rehabilitation bill, carrying the sum of \$2,000,000 and placing the work under the control of civilian rather than military authorities, went thru the Senate without a dissenting vote. Several committees renewed their activities, notably the aircraft investigation, an arrangement involving coöperation with the Hughes investigation having been effected. The long-dormant charges of disloyal utterance against Senator La Follette were defended by the Senator's attorney.

In the House the chief business has been and is to arrange for the revenue bill hearings, the House being by the Constitution the initiator of supply legislation. Following the President's address, a tentative agreement was reached for a summer recess of some weeks for rest and the repairing of political fences. The President's threat against lobbyists was taken up by Mr. Kitchin with the charge that the publishers of magazines and newspapers have formed a lobby to repeal the zone system scheduled to go into effect July 1. The truth of this charge was denied by Frank P. Glass of the Publishers' Association. Debate on the army bill, however, has prevented the House from going at length into this situation. The coal, oil and mineral conservation bill, passed by both bodies, has gone into conference with fair assurance of early agreement. By an amendment to the food production bill the President is practically forced to prohibit the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of intoxicants.

**Government Control of Packing Houses** As a result of much investigating; the beef investigating commission, so called, has reported to the President, and the President has approved its recommendations. In general these provide for the extension of Federal control over the packing houses, followed by outright Government operation in case regula-



Continental Film

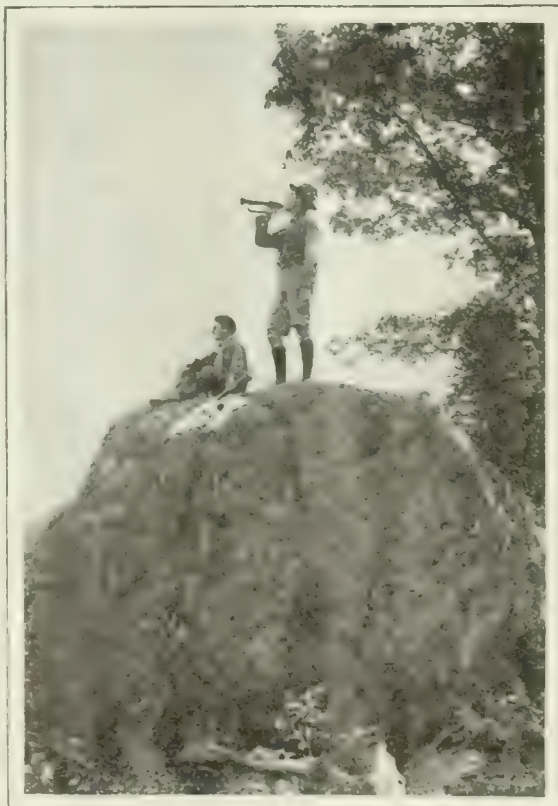
#### THE FIRST AMERICAN NEGRO TO WIN THE CROIX DE GUERRE

For conspicuous bravery in fighting off a band of German raiders in a hand to hand conflict with grenades, Private Henry Munson of the 369th Infantry has been awarded the Croix de Guerre. Private Needham Roberts was similarly honored. Both men were of the old New York 15th, a negro regiment

tion fails. A corps of Government accountants is now at work endeavoring to unify the bookkeeping of the packers.

The commission was composed of able economists—Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Chairman Taussig of the Tariff Commission, Commissioner Fort of the Federal Trade Commission, and Herbert Hoover. Its recommendations, which promise an end to bitter controversies and high prices, are summarized as follows:

Continuation of the regulation of the meat packing industry by the Food Administration; placing of the stockyards under license and regulation by the Department



**BUILDING UP THE JUNIOR RESERVES** Palisades Interstate Park, in New Jersey, just across the Hudson from New York, is proving to be one of the biggest factors in the city-dwellers' campaign for health. Last summer it gave 20,000 campers, including 3000 Boy Scouts, a fresh air vacation at the lowest possible cost

of Agriculture; auditing of the packers' bimonthly profit returns; control of the packers' profits to prevent excessive charges and the making of prices to the public the same as to the Government where war purchases dominate the markets.

**A National Salvage Committee** An event of no little consequence is the formation, by the American Civic Association, of a National Salvage Committee whose mission it is to study and put into effect ways and means of saving waste products, marketing them, and turning over the proceeds to war purposes, such as the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. The idea has been tried on a small scale in Los Angeles and Kansas City in this country, and in England a military salvage plan brought in some \$26,000,000 in a couple of years. The plan involves the organization of state and local community committees which will collect waste paper, rubber, leather, cotton and woolen rags, old clothing, glass bottles, iron, brass and copper. Specifically, people are asked to save such articles as tooth-paste tubes, tin boxes such as those containing food and typewriter ribbons, and a host of other things. A sales adviser has been appointed whose function will be to seek and hold markets for the "stuff" which today is being thrown away by the ton in every city.

The headquarters of the national committee is in the Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C., and it is headed by Mrs. John Allen Dougherty, who organized the work in Kansas City.

**Disloyalty Suppress** Because she said in the public prints, "No government which is for the profiteers can also be for the people, and I am for the people while the Government is for the profiteers," Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes was indicted for violation of the espionage act. She was subsequently convicted by a jury in a federal court of Missouri on two counts, the first charging her with wilfully attempting to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty in the naval forces; the second charging her broadly with obstructing recruiting and enlisting. The possible penalty in this case of a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment, or both, on each count.

In order that there might be a clearing of the air relative to the new sedition act, the Attorney General last week issued these instructions to district attorneys charged with enforcing the statute:

The prompt and aggressive enforcement of this act is of the highest importance in suppressing disloyal utterances and preventing breach of peace. It is also of great importance that this statute be administered with discretion. It should not be permitted to become the medium whereby efforts are made to suppress honest, legitimate criticism of the administration or discussion of Government policies; nor should it be permitted to become a medium for personal feuds or persecution. The wide scope of the act and powers conferred, increase the importance of discretion in administering it. Protection of loyal persons from unjust suspicion and prosecution is quite as important as the suppression of actual disloyalty.

All cases which clearly violate this law should be promptly and vigorously prosecuted, but care should be exercised to avoid unjustified arrests and prosecution.



# ELECTION DOPE: A LUXURY IN WARTIME

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON

**B**ENEATH the surface, in Washington, politics is being played. This is not to say that there is a lot of secret, underground politics. Nothing of the sort. War has subordinated politics to such an extent that, try as they will, the professional politicians simply cannot command the space in the newspapers and

hence in the attention of the public which in former Mays and Junes of even-numbered years they easily secured. In normal times the congressional elections of the coming November would be a principal topic of general conversation thruout the United States. Today they are barely mentioned. Yet the elections are coming, and with them a decision which may seriously affect the war and the presidential election of 1920.

There are some campaign headquarters in Washington, and altho they are far from being thronged, busy, or merely interesting, nevertheless they are the official places wherefrom is supposed to emanate the "dope" about the struggle between Republicans and Democrats whose climax is due five months hence. Already the two great parties have begun in earnest to grind out literature, interviews and statements of fact and political theory for the benefit of orators, editors and voters. Their representatives in these headquarters will hand you statistics demonstrating that in all likelihood, for example, the House will go Republican, thus depriving the Administration of half its strength in Congress; or proving, for instance, that the Senate will surely remain Democratic, while the majority of the party now controlling the House is certain to increase by a handsome percentage.

This kind of thing, which is the necessary stock-in-trade of political parties, does not, however, get us very far. After all, the great question which the citizens of this country will decide in November is which party will best serve the interests of the country in the prosecution of the war; and what, therefore, are the guiding principles of thought and action of those parties?

The Democrats, being in power, possess, of course, the better position. They are entrenched behind their record of now more than five years. It is an astonishing record, no matter how much it may be discounted on the ground that much of the good legislation enacted had its origin in Republican days or in the necessities of the war. The fact of the record remains, and it is

the strongest line of Democratic defense, precisely as the record of the Republican party was its best asset till the arrival of the progressive movement and the failure of the Republicans to understand or assimilate it. In the campaign of two years ago the Democrats "pointed with pride" to their record. This year they have already begun to do the same.

But bigger than the record of the Democrats is their asset in Woodrow Wilson who, no matter what the reason, stands head and shoulders not only above the men from whom all Republican candidates must be drawn, but who is, in addition, a recognized leader in world statesmanship. Without leadership, no party can hold together and win victories. Wilson's leadership is admittedly the most difficult obstacle to Republican success.

The strategy for the Democrats to follow—and they are following it, if what is going on before one's eyes day by day in Washington be any guide—is to sit tight and saw wood. The strategy for the Republicans to follow is to watch like a tiger for the littlest weakness in the line, and drive for that. Up to the time of writing this piece of comment, it is not evident that the Republicans have found the spot.

"They think they have," said one of the oldest newspaper correspondents to me the other day. (The most accurate political gossip is in Washington newspaper circles, for every newspaperman knows every other newspaperman, and each tells the rest everything he hears from every side.) "As you know, altho I admire the President and think he's a great fellow, I am a Republican by conviction and habit. I have tried my best to convince myself that the Republicans are coming back. But I can't see it. Here's a small piece of proof. The Republicans have been looking around for a good, strong, popular catchword, something which would be taken up and appeal to every one. Well, Will Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, got to work and invented this: 'Win the war now.' He took it around to his friends, beaming as if he had just become the

father of a future president. His friends failed to convince him that there was nothing to it, and he announced it publicly a week or so ago as the new slogan. Of course it fell flat. Everybody, Democrat as well as Republican, wants to win the war just as soon as it can be done.

"What are you going to do to rejuvenate a party with such a poor idea of publicity as that?"

This man represents a great independent newspaper. It is fundamentally a Republican newspaper, but it is broad-minded and not narrowly partizan. He was—and is—in common with his paper, honestly endeavoring to help his party return victorious on the battlefield of national politics. But he does not see any immediate possibility of such an event.

A slightly different slant on the same aspect of the situation is afforded in an interview given to a local Capital paper by former chairman William R. Willcox, of the Republican National Committee. "If the Republicans do not try to make an old-fashioned campaign by attacking the opposition," he said, "they will win. But if they attempt to throw mud and criticize everything in the conduct of the war, they will lose their chance, I believe. The Republicans should take the position that it is not a party war; that it is everybody's war, and that the Republicans as well as the Democrats are heart and soul in the winning of it.

"The Republicans can win if they make their fight on purely economic issues. The Democrats have never shown the right kind of ability to run the government on an economic basis. When the war ends there will be need of the best equipt men to reestablish and reconstruct, and it will require the greatest brains in the country. These brains, I believe, are in the Republican party."

However, the campaign is yet young, and some sudden development in the war, some great reverse, perhaps, in which American troops were routed, might give the Republicans what they would really and truly like to have: a chance to belabor the Democrats on the old score of unpreparedness for the war. Such an opportunity *might* destroy the carefully builded structure of Democratic prosperity and switch the country overnight into the other camp. It is among the possibilities upon which both sides are reckoning.

Still another likely thing may happen before the campaign becomes red hot. The efforts [Continued on page 413]







© E. Muller, Jr.

This sometimes means help instead of danger, for it may be a friendly submarine bobbing up alongside ready to torpedo a Fritz.

## SIMS'S CIRCUS

### A Cruise with Our Destroyers Over There

PART II

In *The Independent* last week Mr. Whitaker began this story of his twelve days' cruise with the United States destroyers in the danger zone. His account of just one of the "shows" in "Sims's Circus," as the camouflaged flotilla has been nicknamed, is graphic corroboration of the order recently issued to the American destroyer flotilla by Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, commander-in-chief of the British naval forces on the Irish coast:

I wish to express my deep gratitude to the United States officers and ratings for the skill, energy and unfailing good-nature which they all have consistently shown, and which qualities have so materially assisted in the war by enabling ships of the Allied Powers to cross the ocean in comparative freedom.

To command you is an honor. To work with you is a pleasure. To know you is to know the best traits of the Anglo-Saxon race.

(Signed) BAYLY,  
Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Whitaker is now with the American forces in France.

**E**VEN the news that our fight with the U-boat had been won in waters thickly sown with mines was quite thrown into the shade by a radio picked up in transit to the base admiral from one of the destroyers on patrol down the coast.

"Submarine just fired a torpedo at us. We dropt a mine at head of his wake."

Evidently another "green" commander!

This was the base Admiral's busy day. The next radio came from a patrol boat that wanted to know if the captured submarine had not been engaged with them earlier in the day. It appeared that she, the patrol boat, had plumped several shots into a submarine in the course of an artillery duel and did not wish to be robbed of her prey. Hence a very polite inquiry as to whether the capture was due to injuries and disabilities previously inflicted.

The anxious patrol boat was assured of the contrary, and as no submarine ever travels in any other direction than the bottom with half a dozen shells in

BY HERMAN WHITAKER

CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT  
AT THE BATTLEFRONT

her, I have reason to believe that she got credit for a sinking.

Still the next radio told of a steamer being shelled by a submarine. She was too far away for us to help, but it drew a reminiscence from the skipper, who had joined us on the bridge.

"Some one will go to her assistance and if she puts up a fight like the old 'L——' they'll stand a fine chance to be saved. We were ninety miles away when we got her first call and while we were smoking it over the ocean just hitting the tips of the waves, the 'L——' kept us posted on the fight. It was like reading the rounds of a championship battle on a bulletin board: 'Bridge shot away!' 'On fire in two places!' 'Have extinguished the fires!' 'We have thrown code books and papers overboard!'

"We were still thirty miles away when this happened, but we wirelessly her not to surrender and received a reply that would make a fine sub-title for a movie melodrama—'Never!' And she did not—thanks to the American naval gunners who refused to stop firing when the captain deemed it time to haul down his flag. It was their quartermaster who sent the radio.

"Since we adopted the convoy system," he went on after a pause, "there is not so much of that. We have lost only one-eighth of one per cent of our ships, and even that small loss is principally due to hard-mouthed old skipper who will bolt the convoy if they get half a chance.

"Of course it is hard to be held down to ten knots when your boat can kick off sixteen, but it is better than going to the bottom. One chap who ran away from us on our last trip was torpedoed just ten miles ahead. The sub was shelling him, too. But for the fact that our leading destroyer elevated her bow gun to the limit and by sheer luck dropt a shell within fifty feet of the sub at 14,000 yards he would have shared the fate of an oil tanker whose boats we towed in last month.

"God! What a sight! After sinking the ship the sub had sailed around and

thrown a shell into each boat and machine gunned them thereafter. Men, dead and dying, lay in the bottom of the boats. Some had been cut in two and half the body had fallen overboard. Others had arms and legs shot off. The few that survived—oh, I can't tell you about it! It beggars description.

"In another case the submarine commander took away all the oars, sails, provisions and life belts from the boats. They even emptied the water kegs and went to the trouble to refill them with sea water, then she steamed away, leaving the unfortunate people to die of hunger and thirst 200 miles from land. That was sheer torture, infernal deviltry that lacked even the German military excuse of extermination.

"After you have seen a few things like that you don't feel very tender toward Fritz. If we were to laugh when twoscore poor devils are sent to the bottom the feeling would spring out of righteous indignation. Fritz has drawn it on himself. He's the modern Ishmael, every man's hand against him, and his against every man."

All the time we were talking a stream of radios had been coming up to the bridge from shore stations hundreds of miles away, from ships far out at sea, from patrol boats and mine sweepers reporting subs. Some were so close that we were heading across their course. Others came from a great distance—up the Channel, the Bay of Biscay, north of Scotland; as far off as the Mediterranean.

While they were coming in the sun rolled down its western slant and hung poised for a few moments in a glory of crimson and gold before it slipt on down into a purple sea. Above stretched a dappled vault that blazed in rainbow color, save where in the west a great tear in the radiant tapestries revealed a wall of pale jade.

It was intensely beautiful, so lovely that the mind refused further commerce with the petty squabbles of man; refused to picture the sea murderers that were lying in wait beneath those jeweled waters. But they were there. Out of that cloud glory, over the sleepy, beautiful sea, came a strange radio.

"Listen to the chattering of the little subs." The skipper chuckled as he read



it. 'Have you seen any ships today? Look out for the strafed American destroyers. Muller does not answer my call. I am afraid they have sunk him.'"

A little later came a second call for help; again too far for our service. Other radios that floated in late that night told how the derelict, deserted by captain and crew, had been towed in by a patrol and safely beached. Of those streaming radios never a one that did not produce a tale or reminiscence from the "bridge." Usually tragic, recording the deaths of fine ships and brave men, their grimness was shot thru here and there with a gleaming thread of humor.

Such was the case of the "M—— L——," a fine munition ship that was carrying a million dollar cargo when she was torpedoed a hundred miles from the base. From afar the Admiral sent an anxious inquiry concerning her condition and progress. He received in reply: "We are making three and a half knots, but it is a d—— long way to Tipperary."

It was, alas! The poor ship foundered at sea.

Then there was the "Lovely Lucy," a trim little steamer that strayed away from her convoy during a thick mist. Late that evening a radio came in from a destroyer that had just picked up the estray. "What did you do to the 'Lovely Lucy?' Found her at dusk, without an escort, zigzagging wildly thru the mist."



© Kadel & Herbert

Herman Whitaker viewing the "Circus" from a destroyer

Also there were tales of Homeric encounters between English and German subs. Fancy a head-on collision under water? Well, it occurred. Two came to-

gether one evening at dusk, backed off, fired a torpedo apiece, then lost each other in the darkness.

Another English sub popped out of the water one day alongside a steamer that was being sunk by a Fritz's shellfire. The steamer lay between him and the Fritz, so, diving, the Englishman waited till Fritz came sailing around, then put a torpedo into his solar plexus. For some reason—perhaps it was loot from the steamer—Fritz had some cases of beer piled on his deck. His end is crudely but vividly described in the report of the English commander:

"When he went up, the air was full of beer, blood, Boches and broken bottles."

That evening displayed destroyer life at its best. A brilliant moon—which the "bridge" most fluently curst for an ally of the Boche—laid a path of silver along the sleepy sea. Our boat laid her long, slim cheek against the slow, soft waves lovingly as a girl on that of her lover. From the deck below a mixt tinkle of a mandolin and guitar came floating up to the bridge, accompanying a mixt repertoire of ragtime and those sentimental ballads which the sailor so dearly loves.

It had quite the flavor of a Coney Island picnic, but, once every hour, a dark figure slowly raised and lowered the guns and swung them the round of the [Continued on page 414]



© E. Muller, Jr.

The crew of a United States destroyer firing a torpedo at a submarine while the vessel is traveling at top speed



# HOW THE BOLSHEVIKI GOT ON TOP

BY EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS

Mr. Ross, professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin, was sent to Russia in 1917 as a member of a commission appointed to investigate the social and economic conditions attendant upon the Russian revolution.

THE key to what happened in Russia between the political revolution in March, 1917, and the social revolution last November, is found in the *Sovyet* organization. *Sovyet* means council. In 1905, when for a few weeks the people had the Tsar's Government groggy, the revolution was in the hands of local *sovyets* of delegates picked by workmen according to their trades. After the overturn last March this form of organization sprang up again and spread everywhere. Let us take as an example the *Sovyet* of Nijni Novgorod. Any group of fifty or more in the same establishment or occupation has the right to a delegate in this *Sovyet*. For every five hundred more there would be an extra delegate. From one concern with 25,000 hands came fifty such. Not the city alone came into this, but all factories for some miles out—until you come to mills included in the sphere of the *sovyet* of some other center. Besides the work people the proletarian parties—the Peopleists, the Social Revolutionists and the Social Democrats—had the right to be represented in the *Sovyet* by delegates. The theory was that all workers with hand or brain are entitled to representation, but I never heard of professional men sending delegates. Perhaps they were too proud, altho I doubt whether their spokesman would have been admitted. "Useful men you are, no doubt," they would have been told, "but exploited you are not. This is a proletarian organization." Now that the *Sovyets* are masters, it is hardly to be doubted they will in the end grant representation to all groups of socially useful people, and perhaps they have already done so.

One thing was certain, however. No man who made a profit from another man's labor could have a share in the *sovyet* organization. This shut out all who employ labor in their business and all who live on the income from their property. Landlords, capitalists, factory owners, bankers, contractors were *bourgeois*, the particular class that the proletariat was fighting against.

Besides the Workmen's *Sov-*  
*yet* there was also

for the large local garrison a Soldiers' *sovyet* composed of delegates chosen from companies. In some centers, workmen and soldiers had a *sovyet* in common, but in centers where soldiers were numerous and had many problems of their own, they had a *sovyet* apart, altho they joined in maintaining an executive committee.

A *sovyet* met perhaps twice a month, but it created an executive committee which met once or twice weekly and thru sub-committees looked after every interest of its constituents. Every two or three months an All-Russian Congress of Workmen's (or Soldiers') Deputies would meet in Petrograd to hammer out a platform of demands, and before it adjourned it would choose a central executive committee of 250 members to sit almost constantly at the seat of government and look out for the interests of workers and soldiers.

The peasants, on the other hand, altho five or six times as numerous as the workmen, were slow in waking up and never gained a fifty-fifty representation in the central executive committee till some weeks after the November Revolution.

In March it was understood by all that as soon as possible a Constitutional Assembly should be elected, and from the moment it convened it should have all power. But who should govern Russia meanwhile? At first it seemed natural to say, "The Duma." But the Duma had been elected on a very restricted suffrage and was very far from really representing all classes of the people. It was soon seen that the Duma, top-heavy with the representatives of the propertied element, by no means shared the aspirations of the

masses. On the other hand, to make the Provisional Government responsible to the *Sovyet* organization would mean the submission of Russia to the working class, so weak in numbers in comparison with the peasantry. So for months the Provisional Government was responsible to nothing but public opinion.

Roughly speaking, the Kadets led by Lvov were ascendant for the first four months; then the Social revolutionists led by Kerensky for another four months; then down to the present the radical wing of the Social Democrat party, the Bolsheviks. The Kadets, nickname for Constitutional Democrats, later the Party of Popular Liberty, embraced the liberal wing of the propertied people. They stood for freedom of speech, of assemblage and of the press, for popular elective institutions and social reform, but they contemplated no great disturbance of property rights. The estates would have to go to the peasants, to be sure, but the owners must be compensated. They spoke for the comfortable class whose chief grievance against the old regime was that it stifled liberty of thought and speech.

But the masses thought of the Revolution as a bringer of economic relief. Liberty was not enough; they wanted more of the fruits of their toil. The Social Revolutionist party reflected the yearning of the peasants to take over the land of the nobles, the crown, the church and the monasteries without compensation and divide it among their communes. It was the party of Tchernoff, of Breshkovskaya, Spridonova and Kerensky.

The Social Democrats, on the other hand, were strong chiefly among the working men and the intellectuals. Marxism reached Russia about thirty

years ago and appealed to the thoughtful radicals as much more "scientific" than the older radicalism which saw the salvation of Russia in the village community. Twenty years ago the Social Democratic party was formed, and five years later came the split between Bolsheviks and Mensheviks. Originally these terms meant "majority" and "minority," but they came to distinguish [Continued on page 418]



International Film Service

Why bother to register and cast a ballot? Hand-raising elects a member to the Sovyet



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



British Official Copyright Underwood & Underwood



## SOME FELL BY THE WAYSIDE

As the tanks take a more and more important part in the fighting on the western front the obstacles they meet increase proportionately. These two "unwieldy Willies" struck particularly hard luck; a British officer is studying various ways and means of extricating the one half buried in mud at the left; a whole company of Tommies have stopped to offer advice to the one in a ditch



British Official Copyright Underwood & Underwood

## THE TROUBLES OF A TANK

Shell holes are to tanks what coyote holes are to a cowboy riding across the prairie. This tank stumbled headfirst into a shell crater that is too big to span and too small to crawl thru. The only way out for a tank in that predicament is to go backwards if possible





Underwood & Underwood

## THE VOICE WITH THE SMILE WINS

On the theory that a singing army is a fighting army music plays a big part in the training of American troops. On the march or in camp a hearty song stiffens the soldiers' morale and keeps them in good spirits. The glee club above, known as "The Pride of Company B," is a favorite impromptu entertainment with the men in camp

© Underwood & Underwood



© Committee on Public Information, from International Film

## THE UKELELE IN MODERN WARFARE

"Vamping the Uke" is how an army man described Afaw Kaw's musical activities. "He gets real music out of the thing" the soldiers say. His repertoire ranges from folksongs in his native tongue to the latest Cohan hit or the good old sentimental ballads and darkey songs; Afaw Kaw is a Chinaman by birth, an American soldier by choice and a baseball pitcher by profession



**THE YANKS ARE COMING**  
The aviators at the Princeton ground school have all the college man's instinct for a sing. At the left a group of marines are drilling their vocal cords. The "soldiers of the sea" are as proud of their singing as of everything else they do. One of their songs has the refrain: "If the army and the navy ever gaze on heaven's scenes, they will find the gates are guarded by United States Marines"





Central News

SENTINELS OF THE SEA AND SKY

*This U. S. Navy cruiser carries an observation balloon and seaplane to scout out danger. "Further details withheld," says the censor*



# ORGANIZED LABOR COMES THRU

**W**HEN representatives of the United States Steel Corporation get together with representatives of the American Federation of Labor, it is a reasonably sure sign that something important has happened to the relations between organized business and organized labor. They did get together in Washington early in May.

The instincts of pugnacity and domination are probably a million years old. Groups of men—clans, tribes, nations have been fighting for the upper hand nobody knows how long. War of a more or less bloodless kind is always going on inside modern nations. At the outbreak of our war against Germany, wars were blowing hot and cold between Republicans and Democrats, between Individualists and Socialists, Protestants and Catholics, Suffragists and Anti-suffragists, between capital and labor. But the Great War has overshadowed these lesser wars; they are still on, but they have been greatly tempered by the common menace from without. That's how civilization grows—in ever widening circles of common purpose and common ideals.

If the war between capital and labor had continued after April, 1917, at the same pitch of intensity that characterized our near industrial anarchy before the war, we would be a beaten nation today, and the cause of the democratic allies a lost cause.

But we are not beaten and we are not going to be beaten; and one of the biggest counts in our assurance of ultimate victory is the new and active co-operation between the Government and organized labor. How did it happen that the cantonments, those vast improvised cities, were built so swiftly and so silently that we hardly heard of them between the day they were begun and the day they were finished? How did it happen that with practically no shipbuilders a year ago we have a quarter million of men working in our shipyards today? How did it happen that in spite of the transportation breakdown last winter, the miners kept getting out coal and stood at attention ready to go ahead with production as fast as cars could be furnished? How did it happen that the Government could take over the railroads with every engine on practically all the lines picking up speed on the upgrade of the most extraordinary reorganization in their history? Almost the largest figure in the answer is President Wilson's wisdom in inviting and securing the solid coöperation of organized labor.

Here is the point—President Wilson and certain of his Cabinet, Secretary Baker

BY ROBERT W. BRUÈRE

and Secretary Daniels for instance, really believed in democracy. They saw that the instinct that had created the labor unions was the same instinct that holds democratic America together. They were not like certain of our old-fashioned politicians, employers and individualistic laborers who say with an air of terrible finality that you can't get out copper or coal or ships with democracy; that democracy is a fine word and all right as a sleeping powder, but not in it with autocracy when it comes to getting results. Such men think that President Wilson was camouflaging when he talked about this war as a fight to make the world safe for democracy. But he wasn't. He believed that democracy, real rock-bottom democracy, is the greatest driving force in the world. And he saw that labor unions, like manufacturers' associations, were expressions of democracy, and that if they hadn't existed they would have had to be created to win a democratic war.

That is practically what the President said in his address before the American Federation of Labor in Buffalo last autumn. But he didn't stop with eloquent rhetoric. He had the courage to put his ideal faith into practise.

So when the war came he invited Mr. Gompers, as the representative of the democratically organized workers of America, to head the labor section of the National Advisory Commission. And Mr. Gompers called together the heads of the international labor unions and they pledged the support of organized labor to the nation's objects in the war as voiced by the President. And he

called together the largest employers of the country and he said to them in effect: "We've got a fight of our own to settle, and if I understand your position, it's going to be a long fight. But we are Americans first, and we labor leaders think that you and we ought to call a truce until the bigger war America has on her hands is won." Of course, it was as hard for the labor leaders as it was for the big anti-union employers to accept that challenge of patriotism. They do a good deal of growling still; they are doing a fair amount of fighting on the side. But taken by and large, they have managed surprisingly well to put a truce to their own fight for democracy as they see it at home, to attend to the bigger fight of the country for democracy in the world. That's what the United States Steel Corporation's new willingness to enter into open conference with the representatives of the labor unions seems to mean.

But that conference would probably never have taken place if organized labor had not made good on its pledge to President Wilson and the American people. When the cantonments had to be built, Secretary Baker sent for Mr. Gompers and they quietly agreed to apply trade union standards of hours, wages and employment conditions to the building of the cantonments, to cut out strikes and to set up an adjustment board to take up and settle the grievances of the workers and contractors. And the cantonments were built in record time.

The workers in the Navy yards were already organized into craft unions when the war came. But Secretary Daniels, thru his assistant, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, got hold of the trade union leaders, went over the Navy's building program with them, appealed to them to keep the men steady—and they did. There have been no real strikes in the Navy yards. And that is one important reason why the old heckling of Secretary Daniels has turned into a chorus of praise.

Democracy was proving such a smooth-running machine in practise, that the Government went one step further. Under direction of the President, the Navy and the Shipping Board got together with Mr. Gompers and the national leaders of the unions whose crafts were needed in the shipyards, and drafted a working collective agreement between the men and the Government. The agreement creating the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, on which the public, the Government and organized labor are represented, was a revolutionary break with the precedents of a hun-

[Continued on page 416]





## Pebbles

Most people's reply to the suggestion to eat horseflesh is an indignant "Neigh"!—*London Opinion*.

One atrocity never committed by the Germans; they never strike a tent when it's down—*The Widow*.

Nearly everybody nowadays appears to be in favor of Government ownership of something if it belongs to somebody else.—*New York World*.

Officer—Have you mopped that floor yet?  
Private—No.  
Officer—No, what?  
Private—No mop.—*Awgwan*.

Captain—Charge!  
Ribbon Clerk Regiment (in chorus)—  
Just a moment, please. Name and address?  
—*Pelican*.

Prisoner (to jailer)—Put me in cell 38.  
Jailer—What for?  
Prisoner—It's the one father used to have.—*Awgwan*.

"Liza, what fo' you buy that udder box of shoe blackin'?"  
"Go on, nigga', dat ain't shoe blackin', dat's ma massage cream!"—*Awgwan*.

"I must say this khaki camping skirt is a loose fit."  
"Why auntie! That's the boys' tent you have on!"—*Louisville Courier Journal*.

Waiter—How will you have your steak, sir?  
Minister (absent minded)—Well done, good and faithful servant.—*Awgwan*.

"I suppose you had a great time when they presented you with the Victoria Cross?"  
"My oath! Talk about fuss—you'd ha' thought they was giving a bloke a gold medal!"—*Sydney Bulletin*.

The Girl Driver—Can I have some more petrol, please, Sergeant?  
The Flight Sergeant—Wot 'ave you done with the last lot wot I gave yer?  
The Girl Driver—Oh! I used that to clean my gloves!—*London Opinion*.

"You simply cannot trust anybody. Every one seems so dishonest nowadays," declared the woman. "My maid, in whom I had the utmost confidence, left me suddenly yesterday and took with her my beautiful pearl brooch."  
"That is too bad," sympathized the friend. "Which one was it?"  
"That very pretty one I smuggled thru last spring."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph*.

The lawyer was trying very hard for his client and was setting the points out in a logical manner. There was one thing he was not quite clear about and he accordingly said:  
"Now, sir, you state my client knocked you down and then disappeared in the darkness. What time of night was this?"  
"I can't say exactly," the complainant answered dryly. "Your client had my watch."—*New York Globe*.

### A BOVINE HOARDER

"It doesn't seem right," said the man with worn-out shoes.  
"What doesn't seem right?"  
"That a mere cow can afford to wear all that leather."—*Washington Star*.  
Your hands were made to hold, my dear;  
Your hair to lure me on;  
Your eyes were made to sparkle clear,  
Your face to gaze upon.  
Your cheeks were made to blush, my dear;  
Your waxen ears petite  
Were made to catch the silver strains  
Of music soft and sweet.  
Your lips were made to kiss, my dear;  
Your arms were made to cling;  
Your voice was made to speak, my dear,  
NOT TO SING.  
—*Albany Knickerbocker Press*.



# War-Time Bread and Milk

## Use Puffed Rice Bubbles

Don't serve war-time breads in milk.

Float Puffed Rice in it—crisp, toasted, flaky bubbles. Or else Corn Puffs, which is pellets of hominy puffed to rain-drop size.

Here are airy, toasted morsels, vastly better than the best of bread or crackers.

## They Are Ten Times Better

Puffed Grains seem made for the milk dish. They are just the right size. They are airy and crisp, so they crush at a touch.

They are toasted in a fearful heat, which gives them a nut-like flavor. And they are ever-ready.

Then Puffed Grains are easy to digest.

These are the only grain foods with every food cell exploded. Ordinary cooking and baking doesn't break half of the food cells.

Some folks treat them like-food confections, because they are so delightful. They make them occasional dainties.

But they are scientific foods, invented by Prof. Anderson. They are steam-exploded to fit every atom to feed.

This is the ideal way to serve Rice, Corn or Wheat. When children so enjoy it, why not let them have it often?

**Puffed  
Rice**

**Corn  
Puffs**

**Puffed  
Wheat**

Each 15c Except in Far West



# THE NEW BOOKS

## Finding the Right Place

WHEN you hear of the greatest soldier in the war, you think of an iron man, huge chested, full girthed, seamy faced, with gray bristling beard and eyes of steel. You see instead a boy, eyes still big with youthful dreams, mouth still soft with youthful curves. This is Captain Georges Guynemer, called by many the greatest soldier of the war, called by some the greatest soldier in any war. If he had gone into infantry instead of air service, his genius would doubtless have been buried in the trenches and his name unknown. Chance or the foresight of his government saved him from the tragedy of the misfit. It has not saved hundreds of others. Every day, says Charles H. Grasty in his fascinating *Flashes from the Front*, men suffer the agonies of trying to serve as square pegs in round holes, because we lack the knowledge which comes only from long experience and high expertness.

"Men are not different from the lower animals," he writes. "Instincts or abilities are specialized in each breed and even in the individual members of a breed. A bird-dog that performs ideally in the field would be a sad failure trying to herd sheep."

To work out, then, the particular task for which every man is fitted, is, he says, one of the important problems of the war.

Nowhere else is this problem so important as in the air service. This service attracts the venturing but that process of selection is too rough to stop at; there should be a second comb-out which would restore to other services all except those with true flying instinct. As the war takes on permanent form its processes are standardized. The airman becomes more and more true to type, but there is still a haphazard mixture of big, strong infantrymen with the air forces, and high-strung racehorse types in the trenches. The six-foot, two-hundred-pounder, who as an infantryman would, if lost, find his way home with a Boche under each arm, perhaps lacks the nervous organism for quick perception and action. On the other hand the sensitive, feminine-looking man, who could make his fifty record in the air, might die of nervous agony in the funk-holes and on the firing-step.

There are many other thoughtful suggestions in a book that is remarkable, as a war correspondent's observations, for the combination of colorful glimpses of places, subtle sketches of people about whom every one wonders, and keen analysis of situations.

*Flashes from the Front*, by Charles H. Grasty. The Century Company. \$2.

## The Miracle of Transport

WHEN the real story of the Great War is written, the technical experts will probably call it a War of Artillery, but the men who have had to battle with the business of it will always know it as the War of Mechanical Transport. . . . Supply and transport are so closely related that one cannot exist without the other.

Isaac F. Marcossou, the brilliant war correspondent, has observed the war on all its sides and he pronounces the military establishment of the British Army and its big organization for the supply of its fighting men, in many respects "the most amazing business institution" that he has yet seen—and no writer has perhaps made a closer study of business in its many phases. *The Business of War* presents an imposing picture of "an institution of cheerful service," created in three years, that has blocked the German machine "that was faulty for forty years in brutal building."

*The Business of War*, by Isaac F. Marcossou. John Lane Company. \$1.50.



Christopher Morley, author of "Shandygaff"

## Shandygaff

THIS book is real fun. From the remarks on the cover address to the Hesitating Purchaser, to the delicious nonsense of the appendix "which shows how the volume may be made surpassingly valuable in the classroom," the author's high spirits carry us lightly thru his ideas, impressions and stories on a remarkable variety of subjects of common interest, from the President to the Art of Walking, from Rupert Brooke to Bachelors. When he is grave, he is vivid and natural, when he is gay he is irresistible. If any one is going to take a vacation this year, this is an ideal book to take along; for those who are going to work all summer, this book will provide holiday moments in the midst of toil. It is possible for the reviewer to pay Christopher Morley one of the highest tributes he can think of—the man is very human, and he can write:

Grant us, O Zeus, the tingling tremor of thigh and shank that comes of a dozen sturdy miles laid underheel. Grant us "fine walking on the hills in the direction of the sea;" or a winding road that tumbles down to some Cotswold village. Let an inn parlor lie behind red curtains; and a table be drawn toward the fire. Let there be a loin of cold beef, an elbow of yellow cheese, a tankard of dog's nose. Then may we prop our Bacon's Essays against the pewter and study those mellow words: "Certainly it is heaven upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in providence, and turn upon the poles of truth."

*Shandygaff*, by Christopher Morley. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.40.

## Frontiers of Freedom

THIS book is more than the spontaneous reflections and reactions of a Secretary of War in time of war; it is the reflection of the soul of a great democratic people. We hear in these extemporaneous addresses the roused anger and idealism of democracy, waging war in the cause of freedom against the medievalism of the Government of the Central Empires.

It is this that has made this war to America "not the military venture of a class, but the crusade of a people." It is cause for pride and heart-stirring that America, by the hands of Wilson and Baker, is lifting up to her young men a flag

unstained by selfishness and passion, that "this youngest and most hopeful of the nations of the earth, this young giant, fashioned from all the peoples," is marching to the worst, and perhaps the last, of the world's great wars with a larger than national aim.

Not to add a square inch to the territory of the United States; not to take from any man, woman or child living in the world a single thing which belongs to him; not even for the glory of successful arms; but in order to re-establish those principles of national justice without which national continuance and life cannot prevail. . . . Some people say that they do not know how long the war will last. I do. It will last until we win it. . . .

We know that whatever the struggle and whatever the cost, they will come back to us with the fruits of victory and that these will not wither in our hands as things we ought not to have, but they will be for a higher life and better uses for the sons and daughters of men everywhere.

War has become a thing of industry and commerce and business . . . it is the combat of smoke-stacks now . . . and the nation or group of nations . . . which is to prevail is the one which will best be able to coördinate and marshal its material, industrial and commercial strength against the combination which may be opposed to it.

We at home must fight for democracy here as our armies for it abroad. . . . We must not allow the hours and conditions of people who work . . . in factories and workshops to be interfered with. We must preserve the sweetness of our rights. . . . When our heroes step off the boats and tell us they have won the fight for democracy in Europe we must be able to tell them in return that we have kept the faith of democracy at home and won battles here for that cause while they were fighting there.

Secretary Baker gives tributes to women, to labor, to the solidarity and earnestness of the nation, and appeals for constructive rather than destructive criticism of the Government's method of conducting the war.

The book is a mine of stimulating thought and valuable information. It is one which should be in the hands, not only of every young soldier, but of his mother.

*Frontiers of Freedom*, by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. Geo. H. Doran Company. \$1.50.

## Grass in the Pavement

"God," cried the grass in the pavement,  
"Am I not worthy of living,  
Who am green in the waterless places  
And subsist in the clefts of the stone?"

"Where the feet of the horses trample  
And wheels go passing and passing,  
By strong desire of living  
I live, but am barren and lone!"

"Give me the fields of my birthright.  
The shade of the quiet cool places;  
There may I live to Thine honor,  
Abundant, rejoicing, full grown!"

"Child," came the Voice in the stillness,  
"Know I not well thou art worthy?  
Thou who declarest my glory  
Where death and destruction are rife?"

"Therefore have I set thee in lonely  
And parched and desolate places:  
Are the weakest and least of the legions  
Placed in the van of the strife?"

"Know I not well thou art worthy?  
I have chosen thee over all others,  
Thou who art potent, unyielding,  
And strong in the fullness of life!"

This is the title poem of a collection of rather serious verse by M. E. Buhler, colored, in spite of a slight didactic trend, by warm human sympathy, and enhanced by careful workmanship. At Amiens deserves a place with the real poetry inspired by the Great War.

Comes to my mind forevermore a vision  
Far over land and sea,  
Of troops that to encampment are returning  
After a victory.



Back to the city, back to Amiens slowly,  
In broken files they creep;  
'Tis midnight, and the darkness is upon them,  
And weariness and sleep.  
They clutch the backs of heavy laden wagons  
Filled with a ghastly load,  
Whose creaking wheels, slow turning, help their  
lagging  
Footsteps along the road.  
Too weak the horses, led by stumbling masters,  
To bear them any more;  
And slowly shuffling, drunk with sleep, and  
bleeding,  
Returns the conqueror.  
*The Grass in the Pavement*, by M. E. Buhler.  
James T. White & Co. \$1.25.

### Books in Brief

**MAN IS A SPIRIT**, by J. Arthur Hill. (Doran, \$1.50.) Telepathic communications, dreams, and messages from departed spirits, criticized in a scientific spirit.

**MY GERMAN CORRESPONDENCE**, by Douglas W. Johnson. (Doran, 50 cents.) A study and revelation presenting the marvelous and picturesque obliquity of the German mind.

**SHELLPROOF MACK**, by Arthur Mack. (Small, Maynard, \$1.35.) An American's account of his twenty-eight months in the British Army, told simply but with great interest.

**THE HIGH ROMANCE**, by Michael Williams. (Macmillan, \$1.60.) Story of an American who, thru his strivings for material success, never loses sight of a great spiritual ideal.

**FRENCH LITERARY STUDIES**, by J. B. Rudmose-Brown. (John Lane, \$1.25.) A scholar's first-hand criticisms which will appeal to students of French literature and poetry.

**ANGLO-IRISH ESSAYS**, by John Eglington. (John Lane, \$1.25.) An adequate collection of the author's more recent essays which have won the praise of George Moore, W. B. Yeats and others.

**MEMORIALS OF A YORKSHIRE PARISH**, by J. S. Fletcher. (John Lane, \$2.50.) The story of a Yorkshire parish from the earliest to the present times. Of interest to lovers of archeology, local history and folk-lore.

**THE ART OF PHOTOPLAY MAKING**, by Victor O. Freeburg. (Macmillan, \$2.) Book analyzes the moving picture, discusses psychology of cinema audiences, deals with delineation of character and structure of plots.

**PROBLEMS IN COST ACCOUNTING**, by De Witt Carl Eggleston. (D. Appleton, \$2.50.) Concrete examples of financial situations met in many different industries. All technical terms are defined and special reference explained.

**UNIVERSITY DEBATER'S ANNUAL, 1916-1917**, Vol. III, edited by Edith M. Phelps. (H. W. Wilson, \$1.80.) Speeches for both sides on Government Ownership, Universal Military Service, Compulsory Arbitration of Railway Disputes, and other present-day questions.

### ELECTION DOPE: A LUXURY IN WAR TIME

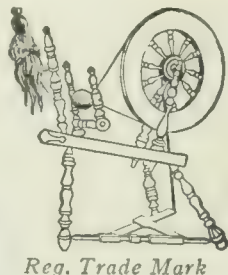
(Continued from page 403)

of men of both parties to eliminate unnecessary party strife for the term of the war may succeed, and an agreement may be reached between party leaders to the effect that there should be no contest in districts where the loyalty of the incumbent Congressman, be he Democrat or not, is beyond question. Conversely, the agreement would specify that the two parties would unite against a disloyal man bearing the label of either party. Theoretically, there is no reason why this would not work, but there are practical reasons against its success. These reasons may be imagined by reviewing the Lenroot-Davies campaign for the Wisconsin Senatorship.

Washington is not paying a great deal of attention to politics, either on or under the surface. There are plenty of Republicans in office today who will tell you privately that winning the war is and can be the only thing worth wasting energy on for the rest of the summer, and till it is all over. Even those Republicans who most bitterly dislike and distrust the Administration see the danger in carrying this bitterness into the open in these times. So after all is said and "doped out," it may be a perfectly flat and harmless campaign, resulting in no change whatever in the existing party alignment.

WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD.

## Women's Neckwear at McCutcheon's



Dainty productions that add a distinctive note to the costume. Our showing this season is notable for its beauty and variety.



Vest of Madras or Pique, with Pearl Buttons, \$1.00.

#### Fashionable Guimpes

Lace-trimmed, Hand-Embroidered, Organdie, Batiste, and Net, \$5.95 to 12.95.

**Special Organdie Guimpe**, high Dutch collar, tucked front, \$3.50.

#### Smart Vestees

Organdie or Net, Hand-Embroidered and Lace-trimmed, \$1.75 to 7.50.

#### Special Organdie Vestee

Tucked, Lace-trimmed, \$1.00.

#### Collar and Cuff Sets

Tucked Organdie, Lace-trimmed, \$1.95.

#### Mannish Vests

Pique or Madras, with pearl buttons, \$1.00.

#### Stocks and Jabots

Lace-trimmed Net with Hand-Embroidered Dots, 95c.

#### Effective Collars

Linen or Organdie, Hand-Embroidered, Lace-trimmed, 50c.

#### Novelty Pique Vests

With graceful roll collar, 50c.

Orders by mail given special attention.

### James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets

New York



ELIZABETH TOWNE  
Editor of NAUTILUS

## Focus Your Forces

YOU CAN DEVELOP your mental powers to a hitherto undreamed-of effectiveness.

YOU CAN USE the law of attraction to get what you want.

YOU CAN DIRECT your desire energy into productive channels.

YOU CAN USE the law of non-resistance to insure your happiness and verify a better outlook on life.

### New Thought Methods

By a proper application of New Thought you can accomplish the above. Just how to do it is explained in "Thought Force For Success" by Elizabeth Towne.

**For 30 cts.** (War Stamps accepted) you can get a copy of "Thought Force For Success" and three months' trial subscription to NAUTILUS, leading New Thought Magazine. Elizabeth Towne and William E. Towne, editors. Edwin Markham and Orison Swett Marden among its contributors. Send now, and for prompt action we will include the booklet, "How to Get What You Want."

THE ELIZABETH TOWNE COMPANY

Dept. D-22, Holyoke, Mass.



## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

## SKIDMORE SCHOOL OF ARTS

SUMMER SESSION

JULY 1ST TO AUGUST 9TH

Home Economics, Physical Education (preparing teachers to meet the New York State requirements), Secretarial Studies, Fine Arts, Music, Languages and General Studies.

For catalogue of regular or summer sessions  
Address the Registrar

SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK

## Study Social and Labor Problems and See New York City During Vacation

Special two week courses, including "The Economic Conflict," Prof. Scott Nearing; "Social Forces in Literature," Prof. H. L. Dana, and other World Problems by leading radical exponents. Afternoon and evening "study tours" about the city. Send for Folder C, Rand School, 7 East Fifteenth St., New York.

## STUDY MEDICINE

Opportunities in medicine never more attractive. Ideal preparation for military or civil life. Homoeopathic graduates in great demand. Send for catalogue W. New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, 450 E. 64th St., New York City.

## RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE

Offers courses for A. B. and A. M. Four laboratories, library, observatory, gymnasium, swimming pool. Liberal endowment makes possible very moderate charges. Officers and instructors, 60. Students from 35 states and countries. Address

WILLIAM A. WEBB, Pres., Box 4

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA



## Rockford College for Women

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Full collegiate rank. No preparatory department.

B. A. and B. S. degrees.

War Preparedness Courses in Home Nursing, Stenography, Bookkeeping, Home Economics. Rockford College is a Red Cross Auxiliary. Send for catalogue to

President JULIA H. GULLIVER, Ph.D., LL.D.  
434 College Avenue Rockford, Illinois

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT  
TO THE YOUNG WOMEN OF AMERICA!

The government is demanding stenographers with a college education. Rockford College gives this training. It is your opportunity. Write for catalogue to

President Julia H. Gulliver, Ph.D., LL.D.  
434 College Avenue Rockford, Illinois

ATTEND

Chicago  
"Tech"

The nation is calling for technical men. Engineers and Draftsmen are needed. Demand for our graduates is greater than we can supply. Study now. Faculty of consulting experts. No unusual entrance requirements. Low tuition fees. Our intensive methods bring quick results.

ARCHITECTURE DRAFTING  
ENGINEERING CIVIL-MECHANICAL-STRUCTURAL-ELECTRICAL

No time wasted on unnecessary studies. Complete course in two years. Short courses for special students. Chances for self-support while studying. Write us for catalog and full particulars.

DAY AND  
EVENING  
CLASSES  
Convenient  
Study and  
Practice Hours

Chicago Technical College  
2721-E Michigan Ave.  
Chicago

## The University of Chicago

HOME  
STUDY

in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence.

For detailed information address

26th Year U. of C. (Div. M) Chicago, Ill.



## Pacific School of Religion

An undenominational union school of religion. Admits both sexes and all denominations. College graduation required for regular course leading to B. D. All privileges of University of California open to qualified seminary students. Term begins September 30, 1918. Address President C. S. Nash, Berkeley, Cal.

## THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE

OF DELAWARE

Four-year courses leading to A. B. and B. S. degrees in Arts and Science, Education, Home Economics and Agriculture.

Special two-year courses in Education and Home Economics. Tuition free to students from the State of Delaware. For catalog and information address

WINIFRED J. ROBINSON, Ph.D., Dean, Newark, Del.

## GLENDALE COLLEGE

Glendale, O., Suburban to Cincinnati. Founded 1853

Junior College and College Preparatory Courses.

Limited number of young women offered exceptional advantages under a large experienced faculty, in a healthful, pleasant environment. Music, Expression, Household Science.

## DEAN ACADEMY

FRANKLIN, MASS. 52nd YEAR

Young men and young women find here a home-like atmosphere, thorough and efficient training in every department of a broad culture, a loyal and helpful school spirit. Liberal endowment permits liberal terms, \$325-\$400 per year. Special course in Domestic Science.

For catalogue and information address

ARTHUR W. PEIRCE, Litt.D., Principal

## Emerson College of Oratory

HENRY LAWRENCE SOUTHWICK, President



Largest school of expression in the U. S. The demand for our graduates as teachers in colleges, normal and high schools is greater than we can fill. Courses in Belles-lettres, oratory, pedagogy, physical culture, voice, dramatic art, etc. 38th year opens September 23rd.

HARRY SEYMOUR ROSS, Dean

Huntington Chambers Boston, Mass.

## WALNUT HILL SCHOOL

24 Highland Street, Natick, Mass.

A College Preparatory School for Girls. 17 miles from Boston. 40 Acres. Skating Pond. Athletic Fields. 5 Buildings. Gymnasium. Miss Conant, Miss Bigelow, Principals

## NEW-CHURCH THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

48 Quincy St., Cambridge, Mass.

Established 1866. Three years course. College preparation desired. The curriculum includes systematic study of the theological writings of Emanuel Swedenborg and spiritual interpretation of the Scriptures. Courses by correspondence when desired.

For catalogue and information, address

WILLIAM L. WORCESTER, President

## MARTIN COLLEGE For GIRLS

PULASKI, TENN.

A Junior College with Preparatory Department. Moderate Rates. Modern Buildings and Equipment. In the Blue-Grass Hills of Sunny Tennessee. Careful Supervision. Box 1. W. T. WYNN, President.

## You Sometimes Wonder

We Don't. We Find Out

We have found out for a large number of inquirers about efficient effort, equipment and method. We are ready to help you. Tell us your problem. Our service is free.

THE INDEPENDENT

Plan and Purchase Dept. 119 W. 40th St., New York

## SIMS'S CIRCUS

(Continued from page 405)

firing circle. The gunners were taking no chances of the mechanism "freezing" thru cold stiffened grease, nor failure of the electric sighting lamps.

This remarkable weather held till we dropt our convoy well out of the danger zone and picked up a second inward bound at a rendezvous a hundred miles further south. Two days later we gave half of our charge to a British flotilla that led it on other ways. We had expected to drop the remaining ships on the following morning, but destiny alias the base admiral, decreed otherwise. Piqued, no doubt, by his small bag of one small ship the preceding week, Fritz had broken into waters which, for him, were extremely unsafe, and was shooting right and left, like a drunken cowboy on the Fourth of July. A radio informed us at dawn:

"Area X is closed."

This meant the delivery of each ship at its port. During the additional day and night required to do this subs were operating to the right of us, subs to the left of us, subs in front, subs behind us. Often we crost their courses, but tho they sank several ships around us that were unconvoyed, they left us strictly alone.

Twice the alarm sounded "general quarters" and we all piled out—a certain correspondent with his hair standing on end—to find the alarm was caused by a short circuit. Twice during the night porpoises charged the ship along gleaming wakes of phosphorescence and turned the hair of the engine room crews gray with emergency calls for full speed astern. But without hitch or mishap we delivered our ships at their destinations.

All the last day the wind had been stiffening. After we headed back for the base it raised to half a gale, real destroyer weather. As we sat at supper in the ward-room that night the twinkle in Admiral Sims's eye was recalled when, with celerity that almost equalled sleight of hand, the tablecloth slid with its load of food and dishes swiftly to the floor.

The casual manner in which the steward accepted and swept up the ruin betrayed familiarity with the phenomenon. When he reset the table we held the tablecloth down and had gotten safely to the coffee when, with his cup poised at his lip, the skipper tobogganed on his chair back to the transom. Swallowing the coffee while she hung in balance he came back to us on the return roll.

Profiting by his commander's example, the executive officer, who sat opposite, had hooked his ankles around those of the table; so took it with him to the other transom. When it returned further journeyings were restrained by a rope lashing, but that unfortunately had no effect on the motion. It kept on just the same; grew worse; more of it; then some.

By midnight the vessel was rearing like a frightened horse and rolling like a barrel churn, a queer mixture of metaphor and motion. A Western "outlaw" had nothing on that boat. She would rear, shiver with rage just as tho she were trying to shake the bridge off her back; plunge forward in a wild buck with her back humped and screws in the air.

It was sickening. When she did her best and beastliest the waves would drop from under, leaving two-thirds of her length exposed; then, when the thousand tons of her came down on the water she raised everything animate and inanimate that was not bolted down to the desk. I was lifted so often out of my bunk that I spent almost half the night in midair, and am now quite



convinced of the possibility of levitation.

I confess to making a modest breakfast on one dill pickle. While I was engaged in the gingerly consumption thereof the ward-room comforted me with the news that this was "only half the blow," and that we might "expect the other half before we made port." They assured me it was fair weather by comparison with a nine days' gale they had ridden out last month; fine weather when measured by a blow the preceding trip when for thirty-six hours the waves swept her from stem to stern; the living compartments were flooded; everything and everybody wet; freezing to boot, while the wind howled thru the rigging at 110 miles an hour. Think of it, you folks who live in warm houses, work in steam heated offices!

Fair or fine, the bridge was nearly dipping its ends when I climbed up there after—after the dill pickle. At every plunge her nose would go under a solid sea and we would have to duck to avoid flying water that went over the top of the bridge. Watery mist veiled the tossing seas. All night we had been shoved along by a five knot current running by dead reckoning. It was now impossible to take a "sight" to establish position; so just as a lost boy might inquire his way from a policeman we ran inshore to a lightship to get a new fix.

The lightship keeper megaphoned a direction which in his unnautical language amounted to this. If we would proceed so many blocks to the northward, then take the first turning to the left after we passed a lighthouse we should come into a harbor where lay the half dozen ships we were to escort back to our base.

The direction proved correct. As the convoy came filing out after us a few hours later I was able to see for myself one of those humorous flashes that sometimes lighten the gloom of the radios. Perceiving still another vessel in harbor after the convoy came out our skipper sent a radio to inquire if she would care to make use of our escort.

He received a polite reply: "Thanks very much. Think I'll stay in. I was torpedoed going out yesterday."

She was one of the luckless of the preceding day.

The delivery of this convoy at the base the following day completed my cruise. During a period of twelve days we had steamed 1600 miles and convoyed a total number of sixty-odd vessels to and fro in the danger zone. Under the old patrol system, when our fleet first began its labors, the Germans were sinking from thirty to fifty ships a week and the seas thru which we sailed were loaded with wreckage, dead cows, horses, pigs, lumber, barrels, anything that would float. Smashed boats were often found and sometimes drowned people held up from sinking by life preservers. But since the convoy system was adopted wreckage is seldom seen; will, with its extension to all ships in the near future, become a thing of the past.

In the great improvement already effected our crews and captains have displayed a fine part. The sixty vessels of ours were simply one small item in the thousands convoyed thru the danger zone with a loss, as aforesaid, of only one-eighth of one per cent. In the course of this duty the American flotilla has steamed jointly well over a million miles, a distance equivalent to the circumnavigation of the globe over forty times, and their journeyings have always been thru mined seas, subject to attack by submarines.

As I sit here in cosy London chambers writing before a cheery sea coal fire and think of my late messmates out upon those



## Threefold Co-operation

Every telephone connection requires co-operation. The slightest inattention or indifference on the part of the person who calls, or the company that makes the connection, or the person who is called results in a corresponding deficiency in service. Each is equally responsible for the success of the service.

Not only is it to the advantage of the individual himself to use the telephone efficiently, but his conservation of the advantages of these national lines of speech benefits all telephone users.

Accuracy in calling, prompt-

ness in answering, clear and deliberate talking, courtesy and patience on the part of both user and operator are essentials of service, and must be mutual for good service.

Efficient telephone operation is vital to the war work of this country. The army, the navy and the myriad industries contributing supplies depend on the telephone. It must be ready for instant and universal use. The millions of telephone users are inseparable parts of the Bell System, and all should patriotically contribute to the success of the service.

### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

**One Policy**

**One System**

**Universal Service**



For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.  
**PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans**

**Mr. Purinton says:**

"Put more work on office machines. Whatever a machine can do as well as a man it usually does more rapidly and more cheaply."

**Our Plan and Purchase Department has Full Information on Modern Office Equipment**

**Write for Free Check List**

**THE INDEPENDENT**

**119 West 40th Street - New York**

### THE TRIAL OF JESUS

#### ITS LEGALITY

By Dr. S. Srinivasi Aiyar, Late High Court Vakil of Mylapore, India

#### ITS ILLEGALITY

By Hon. John E. Richards, of the Court of Appeals of California

A classic—a judicial review of every phase of the world's most tragic court room trial.

It is a perfect and complete exposition of an event which in importance stands alone in the Christian world. The most remarkable work ever offered the public.

1 Volume, Heavy Roman Paper, Price Postpaid \$2.00

Address Book Department, The Lawyer & Banker Box 96 New Orleans, La.



## TRAVEL AND RESORTS

For Health, Pleasure or Business  
This Department answers all ques-  
tions about Trips by Land or Sea,  
Hotels and Transportation Lines.

Address INFORMATION

The Independent, 119 W. 40th St., New York



## Hotel Wentworth

### New Castle by the Sea

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

(New Portsmouth)

OPEN JUNE 25 TO SEPT. 25

NO Hotel on the New England coast is more notable in the beauty of its location, the attractiveness of surroundings and perfection of service. Located on the sea, in the center of a large private park. Accommodates 500. Local and long distance telephone in each room.

Every facility for sport and recreation. FINE GOLF COURSE, yachting, tennis, trapshooting, rifle range, dancing, pool, still and surf bathing, deep sea fishing.

Music by Symphony Orchestra

Associated with the Ideal and New England Tours. Well equipped garage under competent supervision.

Send postal today for beautiful illustrated book, telling how easy to reach here from all points.

WENTWORTH HOTEL COMPANY

H. W. PRIEST, President C. A. JUDKINS, Manager

## BRETTON WOODS

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

GOLF in the very shadow of Mount Washington	MOTORING through the Alps of New England	HORSEBACK RIDING over Mountain Trails and Woodland Paths
---	--	--

The Mount Pleasant Opens June 22.  
Closes Oct. 1.  
C. J. DUNPHY, Manager.

The Mount Washington Opens July 8.  
Closes Oct. 14.  
D. J. TRUDEAU, Manager.

RAILROADS: Through service via  
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and B. & M. R. R.  
Booking office, 243 5th av., New York.  
Telephone, Madison Sq., 9230.

## HOTEL ASPINWALL

### LENEX, MASS.

High and Cool in the Berkshires  
A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION

Opens June 15. Elevation 1400 feet.  
Desirable Cottages with Hotel Service.

HOWE & TWOROGER, Managers  
Winter Resort, Princess Hotel, Bermuda.

## THE GREYLOCK

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

The Village Beautiful of the Berkshires

Now Open

Send for Booklet Henry N. Teague, Lessee

dangerous waters the thing which stands out most clearly in my remembrance is their loyalty to each other, the friendly spirit of the fine, clean sailor lads, the mutual respect for each other of officers and crews, the unswerving belief of both in their ships and commanders; finally, the faith and complete devotion of every man in the fleet to Sims, their Admiral.

I shall not soon forget my last view of the fleet. Looking down from a high hill behind the town I could see the destroyers that had cruised with us lying like tired dogs on the harbor's bosom. Far out on the heads signal lights began to wink and blink—no doubt the tale of a submarine. From the hights to my left the Admiralty station answered. Then, very slowly, a destroyer opened one eye and blinked a response. Shortly thereafter three slim, dark shapes slid down stream and headed to sea.

I was for home, but Sims's captains were again out on the job.

## ORGANIZED LABOR COMES THRU

(Continued from page 410)

dred years; it was the first definite collective agreement into which the Government had ever entered with organized labor! And it has worked well beyond all expectations. Beginning a year ago with a shipbuilding force in all American yards of a few thousand men, the Government has a quarter of a million men building ships today. And with a few trifling exceptions, there have been no strikes! The delays in our shipbuilding program have been almost entirely administrative delays, the kind of delays every housewife would experience if she were suddenly called upon to move from a three room cottage into a fifty room mansion and had to serve a banquet the next morning.

The place in our war preparations where delays (on account of labor unrest) have been most frequent and serious has been the Ordnance Bureau, and there no collective agreements, no democratically constituted labor adjustment boards exist.

When the coal situation became acute, Director Garfield invited Mr. White, president of the United Mine Workers, to enter his cabinet and keep labor steady: when the Government took over the railroads, Director McAdoo asked Mr. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, to head his labor administration. There have been no delays in the coal fields or on the railroads chargeable to organized labor.

I don't mean to suggest that organized labor as it exists today is a perfect instrument of industrial democracy: like most of our social, educational, industrial and political institutions it has its manifest limitations. The war is teaching us as a nation how many things we have to learn in the way of organization, teamwork and really democratic patriotism. But I do mean to say that organized labor has proved its right to take and hold a permanent place in the political and industrial structure of our commonwealth. The bonds of coöperation which the war has established between the labor unions and the Government are proving of undreamed service to the nation. They have opened up a new epoch in the history of industrial democracy in America. Organized labor has definitely acquired the status of an estate of the realm. That fact will have a decisive influence upon our successful prosecution of the war; and it is bound to have an equally important bearing upon the future development of our political and economic life after the war.

## CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.

The South Jersey Coast is delightful at this season. Chalfonte appeals to cultivated, interesting people seeking rest and recreation. Modern, 10-story, fireproof. Right on the beach and boardwalk. All sports and pastimes. Golf club privileges. American Plan Always Open  
**THE LEEDS COMPANY**



It is best to make reservation ahead for Chalfonte. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

## CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

### Short-Story Writing

A COURSE of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the Short Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for years Editor of Lippincott's.

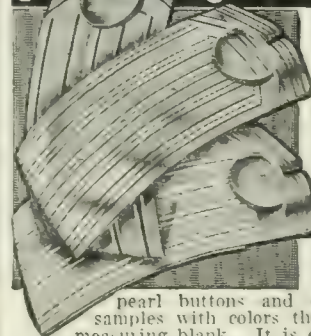


One student writes: "Before completing the lessons, received over \$1,000 for manuscript sold to Woman's Home Companion, Pictorial Review, McCall's and other leading magazines."

Also courses in Photoplay Writing, Versification and Poetics, Journalism. In all over One Hundred Courses, under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell, and other leading colleges.

Dr. Esenwein  
150-Page Catalog Free. Please Address  
The Home Correspondence School  
Dept. 305, Springfield, Mass.

## 3 FOR \$6.00 MADE TO MEASURE



I will make to your measure shirts of perfect fit, smooth around the neck, no wrinkles and of correct sleeve length. These shirts will stand more trips to the laundry and give better service than any ready-made shirt you ever bought. Made plain front, with ocean

pearl buttons and cuffs attached. Send for samples with colors that will not fade, and self measuring blank. It is easy to fill in—at my risk. I pay the postage and insure delivery. Money refunded if not satisfied. No agents.

P. C. RUMMEL

Successor to C. G. Cleminshaw 657 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

## HOW ARE YOU SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY?

Are you working for its betterment in any way? If you want to know how to organize to accomplish things, if you want to know what is being done elsewhere, write, stating your special problem and asking for sources of information.

## INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

119 West 40th Street, New York





# A 4-Minute Lesson In Personal Efficiency

In Which You Will Discover the Biggest Ambition of Your Life and How to Achieve It Quickly

By Edward Earle Purinton

The Famous Efficiency Expert

**R**ECENTLY I talked with the highest salaried man in the world. I asked him how he had succeeded. He quietly answered, "I have not succeeded! No real man ever succeeds. There is always a larger goal ahead."

This multi-millionaire has outrun every rival on earth. But he has not reached the goal of his own satisfaction—any more than YOU have. But he is efficient. He began by wanting something so hard the whole world couldn't stop him.

## What DO YOU Want?

What would you like to be more than anything else? Look back ten years. How would you like to live that period all over again? If you could have known then what you know today, how much time, health, money, faith, energy you could have saved!

I have believed for many years that the right kind of a course in practical, every-day, human efficiency, would supply an effective and much needed, short-cut to highest achievement and would save many grinding, discouraging and expensive years of haphazard experience.

It is much better to learn and profit by the mistakes and false moves of others than to waste valuable days and years waiting for experience. Don't rely on your own bitter experiences in the hope of doing better "next time." With the proper knowledge you will save mistakes.

It has been my privilege to act as teacher and counsellor for thousands of ambitious men and women—from the million dollar corporation head to the most humble beginner in the ranks.

And I have concluded that the average man engaged in a large enterprise who has not yet applied efficiency methods to himself and his associates has been losing from \$1,000 to \$100,000 a year—while the individual, professional or industrial worker has been losing from \$100 to \$5,000 a year.

For twenty years I have been studying at close range, the exact reasons for these people's failure to get ahead. And into my new Foundation Course of Seven Lessons, I have put the results of this study of individuals and business concerns.

By showing you in my lessons what other men and women—just like yourself—have learned and done and been, I believe sincerely that I can save you about ten years of costly experimenting and can show you how to save your strength and energy and special abilities for clean-cut, economical and success-bringing work.

Efficiency is nothing less than the difference between wealth and poverty, fame and obscurity, power and weakness, health and disease, growth and death,

hope and despair. The step from one of these extremes to the other is a short and easy one—if you KNOW HOW.

Take one of my pupils whom I shall call Mr. X, because if I ever met an "unknown quantity" he was one when he first came to me.

He has increased by about 500 per cent his daily output of work, his optimism and will power, his health reserve and his financial resources.

How did he do it?

First, he analyzed *himself*. Have you ever done this—thoroughly? If not try it.

I can tell you I never saw such a change in a man.

## MR. PURINTON IS A WORLD-FAMOUS

**AUTHORITY** on Personal and Business Efficiency. After spending seventeen years learning how to increase human health, energy, productiveness and happiness, he has put into his new Foundation Course in Personal Efficiency the result of his rich experience.

He has been teacher, editor, lecturer, hygienist, psychologist, social service leader, efficiency engineer, and counsellor for men and women in every walk of life.

His best known previous work, "The Triumph of the Man Who Acts," has been read throughout the world. His works have gained more than a million readers. His help has been sought in every state in the Union and in twenty foreign countries.

This great audience includes bankers, business and professional men, educators, manufacturers, railroad executives and heads of million dollar corporations. They all have something to learn from Mr. Purinton.

A thousand important business houses and institutions have already ordered Mr. Purinton's works for their friends, patrons, clients or employees.

## A FEW OF THE MILLION AND WHAT THEY SAY:

**MELVIL DEWEY, President of The National Efficiency Society, says:**

"I have never yet picked up this work for five minutes without getting direct practical value from some new thought or some unusual or more telling presentation of an old one. These stimulating pages bristle with epigrams and sparkle with the texts of a thousand sermons. No man can read his work without getting ideas and better suggestions that will enable him to improve the greatest and most complex and most important of all machines he will ever use—Himself."

**IRA J. STEINER, Educational Director, Camp Cody, says:**

"Mr. Purinton has rendered a great service to the present cause by bringing out this wonderful Course in Personal Efficiency, which is the first of this particular type of Courses in practical, applied efficiency, and nothing I feel is more needed in this present conflict at the front, in the camp, in the shop, in the office, on the farm, and in the school than the matter of being personally efficient."

**TRUMAN A. DE WEESE, of the Shredded Wheat Company, says:**

"If I were rich I would distribute about a million copies of Mr. Purinton's Efficiency Work among the million Americans who I think need the sound wisdom and advice it contains."

**JOHN H. PATTERSON, President of the National Cash Register Company, says:**

"I began to mark passages in your writings which I wished especially to remember. I found after I had completed my reading that I had practically marked up the *entire* work."

For the first time he knew what he wanted to do, what he wanted to be, what he wants to have in life.

Then he went boldly at the attainment of his ambition.

He studied his possibilities—physical, mental and spiritual. He learned that his ambitions lay within reach of his natural gifts.

Finding that he was out of gear in certain ways—he set out to repair his faulty machinery. He made the most of his job. He learned to save two hours a day. He talked with men higher up.

He studied and tried every conceivable way of improving his work. He was always planning his *line of advance*. Every opening higher up found him prepared to fill it ably.

He changed his living habits and increased his daily output of energy about 200 per cent.

He stopped being a pessimist and grumbler and became the most cheerful man in the whole organization. Having grown friendly-minded, he attracted a host of new friends. He prospered. He advanced. He became a leader. He developed courage.

But remember this: Mr. X was not an exceptional man by any means. He was just *average* to begin with. When I first knew him he was making \$15 a week. Today he is probably without a rival in his chosen field—and his name is known throughout the business world. You can do the same or better.

EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

\* \* \*

## Introductory Lesson Free

Merely mail the coupon below, and by return post you will receive, absolutely free, an introductory lesson in Personal Efficiency by Mr. Purinton.

At the same time we will send you full particulars regarding Mr. Purinton's Foundation Course in Personal Efficiency and a copy of the little brochure "The Triumph of the Man Who Acts." This request puts you under absolutely no obligation and may easily mean thousands of dollars of increased income to you every year of your life. Mail the coupon or write a letter today.

## FREE BOOK COUPON

## Independent Corporation

Division of Business Education, 119 West 40th St., New York

Publishers of The Independent (and Harper's Weekly)  
You may send me, free and postpaid, a copy of Mr. Purinton's Introductory Lesson in Personal Efficiency, the booklet, "The Triumph of the Man Who Acts," and the personal efficiency chart. This obligates me in no way.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....





## "Citizens of the World"

The patriarch Abraham and the apostle Paul, John Wycliffe and Christopher Columbus, Benjamin Franklin and Abraham Lincoln, were "citizens of the world."

They thought universally, to some extent saw every man as his brother's keeper, and were prophets of the day when a great contest would be waged to make the world one world, and that one safe for democracy.

### The Christian Science Monitor An International Daily Newspaper

embodies this idea in a daily newspaper. It publishes the news of all the world. It circulates throughout all the world. It advertises firms in all the world. Its editorial columns give courageous attention to all phases of the world's activities.

It regards all men as created free and equal, respects religious freedom, insists on medical freedom, and is a volunteer for service in the cause of all "citizens of the world."

The Christian Science Monitor, 3c. a copy, is on sale throughout the world at news stands, hotels and Christian Science reading rooms. A monthly trial subscription by mail anywhere in the world, for 75c.; a sample copy on request.

#### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON U. S. A.  
Sole publishers of all authorized  
Christian Science literature.

## HOW THE BOLSHEVIKI GOT ON TOP

(Continued from page 406)

those who wanted to see the laboring class a powerful element in a *bourgeois* state from those who look for a state in which the *bourgeoisie* should have no share.

When on the morrow of the March Revolution, following the example of Petrograd, *sovyets* were formed in all the centers of Russia, the Mensheviki or moderates were naturally their leaders, for they were on the ground, even in the Duma, while the Bolsheviks, being a hounded, persecuted element, were scattered all over the globe. It is safe to say that probably not an observer in Russia last spring anticipated the development which actually occurred. The people who were to make this development were not then in sight. It was the returned revolutionists who gave the Revolution its unexpected trend. In Moscow last August *everybody* I talked with agreed that people were becoming a little alarmed at the radical tendencies the Revolution was showing and that opinion was veering toward the political right. Not until I got out among the peasants and the labor leaders and found radicalism marching steadily ahead did I foresee the bigger revolution that was to come.

How many revolutionists came back after Nicholas fell, no one could tell me. No one fixed their number at less than a hundred thousand. It is certain that eighty thousand were brought out of Siberia. Moreover, Russian consuls all over the world were ordered to provide travel money for all Russian political refugees. These consuls were holdovers from the old régime and certainly some of them maliciously facilitated the return of many who were not persecuted refugees at all but sordid, repulsive proletarians—the lowest type of Russian Jews.

Among those repatriated Russians were Social Revolutionists, Mensheviki and party anarchists, but I doubt not that the bulk of them were Social Democrats of the Bolshevik wing. They scattered to their old homes and almost at once began to be active in the nearest *Sovyet*. Here by their prestige as forefathers and sufferers for the people's cause and by the experience many of them had gained abroad they quickly gained influence and began to mold opinion in the radical direction.

Taking advantage of a thirst for listening to public discussions which would put to shame even the ancient Athenians, they plied the people with arguments that the Kerensky government was *bourgeois* and could not be trusted; that now was the time to put an end forever to capitalistic exploitation and that the *Sovyets* ought to make themselves masters of Russia. So in gatherings of soldiers and workmen a struggle went on between the idea that the *Sovyets* were there to watch over and protect the revolution and hold the Provisional Government to its duty till the Constitutional Assembly met, and the idea of "all power to the *Sovyets*" which implied that the proletariat should disfranchise the propertied, just as over much of the world the propertied disfranchise them.

In September I found the working class doubtful and hesitating. But developments were aiding the propaganda of the Bolsheviks. Early in the Revolution it was widely understood that the treaties between Russia and the Allies should be published before the soldiers should do any more fighting, in order that the people should know just what they had been let in for. The July offensive was deeply resented as a breach of faith. Kerensky begged the Allies to define

## The Market Position

of the

## Foreign Government Bonds

reveals utmost confidence that

## "They Shall Not Pass"

Read the article under this title in the April 20th issue of

## The Investment Weekly

It contains full descriptions, with comparative tables, of all foreign government bond issues now on the market.

Copy will be sent on request

PUBLICATION OFFICE  
42 Broadway New York

### DIVIDENDS -

#### MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, May 21, 1918.  
Dividend 90.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on June 29, 1918, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on June 5, 1918. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOS. T. MACKEY, Treasurer.

### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Thirty-Year Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust  
Gold Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on June 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

#### UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY

A regular dividend of one per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 14th, 1918.

N. H. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

#### AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 14th, 1918. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

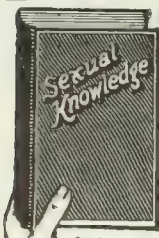
R. H. ISMON,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

### MEETING

#### AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

The stockholders of the American Car and Foundry Company are hereby notified that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at its offices No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, June 27, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.  
May 28th, 1918.



## SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE

ILLUSTRATED  
By WINFIELD SCOTT HALL, M.D., Ph.D.  
SEX FACTS MADE PLAIN

What every young man and  
Every young woman should know  
What every young husband and  
Every young wife should know  
What every parent should know

Cloth binding—320 pages—many illustrations  
Table of contents & commendations on request

\$1.00  
Postpaid  
Mailed in plain  
wrapper

AMERICAN PUB. CO., 658 Winston Bldg., Philadelphia


**SPEAKERS, LECTURERS:** We assist in preparing material for special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service.

**AUTHORS RESEARCH BUREAU,**  
Suite 42, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

## MANUSCRIPT

Fiction, narratives, travel; historical and scientific matter in prepared MSS., 25,000 words minimum, receives our careful consideration for BOOK issue. Readings absolutely necessary, no charge.

**Roxburgh Pub. Co. (Inc.), 61 Court Street, Boston**



### RUNS ON KEROSENE ALCOHOL OR GAS ANYWHERE

A most remarkable invention. No electricity, wires or springs. 1918 Improved patented Models. Runs 8 hours for a cent on kerosene. Quiet—Convenient. Brings genuine comfort and satisfaction. Ideal for the sick. A proved success. 4th season. Every home and office needs The Wonder Fan. Two Models. Three Sizes. **BE WELL KEEP COOL.**

Address, LAKE BREEZE MOTOR  
545 W. Monroe St. Chicago



their war aims, but in vain. I believe if the declarations made by President Wilson and Lloyd George in January had been made last July, Russia might have been kept in the war. Then there were fears lest the Revolution be wrested from the people before the great reforms they looked for were realized. The landed proprietors were organizing. Tchernoff's attempts as Minister of Agriculture to get land reform under way were blocked by his colleagues in the Cabinet. A Minister of Labor attempted to dissolve the factory committees which the workmen looked upon as guardians of their rights. The shelving of all reforms till the Constitutional Assembly should meet, the postponement and postponement of the date of elections for this Assembly, and the fear lest after this Assembly met, a number of years would pass ere the constitution would be hammered out and go into effect, caused impatience to mount ever higher. The Korniloff affair widely shook faith in Kerensky and when in October the new Coalition Government was found to contain four big capitalists and this government refused to acknowledge its responsibility to the pre-parliament created for the very purpose of watching over the Government, the Bolsheviki walked out, cried "To your tents O Israel," and prepared to fight for *Sovyet* Government. The Bolshevik workmen in the factories got arms. The regiments were lined up by means of the Soldiers' *Sovyets* and in November the struggle broke out in various centers.

A hundred times I have been asked, "Was there no strong man in Russia who could have prevented the *debâcle*?" The question shows how little Americans think in terms of impersonal social forces. One might as well expect a "strong man" to restrain an earthquake or a tidal wave. How could the desires of the peasants for more land, of the workmen (who received less than a third as much of their product as our workmen) for a better existence, of all for the ending of a war which meant nothing to them, be held back once the dam of Tzarism was broken? It was inevitable that they should move toward their speedy fulfilment. Perhaps quick action in satisfying the land hunger of the peasants, in democratizing the war aims of the Allies, in convening a constitutional assembly might have averted the proletarian dictatorship. But the holders of property and power in Russia and abroad would not yield and the social forces moved like a lava flood toward their goal. Most of the propertied Russians stigmatized the old régime as iniquitous, yet failed to draw the obvious conclusion that, if this were so, the distribution of wealth which grew up under this régime could possess little sanctity. Illogically they expected that a great revolution of political power could occur without bringing in its train any disturbance of the excessive concentration of ownership of the instruments of wealth production.

"How dare you to insult the Kaiser's six sons!" exclaimed Hans.

"I didn't insult them," replied Fritz.

"You did. You said they took after their father."—*Exchange*.

Messenger—Who's the swell ye was talkin' to Jimmie?

Newsboy—Aw! Him an' me's worked together for years. He's editor o' one o' my papers.—*London Opinion*.

"Well, this cook has the record."

"How so?"

"She broke something before she started in."

"What on earth was that?"

"Her promise to come." — *London Opinion*.



Sanford Bennett at 50



Sanford Bennett at 78

## An Old Man at Fifty A Young Man at Seventy

The Remarkable Story of Sanford Bennett, a San Francisco Business Man, Who Has Solved the Problem of Prolonging Youth

By V. O. SCHWAB

There is no longer any occasion to go hunting for the Spring of Eternal Youth. What Ponce de Leon failed to discover in his world-famous mission, ages ago, has been brought to light right here in staid, prosaic America by Sanford Bennett, a San Francisco business man. He can prove it, too, right in his own person. At 50 he was partially bald. Today he has a thick head of hair, although it is white. At 50 his eyes were weak. Today they are as strong as when he was a child. At 50 he was a worn-out, broken-down, decrepit old man. Today he is in perfect health, a good deal of an athlete, and as young as the average man of 35.

All this he has accomplished by some very simple and gentle exercises which he practices for about ten minutes before arising in the morning. Yes, many of the exercises are taken in bed, peculiar as this may seem. As Mr. Bennett explains, his case was not one of preserving health, but one of rejuvenating a weak, middle-aged body into a robust old one, and he says what he has accomplished anyone can accomplish by the application of the same methods, and so it would seem. All of which puts the Dr. Osler theory to shame. There isn't room in this article to go into a lengthy description of Mr. Bennett's methods for the restoration of youth and the prevention of old age. All of this he tells himself in a book which he has written, entitled "Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention." This book is a complete history of himself and his experiences, and contains complete instructions for those who wish to put his health and youth-building methods to their own use. It is a book that every man and woman who is desirous of remaining young after passing the fiftieth, sixtieth, seventieth, and, as Mr. Bennett firmly believes, the one hundredth milestone of life, should read.

### Partial Contents

Some idea of the field covered by the author may be gained by the following topics: Old Age, Its Cause; How to Prevent It; The Will in Exercising; Exercising in Bed—shown by fifteen pages of illustration; Sun, Fresh Air and Deep Breathing for Lung Development; The Secret of Good Digestion; Dyspepsia; How I Strengthened My Eyes; The Liver; Internal Cleanliness—how it removes and prevents constipation and its many attendant ills; External Cleanliness; Rheumatism; Varicose Veins in the Legs; The Hair; The Obese Abdomen; The Rejuvenation of the Face, Throat and Neck; The Skin, and many other experience chapters of vital interest.

### Don't Send Any Money

"Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention," with its 400 pages, profusely illustrated and handsomely bound in cloth, contains as much material as many Courses of In-

struction selling for \$25 or more. But you can secure a copy of this book for only \$3. Before committing yourself in any way, however, the publisher will send you "Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention" on approval without deposit. Sanford Bennett's system, as fully described and illustrated in his book, increases nerve force and nerve energy, benefiting every organ of the body—the brain included—by keeping the vertebrae of the spinal column young, flexible, elastic, and in perfect alignment. If after examination in your own home you feel you can afford to be without youth and health, send the book back within five days and you will owe nothing. If you decide to keep it, send your check for \$3. There are no strings to this offer. No money is required in advance. Merely fill out and mail the coupon and by return post "Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention" will be sent to you at once.

### Mail Coupon

For having solved the problem of prolonging youth during life, the world owes Sanford Bennett a vote of thanks. Of course, there are those who will scoff at the idea, but the real wise men and women among those who hear of Sanford Bennett will most certainly investigate further and at least acquire a knowledge of his methods. This the publisher will allow you to do without cost or obligation, through his "send no money" offer. But it is advisable to mail the coupon today, because this unusual no risk offer is liable to be withdrawn any moment. Address: CHAS. H. DESGREY, Book Publisher, Dept. 46, 5084 Metropolitan Building, New York.



MAIL THIS TODAY—NO MONEY REQUIRED  
CHAS. H. DESGREY, Book Publisher,  
Dept. 46, 5084 Metropolitan Building, New York

Send me Sanford Bennett's Book—"Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention." I will either return the book within five days after receipt and owe you nothing, or will send \$3 in full payment.

Name .....

Address .....

City..... State .....

THE INDEPENDENT is pleased to offer its readers a greatly augmented efficiency service. We are ready to give helpful suggestions not only on office equipment but on Building Materials.

Should you be interested in the construction of an office building, manufacturing plant or home, and wish to learn of new, standard material and equipment which may enter into it, send for our Check List, which embraces over one thousand different items. Ask for information on any one or several things, by checking our list. Return to us and the information is yours in a few days.

The Independent provides this service because we believe that unprejudiced information on standard and up-to-date devices is difficult to obtain, and The Independent, being a magazine of service, strives to help in all possible ways by assisting its readers, without thought of remuneration.

## THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

BUILDING DIVISION

119 West 40th Street

NEW YORK





## Federal Farm Loan Bonds

**For Investors—Large and Small**  
*These bonds should command your attention*

**T**HEY bear five per cent interest, payable semiannually, May and November, and are exempt from all taxation—Federal, State, Municipal and local. The income from them is also exempt. Issued in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, in either coupon or registered form.

They are acceptable at par as security for all public deposits, and are legal investments under the laws of the United States and a majority of the States.

They are instrumentalities of the Government of the United States and protected from counterfeiting, the same as money.

Federal Farm Loan Bonds issued by the Federal Land Banks are secured, dollar for dollar, by the pledge of first mortgages on farm lands, cultivated by the owner, worth at least twice the amount of the mortgage. That is to say—\$100,000 of Farm Loan Bonds have behind them \$100,000 of mortgages which are first liens on at least \$200,000 of farm lands. In addition to this security, the prompt payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the capital of the issuing Bank (\$900,000 to \$1,500,000) and the joint liability of all 12 Federal Land Banks for every Bond issued by any one of their number.

All appraisements are made by Federal appraisers, and each loan is approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board at Washington.

The financing of the farmer is a great national task. Through Federal Farm Loan Bonds it is done with profit to the investor and for the upbuilding of the agricultural, financial, commercial and industrial power of the Nation.

Buy Federal Farm Loan Bonds from any one of the Federal Land Banks, located respectively at:

Springfield, Mass.	Omaha, Neb.
Louisville, Ky.	Berkeley, Cal.
St. Paul, Minn.	Columbia, S. C.
Houston, Texas	St. Louis, Mo.
Baltimore, Md.	Wichita, Kan.
New Orleans, La.	Spokane, Wash.

Orders may be transmitted through any investment banker, or recognized broker, or through almost any National Bank, State Bank, Trust Company, or the

**FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD**  
 Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

*This space contributed by Publisher of The Independent*

## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. Patriotism and Loyalty.

A. SIMS'S CIRCUS. (A graphic article, worthy of careful study.) 1. Explain orally what circumstances led to the writing of the article. 2. Why is "Sims's Circus" a most appropriate title? 3. Give a clear explanation of the term "camouflaged flotilla." 4. Write a thoughtful composition in which you point out, and comment on, "the best traits of the Anglo-Saxon race." 5. Write an explanation that will emphasize the characteristics of soldiers or sailors that make them worthy of the praise: "To command you is an honor. To work with you is a pleasure." 6. Give a "Four Minute Speech" in which you show that the same praise could not be given to the German armies. 7. Write an original story telling of the experiences of a wireless operator with the United States destroyers. 8. Write an original story telling of the experiences of a passenger on a steamer attacked by a submarine. 9. Write a long reminiscence that you assume the skipper told to you. 10. Explain what is meant by "code books." 11. Show how the name of Edgar Allan Poe is connected with secret writing. 12. Write a character exposition of an American gunner of today. 13. Describe American gunners of the past as presented in Fenimore Cooper's "The Pilot" or "Wing and Wing." 14. Explain what is meant by "the convoy system." 15. Give an indignant account of German treatment of shipwrecked sailors. 16. Explain in full the sentence: "He's the modern Ishmael." 17. Read aloud some of the sea-descriptions given in the article. 18. Write an original story that you assume the commander of an Allied submarine told to you. 19. Write a letter purporting to come from a common sailor with the American destroyers. 20. Point out figures of speech in the article.

B. ORGANIZED LABOR COMES THRU. 1. Give a patriotic talk in which you show that President Wilson believes in "democracy, real rock-bottom democracy." 2. Show in what way Mr. Gompers has been a powerful patriotic force. 3. Write an expository composition telling why the United States has been troubled by so few strikes during the war. 4. Imagine that you are speaking before an audience of workmen. Give a spirited talk on the ways in which "organized labor has proved its right to take and hold a permanent place in our commonwealth." 5. Write an impassioned, poetic description of the picture that accompanies the article. 6. Explain the symbolism of the picture. 7. Name, and comment on, the English text books that contain symbolic writing.

C. HOW THE BOLSHIEVIKI GOT ON TOP. 1. Give a talk explaining the composition and methods of the Russian Soviet. 2. Make an outline for a composition on "Russian Political Parties During the War." 3. Write an explanation of the ways in which American political methods are superior to Russian methods.

D. ELECTION DOPE. 1. Write a paragraph on the topic sentence: "War has subordinated politics." 2. Prove, in definite, argumentative form, that "Woodrow Wilson is one of the greatest leaders America has ever known." 3. Write a thoughtful composition telling what qualities are necessary for "a recognized leader in world statesmanship." 4. Give a spirited patriotic talk on the theme: "Winning the war is the only thing worth wasting energy on till it is all over."

E. DEMOCRACY'S STRUGGLE FOR LIFE. 1. Give a Four Minute talk on the only means of showing that democracy is superior to autocracy.

##### II. The News of the Week.

1. With the aid of a blackboard map give an account of the military movements in the recent German drive. 2. Give a talk explaining what American sailors and soldiers are now doing in the Great War. 3. Point out evidence of unrest in Austria, and comment on its importance. 4. Tell what recent events have displayed the good spirit and patriotism of the American people. 5. Write an editorial comment on the success of the Red Cross drive. 6. Write explanatory items concerning the important names that appear in the news of the week.

##### III. Articles of General Interest.

A. BRITAIN'S NEW COMMERCIAL POLICY. 1. Prove the proposition: "Britain's new commercial policy is pleasing to America."

B. ACADEMIC SECLUSION. 1. Express the thought of the article in the form of an argumentative brief, aiming to prove a definite proposition.

#### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. Congress and the Coming Election—"Election Dope: A Luxury in Wartime," "More Taxes."

1. Why did the leaders of the House of Representatives want to put off framing a revenue bill till after the election? Why does the President insist that the work shall be done at once?
2. From the point of view of political expediency would it be better to frame a new revenue bill before or after the election?
3. In what sense is it true that the Democrats have all the advantages in the coming election?
4. "The Republicans can win if they make their fight on purely economic issues." What does this mean?

##### II. The Russian Revolution—"How the Bolshieviki Got on Top," "Help for Russia," "Bolshieviki and Anarchists."

1. "In 1905 . . . the revolution was in the hands of local soviets," etc. Why, then, did that revolution fail?
2. Explain the terms *proletariat* and *bourgeoisie* as they are used in this article. Distinguish between the Kadets, the Social Revolutionists and the Bolshieviki and indicate the part that each party has played in the Revolution.
3. ". . . the Duma . . . by no means shared the aspirations of the masses." Why not?
4. "I believe if the declarations made by President Wilson and Lloyd George in January had been made last July, Russia might have been kept in the war." What is the basis for this belief?
5. How long is the present government of Russia likely to last?

##### III. The War on Land—Story of the Week.

1. Write a brief summary of the military operations which began on May 27. Indicate on a map the gains and losses of each side.
2. Look up the history of previous operations in the sector between Soissons and Rheims. Why has the region of the Aisne River been the scene of so much fighting?
3. Why did the Germans shift their attack from Picardy and Flanders into the region of the Aisne?

##### IV. The War at Sea—"Sims's Circus."

1. Describe as fully as you can the fighting methods and the accomplishments of the American flotilla.
2. Compare the work of the present convoy flotilla with the work of the blockading squadrons in former wars.

##### V. Organized Labor and the War—"Organized Labor Comes Thru."

1. ". . . they [these lesser wars] are still on, but they have been greatly tempered by the common menace from without." Give some evidences of this fact.
2. "President Wilson . . . really believed in democracy." Show that the President's labor policy justifies this statement.
3. Mention one or more cases in which the Administration has entered into an agreement with organized labor and show how this has affected general labor conditions in this country.

##### VI. The New Protectionism—"Britain's New Commercial Policy."

1. ". . . these two commercial combinations are taking visible shape." What are the two combinations referred to and what causes are bringing them about?
2. What is meant by (a) Germany's "bread peace," (b) her "petroleum peace," (c) her new amalgamation with Austria and Turkey?
3. "Hitherto the word 'protection' has been tabooed in Great Britain." What is the historical reason for this?
4. Explain the terms (a) "dumping," (b) "sweated" goods, (c) "pivotal" or "key" industries, (d) preferential treatment.
5. "Even more radical . . . is the break with the English tradition of individualistic production and government control." Discuss this statement from (a) the historical point of view, (b) the economic point of view.
6. Is there any evidence that the United States is following Great Britain in its new commercial policy?



# How I Improved My Memory In One Evening

The Amazing Experience of Victor Jones

"Of course I place you! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle.

"If I remember correctly—and I do remember correctly—Mr. Burroughs, the lumberman, introduced me to you at the luncheon of the Seattle Rotary Club three years ago in May. This is a pleasure indeed! I haven't laid eyes on you since that day. How is the grain business? And how did that amalgamation work out?"

The assurance of this speaker—in the crowded corridor of the Hotel McAlpin—compelled me to turn and look at him, though I must say it is not my usual habit to "listen in" even in a hotel lobby.

"He is David M. Roth, the most famous memory expert in the United States," said my friend Kennedy, answering my question before I could get it out. "He will show you a lot more wonderful things than that, before the evening is over."

And he did.

As we went into the banquet room the toastmaster was introducing a long line of the guests to Mr. Roth. I got in line and when it came my turn, Mr. Roth asked, "What are your initials, Mr. Jones, and your business connection and telephone number?" Why he asked this, I learned later, when he picked out from the crowd the 60 men he had met two hours before and called each by name without a mistake. What is more, he named each man's business and telephone number, for good measure.

I won't tell you all the other amazing things this man did except to tell how he called back, without a minute's hesitation, long lists of numbers, bank clearings, prices, lot numbers, parcel post rates and anything else the guests gave him in rapid order.

\*\*\*\*\*

When I met Mr. Roth again—which you may be sure I did the first chance I got—he rather bowled me over by saying, in his quiet, modest way:

"There is nothing miraculous about my remembering anything I want to remember, whether it be names, faces, figures, facts or something I have read in a magazine.

"You can do this just as easily as I do. Anyone with an average mind can learn quickly to do exactly the same things which seem so miraculous when I do them.

"My own memory," continued Mr. Roth, "was originally very faulty. Yes it was—

a really poor memory. On meeting a man I would lose his name in thirty seconds, while now there are probably 10,000 men and women in the United States, many of whom I have met but once, whose names I can call instantly on meeting them."

"That is all right for you, Mr. Roth," I interrupted, "you have given years to it. But how about me?"

"Mr. Jones," he replied, "I can teach you the secret of a good memory in one evening. This is not a guess, because I have done it with thousands of pupils. In the first of seven simple lessons which I have prepared for home study, I show you the basic principle of my whole system and you will find it—not hard work as you might fear—but just like playing a fascinating game. I will prove it to you."

He didn't have to prove it. His Course did; I got it the very next day from his publishers, the Independent Corporation.

When I tackled the first lesson, I suppose I was the most surprised man in forty-eight states to find that I had learned—in about one hour—how to remember a list of one hundred words so that I could call them off forward and back without a single mistake.

That first lesson stuck. And so did the other six.

Read this letter from C. Louis Allen, who at 32 years became president of a million dollar corporation, the Pyrene Manufacturing Company of New York, makers of the famous fire extinguisher:

"Now that the Roth Memory Course is finished, I want to tell you how much I have enjoyed the study of this most fascinating subject. Usually these courses involve a great deal of drudgery, but this has been nothing but pure pleasure all the way through. I have derived much benefit from taking the course of instructions and feel that I shall continue to strengthen my memory. That is the best part of it. I shall be glad of an opportunity to recommend your work to my friends."

Mr. Allen didn't put it a bit too strong.

The Roth Course is priceless! I can absolutely count on my memory now. I can call the name of most any man I have met before—and I am getting better all the time. I can remember any figures I wish to remember. Telephone numbers come to mind instantly, once I have filed them by Mr. Roth's easy method. Street addresses are just as easy.

The old fear of forgetting (you know what that is) has vanished. I used to be "scared stiff" on my feet—because I wasn't sure. I couldn't remember what I wanted to say.

Now I am sure of myself, and confident, and "easy as an old shoe" when I get on my feet at the club, or at a banquet, or in a business meeting, or in any social gathering.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of it all is that I have become a good conversationalist—and I used to be as silent as a sphinx when I got into a crowd of people who knew things.

Now I can call up like a flash of lightning most any fact I want right at the instant I need it most. I used to think a "hair trigger" memory belonged only to the prodigy and genius. Now I see that every

man of us has that kind of a memory if he only knows how to make it work right.

I tell you it is a wonderful thing, after groping around in the dark for so many years to be able to switch the big searchlight on your mind and see instantly everything you want to remember.

This Roth Course will do wonders in your office.

Since we took it up you never hear anyone in our office say "I guess" or "I think it was about so much" or "I forget that right now" or "I can't remember" or "I must look up his name." Now they are right there with the answer—like a shot.

Have you ever heard of "Multigraph" Smith? Real name H. Q. Smith, Division Manager of the Multigraph Sales Company, Ltd., in Montreal. Here is just a bit from a letter of his that I saw last week:

"Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice, anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his Memory 100% in a week and 1,000% in six months."

My advice to you is don't wait another minute. Send to Independent Corporation for Mr. Roth's amazing course and see what a wonderful memory you have got. Your dividends in increased earning power will be enormous.

VICTOR JONES

## Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to double, yes, triple your memory power in a few short hours, that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course send only \$5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

### FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

**Independent Corporation**  
Division of Business Education, 119 W. 40th St., New York

Please send me the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either remail the course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$5.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

.....

Ind. 615





The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter. Copyright, 1918, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building, Chicago

# The Independent

Founded 1248

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Treasurer

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**MAX. HARDEN**—Force, the fist—that is everything.

**P. B. NOYES**—The success of the war is likely to depend on the supply of coal.

**PREMIER CLEMENCEAU**—We shall win the war in the last quarter of an hour.

**EDWARD EARLE PURINTON**—You don't need a gun to be a fighter in this war.

**PROFESSOR BLUME**—Germany will become the schoolmaster of all the world.

**ANNE MORGAN**—We should think twice before sending our old clothes to France.

**A. I. R. WYLIE**—I believe men marry in order to have a good excuse always on hand.

**SIDNEY A. REEVE**—New York City is housing some 500 new inhabitants each night.

**F. G. YOUNG**—World-encircling democracy is the appealing challenge of humanity today.

**GENERAL PERSHING**—I believe that the personnel of the army has never been equaled.

**PRESIDENT WILSON**—There must be not organized rivalries, but an organized common peace.

**THE KAISER**—I have dreamed a dream of German world empire and my mailed fist shall succeed.

**LORD FREDERICK HAMILTON**—It's a lone-some washing that comes home without a man's shirt in it.

**DUKE ERNST DUNTHER**—Wilson has succumbed to plutocratic influences in their most frightful form.

**LOUIS ANNIN AMES**—I believe that Congress should be loyal not only first and last, but all the time.

**PROF. GILBERT MURRAY**—America is a nation built up by refugees of all creeds and types, and sprung from all the races of Europe.

**HON. MEYER LONDON**—I believe that we can out of this very fire, out of this very danger which faces the world, make a better humanity.

**OTTO H. KAHN**—There is every expectation that we shall emerge from the war in a position of commanding economic potency and prestige.

**RUPERT HUGHES**—A book is that most unusual kind of friend who talks only on request and can be made to shut up without hurting his feelings.

**SAMUEL GOMPERS**—There is a group of faddists in this country who advocate ultra aims and who are intolerant of and hostile to the bona fide practical and constructive labor movement.

**RALPH M. EASLEY**—In the midst of all this hullabaloo and camouflage sentimentalism for revolutionary changes put out by the American Bolsheviks, there emerges the Magna Charta of our national industries.

**GEORGE REBEC**—That the different peoples must be allowed to decide their own allegiance has come to be almost the central touchstone of liberalism in connection with the present world struggle.

**WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING**—Economic interdependence among nations, great and

## CONTENTS FOR JUNE 15, 1918

Volume 94, Number 3628

Italy and America ..... 425  
By Hamilton Holt

### EDITORIALS

Child Labor and the Constitution ..... 426  
Impractical Politics ..... 426  
Flags and Games ..... 427

### THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Battle for Paris..... 428  
How the Drive Began..... 428  
Americans Hold the Marne.... 429  
Help for Russia ..... 429  
The Great War (Chronology). 430  
U-Boat Raid on Atlantic Coast 430  
On Board the "U-151"..... 430  
The Story of the "Carolina".. 430  
In Brief ..... 431  
Congress Goes to It..... 431  
Labor and the Western Union. 432  
Paying for the War ..... 432  
Our Shipbuilding Record ..... 433  
The Campaign Against German Propaganda ..... 433  
Food Reserves ..... 433  
Senator Lodge on Peace..... 433

### THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

More Talking and Less Talking 434  
An Anticipation of Aviation... 434  
The Lack of Oxalic Acid..... 434

What Are They Thinking?..... 435  
By Herman Whitaker

From the Aisne to the Marne... 436  
By the Military Critic of The Independent

The U-Boats Off Our Coast..... 438  
By Park Benjamin

The Independent-Harper's Weekly News-Pictorial ..... 439

Baruch—Industrial Strategist... 442  
Staff Correspondence from Washington

Union for Efficiency..... 443

Cornerstones of a Great Career.. 444  
By Edward Earle Purinton

From Farm to Table By Motor Truck ..... 446  
By John R. Eustis

### THE NEW BOOKS

War in the Air ..... 448  
The Happiest Time ..... 448  
An Amazing Interlude ..... 448  
The Independent Lesson Plans.. 456

small, must take the place of the present order of economic dependence if the world would escape disastrous wars.

**PRESIDENT LOWELL**—Civilization as we know it has reached a point where it must preclude war or perish by war.

**JOHN GALSWORTHY**—America, after the war, is going to be more emphatically than ever in material things the most important and powerful nation of the earth.

**RUDYARD KIPLING**—Nothing—nothing we may have to endure now will weigh one featherweight compared with what we shall most certainly have to suffer if for any cause we fail of victory.

## SOME NEW VERSE

Springtime brings with it not only nature poems and love poems, but a third variety—child poems. In the last few months many excellent ones have appeared in magazines and newspapers. From among them comes the following, reprinted from *Scribner's*:

### THE CHILD IN THE HOUSE.

By Madison Cawein.

When from the tower, like some big flower,  
The bell drops petals of the hour,  
That says "It's getting late";  
For nothing else on earth I care,  
But wash my face and comb my hair,  
And hurry out to meet him there,  
My father at the gate.

It's—oh, how slow the hours go!

How hard it is to wait!  
Till, drawing near, his steps I hear,  
And up he grabs me, lifts me clear  
Above the garden gate.

When curved and white, a bugle bright,  
The moon makes magic of the night,  
A fairy trumpet blowing;  
To me this seems the very best—  
To kiss good night and be undrest,  
And held against my mother's breast,  
Like snow outside that's blowing.

It's—oh, how fast the time goes past!  
How quick the moments leap!  
Till mother lays me down and sings  
A song, and, dreaming many things,  
She leaves me fast asleep.

From the New York *Tribune* we have taken:

### ETHICS OF THE NURSERY.

By Sarah Noble Ives.

My mother says the nicest thing  
In all the world to do  
Is to give up the things you like,  
When others want them, too.  
She says when other folks enjoy  
The things that you love best,  
It's wonderful the joy and peace  
That crinkle in your breast.

So I let Little Brother have  
My dear old rockinghorse;  
I thought when he got tired, he  
Would give it back, of course.  
But no, sirree! He kept it, and  
He had it put away  
On his side of the nursery,  
To use again next day.

The next thing that he wanted was  
My little Teddy Bear.  
(The head was coming loose, and so  
I really didn't care.)  
But after that he asked me for  
My fav'rite picture book;  
And then—you never would believe  
The precious things he took.

Well, last he asked me to give up  
The thing I loved the best—  
My fine, new air gun—so, of course,  
It went with all the rest.  
I thought: "He'll soon be scared enough;  
He'll surely give back that!"  
He shot it off, and never winked,  
And almost hit the cat.

My things were gone, and still I felt  
No peace, nor any joys—  
So I tied Little Brother up,  
And took back all my toys.  
I left him yelling, while I went  
And tip-toed into mother;  
And told her she could have "for keeps"  
My selfish Little Brother.



# NEW KIND OF WAR MAP

**WAR MAP**  
OF THE WESTERN FRONT  
SPECIALLY INDICATING SCENES  
WHERE AMERICAN TROOPS ARE ENGAGED

**THE AMERICANS IN FRANCE**

Follow every move of our boys "over there." They are now in the "heat of it"—holding important sections on the Western Front.

## There Fight Our Boys!

There—right *there!* And in this spot too! Put your finger on their battle-ground. Isn't it great to have an "American" map of the Western Front! A map that shows just where "we" are "over there." A map that will take you in two seconds from the news headlines to the spot where "it happened." That's the kind of a guide you now have in this new War Map of the Western Front, specially indicating where American troops are engaged! A wonderful map in colors, showing the present fighting zones in detail and over 5,000 villages, towns and hamlets.

### Also a Military Map of the U. S. A.

This new kind of a War Map is really two maps in one. On the one side you have the map of the Western Front, on the other side you have a United States Military Map showing—

Posts and Stations of Army	Naval Training Stations
National Army Cantonments	Marine Barracks
National Guard Camps	Aero Training Stations

**MAIL THE COUPON** A limited number of this new War Map will be offered at the special introductory price of only \$1. There is a great demand for this map and we do not know how long the \$1 price will hold. An increase in price may come any day—so please order promptly to secure the \$1 price. Fill out and mail the coupon or just pin a dollar bill to a letter. If you are not more than delighted with this splendid new map, just return it to us, and your \$1 will be promptly refunded. Order today—**NOW!** Clip the coupon before you forget.

## Independent Corporation

119 W. 40th St., New York City



### Special Features

Map measures 27½ x 38 inches when spread. Folds up into heavy manilla cover, 5¼ x 10¼ inches.

Cover shows flags of the sixteen Allied Nations in actual colors.

Map of Western Front printed in colors. All names printed to be easily read.

Military Map of the U. S. A. printed in black.

A wonderful two-in-one Map. The more you use it, the more you will prize it.

Around the margin of the map is printed the various insignia showing the rank of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and the different branches of the service. Be able to tell a Lieutenant-Colonel or a Major when you see one. Be able to tell the branch of service of every soldier and Marine you see—a wagoner from a medical man, a coast artilleryman from a cavalryman, etc. You can learn it all from this new map.

### SPECIAL \$1 COUPON INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

119 W. 40th St., N. Y. City

Enclosed is \$1 for which you will send me the new U. S. A. War Map of the Western Front.

Name .....  
Address .....  
City ..... State .....





*Woman-power!* Today she does the work of a force of men. Alone—with her typewriter and the Mimeograph—she *easily* turns out thirty or forty thousand letters a day—and more—letters exactly like her *neatest* typewriting—*nobby letters*. And if occasion demands she can quickly trace a sketch or diagram on the same sheet—all complete in *one printing*. Also she produces the office and factory forms—with a big, clean-cut saving of both *time and money*. Let us show you what remarkable war-time work *woman-power* and the Mimeograph are doing for American business—may do for yours. Send for new booklet “E” today. A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.

*Note this!* The Mimeograph, and our supplies for it, are made to work together. Upset that relationship, the work suffers, valuable time and materials are lost, and our responsibility for quality and output ceases.





# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## ITALY AND AMERICA

By Cable from the Editor of The Independent

THE third anniversary of Italy's entrance into the Great War was celebrated at Rome on May 24 by a pageant as imposing and significant as any that city has seen in the twenty-five centuries of its existence. All the nations now allied with Italy were represented in the procession by troops or delegations. The veteran Garibaldians who freed Italy marched with a detachment of the Czecho-Slovak army just organized to free Bohemia. The flags of Udine, Venice, Vicenza and other north Italian cities captured or threatened by the Austrian invaders were received with cheers by the people. As the parade passed the Palazzo Venezia, formerly the property of the Austrian Government and now used as a hospital, the windows were filled with wounded men, the victims of Austrian cruelty. From the steps of the ancient capitol the Mayor of Rome, Prince Colonna, addressed the throng and paid a tribute to America and President Wilson.

Several hundred thousand people participated in the demonstration. The vast auditorium of the Augusteum was packed to capacity to hear the speeches of the delegates of the Allied nations. There were present the royal family, the diplomatic corps, cabinet officers, senators, deputies and military and naval officers. The Prince of Wales spoke for England, M. Jules Simon, colonial secretary, for France, Premier Orlando for Italy and Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page for the United States. In my address on America's war aims I spoke particularly of our determination to make the world safe for democracy and to establish a League of Nations as the only security for the peace of the world. In conclusion I read President Wilson's cabled message of greeting to Italy on her war anniversary. This, like every other mention of the name of the President, was received with enthusiastic applause.

I have had the opportunity of conversing with the Premier, Foreign Secretary and other notables and find that in this crisis party divisions are forgotten and all Italy is united for the winning of the war.

Later I visited the Adriatic front where the Austrians press close upon Venice and thru the Trentino front where the mountain barrier has been held for three years against the invader. Even the pictures that you have seen in print and on the screen cannot convey an adequate idea of the grandeur and difficulty of this theater of the war. The morale of the Italian troops seems excellent and they have been reinforced by French and British regiments.

At the field headquarters of the Italian army I had an audience with King Vittorio Emanuele. He is very democratic and gracious in his manner. I was received without ceremony and for three quarters of an hour we had an informal conversation on the questions of the hour and of the future. The King spoke in terms of the highest appreciation of America's great efforts in the war. The participation of the United States would, he said, have a decided effect upon Germany. He expressed the hope that American troops would soon be seen on the Italian front not merely for their material aid, but also as a proof of the unity of the two countries in feeling and aims.

HAMILTON HOLT.



## CHILD LABOR AND THE CONSTITUTION

THE decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the Federal child labor law is unconstitutional must be a shock and a disappointment to every one who cares for the well-being of children and the future welfare of the race. It is the one serious backward step in the great movement for the protection of the nation's children which has made such splendid progress in the past fourteen years.

We do not question the sincerity or the legal ability and acumen of the five members of the Supreme Court who found themselves constrained to declare the law at variance with the Constitution. But four other members of the court, of equal sincerity and no less ability, have declared by their dissenting opinion that the five have made a mistake. We trust, therefore, that we shall not be adjudged guilty of lack of respect for the Supreme Court of the United States if we express our conviction that the four judges are right and the five are wrong.

The majority of the court declare that the production of goods within a state is a purely local matter, to the control or regulation of which the Federal power does not extend. They express the fear that, if the precedent involved in the Federal child labor law were to be upheld, our system of government would be practically destroyed.

In this view of the case Mr. Justice Holmes does not concur. In a brilliant and weighty dissenting opinion he makes a convincing case for the directly opposite view. He admits, as every one must, the exclusive control of the

states over methods of production. But he lays equal emphasis upon the power of the Federal Government over interstate commerce. He points out that the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of a law such as the one under consideration is to be determined by its *immediate* effect upon the rights and powers of the states and not by some *indirect* effect that the law may have. Of course Congress has no right to exercise direct control over "a purely local matter," as the majority rightly declares the production of goods to be. But it is quite a different matter to maintain that Congress may not prohibit certain things in interstate commerce because of the indirect effect which the prohibition may have upon production within the states.

Nevertheless, it does not practically matter now whether the five judges or the four are right. The decision of the majority makes the law.

But this is by no means the end of the movement for the use of the power of the Federal Government to prevent the premature putting to labor of the children of the nation. Another attempt will be made to enact a Federal law which shall pass the constitutional test. We cannot believe that some proper legislative form cannot be found through which this righteous purpose can be achieved. If it were conceivable that such would really be the case, it would mean that the Constitution of the United States is a barrier against the humanitarian impulses of the people whose creation it is and a bulwark of injustice and oppression. That is unthinkable.

## IMPRACTICAL POLITICS

THOSE who scribble of *Weltpolitik* are accustomed to divide statesmen into two general classes: the Realist, who pursues no goal but immediate national interest and is not hampered by any ill-timed scruples in the choice of methods to attain his aims, and the Idealist, a sentimental bungler filled with phrases and dogmas, who has no business in the realms of Higher Politics. From another angle the contrast is between the professional and the amateur in the game of diplomacy. The Idealist statesman enters the Concert of Europe as a novice and takes his seat among the hard-eyed, tight-lipped Realists who have played at diplomacy for years and know all the traditions and tricks of that dangerous form of gambling. He shows his hand too openly, he hesitates to take unfair advantage of his opponents, and he sacrifices his own game needlessly to support the play of his more or less treacherous partners. As the inevitable result of such lack of skill he leaves the table a sadder and wiser man, and in doing so leaves behind him the forfeited power, prosperity and prestige of his country.

The capital error of those who argue thus is that they forget that a single game of diplomacy is but a part of the much greater and very much longer game of constructive statecraft. In this greater game the unscrupulous may sometimes succeed, but the merely cunning never. A certain consistency, magnanimity and breadth of vision are essential to the statesman who would write on granite instead of quicksand. The cleverness which scores a cheap and premature victory is often the surest omen of ultimate ruin. Every Idealist, unless he is also something of a master of practical politics, fails from the point of view of the next decade; but every Realist, unless he cherishes some purpose which is to him ultimate and sacred, fails from the point of view of the next century. The French Revolutionists of 1789 were visionary and doctrinaire; their constitutions and governments failed disastrously. Napoleon was a very "practical" ruler with quite worldly aims, and he conquered Europe. But today who is the more influential? No vestige of Napo-

leon's Empire remains; whereas the democratic and republican ideals of the Revolution are embodied in the political structure of modern France and have profoundly modified every constitution in the world. The Abolitionists came and went as a small and fanatical minority in the generation before the Civil War. The great compromisers, such as Clay, Webster and Douglas, won votes, filled offices and dominated the political life of America. But the total abolition of slavery was the only solution of the question which proved final.

The contrast between the Idealist and the Realist has never been more sharply emphasized than in the careers of the two leading British statesmen of the last half of the nineteenth century. Gladstone was commended even by his political opponents for his skill in finance and the success of his domestic reforms, but they insisted that he knew nothing about the realities of foreign politics and was moved only by unregulated sympathies when he championed Home Rule for Ireland, the unification of Italy and the expulsion of the Turk from the Balkan peninsula. Disraeli's foreign policy, on the other hand, was agreed by all Europe to be his greatest achievement. Scorning the nationalist sympathies of internationalist aspirations of the English Liberals, he passed by on the other side when the cry for liberation came from Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, or Ireland. He devoted himself wholly to the aggrandizement of the British Empire and the maintenance of the "Balance of Power" in Europe. In pursuit of this latter aim he supported Turkey against her oppressed subjects and arranged the nefarious "peace with honor" at the Congress of Berlin.

Well, who seems the wiser in the light of the twentieth century? If the prudent and practical Disraeli had wholly had his way the Italian peninsula would still be a hodge-podge of small despotic states under the direct rule or indirect control of Austria. Turkey would still extend west to the Adriatic, and Greece, as well as Bulgaria, would be an enemy of the Entente Allies. All the Irish Nationalists would follow the banner of the Sinn Fein as their only hope of



Home Rule. On the other hand, if the idealistic Gladstone had wholly had his way this war might never have arisen, or have ended long ago in complete victory for the Allies. Turkey would have been confined to Asia Minor, and all the Balkan States, united in a common league, would be warm friends of England. Bulgaria, with her national rights satisfied, would not have had the pretext for joining Germany which she found in the present war. The Irish question would have been removed from British politics a generation ago and not now arise at an untimely hour to perplex the councils of the British Empire.

A question often debated is whether international alliances should be based on sympathy or interest. In practice it is usually found that alliances which are not based on some underlying principle are unreliable in the hour of greatest need. The British-French Entente was a good example of the international "love match." The two nations were alike in their democracy, in their liberalism, in their responsibilities as the two leading colonial powers. Moreover, after centuries of conflict and misunderstanding, the two peoples had gradually come to respect and appreciate each other. This alliance has had the happiest results. It is hardly too much to say that without it both nations would have been destroyed by Germany.

Very different are the international "marriages of convenience," where the prestige of the bridegroom or the dowry of the bride is the determining factor. Such was the unnatural alliance of democratic, republican, industrial France with the old Russia of the Czars, despotic, superstitious, illiterate, backward in material civilization and in every respect a contrast to France. France thought that the might of Russia would save her from another invasion by Germany and prevent another war in western Europe. On the contrary, Germany used the alliance as a pretext for dragging France into a war which began in eastern Europe on Balkan questions which were vital to Russia, but concerned France only remotely. Still worse are the international matches which are accompanied not even by indifference, but by active dislike. France and Russia were strangers; Austria and Italy were enemies at heart. What wonder that Italy gladly seized the event of war to repudiate the unnatural alliance with her ancient oppressor and present rival for the mastery of the Adriatic?

The moral for Americans is that our diplomacy should be based on national principle as well as on immediate national interest; that we should not be ashamed of the candor and idealism of Jefferson, Lincoln, Roosevelt and Wilson, in spite of the cynical gibes of Mr. Worldly Wiseman and his friends at our "shirtsleeve diplomacy"; that we should only conclude such alliances as are also friendships; that we should think of the effect of our public acts upon the position of the United States in the world of the year 2000 and realize that history will not end by the next Presidential election or the conclusion of the present war. Perhaps the subtlest stroke of irony in the whole Bible is that tremendous text which says, "for the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light." In *their* generation, yes; but in the perspective of the centuries what fools they are!

## FLAGS AND GAMES

WHEN the authorities of Germany or Austria-Hungary are engaged in their favorite occupation of repressing nationalist movements among their Slavic subjects, one of the agencies of sedition to which they direct their attention is the athletic club. From the Baltic to the Adriatic the *sokol*, or gymnastic association, is everywhere the nursery of nascent nationalism. At first sight it seems that patriotism has never assumed a more skillful disguise than this. A political party, a literary society, a labor union, a land association, a secret fraternity, or even a church might easily afford camouflage for a revolutionary

propaganda, but what could be more harmless than dumbbells and running tracks?

Yet this strange alliance of the battle flag and the athletic pennant is no invention of the Slavs. One of the greatest factors in the mighty revival of national spirit in Germany which marked the course of the nineteenth century was the *Turnverein*. Like everything else in Germany, this result was not accidental, but deliberately calculated. "Turnvater Jahn," as the great founder of the gymnastic movement was affectionately called, worked avowedly to build patriotism on the basis of sturdy manhood, believing that only a virile race could make a virile nation. He is ranked most deservedly with Frederick, Blücher, Bismarck, Moltke and the other architects of modern Germany, and in nobility of personal character he towers above them all.

Other nations, of a more careless philosophy and a happier temperament than the harsh Teuton or the oppressed Slav, have expressed themselves in sports rather than in routine exercise. We cannot come closer to a definition of an ancient Greek than to say that he was a person who attended the Olympic games.

This nationalization of sport is equally true of the modern nations of the west. You will find few communities in any corner of the earth where a strong sentiment of British patriotism exists and yet no attempt has been made to start a cricket club. And is not the true ethnic border between the United States and Mexico the line where baseball leaves off and the bull fight begins? If the symbolism of flags were derived from existing national institutions rather than from religious or heraldic tradition, Scotland might well float a banner emblazoned with crost golf clubs on a field vert dotted with divots. Norway might rejoice in a design with crost skis on a white field. There may be nations without a common language, without a common religion, without native songs and legends, even without a national style of cookery; but it is open to question if a true nationality can exist without a favorite sport.



Fit-gate-track in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

ANOTHER SUCH VICTORY AND WE ARE LOST



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Battle for Paris

The German drive starting on May 27 from the Ailette advanced straight south till it reached the Marne, a distance of thirty miles in five days. This beats the record that the Germans made on the Somme last March, thirty-four miles in seven days. On the fifth day, when the headlines of our papers spoke of the drive as "checked" or "slackening," the map showed a movement from Fère-en-Tardenois nearly to Château Thierry, a distance of ten miles, which is considered as a fair day's march for an army in peace time. It has been regarded as settled by the experiences of the past three years that an offensive can be driven to a depth about equal to half its original front, but in this case the depth of the German salient is greater than its base. General Bridges, the head of the British Military Mission to the United States, surmizes that the Germans themselves did not anticipate such a swift and easy advance as they have made.

Arrived on the Marne, the Germans extended their front along the north bank of the river for a distance of fifteen miles from Verneuil on the east to Château Thierry on the west. They made no attempt to cross the river in force, but instead turned toward the west. After taking the old town of Château Thierry, they endeavored to move on down the Marne as well as the Ourcq River toward Paris. The French journals, now regarding the capital as the German objective, call it "the battle for Paris."

In this westward drive the Germans made their usual daily gain of five miles in the first day, but by this time Foch's reserves began to come up and German progress toward Paris was checked. At several points on the western side of the salient between Soissons and Château Thierry the French regained villages by their counter-attacks. Two American contingents are reported to be stationed near the Ourcq River in this sector.

North of Soissons also the Germans have been thwarted in their westward movement.

## How the Drive Began

We are now beginning to get a little light upon the reasons for the Allied reverse. As in the former offensives of this spring the Germans adopted the new tactics devised by General von Hutier, which are discussed on another page of this issue. It is said that several of the same divisions employed by Hutier on the Somme were transferred to the Aisne for the use of the Crown Prince in this new drive.

The Hutier method was especially favored by the facts that the forests about Laon afforded concealment for large bodies of troops and that the Allied front was weakly held. The French occupied most of the line from the Soissons side, but the defense of the other end northwest of Reims was in charge of three British divisions, composed in part of raw recruits, which had been hardly handled in the Somme fighting and had been sent to Craonne to recuperate, as this was supposed to be a restful sector. The Germans were

careful not to disturb this illusion. They indulged in no sniping or bombardment. Their big guns, as they were brought up to the front by night, were allowed only a few rare shots to register their aims. The troops were forwarded by long forced marches during the last few nights. The German forces at the beginning numbered about sixteen divisions, including some of their choice shock troops. During the week of active operations the number of troops was raised to forty divisions, or more than half a million men.

The Germans also brought into action a hundred of their new tanks. Four of these were captured near Reims by a joint counter-attack of French and British, and they were found to differ considerably in construction from the British type. They are divided into three compartments. The middle one contains two 100 horse power engines of the Daimler-Mercedes six-cylinder model, run by two drivers and provided with 200 quarts of gasoline. The front compartment is ten feet long and is armed with a machine gun on each side and a two-inch gun in front. The rear chamber is somewhat shorter and carries a machine gun on each side and two in the rear. Overhead is a turret sheltering the pilot.

The Allies received warning of the impending attack in time to bring their forces to the front, but not to get reinforcements. At one o'clock on the morning of May 27 the Germans began the attack with a terrific bombardment, alternating high explosives with gas shells. The infantry in their charge were accompanied by tanks and by

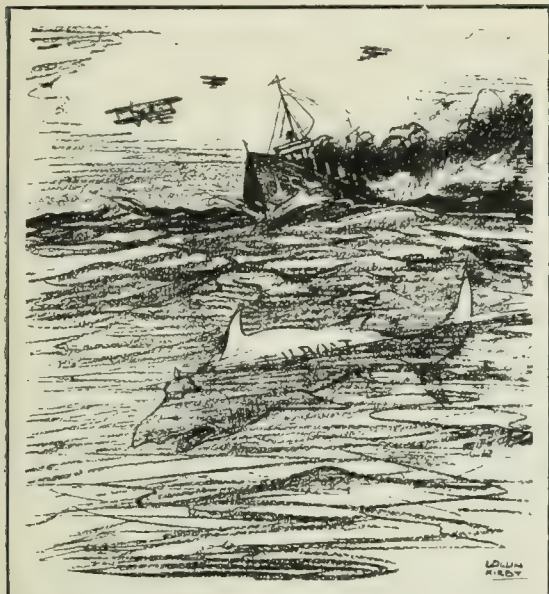


Drawn by R. M. Parton for London Sphere. Copyright by New York Herald

## THE STORY OF THE BRITISH EXPLOITS AT ZEEBRUGGE

This birdseye sketch of Zeebrugge harbor and the Mole shows just how the British ships proceeded in their raid last April to blow away part of the railway viaduct and block the channel for U-boats. The port was shelled by guns in Flanders and by monitors distracting the enemy's attention from warships and barges which crept into the channel, destroyed part of the Mole and blocked the entrance to the canal with concrete





Kirby in New York World

## SHARK-HUNTING

swarms of aeroplanes flying low and firing machine guns. The British and French held their positions along the bluffs of the Chemin des Dames until they were overpowered and then fell back upon the Aisne. But the enemy had already broken thru and reached the bridges before all the retiring troops could cross. Some swam the river or crost in boats, but 25,000 were taken prisoner.

## Americans Hold the Marne

One of the chief objectives of the Germans in their southern drive was to reach the railroad which runs along the south bank of the Marne and connects the capital with Chalons and Verdun. The Marne here is deep and runs between high banks, but is bridged at Château Thierry. This ancient stronghold, which gets its name from the castle built in 720 by Charles Martel for King Thierry or Theuderich IV, was captured by the English in 1421 and by Charles V in 1544. It was here in 1814 that Napoleon beat the allied Russian and Prussian forces.

To defend this strategic point a body of French colonial troops was rushed into that part of Château Thierry which lies on the northern bank, while an American machine gun detachment was brought by riding all night in motor trucks to the southern part of the town to hold the big stone bridge connecting the two. The Germans had already gained an entrance on the north and were making their way toward the bridge, but the French colonials drove them out of the town. On the following night, June 1, the Germans renewed their attack, using smoke bombs to conceal their movements, and shelling the southern side, where the Americans were stationed. But our gunners held their ground and protected the approaches to the bridge until all the French had come across. The Germans followed, but then the bridge was blown up, killing many of those who were on it, while those who had crost were captured. Now while the Germans nominally hold the part of Château Thierry north of the river, it is actually untenable because of the American fire from the southern side. American machine gunners also frustrated an attempt of the Germans to cross the

Marne at Jaulgonne, east of Château Thierry. All the Germans who succeeded in getting over the river here were killed or captured.

North of Château Thierry, on the edge of Neuilly Wood, American troops are aiding the French to bar the way to Paris. At first the Germans drove the Americans out of the wood with casualties, but the Americans rallied and regained the position.

## Help for Russia

President Wilson's declaration in his Red Cross speech, "I intend to stand by Russia as well as by France," is recognized as setting a new keynote for the policy of the Allies. It has been very strongly intimated from German sources that Germany would be willing to make liberal concessions to France and Belgium, possibly even the cession of part of Alsace-Lorraine, if she were allowed a free hand on the Russian side, and certain parties in France and England were not indifferent to such a proposition, for the defection of Russia put the Allied armies on the western front in a dangerous position, and the repudiation by the Bolsheviks of all Russia's debts meant the loss of the billions that the French and English had loaned or invested in Russia. In France the Russian troops, who had a year before been received with such enthusiasm when they landed at Marseilles, mutinied when the Russian revolution broke out, and the French had to turn their own guns against the Russian encampment and decimate their ranks before they could be subdued and disarmed. The Bolshevik press, reinforced by the refugees who had returned from America, France and Eng-

land after the Czar was overthrown, has attacked the bourgeois governments of these countries with more virulence and malice than the aristocratic government of Germany and Austria. No mail can get into Russia from the west since Finland has been occupied by the Germans, and telegraphic communication is also cut off—except via the Arctic or Pacific or by wireless from Petrograd. So the pro-German propaganda in Russia has full sway and the slanders of America and the Allies circulate without contradiction.

Great Britain and France favored Japanese intervention, but the American Government opposed it, fearing that the Russians, who only a few years ago were at war with the Japanese over eastern Siberia, would regard the occupation of that region as an unfriendly act. So the Japanese, rather than offend the United States, confined themselves to the policing of the port of Vladivostok.

Now, however, pressure is again being brought to bear upon Washington to favor and to participate in a joint military expedition into Russia from the Pacific side. Such an expedition would of course be chiefly composed of Japanese, since Japan, from her geographical position and available forces, is the only one of the Allies capable of effective intervention. General Semenov, the Cossack leader, has organized in Manchuria an army of 3000 men, one-third Russians and the rest Japanese and Chinese, and with this force he is trying to wrest the Trans-Siberian railroad from the Bolsheviks. The proposed Japanese or international expedition from Vladivostok could join this



Committee on Public Information, from Underwood &amp; Underwood

## OUR ANSWER TO THE U-BOATS

This crowd of soldiers and sailors somewhere on our Atlantic coast is cheering a scouting plane's maneuvers. Beyond are cruisers ready for patrol duty



force and very likely gain control of the railroad, at least as far as Lake Baikal, but whether this would better the situation in European Russia is doubtful. It would inevitably tend to confirm the Bolsheviki claim that the Allies are as greedy for territory as the Germans on the other side, while at the same time it does not appear that any considerable part of the Russian population would welcome military intervention from either side.

#### U-Boat Raid on Atlantic Coast

A German submarine, possibly with a companion, has been ranging up and down the coast below New York, and within ten days made fifteen victims. Those known to have been sunk or bombed between May 25 and June 4 are the steamships "Carolina," "Winneconne," "Herbert L. Pratt," "Texel" and "Eidsvold," and the schooners "Edna," "Hattie Dunn," "Hauppauge," "Edward H. Cole," "Isabel Wiley," "Jacob Haskell," "Edward R. Baird," "Samuel Hathaway," "C. C. Mengel, Jr." and "Dessaus." The total tonnage of the vessels lost amounts to about 20,000. Twenty-five persons from the passenger steamship "Carolina" were drowned while trying to make their way to the shore in open boats. Otherwise no lives are known to have been lost. The first vessel bombed, the little schooner "Edna," was not sunk, but later found derelict and towed in. The large tanker "Herbert L. Pratt," of 7200 tons, loaded with crude oil from Tuxpam, Mexico, was hit, apparently by a mine, near the mouth of the Delaware, but ran ashore and was saved. The "Texel," one of the Dutch vessels taken over by the United States Shipping Board, was sunk fifty-eight miles east of Atlantic City. The loss of the ship and her cargo of sugar amount to \$2,000,000. The French steamer "Radoleine" came upon the U-boat as she was overhauling a sailing ship. The

U-boat fired upon the "Radoleine" from a distance of six miles some fifteen times, but the French vessel fired back and speeded up until an American destroyer appeared upon the scene and the submarine submerged.

#### On Board the "U-151"

In order to prevent the alarm from spreading prematurely, the officers and men of the vessels that were sunk on May 23 and 25 were taken on the submarine, where they were kept for a week and then put off in boats. The crews thus captured numbered forty-eight and came from four schooners and one steamship. From their narratives some idea can be obtained of the character and cruise of the submarine. It is said to be about 250 feet long and carries two guns of about six inches caliber. It came out from Zeebrugge about two months before and had been cruising in the Caribbean and up the Atlantic coast. The crew numbered seventy-six, and there was an extra captain and two other officers on board to be put on any vessel which could be seized and converted into a raider. The wireless was often used, apparently for communicating with another submarine in the vicinity.

The captains of the captured vessels agree that the U-boat officers treated them with as much consideration and courtesy as was possible under the circumstances, or, as one of them put it, "They were so polite that they got on my nerves."

The American crews fraternized with the Germans, playing pinocle and swapping phonograph records. The Germans had got tired of their records and enjoyed the American music for a change, except the medley of patriotic airs containing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." The submarine seemed to be adequately supplied with food and served one good meat meal a day as well as black bread, mashed potatoes,

#### THE GREAT WAR

May 30—Greeks attack Bulgar lines taking 1700 prisoners. American hospitals bombed by German airmen.

May 31—Germans reach Marne. Americans raid German lines as in Woeuvre.

June 1—Americans prevent Germans crossing Marne. Germans take Château Thierry and Verneuil on Marne.

June 2—Steamers "Carolina," "Texel" and "Pratt" sunk. Germans drive westward on Ourcq River.

June 3—Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, calls for 50,000 Irish volunteers. Schooner "Mengel" sunk.

June 4—Premier Clemenceau gets parliamentary vote of confidence, 317 to 110. Steamer "Edwin Baird" and Norwegian schooner "Eidsvold" sunk.

June 5—Allies declare for united independent Poland and approve American declaration of sympathy with national aspirations of Czechs and Jugoslavs. German drive checked by French and Americans.

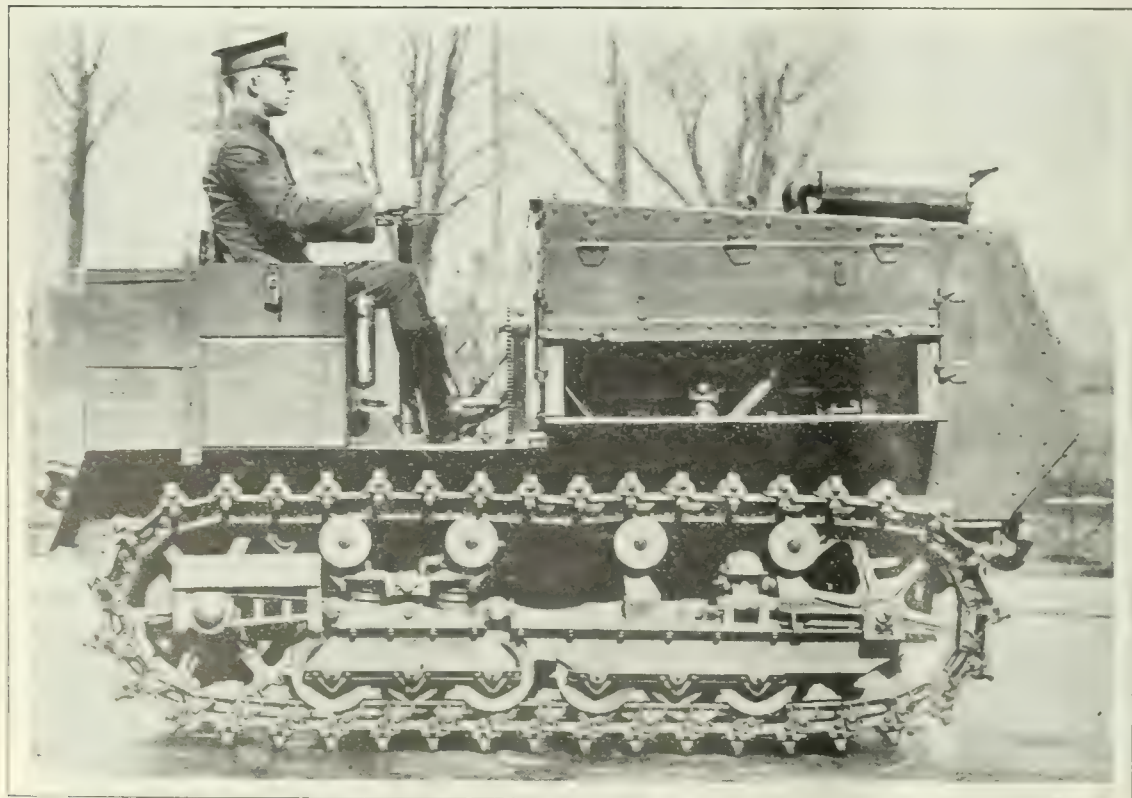
beans, bacon, cheese, sauerkraut, tea and jam. The storekeeper of the U-boat said he had been for eight years a boatswain in the United States navy. His chief desire was to get back to his sweetheart in Philadelphia.

The commander of "U-151" was also in the American service, as it appears from the following remark, which he made to the captain of the "Texel" just before he sank that ship:

I hate to do this. I used to command an American liner, and I have some good friends among the commanders of American steamers, but war is war so we will go right thru with this little job.

The steamship "Carolina" of the New York and Porto Rican Steamship Company was sunk by a submarine off the Delaware Capes on June 2. There were 218 passengers on board, chiefly Porto Ricans, and 120 in the crew. Of the 338, sixteen are known to have been drowned in the storm and twenty-four are missing. At six o'clock on Sunday evening the U-boat, which had sunk the "Texel," rose to the surface close to the "Carolina," displayed the German flag, and fired across the bow as a signal to stop. The German officer who commanded it said, "Proceed to get into your boats with all possible speed because it is our intention to destroy the ship." The ten boats were dropt and filled leisurely and in good order. A supply of food and water was put into each boat. After the boats had left the Germans went thru the vessel, and, finding one of the firemen had been left behind, ordered a lifeboat to return for him. The "Carolina" was then sunk by three shots from the submarine.

The sea was calm at the time when the passengers left the ship, but during the night a sudden squall came up and drove the boats apart. The motor launch, carrying thirty-five of the passengers and crew, was capsized and filled with water, but all who could clung to her and finally bailed out



#### ANOTHER WAR USE FOR THE TRACTOR

The Army Ordnance Bureau has announced successful tests of this five-ton caterpillar tractor designed to haul field artillery. Dragging a 4.7 inch gun on its trial trip, the tractor traversed ground so rough that it balked the big British tank "Brittania"



enough water to get in. Nineteen survived, but sixteen were drowned. The launch had no gasoline or oars and so could only drift. A Porto Rican girl who had been washed overboard from the launch without a life preserver kept herself above water by clinging to the bodies of two drowned men with life belts, and so was finally rescued. This party was picked up twenty-five miles out by a British vessel and landed at Lewes, Delaware.

Another party of twenty-nine came ashore at Atlantic City on Tuesday afternoon just as the Mystic Shriners in their gorgeous uniforms were parading the Boardwalk. The throngs of bathers and pleasure seekers crowded the beach and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner" as the exhausted survivors were taken out of the boat and carried to the hospital.

In Some items of a crowded week, each one significant:

**Brief** The May Red Cross drive has brought in about \$170,000,000, or an oversubscription of nearly three-fourths.

Rifles—the Lee-Enfield—are being produced at the rate of 9000 a day, or enough to equip two army divisions a week, according to Representative Tilson, of Connecticut.

Milwaukee is the first city to open a bureau in the nation's capital for the purpose of tying the interests of the municipality closely to those of the nation.

The Indiana or "keynote" state Republican convention has been held, and a "model of Republicanism" platform produced.

Sympathy and encouragement from American schools, colleges and universities to Russian scholars is contained in a letter submitted to the Secretary of State by the emergency council of education.

The biggest powder factory in the United States—probably in the world—was opened by its proprietor, Uncle Sam, last week near Nashville, Tennessee.

The child labor law was declared un-



Darling in the New York Tribune

#### THE WAR TAX QUESTION

Isn't it about time to put the colt to work?



© Clinedinst, from Central News

#### THE SOLDIERLY IDEAL

There is inspiration for every man in the American army in Major-General Leonard Wood's farewell to the troops of the Eighty-ninth Division, trained by him for service overseas and removed from his command just before their embarkation. "I will not say good-by," said General Wood to his officers, "but consider it a temporary separation—at least I hope so. I have worked hard with you and you have done excellent work. I had hoped very much to take you over to the other side. In fact, I had no intimation, direct or indirect, of any change of orders until we reached here the other night. The orders have been changed and I am to go back to Funston. I leave for there tomorrow morning. I wish you the best of luck and ask you to keep the high standard of conduct and work you have in the past. There isn't anything to be said. The orders stand and the only thing to do is to do the best we can—all of us—to win the war. That's what we are here for, that's what you have been trained for. I shall follow your career with the deepest interest, with just as much interest as though I were with you. Good luck and God bless you."

constitutional by the Supreme Court, with four out of the nine members dissenting. A new law will be framed and urged on Congress.

**Congress Goes to It** Congress is catching up with itself. Six of the biggest of the big appropriation bills, the naval supply bill, the post office bill, the legislative bill, the rivers and harbors bill, and the military academy bill, are all in conference. The Senate had before it the army bill, whose early passage is confidently expected. There remain before the House committees the fortifications bill, carrying more than \$3,000,000,000, the sundry civil budget, and one or two others. This gradual clearing of the decks is for the purpose of securing early consideration of the many and complicated problems involved in the new revenue bill which from now on will be the chief business of Congress.

In the Senate, Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, made an attempt to secure action on his cloture measure to limit debate in the upper chamber during the war. Army investigations by the Senate military subcommittee continued, and the aircraft committee left Washington to visit several factories, identity not disclosed. Later in the week it was planned to begin a similar tour of inspection of the ordnance plants.

In the House agitation for the repeal of the zone second class mail law be-

gan to take form, Representative Johnson, of Washington, sponsoring a substitute bill. Coincident with the refusal of the telegraph companies to accept the decision of the War Labor Board, talk of government ownership of the wires was rife.

Revision of the tariff to assist the revenue-raising campaign of the Government was advocated by Representative Fordney, ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Fordney estimates that if a Republican tariff law were put on the statute books instead of the Underwood Democratic tariff law, it would produce an additional revenue of \$350,000,000. "I say to you," Mr. Fordney declared to the House, "that the time has come, if we must raise more war revenue, then we should raise a portion of it from our import taxes. . . . It is the easiest tax in the world for the people to pay, because when they pay it they do not know it. There is where the Republicans have the advantage over the Democrats in imposing taxes upon the people."

**Labor and the Western Union** Refusal of the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company to abide by the decision of the new National War Labor Board in the case of employees discharged for endeavoring to form a union, brought the case unofficially up to President Wilson. At the time of going to press the President





© Paul Thompson

THE TELEPHONE CHIEF

Colonel John Joseph Carty has been presented the Edison medal for his services as director of assembling and installing the telephone equipment for all the army cantonments in the United States and for the American forces in France

has not made public his views, but the dispatches from Washington indicate that, rather than permit a strike or a violation of the principles under which the War Labor Board is acting, the Government will take over and operate the wires. The issue of this case, whatever it may be, is important in that it will establish a precedent for future action under the "covenant between capital and labor," as the agreement under which the board operates is called.

The decision of the board, arrived at after hearings and investigation, was unanimously opposed by the representatives of the employers on the board, with the notable exception of former President Taft, joint chairman for the employers, who voted with Mr. Walsh and the labor men. The decision was based on the principle, previously adopted by the board, that employees should not be discharged or discriminated against on account of peaceful labor union activities. In Mr. Taft's own words, the proposition put before the telegraph companies and by them refused amounts to this:

By it (the proposal of Taft and Walsh), you do not recognize the union or deal with it. You deal only with committees of your employees. You take back your men discharged for joining a union, which, under our principles, an employer should not prevent their doing. The union would agree with the board not to order or permit any strike under any circumstances, but to rely for a redress of grievances solely on the lodging of complaints by committees of your employees with our board and the board's action thereon. You would be given the express right under such a compromise to discharge any employee who sought remedy for grievance in any other way and the board would sustain the discharge. Under such a compromise, which would be consistent with our principles, the board would have the power to secure you against the danger of a strike as completely as practical machinery can provide against it.

Last week also the new railroad wage board, created by the director

general of railroads for the adjustment of industrial disputes, took cognizance of several cases arising from dissatisfaction due to the recent wage award by the Government. Here, as in the cases brought before the National War Labor Board, the representatives of the Government insisted that there should be no strike, and made every effort to bring employer and employee together so as to keep industries running for the prosecution of the war.

A confusion as to the status of the War Labor Board and the Labor Policies Board under Prof. Felix Frankfurter was cleared up last week by the statement that the two are entirely independent, the former being judicial and legislative in its functions, the latter administrative. As assistant to the Secretary of Labor—not Labor Administrator, as was erroneously reported—Professor Frankfurter is engaged in coördinating labor officials of other government departments with the central Labor Department. The War Labor Board is separate from the department and may review cases passed on by the department.

**Paying for the War** Why Congress is now engaged in framing a revenue bill may be a puzzle to those of us who have subscribed heavily to Liberty Loans—but a study of a cold statistical statement of our national income and outgo, issued the other day by the Treasury Department, should convince the most skeptical that the upward curve of expenditures is such that the present income curve can never meet it.

In May, 1917, the national revenue from "regular" sources, which excludes loans, war savings and the like, was a little more than \$197,500,000. At the same time the monthly outgo was \$114,000,000. In addition, we were lending to the Allies something like \$407,000,000. During the twelve months just passed, our revenue increased—but not regularly—so that the books give us \$650,000,000 for May, 1918. But—our "regular" expenditures for the same month went up to

\$1,000,000,000, the loans to the Allies remaining about the same. This is comparing May with May. Other months in the year just gone show a better balance for the common purse—and others show a poorer one. That the reader may see for himself how the Treasury figures it up, and, seeing, may realize the rate of speed at which we are using money and granting credit, the following tabulation is appended:

MONTHLY EXPENDITURES.

1917:	Ordinary	Loans to Allies	Total
April .....	\$81,599,000	\$200,000,000	\$281,599,000
May .....	114,102,000	407,500,000	521,602,000
June .....	134,304,000	277,500,000	411,804,000
July .....	208,299,000	452,500,000	660,799,000
August ...	277,438,000	478,000,000	755,438,000
September.	349,013,000	396,000,000	745,013,000
October ...	462,045,000	480,700,000	942,745,000
November .	510,954,000	471,929,000	982,883,000
December .	611,297,000	492,000,000	1,103,297,000
1918:			
January ..	715,302,000	370,200,000	1,085,502,000
February .	665,400,000	325,000,000	990,400,000
March ....	820,126,000	317,500,000	1,137,626,000
April .....	910,756,000	287,500,000	1,198,256,000
May .....	1,067,578,000	450,000,000	1,517,578,000

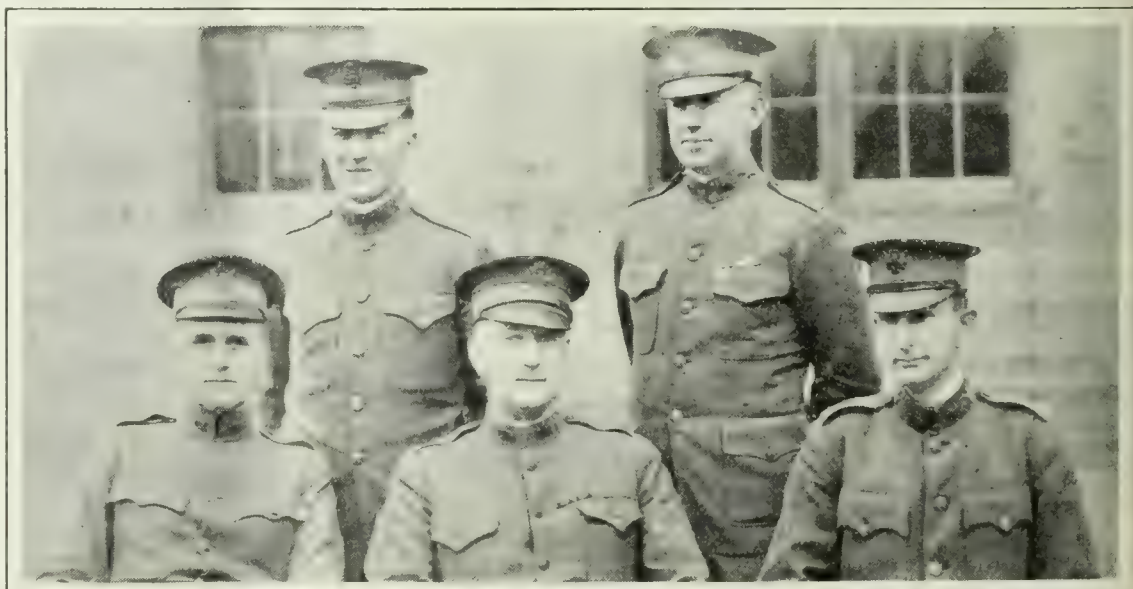
The figures for May include estimates for the last few days of the month.

Monthly revenue since the United States entered the war, not including receipts from Liberty Loans, certificates of indebtedness, war savings and similar sources, are as follows:

April, 1917..	\$53,257,000	November	\$139,368,000
May .....	197,632,000	December ..	104,432,000
June .....	289,433,000	Jan'y, 1918.	103,053,000
July .....	83,755,000	February ..	98,513,000
August .....	73,912,000	March .....	155,701,000
September ..	75,460,000	April .....	208,683,000
October ....	90,181,000	May .....	650,000,000

"If we win this war," declared Judge Elbert H. Gary, speaking at a recent annual convention of the American Iron and Steel Institute last week, "it will not matter much in dollars and cents to us. If we lose the war it will not matter much whether we have anything at all or not. The outlook is good."

Judge Gary was speaking on the subject of the proposed heavy taxation of excess profits and of incomes, and, coming, as this address did, a few days after the President's insistence that Congress remain in session to enact a revenue bill, this speech had a reassuring effect on the business world.



International Film

THE MEN IN CHARGE OF THE CHAPLAINS' TRAINING CAMP

Major A. A. Pruden (center) is commander of the training camp for chaplain candidates in the U. S. Army. The five faculty officers, left to right, are: first row, Captain John T. Chenoweth, Major A. A. Pruden, Captain R. R. Fleming, Jr. Second row, Lieutenant Ignatius Fealy and Lieutenant D. D. Brinkley. Classes are held in Military Law, Military Customs, International Law, French, Military Hygiene, First Aid, and Recreational Work





© General Wartime Commission of the Churches

#### ARMY CHAPLAINS ARE SOLDIERS PLUS

Far from being merely a spiritual adviser, the army chaplain nowadays is called on to combine the duties of preacher, executive, social worker, teacher, recreational director, information bureau, censor and friend to all the men. Obviously the job requires some special training, and a U. S. training camp for chaplains has been established at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, where Protestants and Catholics, theological school graduates, Y. M. C. A. Secretaries, and pastors of long experience all work together. Each candidate has been recommended first by his denomination and then by a Government board. He must have had successful experience in organizing and handling groups of men, and he must be a man of broad Christianity, large sympathies, tact and understanding. The training at the chaplains' camp includes regular rookie drill, intensive class work, and religious conferences

Incidentally, Judge Gary reported the heartiest kind of coöperation with the steel men of the country on the part of the Government. He is reported further as saying that whereas "in the dark days of 1907, when we did not know where we stood with the Government," today, "our general committee, working under the direction of the Secretary of the War and the Secretary of the Navy, have been able to get fair decisions."

If the keynote of Judge Gary's speech is responded to by the business world broadly, the prospective long drawn out "fight" over the revenue bill may come down to a mere summer frolic and early adjournment of Congress may yet be secured.

**Our Shipbuilding Record** Probably the "biggest news" in the shipping line last week, if we except the depredations of the German submarines, was the launching at San Francisco of the torpedo boat destroyer "Ward" seventeen and a half days after the laying of her keel. This astonishing feat was made possible largely because before the keel was laid much of the structural work was already done, or as good as done, ready for quick assembling. But it was a record, anyway.

Fourth of July this year is to be celebrated with a heavy output of tonnage from every yard in the country. Sixteen vessels, it is announced, will be ready for launching on the Pacific Coast on that day, and the eastern and southern yards are expected to "come across" proportionately.

What about riveting contests? Union labor, both here and in England, has indicated its disapproval on the ground that such races lead to strain and a kind of speeding up which does not in the long run produce the most. "It seems to me," declared Chairman Hurley, "that the introduction of the sporting element into shipbuilding lent a zest which would turn out the ships more quickly. Certainly, it has been a big jump from a few hundred rivets to 5800 in a working day. The contests have shown what can be done."

The Department of Labor has made

public correspondence to show that, contests or no contests, there is no slacking among the ship construction workers.

#### The Campaign Against German Propaganda

The announcement of the National Security League that it has begun a nation-wide campaign against German language newspapers and the teaching of German in the public schools may well mark the beginning of the end of the scattered outbursts against certain persistent forms of Teutonic propaganda in the United States. This announcement comes simultaneously with the campaign of the New York *Tribune* against the Hearst papers as a pro-German influence, and a boycotting of such publications by the public rather than a legal enactment forbidding their publication, or suggested as a remedy:

"In towns where there is a strong patriotic sentiment, a hostile minority should be persuaded by a clean and forceful expression of the views of the majority that ours must be, from this time forward, a one language nation," declares the league. "If a community will not support a newsdealer who handles the daily papers printed in foreign tongues, it can thereby force him to deal only in English language papers."

#### Food Reserves

The winning of the war by food is more important now than it ever was, and as time goes on it is apparent that the gentle Mr. Hoover is becoming more and more drastic in his actions. Whatever reserves of food there were and are in the United States are fast being used up. Thanks to our economy in the matter of beef and pork products, the British workingman, last winter close to the low-line of subsistence, is now getting square if simple meals. Over twice the shipment of these foodstuffs made in April, 1917, was made in April, 1918. Commenting on the general situation here, an official of the Food Administration states: "No reserve of any food is in sight, however, in spite of the decreased consumption

which has accompanied strict enforcement of rationing."

Hence it has become the duty of the United States to build up a reserve of food stuffs against our own future needs and those of our allies. In a message from Mr. Hoover to the Federal Food Board for New York this theory is thus exprest:

"With the arrival of a large harvest, some of the most inconvenient restrictions no doubt can be lifted, but we must continue to use some substitutes. So long as the war lasts, with its increasing drafts for soldiers and munition workers, the world will produce steadily less food. If we are wise, a great harvest will mean the willing building up of a great national reserve of grain."

The Federal authorities have already laid plans for a wheat reserve—not a reserve held for the profit of higher prices—and only last week the news came from Cuba that the inter-allied sugar committee has signed a contract for the purchase by the United States of the remaining twenty-five per cent. of this year's crop.

**Senator Lodge on Peace** A Republican view of the terms of peace—which may be significant should the terms of peace become a political issue—was set forth by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, in a speech at a notable dinner in Boston last week. Declaring that he was laying down what is necessary to win the war rather than defining peace, the Senator is quoted as saying, in part:

We seek no territory. We have no selfish motives to serve. We are seeking to protect as far as we can our own independence and the independence of mankind. But we look for the end of the war in these things:

First, the restoration of Belgium. We believe that Alsace-Lorraine must be returned to France. Italy must have the Trentino. We agree most cordially with what the President said in New York when he declared that we were just as interested in defending Russia in the east as in our own work on the western front. If Germany gets Russia and retains possession of it that is a great victory, and this war would have been fought in vain. Finally, there must be a free Poland on Russia's western boundary, and a free Yugoslav state on her southwestern boundary.



# THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

## More Calking and Less Talking

This shipbuilding slogan, which Charles M. Schwab, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, credits to his wife, is being exemplified in the rapid production of steel ships. The first of the new fabricated vessels, the "Agawam," was launched on Decoration Day. For the Emergency Fleet Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has selected Indian names, and the "Agawam" is peculiarly appropriate, for it means "Great Salt Meadow." The place where the "Agawam" was constructed was until last winter the great salt meadows of Newark Bay. Now these waste flats are filled with piles of structural steel, and along the shore twenty-eight ships of the same type are being put together. The keel of the "Agawam" was laid on December 20.

The fabricated ship is a large scale application of the American principle of standardized construction. The plates and girders are manufactured in various parts of the United States and then assembled here by the Submarine Boat Corporation. All the plates are curved for their proper places and the rivet holes bored so they can be rapidly fitted together. It is expected that these ships will be turned out at the rate of three a week, which is faster than the U-boats can sink them.

The "Agawam" and the other ships of her type have a displacement of 7800 tons when loaded to the Plimsoll mark and a dead weight carrying capacity of about 5500 tons. They are 343 feet long, have a beam of forty-six feet and have a speed of ten and a half knots fully loaded. They are driven by Westinghouse steam turbines operating at 3600 revolutions a minute and driv-

ing the single screw propeller ninety revolutions a minute. They are equipt with duplicate electric plants, refrigerating plant and cargo handling machinery. They burn oil and are equipt to carry a sufficient quantity in the double bottom to make the round trip to Europe.

## An Anticipation of Aviation

Few better illustrations can be found of what Tyndall called "the scientific use of the imagination" than that once popular but now almost forgotten poem, "The Botanic Garden." In this Erasmus Darwin suggested some of the theories of biological evolution which his more famous grandson substantiated and also anticipated many of the advances of mechanical science. The two lines in which he prophesied in 1789 the coming locomotive and steamship have been often quoted since these inventions appeared, but the succeeding lines are not so familiar, for to the nineteenth century they seemed too fanciful for consideration. But now that we have aerial navies we may quote further lines of this curious passage:

Soon shall thy arm, Unconquer'd Steam!  
afar  
Drag the slow barge or drive the rapid car:  
Or on wide-waving wings expanded bear  
The flying-chariot through the fields of air.

Fair crews triumphant, leaning from above,  
Shall wave their fluttering kerchiefs as  
they move;  
Or warrior-bands alarm the gaping crowd,  
And armies shrink beneath the shadowy  
cloud.

It must not be supposed that Darwin had merely in mind the dirigible, altho that in itself lay a hundred years ahead. He knew, of course, of the experiments of Mongolfier, and in another passage

of the same poem he gives this vivid description of a balloon ascent:

So on the shoreless air the intrepid Gaul  
Launch'd the vast concave of his buoyant  
ball.—

Journeying on high, the silken castle glides  
Bright as a meteor through the azure tides;  
O'er towns and towers and temples, wins  
its way,

Or mounts sublime and gilds the vault of  
day.

Silent with upturn'd eyes unbreathing  
crowds

Pursue the floating wonder to the clouds.  
—The calm philosopher in ether sails.

Views broader stars, and breathes in purer  
gales;

Sees, like a map, in many a waving line  
Round earth's blue plains her lucid waters  
shine;

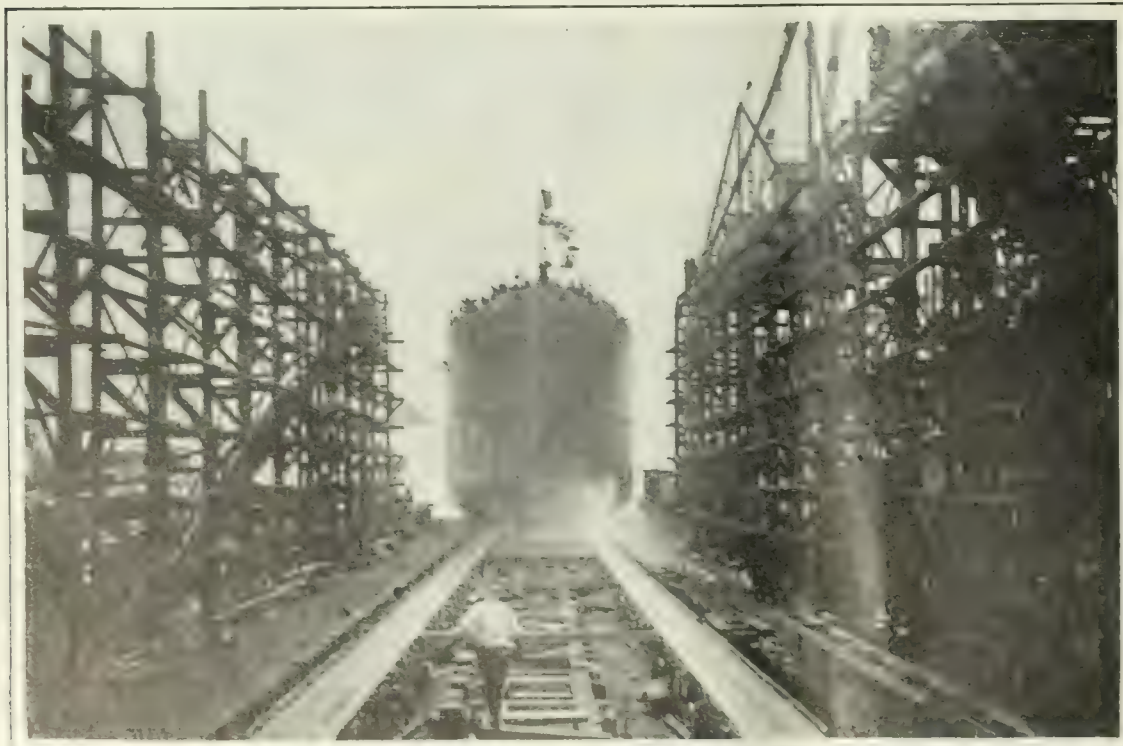
Sees at his feet the forked lightnings glow,  
And hears innocuous thunders roar below.

But Darwin perceived what it remained for the present war to prove, that a heavier-than-air machine would have the advantage over the balloon provided some motive force of sufficient power could be discovered. In commenting in one of the footnotes to the poem on the machine which "a few years ago Mr. Watt of Glasgow much improved," he says:

There is reason to believe it may in time be applied to the rowing of barges and the moving of carriages along the road. As the specific levity of air is too great for the support of great burdens by balloons, there seems no probable method of flying conveniently but by the power of steam or some other explosive material which another half century may discover.

**The Lack of Oxalic Acid** If your clothes come back from the laundry imperfectly purified or so friable as to be untrustworthy, or if your straw hat turns yellow, blame it on the Kaiser, for it is probably due to the substitution of mineral acid for the milder oxalic acid as a bleach. Before the war the United States was importing some seven million pounds of it a year, and six million of it was "made in Germany." Consequently, when the war broke out the price of oxalic jumped from eight to eighty cents a pound. Only one firm in America had been turning out oxalic acid in quantity before, and this was dependent upon Germany for the caustic potash used in its manufacture. Calls for potash came from various industries as soon as the Stassfurt salts were shut off, and we have not been able to scrape up enough potash from our lakes and freflaces to meet these needs.

Yet oxalic acid is easily made by a variety of reactions. Freshmen make it as a laboratory exercise. And the main material can be had for little or nothing—sawdust, for instance. In Germany waste producer gas (CO) is used. But things that are easily made are not always profitable to make, and even the present high prices has not yet brought out a practicable process. Perhaps the new cyanide process invented by Professor Bucher, of Brown University, may lead to it.



THE LAUNCHING OF THE "AGAWAM"

The keel of the new fabricated steel freighters was sent down the ways into Newark Bay on Decoration Day



# WHAT ARE THEY THINKING?

BY HERMAN WHITAKER

CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT AT THE BATTLEFRONT

Let the little "slavey," who lit my first fire in London, give answer. She was small, insignificant, almost dwarfish. Her snub nose and weak watery eyes were not improved by a periphery of coal dust. Not by any stretch of imagination could she be considered a heroic figure, yet not Lloyd George himself, nor President Poincare, could have answered more to the point. "Yes, sir, we are tired of the war. But we can't stop now. It's too terrible a thing to ever 'ave 'appen again. We 'ave got to fight it out to a proper finish. That's how we working folks feel."

IN New York some months ago, a couple of editor friends of mine exprest grave anxiety concerning the food situation in England and France; also the spirit of their peoples. They feared that the diabolical censor was sitting on the safety valve suppressing truth that would presently generate a head of steam and blow our sanguine hopes to atoms. They had heard that England was starving, France "bled white," their peoples so "fed up" with the war that they were ready for peace at any old price.

"Let us know the truth when you get over there, old man," one of them pleaded. "Send me only a line. Make it cryptic as you please. I'll understand."

I promised and here goes—omitting the "cryptic," which my own dealings with the censor have proved unnecessary.

The food situation is just about what one reads in the papers. In England the prices were high, food was plentiful; people appeared to be observing their usual standard of living. Food regulation had, as yet, hardly begun. Even sugar was still to be bought in quantities. In fact I had left a stricter economy in practise in San Francisco at the beginning of September than I found in London six weeks later. Not until after Christmas was a pinch really felt, and it was popularly attributed then to the withdrawal of supplies by the food controller preparatory to placing the nation on rations. This, no doubt, was partly true, for it is self-evident that there could be no rations without rations to ration.

During January the pinch became more severe. Queues formed in front of butchers' and provision shops. Meat was hard to get. In our household we had none for three weeks, but this was principally due to our housekeeper's pride, which would not brook her standing in queues. Finnan haddock for breakfast, a sole for lunch, a rabbit, hare or chicken for dinner, with bread, vegetables and a dessert, can hardly be termed starvation as it existed in the imagination of my New York friends. Prices were high, of course, but so were wages. As a matter of fact, the British workman's family receives more money than ever before; is better able to buy food than the middle classes.

My observation had not been restricted to the upper classes. Frequent visits to Whitechapel, Cheapside, Petticoat Lane, as well as good artizan neighborhoods like Pimlico, proved that London as a whole was getting enough to eat. Since then, the nation has been put on rations—with what results it is still too early to say.

Now for France!

Paris, its heart, exactly duplicated in the first week of February the London situation during the last weeks of October. Food stuffs were plentiful but dear. Everybody seemed, however, to be living as usual. First warnings of restriction had just been issued to be put in force at the end of the month. Now milk can be served in the cafes only with the breakfast coffee. Cream cheeses and cream, pastry and a few trifles of that order are prohibited. Neither butter nor sugar can be served at restaurants. They must be bought by card.

Yet even with these restrictions, a good square meal can still be obtained with a half bottle of wine at almost any middle class restaurant for ninety cents. By eating like the French, coffee and buttered bread for breakfast, a light lunch, and a square meal at night, it is still possible to eat in Paris for a dollar a day. People who do their own cooking can, of course, live much cheaper.

France is eating well—and will till the end of the war. She has Spain, Italy, Switzerland to draw from by rail, and the remainder of the world by shipping. Over twelve hundred ships a week enter her ports. Two thousand five hundred go into British harbors. Contrast their condition with that of Germany, de-

barred for three years and a half from the eighteen hundred ships that used to enter her ports every week, and it is easy to form a conclusion as to which nation will be starved out first.

If England and France are not to be starved out, then what of their spirit? Are they really so war weary, so "fed up," as my friends hinted, that they are ready to take peace at any price?

It would be foolish to propound such a question—say in the British Commons, to the French Deputies, the newspapers of either country, to their leaders of thought or men of large affairs. They have already accepted President Wilson's statement of war aims—no peace till democracy is made safe in the world. But what of the common people? The dumb millions that, in Russia, recently brought the plans, first of an autocracy, then of a democratic administration to naught?

Let the little "slavey," who lit my first fire in London, give answer. She was small, insignificant, almost dwarfish. She snivelled from the chronic cold one contracts in these Isles. Her snub nose and weak watery eyes were not improved by a periphery of coal dust. Not by any stretch of imagination could she be considered a heroic figure, yet not Lloyd George himself, nor President Poincare, could have answered more to the point.

"Yes, sir, we are tired of the war. But we can't stop now. It's too terrible a thing to ever 'ave 'appen again. We 'ave got to fight it out to a proper finish. That's how we working folks feel."

All over England, to cabmen, bus drivers, shop- [Continued on page 450]



© Underwood & Underwood

Making munitions is only one way in which women are helping the men fight it to a finish



# FROM THE AISNE TO THE MARNE

BY THE MILITARY CRITIC  
OF THE INDEPENDENT

**H**ISTORY reverses itself. In September, 1914, the French and British drove the Germans back from the Marne to the Aisne. In May, 1918, the Germans drove the French and British back from the Aisne to the Marne. Our old maps serve us for this new campaign. The familiar names of rivers and towns reappear in the dispatches, the Ourcq, the Vesle and the Oise, Château Thierry, Villers-Cotterets, Fère-en-Tardenois, Fismes, Soissons, but read now down the page instead of up.

On three distinct fronts this spring the Allies have been caught unprepared. We cannot say that they were taken by surprise, for in each case they had warning of the intended attack from the logic of the situation, from the observations of their avions, and from the information of deserters. But the Allied commanders either ignored the warning, underestimated the danger, or were unable to meet it.

Last winter, for instance, the press of England, France and Germany frequently discussed the probability of a blow upon the British front in the early spring. According to Premier Lloyd George, the Allied War Council had

accurate advance knowledge of the sector to be attacked and the number of troops gathered for that purpose. American officers returning from France confirmed this, and the German General Staff has admitted the accuracy of the British information. Yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer on March 8 said in Parliament that he was skeptical about a German offensive, and on March 15, General Maurice, Director of British Military Operations, gave out the statement:

Disbelief in an early development of the much-talked-of German offensive on the western front is growing, owing to the fact that, after a period of weather favoring the air work preliminary to an offensive, there are still no indications of the opening of operations on a big scale.

Within less than a week the blow was struck. We may excuse these statements on the ground that they were given out, as is proper in war time, for the purpose of reassuring the public or deceiving the enemy, but unfortunately the Allied commanders acted as tho they were really skeptical of a German

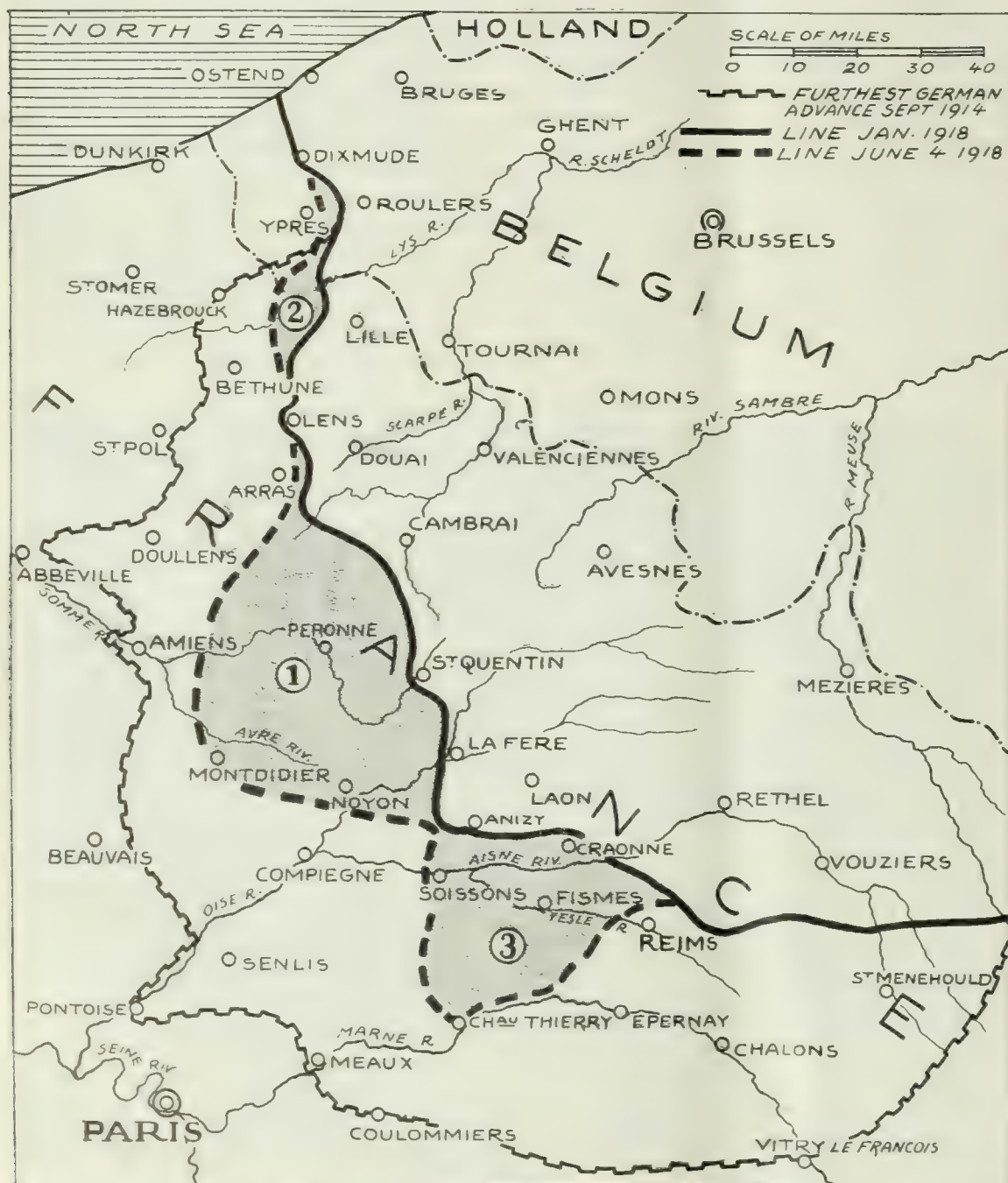
attack, for at any rate they neglected to take adequate precautions to meet it. According to rumor, General Gough was left on the extended British front with only fourteen infantry divisions to meet the shock of forty German divisions reinforced by eight or ten more during the next two days.

In April the Allied troops at Arras were likewise taken unprepared and overpowered. In May the same thing happened on the Aisne. Here it appears there were stationed along the Chemin des Dames four divisions of French and three of British troops, but the enemy brought forty-five divisions against them, and of course they gave way.

A deserter from the German side told of the intended attack on the Aisne, but he was disbelieved. Stegeman, the Swiss military critic, pointed out on May 24 that since Foch had concentrated his forces on the British side the Germans would be more likely to attack the French front between Compiègne and Reims. But Stegeman was discredited because of his German name, and Major de Civrieux, military expert of the Paris *Matin*, argued that such a change of plan was practically impossible because of the colossal preparations necessary for a modern offensive. Therefore he concluded that the preparations apparent on the Aisne were mere camouflage and that the Germans would attack the British front on the west as formerly. Three days after this opinion was published the Germans crossed the Aisne.

All three of these German victories were then achieved in the same way, that is, by the swift and secret concentration of troops upon a weak sector. This new plan of attack is to be credited to French rather than Prussian genius, for its invention is ascribed to General von Hutier, who, as his name implies, is of French descent. His grandfather was a captain in the French army, but his father, Cölestin von Hutier, entered the German service and became colonel. Oskar von Hutier, the present general, married Fanni Ludendorff, presumably a relative of Quartermaster General Ludendorff, who planned the present German offensive in France. This was carried out by the tactics that Hutier first employed in the capture of Riga last year.

The essential feature of the Hutier method is night work. Parallel roads leading to the front, two for each army corps, are constructed at night. Ammunition dumps and heavy guns are placed as near as possible to the enemy lines. For the Somme offensive a book of 100 pages, giving full information and illustrated with maps and diagrams of the proposed movements, was printed weeks in advance and distributed to all officers down to the company commanders for study. Models of the terrain were constructed on a large scale and the operations rehearsed and timed. Finally the infantry were marched to the front by night, in some cases making sixty miles in three night



In March the Germans made the advance marked (1) down the Somme toward Amiens. In April a slighter salient was driven toward the sea between Ypres and Lens. In May they penetrated the French front between Soissons and Reims, reaching the Marne



marches. Then after a brief but intense bombardment, in which gas shells play a prominent part, the attack is launched, even in the face of machine gun fire. As it goes forward fresh troops are constantly sent to the front to replace those who have been exhausted. This, so far as can be ascertained, is the way in which the Germans achieved their recent advances.

It is now clear that the Allied commanders have made two mistakes. They have assumed, first, that entrenched positions adequately provided with artillery could not be forced beyond a few miles, or, in other words, that because they could not break thru the German line the Germans could not break thru theirs. Second, they have assumed that "the eyes of the army" had made it impossible to mass troops on a given front without the knowledge of the opponent. These two mistakes are really one, the mistake of relying too much upon modern mechanism, such as artillery and airplanes, the mistake of supposing that engineering could thwart ingenuity.

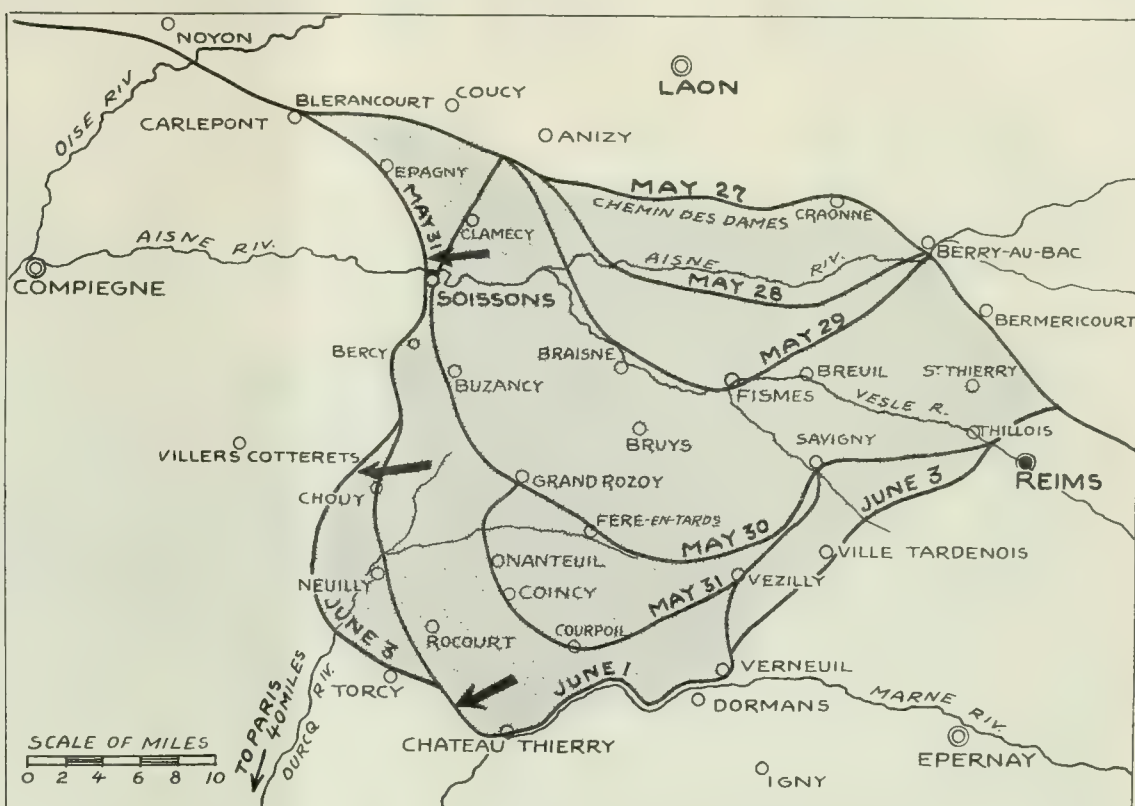
The first illusion, that modern military science had made the defensive stronger than the offensive, antedated the war and was the dominant opinion among strategists in England and France, tho not in Germany. The Allied experts were confirmed in this opinion by the experience of three years of warfare on the western front, where the utmost efforts of French, British and Germans had not sufficed to carry a drive more than about five miles forward. The fact that the Germans had repeatedly broken thru entrenched lines on the Russian, Rumanian, Serbian and Italian fronts did not shake Allied faith in the superiority of the defensive over the offensive, for these defeats were ascribed to deficiency of ammunition or inferiority of troops. The Germans, however, gained from these successes in the east confidence in their offensive policy and experience in practise of new tactics, which they have now applied in the west.

The prevailing British opinion was expressed by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in his volume on "The British Campaign in France and Flanders, 1914." After describing the vain attempt of General Haig to carry the Chemin des Dames heights above the Aisne River in September 12-18, 1914, in which 10,000 British soldiers were sacrificed, he says:

The net result was one more demonstration upon both sides that the defensive force has so great an advantage under modern conditions that if there be moderate equality of numbers, and if the flanks of each be guarded, a condition of stalemate will invariably ensue, until the campaign is decided by economic causes or by military movements in some other part of the field of operations.

Yet this "stalemate" has been three times broken by the Germans in the last three months under just the conditions he specifies, and, lastly, in the very field from which he drew this deduction, the Aisne front! How it was done we must try to understand.

We have no difficulty in understanding the general aims and methods of



Six days of the German drive. The dated lines show approximately the gains made by the Germans from day to day. It will be seen that having reached the Marne they are now trying to push westward down the Aisne toward Compiègne and down the Ourcq and Marne toward Paris. Americans are near Neuilly and Chateau Thierry

German strategy, for it was expounded in innumerable volumes before the war and is discussed with great frankness in the German journals at the present moment. Here, for instance, is the way the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in a recent issue explains the new offensive:

It can be regarded as the intention of the German Supreme Command first to loosen the whole front of stationary warfare and to convert the stable wall of cement into an improvised front consisting of masses of reserves, and shaken at several points of vital importance—human bodies instead of armored works. As soon as this aim has been achieved, and as soon as the whole position of the English and French armies has become, so to say, ripe for storming and the development of the enemy reserves has been forced, the time has come for the last and decisive strategic blow.

It is, no doubt, a matter of very great importance whether Amiens or the English position on the heights in Flanders falls. . . . But the point of view which alone is decisive for the strategy of this campaign lies beyond these outward and visible battle successes; the ultimate question is the question of the measure in which the preparatory strategic operations eat up the forces on both sides. When all the introductory blows have succeeded in loosening the rigid mass and our army undertakes the last and decisive stroke, will the German Command still have preserved so much fighting strength that the favorable strategic situation can be thoroly exploited?

This German statement of the German aims agrees with opinions on our side. What Hindenburg is after in the present drive is not such ruined cities as Ypres and Reims, tho the capture of these would give a good excuse for flagging the streets. It is not primarily the taking of Amiens or Calais or even Paris, great as would be the advantage of their possession. The ultimate German aim is to reach and destroy the armies under General Foch, and the territorial gains are rightly regarded as subsidiary and preparatory to this. In August, 1914, General von Kluck turned aside from Paris, which was

within his reach if not within his grasp, to seek out the armies of Joffre and Foch on the Marne beyond. He found them, but failed to defeat them, otherwise the war would have been over in three months. The German command is pursuing the same plan as four years ago, and if Below and Böhm should get as close to Paris as Kluck in 1914 they would, like him, sweep past it if they thought they could get the armies on the other side. The Germans have succeeded in their first intention of loosening up the stationary warfare on a total front of more than a hundred miles. The great question is now—and we are glad to see that it is also worrying the *Frankfurter Zeitung*—whether they have enough fighting strength left to take advantage of the favorable situation that they have gained.

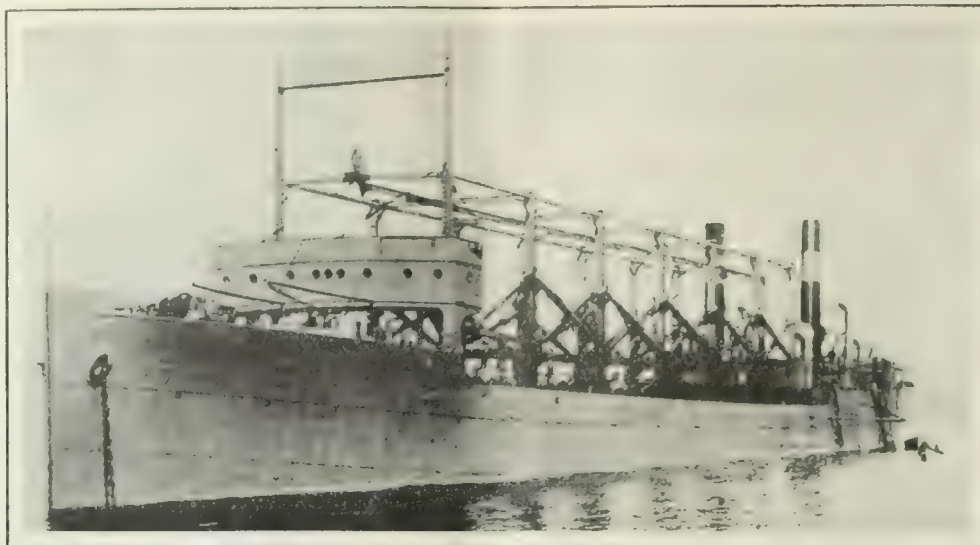
Loosening up the line makes a game that two can play at. It is an advantage to whichever side can take advantage of it. The new situation opens up to the Germans an opportunity to approach Paris from the northeast. But it also opens up to the Allies an opportunity to attack eighty miles of new and unfortified German lines. In March, as we were assured by the British and French governments, the Allies outnumbered the enemy. Since then the Germans have gained ground, but they have lost men. The Allies have lost ground, but not so many men as the enemy, while thru the new recruits pouring in from England and America they are continually gaining in man power compared with the Germans. Their latest drive has, it now appears, been brought to a halt, like the other two, without reaching any decisive objective. Their three salients are left hanging in the air, subject to assault from all sides. The enemy in his new position is more threatening, but also more vulnerable. It is easier—as the Allies have found—to defeat him on the Marne than on the Aisne.



# THE U-BOATS OFF OUR COAST

BY PARK BENJAMIN

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF THE U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY



© Committee on Public Information; from Underwood & Underwood

The collier "Cyclops" which disappeared while homeward bound

OWING to the arming of the Allied merchant ships in the danger zone and the efficiency of their convoys, the Hun U-boats in the danger zone abroad have become afraid to show themselves on the surface and the sinking of vessels by their gunfire has practically ceased. But because the coasting vessels on this side of the Atlantic are neither armed nor protected by convoy and because the German psychology always assumes that whatever would scare Germans

will scare other people, two Hun submarines have arrived off the New Jersey coast and, at the present time, have apparently sunk six schooners and three steamers by surface attack. As any armed raider could have done the same thing, the submerging capacity of the assailants merely shielded them from detection by the Navy patrol, until their prey was reached.

The military value of this proceeding is nothing. It was no surprise whatever. It has been expected from the very beginning of the war, when the Government took over the private yachts and started building the great fleet of 110-foot patrol boats, which we now have. Other and ample preparation has been made. We can dispose of Hun submarines on this side of the water as easily and just as efficiently as we are dealing with them on the other side. The Government has supplied over a thousand guns to the transatlantic vessels—and may now think best to equip the coasters.

There never has been any question as to the ability of modern submarines to cross the Atlantic. The voyages, before our entrance into the war, of the "Deutschland" and the "U-53" rather created than removed doubts in the matter, for the first was not a war vessel but a mere cargo shell and therefore not subject to the same conditions, constructive and otherwise, and the second is believed to have had a "mother ship" in attendance. Since the war started, British submarines have gone to the Dardanelles, Italian submarines have gone to Archangel, German submarines have operated in the Mediterranean and we have sent our own submarines across the Atlantic, and they are now off the German ports.

As for the type of U-boat which is temporarily sojourning with us, the descriptions given by the survivors of the attacked vessels are too meager for any accurate identification. The latest reports are that the German output is now approximately ten U-boats per month of which the great majority are of from 800 to 1000 tons displacement. For nearly two years we have heard

of bigger boats carrying 6 inch guns in armor plated hoods—and there are even reports that from the usual length of about 200 feet, the Hun's submarine has grown to 450 feet, "carrying seventy-five torpedoes" (instead of from eight to twelve) and a whole battery of six inch guns—all of which is "important if true," but looks like Teutonic camouflage. But as submarines on the surface are not intended to engage surface war ships, which of course have every advantage, the need for any great increase in their size at the expense of greater draft of water, less maneuvering capacity and becoming a much better mark for depth bombs and howitzer fire is not at all evident; nor has any convincing proof been published that such large vessels are in actual use. Submarines of 15,000 tons armed with 12-inch guns are quite conceivable and so are land "tanks" as big as battleships, but the need is not yet compelling. The Germans have had the power to extend their danger zone to our coasts whenever they liked. If they have not done it until now it has been for good reasons—chief among which is that the submarine menace being intended to starve England and France, therefore must be directed to the food ships arriving there. Our lumber schooners and passenger coasters are not food ships and don't converge on the west coast of Europe. But for some months past there has been great activity at the German naval bases, and much shouting of Hun war cries. The present raid is merely a part of the bluff. If a U-boat attack on this side of the Atlantic had been regarded as of any earthly use, it would have been made long ago. It is started now for several perfectly obvious reasons, among which are: (1) to show the only kind of naval offensiveness which the otherwise bottled German navy can exhibit, coincidentally with the now weakening offensive on the west front; (2) to scare the people on the Atlantic coast into demanding the return of the portion of our navy now abroad, for the purpose of protecting them from imag-

inary coast raids; (3) to try to sink troop ships conveying our men to Europe. The whole of it is the most abject confession of weakness and terror which Germany has yet made. She knows the military futility of such an attack, knows that the coast raids have been obsolete since the time of Queen Elizabeth, knows that we can protect troop ships here easier than we can when they are 3000 miles away, and knows that in such circumstances every principle of naval strategy calls for attack on

them as they converge to their destination. The really important question is how the U-boats are to maintain themselves. They can do it from supply-carrying "mother ships" or from land bases. The first are practically ruled out, as too easily found and destroyed. There may be German bases on the Mexican or Yucatan coast despite the vigilance which we have maintained in those regions. No doubt we shall redouble the watch. These particular submarines are probably among those rendered homeless by the closing of Zeebrugge and Ostend and unwilling to take their chances of getting thru the mine fields and destroyers which crowd the three hundred and odd miles of North Sea necessary to be traversed before another German base can be reached. It might have seemed desirable to run to one of the German bases in pro-German Spain—where some have already been detected and Spain compelled to drive them out—or to a base in the little frequented Spanish Canary Islands. Supplies being there obtained, the voyage across to the West India Islands would be a short one, and operations might begin at once on vessels in that region.

Meanwhile, or nevertheless, the mystery of the "Cyclops" still stands. Did these submarines which have just appeared off New Jersey sink that vessel nearly three months ago somewhere around the Windward Islands? The "Cyclops" was a large navy collier which left a West Indian port on March 4 last to return home by one of the ordinary ocean lane routes. She then vanished.

She was comparatively new (launched in November, 1910) and was one of seven auxiliaries which represent our high water mark in this type of naval construction. Like the "Jason," "Orion," "Nereus," "Proteus," "Neptune" and "Jupiter"—all 19,000 ton ships—she could carry 10,500 tons of coal and over 2000 tons of oil. She was 542 feet long. On her trials she developed a speed of 14.6 knots per hour with about 6000 horsepower. [Continued on page 447]



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



© Kadel & Herbert

"THE FRENCH ARE EVERYWHERE AT ONCE"

*As the great battle rages over the long front from Soissons to Reims the valor and indefatigability of the French troops fill the news dispatches. These poilus, detailed to evacuate a supply depot, have taxed the varied transportation facilities to their utmost*



## THE U-BOAT WARFARE OVER HERE



© Underwood & Underwood

### "FRITZ WON'T FRIGHTEN ANY AMERICAN SKIPPER"

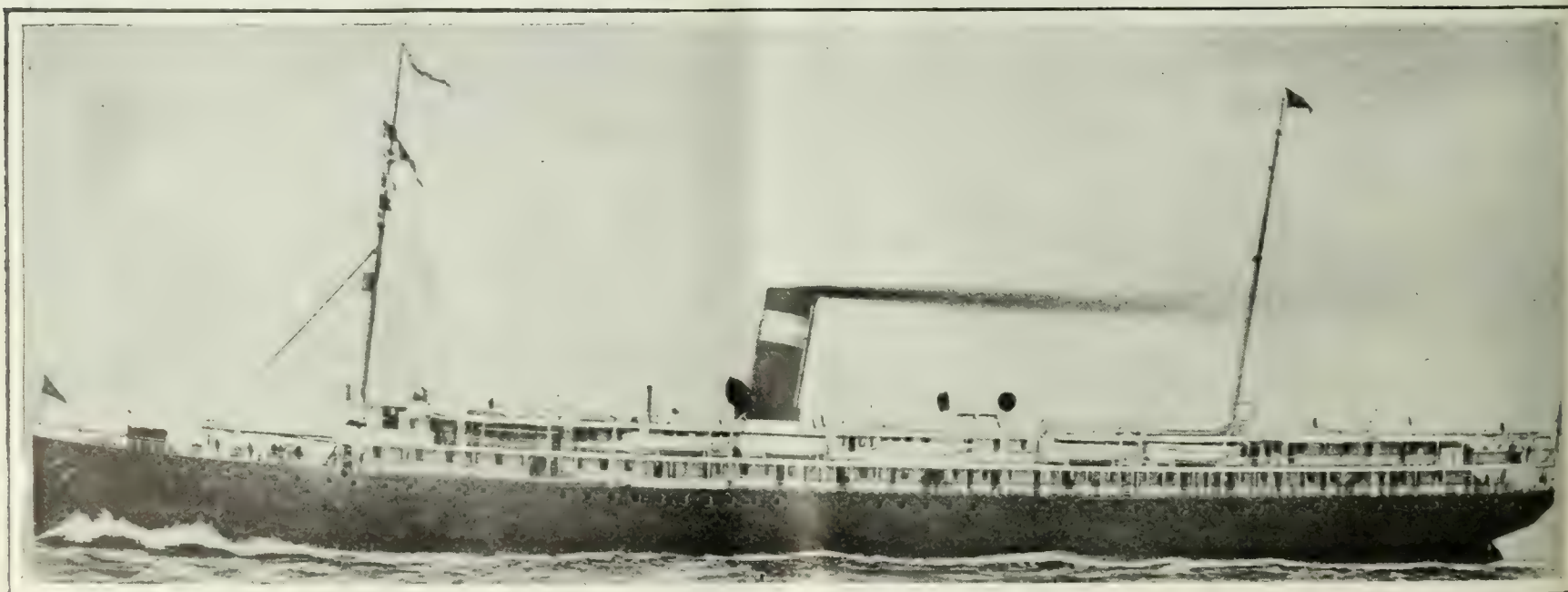
Captain H. G. Newcombe's first reaction to the submarine that sank his schooner was the emphatic decision to "go after 'em again." Captain Newcombe and his crew were given ten minutes to leave their ship, the "Edward H. Cole." At the right are some of the survivors who brought the news of the U-boats' attack.



Central News

### THE SCHOONER "EDWARD H. COLE," SUNK IN TEN MINUTES

During the first four days of the U-boats' attacks along the coast of the United States fifteen of our ships were reported sunk. The loss in tonnage was about 19,000.



Underwood & Underwood

### A LINER TORPEDOED NEAR NEW YORK

The "Carolina," from Porto Rico, was one of the first victims. The passengers were set adrift in boats a hundred miles from shore.





International Film

#### BRINGING DOWN THE HUNS

Lieutenant Allan Winslow (left) bagged the first German plane vanquished under the American colors. The exploit makes his record "Ace" high. Lieutenant Douglas Campbell (center) scored the second victory in the air for the Americans. Both men had proved their ability as air fighters before America entered the war. At the right is Major John Huffer, of the American army, who has accounted for four enemy planes

#### OUR ARTILLERY GOES FORWARD

The line of guns at the right is being moved up to a new position at the front by American troops brigaded with a French division

© Kadel & Herbert



#### WITH THE AMERICANS IN BATTLE

In the terrific fighting against the drive for Paris, American troops have had their biggest opportunity for service of distinction. At several points along the Marne American machine gunners fought back the German advance in spite of heavy shell fire, inflicting heavier losses than they sustained. The German prisoners below were captured by the Americans



© Committee on Public Information; from Bain

#### TO THE FRONT—NO STOPS

These Americans didn't need to be told to look pleasant when the photographer snapped them on their way from camp to firing line



# BARUCH—INDUSTRIAL STRATEGIST

**T**HE strategy of war is a far larger thing than the strategy of the battlefield, of coast defenses, or of the surface and underwaters of the sea. In this war of nations, a prime element in strategy is industrial strategy, and the task of bringing our vast industrial armies under unified strategic control is one which involves no less a task than bending productive resources to the sole end of achieving victory. These remarks may be considered, perhaps, as commonplace. But there is nothing more difficult of execution than a commonplace, a fact which is attested to by certain recent developments in Washington which have somewhat generally escaped public notice.



© Harris & Ewing

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board

With the personality of "Barney" Baruch, otherwise Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, the country is a little familiar. Very vaguely, however, does the country realize what Mr. Baruch has done, is to do, will do, or how he and his board fit into the new industrial scheme of government which is developing along with the military developments in Washington. It is difficult to tell the story in human terms of flesh and blood, but by the exercise of imagination the intensely human side of the work can be visualized.

A year or so ago Mr. Baruch was popularly considered to be a "Wall Street gambler." It is an undoubted fact that he was a financier. When, shortly after taking office with the Council of National Defense, he succeeded in checking the price of copper, in forcing the "copper barons" as we like to call them, to lower the contract figure of their product to Uncle Sam, Mr. Baruch sprang into instant fame, and his past was forgiven by those who knew what he was up to. But still the suspicion prevailed in many quarters that the Administration had "sold out to business" and that capitalists rather than public servants were being given positions of tactical control. With the passage of more time and the realization of the enormousness of the war, such talents and contacts as men of the Baruch stamp possess became of increasing value to the government. This value is but just being appreciated by the public.

One of the biggest fights which the President has had on his hands since the war began was the fight to bring order out of what at times threatened to be anarchy within the government itself. Not the least of these problems has been the struggle to provide machinery which would keep the essential war industries going, maintaining both a supply of labor and a supply of raw materials. Fortunately in the Department of Labor there was the United States Employment Agency which has

article, the work of allocating men to jobs and jobs to men. Then in the National War Labor Board, a kind of supreme court of labor appeals, the President established an independent, authoritative and so far eminently successful body for the adjustment of labor disputes. What was lacking a week ago was the broadening of the functions of the Baruch board so that this "right arm for war production," to quote the phrase of a man closely associated with its work, might have the strength to wield the power implied in its creation. And now, in the midst of one of those situations which arise in Washington overnight and which confuse issues vastly more vital than personal ambitions and energies, comes an executive order from the White House designating Mr. Baruch's board as a separate administrative agency, reporting directly to the President, and clothed with many and tremendous powers.

"What does the new scheme mean?" an official connected with the board was asked.

"You might call it a cabinet or board for War Industrial Policy and Administration," was the reply. "Besides exercising supervision over virtually the entire industrial fabric of the nation, with power to commandeer plants or take other drastic steps to assure adequacy of war supplies and speed up production, the board will from now on direct the purchasing for the Allies, eliminate competition for supplies between the various departments of the government, and in addition allocate materials and contracts. In addition, the board has the unpleasant but necessary job of curtailing the output of non-essentials, fixing also the prices to be paid by the Government. It is expected that arrangements can be made so that the public will obtain the same lowered prices as the Government secures. You probably noticed that the President has decided that this shall be the case with regard to the products of the packing houses—meats, provisions,

and their by-products." It is very apparent to any one who goes for his information directly to the men who are running Washington's war government today that this war government has at last settled down into its stride. The experimental days are over. The shaking down process is complete—or nearly so. The main lines of action have been mapped out and the men selected to head the main administrative concerns. There will be few more appointments and there may be a few un-appointments to clear the air of certain confusions due to over-zealousness. A whole chapter might be written on the camoufleurs who have caused untold damage to the progress of the war, but there is too much that is constructive to waste time on destruction.

The industrial strategy of this war, having called into being the War Industries Board, made it necessary as a matter of course, to regionalize the country and establish some twenty little war industries boards which will be in the charge of men whose function it will be to camp where they are stationed and direct the execution of the strategy determined in Washington. What the national government has never done, and what the state governments alone could not hope to attempt, namely, the absolute control of production, will thus be accomplished.

"We are not divided into capital and labor now, we are one nation, and the job now is to keep that nation running," Frank P. Walsh said to me in reply to a question about the relation of the National War Labor Board to the War Industries Board. "The President, the great employers, and the federated employees have agreed that there should be no strikes or lockouts during the war. It is my duty as one of the chairmen of the War Labor Board, to bring parties to industrial controversies together. When conciliation thru established channels has failed, we come in. We have several clubs. One is the club of the moral force of the agreement between capital, labor and government which made this board. In the majority of instances that will work, I think. If it does not work, we go to the War Industries Board and tell them what has happened. We say, 'We have tried to keep the peace, but the employers, or the men, which ever it may be, will not abide by our decision. We hand the case over to you.'

"Of course I am not speaking for the War Industries Board, but it is quite clear that since it is the desire of the Government to keep every war industry going, that board will act. It can act in two ways: either it can commandeer the plant where the trouble is, take it over and operate it by and for the Government; or it can bring that plant to time by refusing to let it have raw materials. [Continued on page 458]





# UNION FOR EFFICIENCY

## AN ANNOUNCEMENT



**T**HE Efficiency Society has joined forces with the National Institute of Efficiency.

Before the war, human efficiency meant an opportunity for personal advancement.

Now, it is a patriotic duty.

Before the war, industrial efficiency meant scientific saving of energy, materials and time, for individual and corporate profit.

Now, it is a national responsibility.

Before the war, efficiency in government meant a new method that would bear looking into.

Now, the kind of government to which this nation aspires, and which it is developing solidly, is synonymous with efficiency in the finer sense that efficiency means preparedness, elimination of waste effort—service to the people.

Efficiency has taken on a new meaning. It is the commanding need of this new day in American life and the greater day to come.

America needs still more efficiency—in government, in her workshops and offices, in her churches and schools, in her homes—and will need it still more when the war has been won. Three powerful allies in this vital field of human progress—the National Institute of Efficiency, the Efficiency Society, and The Independent—have been working shoulder to shoulder to increase the ratio of personal and business achievement to the effort expended.

The Efficiency Society, founded in New York City in 1912, has devoted its energies first of all to scientific research in efficiency as applied to organized industry and has published many papers, lists, suggestions and reports of permanent value. William R. Willcox, the chairman of the New York Public Service Commission, was the first president of the society.

The National Institute of Efficiency, founded on Lincoln's Birthday, 1916, under the educational laws of the District of Columbia, has directed its activities to the popularizing of efficiency—in thinking, in language, in buying and selling, in governing and being governed, in doing man's and woman's daily work. It has promoted and extended the art and science of individual efficiency in personal, business, domestic, corporate, educational and community relations.

The Independent, besides acting as the official organ of both these organizations, has been doing its bit toward preparedness in the specialized attention it has given for the past four years to industrial and personal service—presenting a monthly program of articles and departments on Personal Efficiency by Edward Earle Purinton, its Director of Efficiency, with messages from the most distinguished leaders in the field of industrial efficiency, business achievement and professional endeavor.

These articles, together with the consulting service of The Independent's Division of Efficiency, have organized factories and offices; they have transformed human lives, by helping people to live better, to work harder, to think more effectively, to act more decisively, to achieve more easily, to serve more fully their business, profession, community, family and nation.

The Efficiency Society was organized by a group of leading men of the nation, in manufacturing, commerce, finance, economics, law, engineering and journalism, for the purpose of scientific research in efficiency, of its laws and principles in industry and life.

### NATIONAL EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

#### THE OFFICERS

Melvil Dewey, President  
Alton B. Parker, Vice-President  
Herbert W. Rice, Treasurer  
William R. Hayward, Secretary

#### THE GOVERNING BOARD

Norris A. Brisco, Head of Department of Economics, Sociology and Commerce, State University of Iowa  
John Calder, Vice-President Aero-Marine Plane and Engine Company  
Walter H. Cottingham, President Sherwin Williams Paint Company  
Miles M. Dawson, Actuary and Attorney  
Joseph P. Day, Real Estate Expert  
Melvil Dewey, President Lake Placid Company  
George W. Dickerman, Vice-President Remington Typewriter Company  
Henry Sturgis Drinker, President Lehigh University  
Harrington Emerson, Efficiency Expert  
Bradley A. Fiske, Rear Admiral United States Navy  
Philip H. Gadsden, President Charleston Consolidated Railway and Lighting Company  
W. Herman Greul, Consulting Engineer Otis Elevator Company  
John Hays Hammond, Mining Engineer  
Fred Hawley, Motion Picture Specialist  
William R. Hayward, Educator  
Job E. Hedges, Lawyer  
Hamilton Holt, Editor of The Independent  
L. J. Horowitz, President Thompson-Starrett Company  
Karl V. S. Howland, President Independent Corporation  
Joseph French Johnson, Dean the School of Commerce, New York University  
Henry B. Joy, President Lincoln Highway Association  
Alfred Knight, Vice-President The Fleischman Company  
Morris Knowles, Consulting Engineer  
E. St. Elmo Lewis, Business Counsellor  
Adolph Lewisohn, Capitalist  
William L. Lyall, President Brighton Mills  
J. Horace McFarland, President American Civic Association  
Emerson McMillin, Industrial Authority  
Curtis J. Mar, President Efficiency Publishing Company  
M. M. Mix, President Dodge Mfg. Company  
Alton B. Parker, Former Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York  
Winston Paul, Delco Light Company  
Robert E. Peary, Explorer, Rear Admiral United States Navy  
Raymond B. Price, Vice-President United States Rubber Company  
Herbert W. Rice, President U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company  
Edward Earle Purinton, Efficiency Expert  
W. B. Richards, Gunn, Richards & Company  
John A. Stewart, Publicist  
Conrad H. Syme, Corporation Counsel of Washington, D. C.  
R. P. Tinsley, Vice-President American International Corporation  
Henry R. Towne, Chairman Yale & Towne Mfg. Company  
Richard B. Watrous, Nestle's Food Company  
William R. Willcox, Former Chairman Public Service Commission of New York  
Henry A. Wise Wood, Vice-President Aero Club of America  
Leonard Wood, Major General United States Army  
Henry Woodhouse, Governor Aero Club of America

During its six years the society's purpose has been summed up in its own definition: "The ratio of achievement to effort is the true measure of efficiency."

Its papers and discussions as preserved in printed books, in bulletins, in its monthly journal, and more recently in The Independent, constitute a cyclopedia of efficiency in many important phases.

From the Efficiency Society's own outline of the efficiency movement in America as presented to its members by Charles Buxton Going, editor of the *Engineering Magazine*, we have an x-ray of its original scope, field and purpose.

"The history of the efficiency movement is a record of independent partial contributions of discovery or interpretation which later are found to be all inter-related parts of one great harmonious and comprehensive whole.

"There are eight manifestations of the single faith of efficiency which have come into being and have gathered force and volume within the last century, some within the last generation and a few within the last decade.

1—*The Profession of Engineering*—to apply efficiency in the use of power and mechanical effort.

2—*The Conservation Movement*—to prevent waste in natural resources and the fundamental materials of industry.

3—*Fire Prevention*—to protect from a special form of waste, structure, equipment and manufactured products.

4—*General Hygiene and Eugenics*—applying the ideals of waste-prevention to the individual human unit and the race at large.

5—*Welfare Work*—including the reduction of industrial accidents.

6—*Scientific Management*—concrete policies and methods to raise efficiency of processes and lower waste of human production.

7—*Cost Study and Analysis*—sensible and scientific application of effort toward efficiency in the realm of money.

8—*Efficiency in Government*—applying efficiency to the problems of the business management of the United States.

To study American achievements, institutions and methods in the light of these cardinal principles is an important part of the working plan of the National Efficiency Society. It passes on to its members the advantages of the knowledge and research of the many specialists who give the society the benefit of their work. It provides a common meeting ground where men and women interested in business and personal efficiency may become acquainted and exchange ideas.

The original member's handbook of the National Institute of Efficiency gives this definition of its central idea:

Efficiency is doing one's best work and doing it in the best way.

"To develop this simple but fundamental idea has been the purpose of the National Institute of Efficiency.

"It is an educational and scientific organization with its chief purpose the promotion and extension of the art and science of efficiency in personal, business, domestic, corporate, educational and community relations."

The men who organized this Institute, brought together on one common platform by the late William Bailey Howland, its first president, and creator of the plan on which it was founded, are distinguished for high achievement in many walks of life. They came together in the spirit of service to humanity, believing that in association with a great number of like minded people in many sections they would, thru the Institute, be able to assemble and distribute the results of extended and varied experience, and so stimulate the spirit of efficiency in all.

To accomplish this chief purpose, which is service, the Institute has been developing efficiency for man and woman, for the state, in business, and in industry of all kinds.

This must be accomplished thru the individual, whose increasing efficiency reflects the greater

[Continued on page 449]



# CORNERSTONES OF A GREAT CAREER

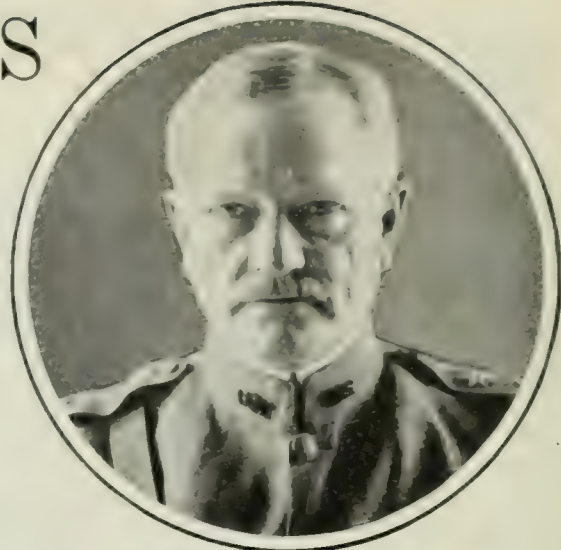
BY  
EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT  
EFFICIENCY SERVICE



Bain News Service

*Fame had no part in General Foch's plans*



© Committee Public Information

*General Pershing dislikes badges on his coat*

**W**HY are great men so few? In a hundred thousand population we have scarcely a hundred men who have made a world place for themselves. And we are the nation of born leaders—in other lands the proportion of supremely great men will be found to be considerably less than 1 to 1,000,000. Russia, for example, has not more than five or six big men, China has not more than a dozen.

Of all the human beings now on earth, it is probable that not more than 300 will finally be classed among the immortals. Reckoning the population of the globe at a conservative estimate of 1,500,000,000 we conclude that only one person in 5,000,000, the world over, is likely to attain the eminence that marks the work or character of supreme excellence.

The secret of immortality is to do something greater or better for the world than was ever done before. Incidentally, fame and wealth follow. But when we have really earned fame and wealth, we do not care for them any more. Supreme endeavor has for its motive the joy of accomplishment, the pride and thrill of leadership, the responsibility of service, the ideal of improvement, the spur of a task impossibly hard, the hope of proving worthy of the one you love most, or the satisfaction of knowing that you have done your best. The beginning of greatness is to have an incentive that grips your mind and heart, and forces you to act without regard to public opinion, your own pocketbook, or any superficial consideration.

Who is the biggest man of your town, city, community or state? Why is he the biggest? Did he grow strong by *leaning on his early advantages*—or by *climbing over his early disadvantages*? Were his life opportunities showered upon him—or did he hunt them and create them? How many failures, disappointments and heart-breaks has he gone thru? Do the people who live near him understand his motives? How far could his principles and methods be applied successfully to other branches of commercial, industrial or professional work? Has he met and surmounted problems or difficulties that you are facing at this moment? How could he be persuaded to teach, announce or demonstrate his rules for success to the young people of the neighborhood? Questions like these should be discussed fully and demonstrated practically whenever young people from ten to forty years of age meet

regularly—in the home, the school, the church, the business organization. To be educated is not to memorize the facts of the past but to energize the possibilities of the present. There is more to be learned from one big man than from a dozen big books.

A good foundation for any vocation is a good foundation for any other. Your profession, trade or business merely forms the visible superstructure of your life building—the foundation consists of your personal habits, traits, principles and methods. You cannot build a lofty career without knowing what these foundation elements are, what they mean to your career, how to select the good and reject the bad, how to combine the best in the best way, how to dig into your character and lay the foundation deeply, how to cement the foundation to stand hard as a rock, how to judge it, prove it and build on it.

Every man is a builder by occupation. Whatever his work may be, every day he builds for himself his own life structure. How he builds today will be shown to all the world in the height and breadth of his career.

The average person starts to build a life with no more sense or system than a child uses in building a toy house of blocks on a nursery floor. It is only a question of time until a cruel circumstance hits the frail thing and it topples over. Ninety per cent of the men past sixty-five years of age are industrial, social, financial and moral failures; they have no place in business or society, no established life work, no income adequate even to support themselves, no character sufficient to control their environment and influence the world for good. These men built haphazard, they

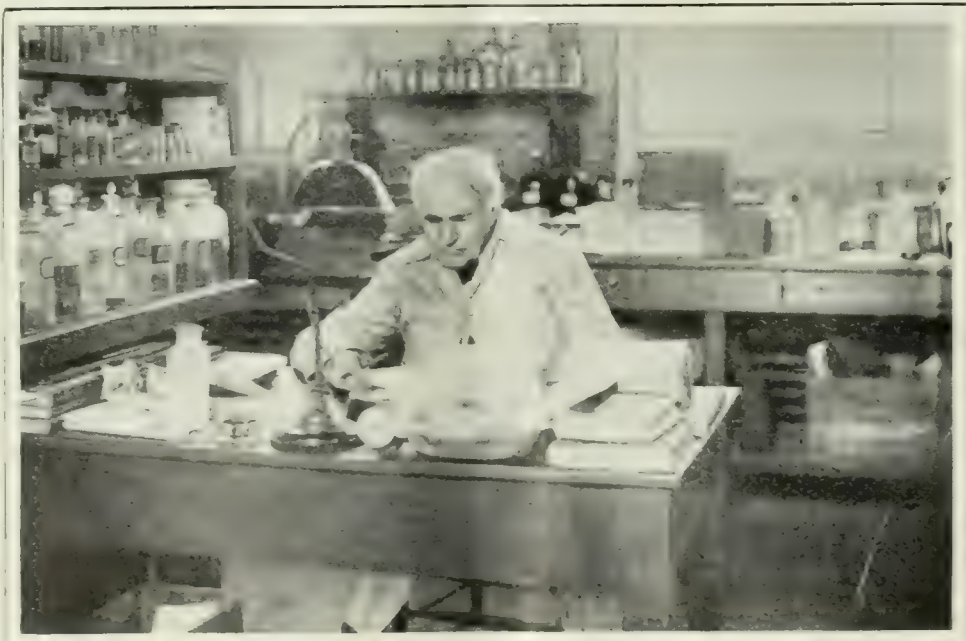
used no moral principles in the foundation, no scientific methods in the construction, of their life dwelling.

A man's career may be likened to a house in ten or more points of similarity. The chief points are: plan, place, use, material, quality, size, occupancy, arrangement, construction, price. We will formulate a few questions on these points to help you analyze and organize the building of your career as you would the building of your house.

**Plan.** Have you a definite purpose in living? How far does each fact, word and thought every day carry out this purpose? How do you know the purpose is both desirable and attainable? Have you planned your life ahead as completely and scientifically as you would plan your house? Does your performance fail to measure up to the plan? Can you change minor details of the plan to accommodate yourself to circumstances, without destroying or hindering the final outcome? When it fails to work, do you hold yourself responsible?

**Place.** Are you in the right job? How do you know? Can you make a better place for yourself with your present concern, or must you go somewhere else? How far can you build future development on the basis of present knowledge and past experience? How many openings are there to a higher position? How many promotions have you had where you are? Why have they been so few? How would you get another job if you lost the one you have? How would you make sure it was a better one, before you took it? What are you doing now to improve your methods of work? Is everybody satisfied with results?

**Use.** What do you wish to be the main output of your life? A product of commerce, or of character, or of both together? Do you want more to sell things and make money—or to serve people and make friends? Which means more to you, recognition and appreciation by the public, or your own satisfaction with your own work? Are you happier when getting something—or giving something? Have you classified your talents, your physical, mental and moral possibilities, in relation to your work? How are you planning to enlarge their scope of expression? Are you working toward financial independence in order to be free, to do better and bigger things than money can pay for? If somebody gave you a million dollars, would you devote \$900,000 of it to the extension of



Press Illustrating

*"There is more to be learned from one big man than from a dozen big books." The men who have worked under Thomas A. Edison agree to that*



your purposes and realization of your ideals in connection with your work? Do you love your work so much that nobody with any amount of money could pull you off the job?

**Material.** Do you know that every thought or emotion either tears up or builds down your mind and body? How many of your thoughts and emotions, regular and occasional, are constructive? Have you lined up all your daily habits to carry forward your life purpose? How many "small" vices have you? Are you informed as to the proven specific ways in which they shorten your life and impair your efficiency? Are your opinions always reasonable and impartial? Do you know more about your business than anybody else connected with it? Would you back up your life plan with all the money you possess?

**Quality.** Is your word as good as your bond? Are you famous for good workmanship? When you make a mistake do you always rectify it promptly and fully? Do you never make the same mistake twice? Have you conducted a national investigation to learn whether anybody is making a better product of your kind than you are? What scientific tests of your product do you require to guarantee it the best possible? Are you employing business psychology to get the most and best work from your associates and subordinates? How do you know you are giving adequate pay, and sufficient other rewards better than pay? Do you thank everybody who brings a complaint or criticism about your work? Is quality of output more important to you than quantity, when a choice between the two is necessary? Do you consider your trade mark worth at least \$100,000 to you?

**Size.** How many people do you expect ultimately to reach with your sales and your services? Could you not by improved methods of production, advertising or distribution easily double, triple or quadruple your present number of patrons, so as to reduce overhead expenses, and the price of your goods, thus making every one better satisfied? Are you building up a professional or business organization that will live for generations after you are gone? Did you ever plan how to make each client or customer one of an endless chain of new patrons? Is your number of business friends growing? Do people in large numbers come or send at least 100 miles for the product or service you offer? When you lose a patron, do you always know why? What are you doing to make your business a profession, or your profession a business? When a poorly dressed person comes to your place of business, does he receive as much courtesy as a millionaire?

**Occupancy.** Do you realize there should be a place in your career for hundreds of helpers, each one of them as much interested in making the work its best as you are? How are you going to select, equip, sustain and reward these helpers? What branches or departments of your industrial or professional organization will finally be necessary? Have you laid these all out in your own mind, with every department conducted by an expert? Who among your present associates or employees is of the right stuff to make a leader out of, and will be competent later to shoulder a big responsibility? Has your organization studied and prepared all the new profit-sharing or stock-holding or insurance-giv-

ing plans now being worked by the largest corporations? Has the idea of a "boss" been cut out of your concern? Does everybody working under you feel that he is working with you, not for you? Is each member of your organization planning his or her life work ahead, as you are planning yours?

**Arrangement.** Are you doing today's work today, instead of wasting time dreaming about the future? Have you correlated departments and individuals, so that there is no friction or envy or lost motion or material or money? Are your tools, implements and machines arranged on the principles of scientific management? Have you ever counted the number of needless motions you regularly make in your day's work? Do you know the exact cost of every operation? Do you always make sure that the other fellow gets a square deal before you do? Are you getting all you earn and earning all you get? Have

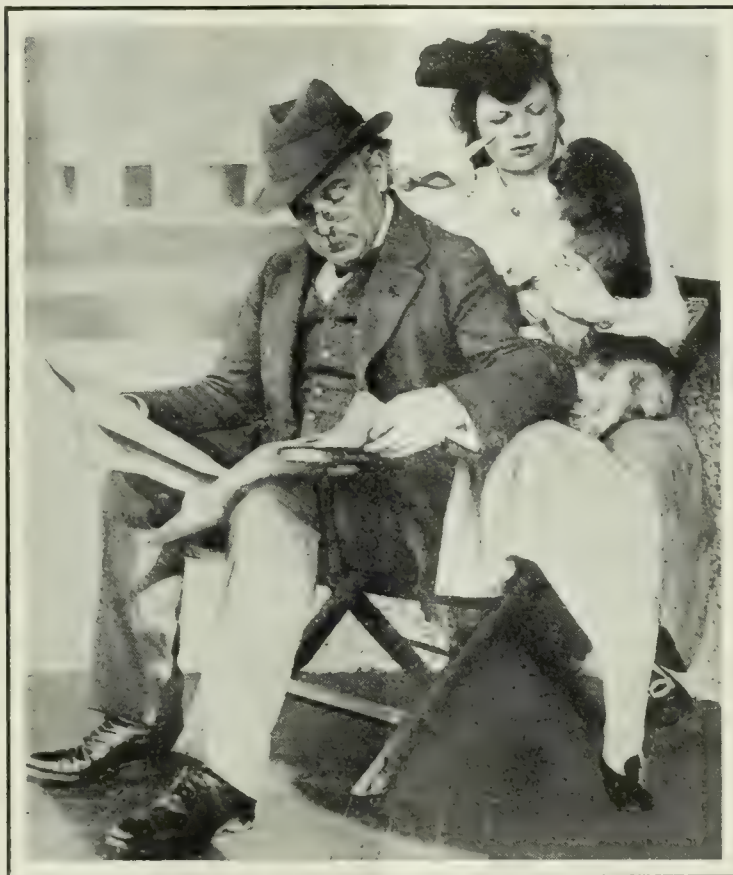
keeps most men from doing anything worth while? Is your deepest joy the satisfaction of a hard job well done? Would you rather work than play? Do you regard your vocation the finest in the world? If you were offered the job of President of the United States on condition that you never went back to your present work, would you promptly, proudly and firmly refuse the offer? In carrying out your life plan are you willing to undergo any amount of pain, hardship, failure, grief, loneliness, misunderstanding, abuse? Will your life plan bring you large financial rewards in the end—but is the money the last thing you care about? Is personal happiness or even comfort immaterial to you so long as you get your work done? Have you studied the sorrows of the great men of all time? Could you wait twenty years for success to come and be as sure of it every minute as you are now? Would you rather fight to the death for a personal or professional

ideal than live and work without it? Have you reached the point of supreme wisdom where nothing matters but doing the one thing you know to be right?

What is a great career? It is the utmost expression of one's physical, mental, moral and spiritual power in the best ways known to advance the progress of humanity. How much you can do, how well you can do it, how far you want to do it for the benefit of other people rather than yourself are the main points to consider. Wealth or fame or social position or some other material reward may come as the crown of your career, but will not come if you think of the crown when you should be utterly absorbed in constructing the base. A tribute is only the echo of an attribute. Before the world will look up to you, you must call the world to something higher. The only force to lift a man above the crowd is the force of an ideal. Put new ideals into your work, visualize them with practical methods, and watch your business boom. Every great industry was founded on a great personality, and a great personality is but the human embodiment of great principles. The sign of real genius is not eccentricity but impersonality. When

you can tell a man's business from the way he looks or acts or dresses or talks, he is not a great man. Rudyard Kipling doesn't wear his hair long as imitation poets do; Billy Sunday doesn't require a ministerial frock to label him a preacher; Luther Burbank resembles a student more than a farmer; General Pershing hates the idea of military badges on his coat; President Wilson easily throws away presidential dignity, runs off to the circus and eats peanuts with the rest of the boys. A man is great in proportion as he does not care to appear great.

If you were planning to build a home you would probably make a study of other homes, that you might include the good features and omit the bad when building. Why not do as much in planning a life? The first thing in a life, as in a house, must be the cornerstones. The cornerstones in the lives of most great men have been HEALTH, KNOWLEDGE, CHARACTER, INDUSTRY. Health is largely physical, Knowledge is largely mental, Character is largely moral, Industry is physical, mental, emotional, moral, spiritual, a scientific blend of the powers of the whole man. Looking back thirty years from now, you will see that the quality and



© Underwood & Underwood

This photograph of Premier Lloyd George bears out the statement that "a great man does not care to appear great"

you trained yourself to look for new opportunities where you are, and to take advantage of them?

**Construction.** What proportion of your life plan has been accomplished? How long will it take to finish at the present rate of construction? Do you know all the reasons why the development of your work is slower than it should be? What supplies, materials, resources, facilities or helpers do you lack? Where and how can you secure these? Have you a complete set of principles, policies and methods worked out and written out for each department and each individual? What personal defects or deficiencies of your own have you to prevent your doing big things? Have you learned how to study and profit by each disappointment or failure? What are you reading and studying outside of work hours to advance yourself and your business? Why and how are the biggest men in your line doing things better than you are?

**Price.** Do you know how many and what kinds of sacrifice every great man has made to achieve an immortal purpose? Is your purpose the greatest thing in your life? Have you under the force of it swept away forever the trifling personal desires for ease, pleasure and self-indulgence that

{Continued on page 444}



# FROM FARM TO TABLE BY MOTOR TRUCK

**I**N the plans formulated and already under way for extending parcel post services so that the producer on the farm can ship directly to the consumer in town and city, the Post Office Department is aiming to accomplish three purposes: to increase the nation's food supply, to provide quick delivery of farm products to the consumer, and to make money for the Government. There will be other results from these plans, which in the transportation field at least will be considered of equal importance. For example, the initial plans call for fifteen hundred motor trucks. This will be the largest motor truck fleet in the world, if we except those in military service and the fleet of motor omnibuses in London. With such a motor transport service in operation a most influential department of the Government will become a strong advocate of highway improvement. And as the plans provide for utilizing army motor trucks when no longer needed for military service, there is that much less likelihood of a demoralization of the motor truck market after the war, thru a wholesale disposal of army equipment to the highest bidder.

The Post Office people refer to these plans as the "farm to table movement." Last winter the necessary Congressional action was secured. This included raising the maximum weight on parcel post matter from fifty to seventy pounds, an appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars, and an arrangement whereby unneeded army motor trucks would be turned over to the Post Office Department. Prior to the establishment of the first farm to table route last December the department had had several years of experience in operating motor trucks in a number of cities thruout the country, considerable data covering the use of motor vehicles on rural delivery routes, and a little experience of its own in transporting mail matter over the country highways. For example, a motor truck route from Washington to Leonardtown has been in operation three years, with a two-ton truck and a one and a half ton trailer. It carries the mail for 104 post offices, serves 102,000 people, and has paid a profit since the start.

One of the new parcel post routes established last winter served mushroom growers at Oxford, Pennsylvania. The growers had been shipping over a ton of mushrooms each day into Philadelphia by express, but the express service broke down and within three days the Post Office Department had a heated motor truck on the job. In the first three days' service the truck not only made quicker and more economical deliveries than had been the case with express service, but also made thirty dollars profit each day for Uncle Sam. It is estimated that this one motor truck on this particular

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT  
MOTOR SERVICE

route will earn \$12,000 a year and cost to operate, including depreciation and overhead, about \$4200. Similar data covering a dozen or more other routes now established in different sections of the Eastern states could be given if our space permitted, but the foregoing is typical and will suffice.

In order to demonstrate the possibilities of its farm to table plan the Post Office Department recently sent 2900 pounds of eggs, butter and honey, and in addition a few hundred day-old-chicks, from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to New York by motor truck. The distance is 180 miles and the shipment reached its destination just twelve hours after it left Lancaster. New York is in the second parcel post zone from Lancaster and the postal receipts were \$31.61. As operating costs for the truck were just under twenty dollars the Government made more than eleven dollars on this single test trip, while cost and speed of delivery from the shippers standpoint were better than express service even in pre-war days. On this particular shipment the products were handled four times, having been reloaded on wagons at the main post office in New York. With direct delivery to consumer there would be only two handlings. In customary express and freight shipments of this character the products would be handled up to fourteen times. This test trip was the longest run of the kind in the history of the Post Office Department. It was made by one of the first twenty motor trucks placed in the farm to table service.

**T**HE system adopted in this new parcel post service is slightly different from the customary parcel post service, in that the sender is not obliged to go to the nearest post office to mail his package, but may give it to the driver of the postal truck. In other words, the postal truck is a United States Post Office on wheels, the driver exercising all the duties of a postal clerk. He sells stamps, cancels the package and can make deliveries en route. It is not difficult to realize what such service means to the farmer. He need not leave the farm, but can ship from his front gate direct to a consumer or a retail store as many packages as he wants, with a maximum weight of seventy pounds for each package, with quicker and cheaper delivery than under the old method. The seventy pounds is applicable to shipments to points within the first, second and third postal zones.

It has been estimated that enlistments, the draft and other war duties have re-

duced available farm labor by one third. Only thru a greatly increased use of power machinery can the remaining two thirds produce normal crops or better. This is the reason that many states have procured tractors for the farmers within their borders. By taking up the entire task of distribution the farm to table service will aid materially in making farm labor one hundred per cent productive. A motor truck will haul as much as three or four farm wagons, thus keeping this number of men and double the number of horses on the farm all the time. Parcel post statistics show that heretofore rural sections receive eight packages to every one sent, so that the postal trucks will have paying loads both ways. Under the farm to table service the Post Office Department can supply motor truck avenues of transportation for a distance of fifty to one hundred miles from any market and tap a source of supply that has never yet produced to capacity. Regular scheduled service will surely stimulate increased production of butter, eggs, poultry, garden truck, and other food products, that would not pay for transportation in small lots from one farmer.

Motor truck operators in general will be interested in figures just announced by the Post Office Department covering six days of operation on seven routes in the Baltimore-Philadelphia section. These show 47,134 pounds of mail matter carried, with receipts totaling \$3062.15 and operating costs of \$591.30. The average cost per pound of over six cents is due to the fact that considerable first class mail matter as well as parcel post shipments are included.

James I. Blakslee, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, in a recent address made the following summary of the farm to table movement: "Motor truck postal service will ultimately be one of the biggest things in the history of the Post Office Department. A motor truck can collect and deliver mail, including farm produce, over a hundred miles of highway in a day of twelve hours. By using 1560 motor trucks this service could be performed twice within the twenty-four hours on the 156,000 miles of well-improved highway in the United States. The cost of operation would not exceed twenty cents per mile. This fleet of trucks would thus cover 312,000 miles each twenty-four hours. The cost, based on the present price of gasoline and maintenance, would approximate \$19,531,200. Their earnings operating 200 miles per day would exceed seventy dollars per truck a day, or \$34,179,600 per annum, based on the present rates of postage, and the earnings of the few trucks now in this rural service. These estimates are based on working six days a week. Therefore the Government is assured a handsome profit."



The post office on wheels gives quick and economical service to the farmer and earns a substantial profit for Uncle Sam



# THE U-BOATS OFF OUR COAST

(Continued from page 438)

She was, therefore, abundantly able to meet any and all vicissitudes of sea and weather. Nothing has appeared to discredit her staunchness. Nor have any unusual storms recently occurred along her homeward course. Of the many vessels which must have been near her path not one has reported sighting her. She was not mistakable for any other craft save one of her sisters, for she looked like a skeleton iron building which contrary to all laws of gravity has betaken itself to sea. This was because her spar deck was spanned by seven lofty rectangular steel frames carrying multitudinous derricks, abaft which rose her two smokestacks after the fashion seen on the ore-carriers of the Great Lakes. No seafaring person once perceiving her on the horizon, especially if her hull happened to be below the edge and so invisible, would ever forget her looks, even if he did not make an entry of the singular vision in his log-book.

Altho fully equipt with wireless apparatus, no radio signals of distress or otherwise have been received from her since she left her last port. Radio calls sent out to her from every possible station have not been answered. Fast scouts have been despatched to traverse and retraverse the route she was to follow, and every sea area into which she might possibly have betaken herself has been combed in every direction, all without avail. One of her engines is known to have been injured so that she was proceeding at reduced speed under the other, but there was nothing in that to cause trouble.

No internal disaster has been suggested which before sinking her would not have left ample time to send the S O S emergency signal broadcast thru the ether. Everywhere along her well-traveled lane were steamers within easy calling distance. Her cargo of manganese ore involved no hazards, and even such explosives as were stored in her two widely separated magazines are reported as not sufficient if detonated, to cause total, sudden destruction.

Not only has the ship herself not been seen, but no flotsam and jetsam from her has been encountered, nor even her life raft or boats, which would remain afloat after her submergence.

The usual bombs stowed with the cargo have, of course, been suggested, but the care with which all naval ships are guarded negatives any such crude supposition. So also it may be safely concluded that there was no "mutiny" or seizure of the vessel followed by a buccaneering voyage across the Atlantic.

All of the three hundred people on board were well known and many of them were passengers, including the United States Consul General at Rio Janeiro. Furthermore, the "Cyclops" did not have enough coal on board to go to Europe; and it is enough to say that, if afloat, vessels 542 feet long do not get where inquisitive people cannot see them.

Did these submarines, which appeared on June 3, sink the "Cyclops" in March? Where have they been ever since, and doing what? They could not have kept the sea all that time, or gone without supplies no matter where they were. In what base on this side of the Atlantic could they have lurked? If they had no such base then they must have come straight across the ocean to sink what they can of unarmed coasters by gun fire and use up their torpedoes on whatever armed vessels fate may throw in their way. All this, of course, before the magic of our destroyers and patrol craft turn them into grease spots on the sea.




## Another Exclusive Fox Feature

There are two extra keys on every Fox typewriter. The ordinary typewriter gives you forty-two keys. The Fox gives you forty-four, which means four extra characters. These four characters can be anything you wish, and they cost you nothing extra. They can be made to apply to your individual work.

The Fox typewriter is famous for its light running and ease of operation. It is substantially built and will stand hard use. For this reason it is being used by thousands of railroad telegraphers in every section of the country.

## Try a Fox Typewriter At Our Expense

The Fox agent in your territory will be glad to give you a free demonstration and allow you to try this typewriter in your own office. If we did not absolutely know that the Fox typewriter will give you satisfaction in every detail, we could not make you such a liberal offer. But we do know that if you knew a Fox typewriter as well as we know it, you would not hesitate a minute in ordering a "Fox" every time you are in need of a new typewriter.



If there is no local Fox agent in your territory, write us direct and we will make it easy for you to try a Fox typewriter in your own office.

Write for the Fox typewriter catalog. It will be mailed free on request.

FOX TYPEWRITER COMPANY

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



# THE NEW BOOKS

## War in the Air

WHEN I left for my leave to England, I was not very keen on going. The excitement of the chase had a tight hold on my heart-strings, and I felt that the only thing that I wanted was to stay right at it and fight, and fight and fight in the air. I don't think I was ever happier in my life. It seemed that I had found the one thing I loved above all others. To me it was not a business or a profession, but just a wonderful game. To bring down a machine did not seem to me to be killing a man; it was more as if I was just destroying a mechanical target, with no human being in it. Once or twice the idea that a live man had been piloting the machine would occur and recur to me, and it would worry me a bit. My sleep would be spoiled perhaps for a night. I did not relish the idea even of killing Germans, yet, when in a combat in the air, it seemed more like any other kind of sport, and to shoot down a machine was very much the same as if one were shooting down clay pigeons. One had the great satisfaction of feeling that he hit the target and brought it down; that one was victorious again.

The splendid thrill of the straight, clean game—that is the appeal of this "winged warfare" that Major Bishop paints so vividly in his graphic narrative of a flying season on the western front. Only a single season, to be sure, but in that time he destroyed forty-seven German machines and burned two enemy observation balloons. A glowing achievement this! Quite enough to merit his M. C., his D. S. O. and his V. C. Quite enough also to account for the order that took him away from the fighting front and sent him back to train others to follow his glorious lead and to continue the dauntless conquest begun by him.

It may have been his lucky star—it may have been his consummate skill in the air, but he has time and again escaped unharmed from such encounters:

The battle seemed to be about at evens when suddenly I saw a German machine, brightly colored, fall out of the *mêlée*, turning over and over like a dead leaf falling from a tree late in autumn. I watched it closely for what seemed an awful length of time, but finally it crashed, a complete wreck. Turning my eyes to the fight again, I saw one of our own machines fall out of control. Half way between the scrimmage and the ground I thought it was coming into control again, but it turned into another dive and crashed near the fallen Hun. A moment later a second German machine came tumbling out of the fight. Eaten up with anxiety to get into the fight myself, I could not help having a feeling akin to awe as I watched the thrilling

struggle. A mass of about twelve machines was moving around and around in a perfect whirlwind, and as I approached I could see our smoking bullets and the flaming missiles of the Huns darting in all directions.

This was but one of many struggles in the clouds and what sheer satisfaction there was in ending one as here:

The machine I got on the 20th of April was the first I ever destroyed in flames. It is a thing that often happens, and while I have no desire to make myself appear as a bloodthirsty person, I must say that to see an enemy going down in flames is a source of great satisfaction. You know his destruction is absolutely certain. The moment you see the fire break out you know that nothing in the world can save the man, or men, in the doomed aeroplane. You know there is no *camouflage* in this; you have no fear that the enemy is trying any kind of a flying trick in the hope that he will be left alone.

This is winged warfare in its best moments and there are few moments that are not of the best. Here there is none of the sordidness of trench fighting, the merciless slaughter of artillery fire or the cold blooded murder of infantry attacks. Here up in the free air is a free game and a clean fight. This is the appeal of winged warfare to the sportsman and this is the appeal of Major Bishop's book to all who have the sporting spirit at its best.

*Winged Warfare*, by Major W. A. Bishop. V. C., D. S. O., M. C. George H. Doran Company. \$1.50.

## The Happiest Time

WE have a three-ringed circus in *The Happiest Time of Their Lives*. Mathilde, who "looks like cream in a gold saucer," and Pete Wayne, who is very much of a person in spite of assertions to the contrary; Mathilde's mother and stepfather, the one a beautiful, materialistic vulgarian, the other so genuine and human that one wonders what he loves in her; Mathilde's hidebound but likable grandfather and the one shining personality in the book. Pete's mother—these are the three couples whose stories run along side by side until they meet in the happiest time of their lives.

Faith is the young love which believes that the miracle of an undying flame will be theirs; hope is the married love, hope

in spite of some bitter memories: charity is behind the grandfather's offer of his hand and fortune to the woman whose pitiable bank-account he is balancing; and the most fascinating of these is charity. For the interest crescendos in intensity from the sweetness of young love at first sight, thru the more complex passion of the mother and stepfather to the utterly charming and fresh and natural scene between the snobbish grandfather and Mrs. Wayne, an "elderly wood-nymph," whose chief recrea-



Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart

tion is reforming and aiding inebriates.

It was when he saw how small was the margin between the amounts paid in and the amounts paid out that he rose to his feet.

"I'm going to tell you how much I want you to honor me by becoming my wife."

She said "Oh," as crowds say it when a rocket goes off. . . .

"I'd make you a poor wife but I'm a wonderful friend," was her answer.

"Your friendship would be more happiness than I had any right to hope for. But friendship is so uncertain. You don't make any announcements to your friends or vows to each other, unless you're at an age when you cut your initials in the bark of a tree. That's what I'd like to do. I suppose you think I'm an old fool."

Presently a ring came at the bell—a telegram. The expected guest was detained at the seminary. Lanley watched with agonized attention. She appeared to be delighted.

"Now you'll stay to dine," she said. "I can't remember what there is for dinner."

There was no real cloud in his sky. If Mrs. Wayne had accepted his offer of marriage, by this time he would have begun to think of the horror of telling Adelaide and Mathilde and his own servants. Now he thought of nothing but the agreeable evening before him, one of many.

When Pete came in to dress, Lanley was just in the act of drawing the last neat double line for his balance. He had been delayed by the fact that Mrs. Wayne had been talking to him almost continuously since his return to figuring. She was in high spirits, for even saints are stimulated by a respectful adoration.

*The Happiest Time of Their Lives*, by Alice Duer Miller. The Century Company. \$1.40.

## The Amazing Interlude

FROM the ever-growing field of war fiction every now and then stands out a story that combines reality of experience with sound psychological insight, setting down for us more truly than mere facts can do the record of the human side of war. Such a book is *The Amazing Interlude*, by Mary Roberts Rinehart, the story of an American girl's service on the Belgian front.

The early days of the war saw Sara Lee playing her part in the setting of a city in



Major W. A. Bishop tells his experiences in "Winged Warfare"



Pennsylvania. An ugly city, but a wealthy one. It is only fair to Sara Lee to say that she shared in neither quality. Great days were before Sara Lee. She sat by the fire and knitted, and behind the backdrop on the great stage of the world was preparing unsuspected the *mise en scene*.

Sara Lee went to Belgium, backed only by her own infinite desire to serve, and the promise of a hundred dollars a month from the Sewing Circle. The hundred dollars was to buy supplies for a soup kitchen. Sara Lee was to make the soup. How she found her place finally in "the Little House of Mercy" at the front, the comfort that she gave to weary soldiers there, the lessons that she learned, make a novel of unusual interest—and something more. Mrs. Rinehart has seen for herself what the war has brought in Belgium and in France; there is the appeal of deepest understanding in her story.

*The Amazing Interlude*, by Mary Roberts Rinehart. George H. Doran Company. \$1.40.

Books in Brief

THE THRESHOLD, by Marjorie Benton Cooke. (Doubleday Page, \$1.40.) Tells of an American college girl on the threshold of life and of love.

THE FOOLISHNESS OF LILIAN, by Jessie Champion. (John Lane, \$1.40.) Engaging story of an English factory girl who set about to become a lady.

UNION FOR EFFICIENCY

(Continued from page 443)

efficiency of the nation itself. The working plan of the Institute has involved a wide range of activities and the use of many agencies for carrying on its fundamental propaganda.

By the union of the Efficiency Society with the National Institute of Efficiency this greater society has an enlarged opportunity for practical, far-reaching, constructive work—and a responsibility to carry it on which calls for the thought and effort, the interest and support of all its members. Never in the history of the United States was there a more fitting time to develop extensively such an institution as this.

The service of the National Efficiency Society in furthering the truth of efficiency and in making this vital subject better understood, is so worth while as to be a patriotic opportunity.

It will be the welcome privilege of The Independent to act as the official organ of the National Efficiency Society, and to carry monthly, and perhaps weekly, its official department or bulletin marking the progress of efficiency, recording activities of the society, carrying messages on efficiency from authorities and experts in this great field, especially those who are members of the society.

The new quarterly publication of the National Efficiency Society will be a continuation and enlargement of the *Efficiency Society Journal* hitherto issued monthly, and *Monographs of Efficiency* of the National Institute of Efficiency. This magazine, *The National Efficiency Quarterly*, will contain the scientific papers, bulletins, charts, official announcements and record of activities of the society.

Every man and every woman who is interested in the study of efficiency in its application to business, government, community and individual development is eligible for membership in the National Efficiency Society. Members are elected by the board of governors on nomination of any member.

The governing board and the members of the National Efficiency Society look forward to the greater opportunity confident that their work will be far-reaching in its usefulness.

What Is Nerve Force?

NERVE Force is an energy created by the nervous system. What it is, we do not know. just as we do not know what electricity is.

We know this of Nerve Force: It is the dominant power of our existence. It governs our whole life. **It IS life;** for if we knew what nerve force is, we would know the secret of life.

Nerve force is the basic force of the body and mind. The power of every muscle, every organ; in fact, every cell is governed and receives its initial impulse through the nerves. Our vitality, strength and endurance are directly governed by the degree of our nerve force.

If an elephant had the same degree of nerve force as a flea, or an ant, he could jump over mountains and push down sky scrapers. If an ordinary man had the same degree of nerve force as a cat, he could break all athletic records without half trying. This is an example of Muscular Nerve Force.

Mental Nerve Force is indicated by force of character, personal magnetism, moral courage and mental power.

Organic Nerve Force means health and long life.

In our nerves, therefore, lies our greatest strength; and there, also, our greatest weakness—for when our nerve force becomes exhausted through abuse, worry and overwork, every muscle and brain cell becomes sluggish and weak.

How often do we hear of people running from doctor to doctor, seeking relief from a mysterious "something-the-matter" with them, though repeated examinations fail to indicate that any particular organ is weak or diseased. In nearly every case it is Nerve Exhaustion.

The symptoms of nerve exhaustion vary according to individual characteristics, but the development is usually as follows:

**First Stage:** Lack of energy and endurance; that "tired feeling," especially in the back and knees.

**Second Stage:** Nervousness; sleeplessness; irritability; decline in sex force; loss of hair; nervous indigestion; sour stomach; gas in bowels; constipation; irregular heart; poor memory; lack of mental endurance; dizziness; headaches; backache; neuritis; rheumatism, and other pains.

**Third Stage:** Serious mental disturbances; fear; undue worry; melancholia; dangerous organic disturbances; suicidal tendencies, and, in extreme cases, insanity.

If only a few of the symptoms mentioned apply to you, especially those indicating mental instability, you may be sure your nerves are at fault—that you have exhausted your Nerve Force.

Paul von Boeckmann, the noted Nerve Culturist, who for 25 years has been the leading authority on Breathing, Nerve Culture and Psycho-physics, has written a remarkable book on the Nerves which teaches how to soothe, calm and care for the nerves and increase your Nerve Capital.

Nerve Force is the most precious gift of Nature. To be dull nerved means to be mentally and physically dull, incapable of experiencing the higher things in life. So fill in the coupon below and send for the book today. It will be a revelation to you. If you do not agree that it teaches you the most important lesson on Health and Mental Efficiency you have ever read, return the book and your money will be refunded without question.

The author of Nerve Force has advertised his various books on Health in The Independent Magazine during the last fifteen years, which is ample evidence of his responsibility and integrity. The following are extracts from letters written by grateful people who have read my book:

"I have gained 12 lbs. since reading your book, and I feel so energetic. I had about given up hope of ever finding the cause of my low weight."

"Your book did more for me for indigestion than two courses in dieting."

"My heart is now regular again and my nerves are fine. I thought I had heart trouble, but it was simply a case of abused nerves. I have re-read your book at least ten times."

"The advice given in your book on relaxation and calming my nerves has cleared my brain. Before I was half dizzy all the time."

A physician says: "Your book shows you have a scientific and profound knowledge of the nerves and nervous people. I am recommending your book to my patients."

A prominent lawyer in Ansonia, Conn., says: "Your book saved me from a nervous collapse, such as I had three years ago. I now sleep soundly and am gaining weight. I can again do a real day's work."

PAUL von BOECKMANN,  
Studio No. 45, 110 W. 40th St.,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir: For the enclosed 25 cents  
send me your book NERVE FORCE,  
as described and guaranteed.

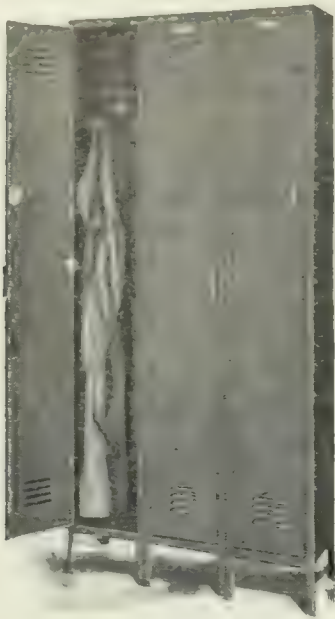
Name .....

Address .....

City..... State.....



# DURAND STEEL LOCKERS



WE make only one quality of steel lockers, steel bins, etc., using steel rolled for the purpose and employing the most skillful labor.

Durand Steel Lockers are therefore a permanent investment—they are practically indestructible and give a lifetime of service.

Write today for catalog, telling us whether you are interested in steel lockers, steel racks, bins, counters, or general factory equipment.

**DURAND STEEL LOCKER CO.**  
1572 Ft. Dearborn Bk. Bldg. Chicago  
972 Vanderbilt Bldg. New York

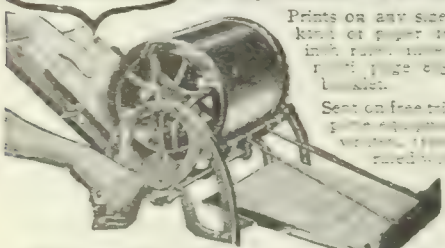
**CONSULT** The Independent Efficiency Service in house planning, painting, furnishing, decorating.

**1000 Copies For 20¢**

Form Letters  
Ruled Forms  
Bulletins  
Price Lists  
Illustrated  
Notices

Manufacturers, merchants, professional men, you can print from 20 to 1000 copies of any hand-written or ruled form, quickly and perfectly with a

**ROTOSPEED**  
STENCIL DUPLICATOR



One Model  
Low Factory Price

The Rotospeed Co.  
442 W. Park St.  
Dayton, Ohio

## WHAT ARE THEY THINKING

(Continued from page 435)

keepers, porters, to tinkers, tailors, soldiers, sailors. I put the same question. They stood in a solid phalanx behind Nellie, the little "slavey."

But it took an air raid to show the spirit that dictated it at its best. Your Englishman is rather slow to "catch on." When the Germans invaded Belgium he viewed the situation thru his monocle and remarked, "Seems to be trouble over there. Send a few men over." But he soon woke up, and when he did begin to think—it was in millions of men and munitions.

In the same way he was quite unable to imagine the Germans bombing London. His London? It was quite impracticable, you know! Or if they tried it, the Royal Flying Corps would soon make hash of them! So it went on until one very fine day when the birds were chirping in the gladness of their hearts in the London parks, a fleet of thirty Gothas sailed at midday right over Westminster Abbey and knocked chips off several cherished institutions. Then the Englishman awoke again and established the barrage fire of a thousand guns that roused me my third night in London.

The week before, a bomb had fallen within half a block of our house, killing eleven people and maiming many more. It had lit up every room in the house with its flash. The concussion had shaken things off the mantel. Yet there was no sign of trepidation in my hostess's gentle knock, or her quiet invitation to come down to the flat on the ground floor.

Pajamas and blankets were quite *au fait* in the mixt company there assembled. Officers from the front, a few business men with their wives, mingled with the servants on equal terms, for air raids are great levellers. Quite indifferently, they singled the crashing, rending roar of the Hun bombs from the thunder of the barrage, and their count of seven was confirmed by the official report next day. After each they would pick up the conversation where they had left it—probably concerning the shortcomings of "the little Welsh lawyer," Lloyd George, in the case of the men: the fashions among the women.

This fortitude was by no means confined to the upper classes. Next day I went to see a house that had been bombed in one of the poorer districts—the "bombed" is too weak a word to describe the effects. Of the center building in a solid brick street, nothing was left but the cellar. Yet in place of the fear one might have reasonably expected, its inhabitants displayed seething rage.

"Afraid?" A middle-aged woman whose roof had been smashed in by one of our own "duds," scornfully repeated my question. "No, I wasn't; only crewel mad. All I ask, Mister, is to get me 'ands on one of them bloody devils. It 'ud be the last bomb 'e'd drop."

The Boches caught me, during another raid, out in the street, and I stayed there watching the flash of the guns, the searchlights weaving and interweaving long white fingers up in the sky, while the guns roared, the shells shrieked, and one caught above all the rending crash of a bomb. By hugging the wall, I could avoid the spent shrapnel that dropt now and then with a heavy, leaden patter.

Presently the thunder of the barrage died in one of those deadly silences which tell that the guns and searchlights have lost the Gothas. It was quickly broken by the burring hum of a German plane; always distinguishable from the British by



**CICO**  
Liquid Paste  
does it  
Economically and Well

The CICO brush cleans all dirt thru the safety cap, leaving the bottle clean and the fingers clean.

It's always handy for instant use. You don't have to fill a mussy, wasteful water well, or work wasted dried paste out of the brush. CICO pastes without waste. Try it.

**Carter Inx**  
Quality Products

include writing inks, typewriter ribbons and carbon papers. Send for free carbon sample.

**THE CARTER'S INK COMPANY**  
Boston Chicago New York Montreal  
Also manufacturers of Carter's  
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbons  
\* Pronounced "Sy-ko"



"To do our share  
As the boys 'Over  
There'  
If Health we choose  
We cannot lose."

## HEALTH CULTURE MAGAZINE

is the greatest Health Building and Health Promoting Periodical in America. It has the ablest staff of Health Writers, of any Magazine published.

It gives explicit advice to its readers as to the curing of all forms of Chronic diseases without the use of drugs. All diseases have a cause. HEALTH CULTURE tells what causes diseases and how to cure them. It has been the means of restoring thousands of its readers to perfect health.

Established in 1894, it is considered an authority on all sanitary and hygienic subjects. It is opposed to vaccination, needless surgery, and serum therapy.

Subscription, \$1.50 a year, 15c a copy.

Special offer, 4 months' Trial 25c stamps or coin

**Health Culture Magazine** 501 St. James Bldg.  
New York City



the louder sound and uneven rhythm. With diabolical ingenuity this individual Boche had dived below the shell explosion area, and was roaring along over the roof tops, certainly no higher than five hundred feet. I saw him pass, dimly as a flitting bat in the night. About quarter of a mile further on he dropt four bombs, one of which pierced the boiler of a public bath. Three others fell within a few hundred yards of London's largest railway station, no doubt his objective. But—it speaks badly for German munitions—not one of them exploded. Following along, I came in a few minutes to a policeman who was standing astraddle of a hole in the road.

"No, this isn't no dud," he replied to my question. "It's a bomb. Clean buried itself, too, it 'as, in the paving."

I took one look at him, straddling that live bomb, then said, "Good night!" and passed on. But the picture of him, quiet and serene, remains with me to typify the spirit of London.

In the four raids I shared with Londoners of different classes, the same quiet courage was always in evidence. Some must have been nervous. Others, no doubt, were frightened. But they hid it under that marvelous English reserve that dreads the least exhibition of feeling. The spirit of the Londoner is clearly set forth in the letter a clergyman's wife wrote to her soldier son at the front.

"When they bombed the steeple off our church, your father said: 'Thank God! I'm on the fighting line at last!'"

Now for France—the "bled white."

The old saw tells us that "sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," and if the Gallic cock is ready for the basting, what about the German eagle? No one would attempt to deny that France lost heavily in men during the first two years of the war, or that she has not felt the drain on her life blood; but she certainly did not lose as heavily as the Germans.

It is said that the "Old Contemptibles" of the first British Army killed three times their number before they were wiped out. That would give even three hundred thousand Germans to their individual bag. At Verdun alone the Hun lost half a million. From the firing of the first gun the Belgians were killing Germans, the Russians were killing Germans, the Serbians, Australians, Canadians, Africans, Afghans, Hindus, were all killing Germans. A year later Italy and Rumania began to kill Germans and have been killing them ever since.

At its first great stretch France never held more than four hundred miles of battle line, and as the allied armies grew and took over additional sectors, the French line shrank to half its original length. But Germany? On a two thousand mile line that begins at the Baltic, runs down nine hundred miles of Russian front, along the Rumanian, Serbian, Italian lines to the French, English, American and Colonial fronts, Germany has been losing men. Russia's collapse does not alter the fact that for three years she killed Germans on almost a thousand miles of front. If France has been "bled white" on two hundred miles of front, then Germany must have lost ten times as many men on her two thousand miles; and tho the German imagination has elevated Hindenburg and Ludendorff and endowed them almost with the attributes of God, it has never been claimed for them that they can raise the dead. Even with Russia out, Germany still has to face the man power of a dozen nations on a thousand miles of front.

Next comes the question—is France "bled white?"

Ask the waiter in your cafe; the taxi driver that brings you from the station; the girls in the stores; the old woman who

## LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. ENGINEERS

**T**HESE war days are demanding increased manufacturing facilities especially to fill government orders. Maximum production and quick deliveries are vital factors which make it necessary for many concerns to reorganize their plants.

In accepting a large government order, the Stephenson Underwear Mills engaged Lockwood, Greene & Co. to make a thorough study of the existing plant at South Bend, Ind., and work out a logical plan of development to meet every possible demand.

This involved a complete rearrangement of departments and rerouting of goods, and the mill illustrated below is the first unit constructed under the comprehensive plan adopted. The result is greatly increased production—taking care not only of present

government contracts but adapted to future business as well.

Lockwood, Greene & Co. service is applicable to any industrial problem. If you are interested in a new project, or aiming at larger results from an existing plant, it will be to your advantage to know the scope and character of our work.

Write our nearest office for the new book, "Building with Foresight"—illustrated with typical examples of our achievement in the industrial field.

### LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO., ENGINEERS

Boston, 60 Federal Street      Chicago, 38 S. Dearborn Street  
Atlanta, Healey Building      New York, 101 Park Avenue  
CANADA—LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO., OF CANADA, Ltd.,  
Montreal, P. Q.

STEPHENSON UNDERWEAR MILLS  
SOUTH BEND IND.



*An Intelligent Voter is a Good Citizen*

## IF YOU ARE A WOMAN

and have lately been enfranchised, don't wait until it is time to cast your vote to prepare yourself to use it intelligently. Get ready in advance by subscribing to

## THE WOMAN CITIZEN

The Woman's National Political Weekly

*Fifty-two numbers for One Dollar. Mail your order to*

**THE WOMAN CITIZEN**

171 Madison Avenue

New York



# TRAVEL AND RESORTS

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Office at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.



## Hotel Majestic

Central Park West  
at 72nd Street  
NEW YORK

Your view across the Park will include "Millionaires' Row" on Fifth Avenue, while opposite toward the West, glints the stately Hudson.

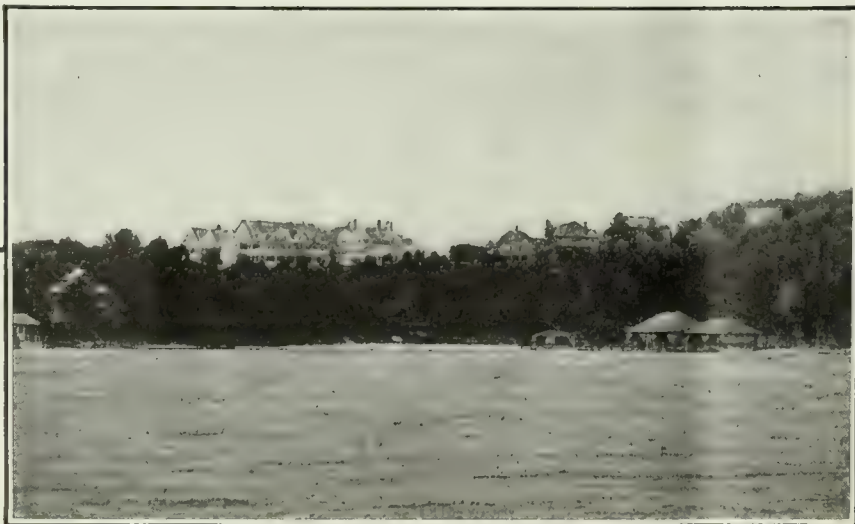
You will see in our famous Grill many people in society, novelists, artists, stage and "movie" stars and other celebrities who are "doing things."

The Hurricane Deck atop the hotel, open June 20, is the most talked of al fresco dining and dancing place in the city and there you will enjoy many evening hours of refreshing relaxation.

You will find our rates reasonable, \$2.00 upwards. Sitting room, chamber and bath, \$5.00 upwards.

COPELAND TOWNSEND

Lessee-Director



## GRANLIDEN HOTEL, LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

At the gateway of the White Mountains.

The Ideal Tour Hotel at Lake Sunapee. Fine golf course, good motoring, tennis, boating, canoeing, bathing; fishing for salmon, trout and bass as good, if not the best in New England. Dancing, afternoon and evening. Furnished cottages to rent. Accommodates 300 guests. Write for circular. Address W. W. BROWN, Ritz-Carlton, 46th St. and Madison Ave., New York City, or Granliden Hotel, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

Winter season, Hotels INDIAN RIVER and ROCKLEDGE, Rockledge, Florida.

## THE GREYLOCK

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

The Village Beautiful of the Berkshires

Now Open

Send for Booklet Henry N. Teague, Lessee

## HOTEL ASPINWALL

LENOX, MASS.

High and Cool in the Berkshires

A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION

Opens June 15. Elevation 1400 feet.  
Desirable Cottages with Hotel Service.

HOWE & TWOROGER, Managers

Winter Resort, Princess Hotel, Bermuda.

## THE GLEN SPRINGS

Watkins, N. Y. On Seneca Lake  
Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres.

### A MINERAL SPRINGS HEALTH RESORT AND HOTEL

The Pioneer American "Cure" for Heart Disorders

The only place in this country where the Nauheim Baths for Heart and Circulatory Disorders are given with a Natural Calcium Chloride Brine.

The treatments, under the direction of physicians, are particularly adapted to Heart Disease, Circulatory, Kidney, Nutritional and Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism, Gout and Obesity.

All sports and recreations. FINE GOLF!  
Send for illustrated Booklets

## BRETTON WOODS

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

GOLF	MOTORING	HORSEBACK
in the very	through the	RIDING
shadow of	Alps of	over Mountain
Mount	New	Trails and
Washington	England	Woodland Paths

The Mount Pleasant Opens June 22.  
Closes Oct. 1.  
C. J. DUNPHY, Manager.

The Mount Washington Opens July 8.  
Closes Oct. 14.  
D. J. TRUDEAU, Manager.

RAILROADS: Through service via  
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and B. & M. R. R.  
Booking office, 243 5th av., New York.  
Telephone, Madison Sq., 9230.

## CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.

The South Jersey Coast is delightful at this season. Chalfonte appeals to cultivated, interesting people seeking rest and recreation. Modern, 10-story, fireproof. Right on the beach and boardwalk. All sports and pastimes. Golf club privileges.

American Plan Always Open  
THE LEEDS COMPANY



It is best to make reservation ahead for Chalfonte. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.



sweeps the Parisian gutters with long besoms; ask the *poilus* from the front—but be careful how you frame the question, for the French are excitable and may take you for pro-Boche. Their answer invariably runs: "We will never quit, Monsieur, so long as the Boche holds one square inch of French soil including Alsace and Lorraine!"

Now what of their flesh? Every officer and *poilu* I have talked to returns the same answer again: "We were never so strong in guns and men. We are looking and longing for the German offensive." And they are, looking and longing with intensity of feeling that finds expression in a yearning cry: "If they will but come? If they will only come?"

By the time this article sees print that yearning will probably have been answered. For the Hun is in great straits. He must do something soon, and victory is only to be won on the western front. If he attacks, the ensuing slaughter combined with the collapse of the underseas war—which is due this summer—will break even his stiff neck, for he cannot stand much more.

Returning to the question of my New York friends—France is tired of the war, but she will stick! England is tired of the war, but she will stick! The Russian fiasco has made this more imperative for democracy could never again be safe in the world if Germany were permitted to reap and organize the vast power gained thru her present conquests.

Surely England will stick, for it is the same British bulldog that sank its teeth in the throat of Napoleon, the conqueror of Europe, and clung and clung and clung till it dragged him down after twenty years. With our help—and both she and France are depending upon us—she will do it again to the Hohenzollern.

## BARUCH—INDUSTRIAL STRATEGIST

(Continued from page 442)

In other words, Mr. Baruch has literally life-and-death power over the industries which must be kept going."

Something has been said in the papers about the "cabinet" of "administrators" which sits with the President as a kind of special war cabinet. When such meetings occur, Mr. Baruch is there. So is Mr. Hoover, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Garfield, Mr. Schwab, and the rest. They tell their troubles, and it is not difficult to imagine the President, with whom coördination and common counsel is a passion, sitting back and watching things coördinate under the auspices of the common counsel in his presence. Of course the President is the supreme industrial strategist of them all, but Baruch is the chief of the general staff of industrial strategy so far as it relates to all production and raw materials, just as Herbert Hoover is chief of the general staff of food strategy so far as it relates to consumption, just as Houston is chief of food production strategy, and as W. B. Wilson is chief of labor mobilization strategy. As a matter of fact, it is a mistake to draw too sharp a distinction between the council of administrators and the regular, orthodox cabinet. For the two groups are closely interrelated and coördinated, and while—or because—none of the really big men are given to personal publicity—the fact is that in the formal and informal meetings, at which rigidly demarked jurisdiction is obliterated, the public, all unrealizing, is benefiting by this efficient and practical introduction of the method and principles of business into the tangled fields of law and industry. WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD



**"My, What Shiny Clubs!"**

"How in the world do you keep your clubs so bright and clean, Mrs. Brown? They're the envy of all of us."

"I polish them just as I do my piano and furniture—with 3-in-One Oil. First I wipe off the dirt and moisture; then I put a few drops of 3-in-One on a soft cloth and a few seconds' rubbing produces this rich, lasting lustre you admire. The 3-in-One prevents rust on the metal parts, too, and softens and preserves the leather grips. Try it on your own clubs—or tell the man at the clubhouse."

## 3-in-One Oil

is great stuff for golf clubs. Try it on your fishing tackle, too. Lubricates the reel just right—makes any reel work smooth and easy. No sticking, jerking or back-lashing.

3-in-One prevents rust on steel fishing rods, metal guides and joints. Preserves bamboo and cane rods. Prevents lines from rotting. Waterproofs floating flies. Try it.

Sold at all stores—in 50c, 25c, and 15c (Small Size) bottles; also in 25c Handy Oil Cans.

**FREE** Write for a liberal sample of 3-in-One Oil and Dictionary of Uses—both sent free.

**Three-in-One Oil Co.** 165-UM Broadway New York



## POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

**Foot-Ease to be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.**

Under the above heading the *Detroit Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide."

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning.

One war relief committee reports, of all the things sent out in their Comfort Bags or "Kits," Allen's Foot-Ease received the most praise from the soldiers and men of the navy. It is used by American, French and British troops, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. There is no foot comforter equal to Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, the standard remedy for over 25 years for hot, tired, aching, perspiring, smarting, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters or callouses.

Why not order a dozen or more 25c. boxes to-day from your Druggist or Dep't store to mail to your friends in training camps and in the army and navy.

## "let's go fishin'"

How many times have you made that suggestion since you were a boy in "knee pants?" Do you still heed the call of lake and stream and the great outdoors, bidding you come and drink deep from the one spring of eternal youth—clean healthful sport in the open air? A day spent on the lake or river matching your strength and skill against plunging muskies or fighting bass, those are the days that no one can afford to miss. A few moments practice with a South Bend Anti-Back-Lash Reel will make an expert caster of the most inexperienced. The use of the **BASS-ORENO** bait will coax the big gamey fellows to strike, as thousands of anglers have learned. See South Bend Quality Tackle at your dealers. Write to us for your complimentary copy of the book "The Days of Real Sport," illustrated by Brices. Full of fun and fishing information. Send dealer's name.

**SOUTH BEND BAIT COMPANY**  
7588 Colfax Avenue South Bend, Indiana

TRADE MARK  
**QUALITY TACKLE**  
SOUTH BEND BAIT COMPANY

## Don't Wear a Truss

**Brooks' Appliance**, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads



MR. C. E. BROOKS

## Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.  
**C. E. BROOKS, 490F State St., Marshall, Mich.**



# The Independent

## Private School Service

- CALIFORNIA
- 1 Pacific School of Religion (Men and Women) .....Berkeley
- COLORADO
- 2 University of Colorado (Boys and Girls) .....Boulder
- CONNECTICUT
- 3 Hartford Theological Seminary (Men and Women) .....Hartford
- DELAWARE
- 4 The Women's College of Delaware, Newark
- FLORIDA
- 5 Florida Military Academy (Boys), Jacksonville
- ILLINOIS
- 6 Chicago Technical College (Men), Chicago
- 7 The University of Chicago (Boys and Girls) .....Chicago
- 8 Rockford College for Women..Rockford
- MASSACHUSETTS
- 9 Emerson College of Oratory (Boys and Girls) .....Boston
- 10 New England Conservatory of Music (Boys and Girls).....Boston
- 11 New Church Theological School (Men) .....Cambridge
- 12 Dean Academy (Boys and Girls), Franklin
- 13 Walnut Hill School (Girls).....Natick
- NEW JERSEY
- 14 Blake School for Boys.....Lakewood
- NEW YORK
- 15 Library School of New York Public Library .....New York
- 16 New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital..New York
- 17 Rand School (Men and Women), New York
- 18 Skidmore School of Arts (Girls), Saratoga Springs
- NORTH CAROLINA
- 19 De Meritte Military School (Boys), Jackson Springs
- OHIO
- 20 Glendale College for Women...Glendale
- PENNSYLVANIA
- 21 Carnegie Library School.....Pittsburg
- 22 Kiskiminetas Springs School for Boys .....Saltsburg
- TENNESSEE
- 23 Martin College for Girls.....Pulaski
- VIRGINIA
- 24 Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg

TEAR COUPON HERE

THE INDEPENDENT PRIVATE SCHOOL SERVICE, 119 West 40th Street, New York.  
Send me information about the following schools and colleges listed on this page.

Numbers.....

Send Information to.....

Address.....

Post Office..... State .....6-15-18

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE

Offers courses for A. B. and A. M. Four laboratories, library, observatory, gymnasium, swimming pool. Liberal endowment makes possible very moderate charges. Officers and instructors, 60. Students from 35 states and countries. Address

WILLIAM A. WEBB, Pres., Box 46

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

The University of Chicago

HOME STUDY

in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence. For detailed information address

26th Year U. of C. (Div.M) Chicago, Ill.

BE AN ARTIST

We can teach you DRAWING in your own home during your spare time. 10 Courses in Commercial and Illustrative Drawing Endorsed by high Art Authorities. Artist's Outfit FREE to Enrolled Students. Write Today for Art Year Book.

SCHOOL OF APPLIED ART ROOM 8 BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

OUR BEAUTIFUL ART YEAR BOOK IS FREE

The Boys' Magazine

THE BOYS' MAGAZINE

A WHOLE YEAR FOR ONLY 60c

Regular Yearly Subscription Price, \$1.00 Newsstand Price, \$1.20

One of the greatest magazines ever published for boys. Clean, bright, cheery, instructive—filled chock full with just the kind of reading which delights all boys and inspires them to make the most of themselves.

Do Something for Your Boy Now. Take advantage of this Special Offer. Invest 60c for a whole year's helpful and inspiring reading and watch his development. (If you have no boy of your own then get this splendid magazine for a boy relative or friend.)

Your boy will have the benefit of most instructive articles on Electricity and Mechanics. He will be fascinated by the stories of Athletics, Hunting, Camping and Fishing. Many other subjects always interesting and helpful to all boys are treated every month, such as Boys' Societies and Clubs, Physical Training, Photography, Drawing, Stamp Collecting, Poultry and Pets, Cash Contests, Jokes, etc.

Excuse Me This is my Busy Day

Fifty Ways for Boys to Earn Money. Every wide-awake boy will be interested in the valuable money making ideas contained in this book. We send it free and postpaid as a Special Premium to every new subscriber.

This Special 60c Offer is to new subscribers only. We make it to introduce THE BOYS' MAGAZINE into many more thousands of American homes. Every fun-loving, forward-looking boy should have it. Send in your subscription today. Remit in stamps if more convenient.

Satisfaction, or money refunded. Address:

THE SCOTT F. REDFIELD CO.

2237 Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

## CORNERSTONES OF A GREAT CAREER

(Continued from page 445.)

extent of these four cornerstones made the foundation of your career.

*The first cornerstone is Health.* In war, and in business, the successful fighters are the men who keep themselves fit. Recent investigations by Government officials, famous doctors, and experts of the life insurance companies go to prove that 80 per cent of the adult employees in the United States, whether manual or mental workers, are below normal health conditions to such an extent that their work materially suffers, in quantity, quality or both.

It is estimated on the other hand that 80 per cent of the leaders in American life today have specialized in health study and practise for themselves. The few men at the top who, because of a powerful constitution, seem able to defy the laws of health and pay no penalty are likely to die suddenly and prematurely, just when they want to live most because they are beginning to achieve most.

The average man loses thirty years of his life by living wrong. You can't live long when you live wrong.

*The second cornerstone is Knowledge.* The man who grows is the man who knows. And the more he knows the faster he grows. Hundreds of corporation presidents and other high officials in the United States are now studying technical and general business courses even while managing vast enterprises—a phenomenon without parallel in any other country. A \$50,000 man still going to school is a typical American performance, combining Yankee wit and Yankee grit. The measure of what you can earn tomorrow is what you can learn today.

When the classics were in vogue young people tried to learn things just from books. Later it became fashionable to learn by doing, as in the trade schools. Now the combination method, and the right one, is for a student of a business, trade or profession to get a job in it, study principles, theories and plans from authorities and recognized leaders, then apply such knowledge directly to the job. A man who works with head or hands alone is but a part of a man.

When I see a crowd of young fellows go wildly excited over a ball game, I think what a lot of better fun they are missing by failing to study their job. If your work doesn't take all your wit, you have no wit or you will have no work.

The strongest faculties and keenest sensibilities you possess will be taxed to the utmost in solving problems like these: How to improve the quality and quantity of your work together; how to increase the varieties of your product; how to advertise and sell them; how to serve your patrons better; how to put all competition far in the rear; how to set up a new record for yourself in twelve months; how to enjoy your work more than your play; how to find what your real work is; how to save time and energy for yourself and all your helpers; how to reduce overhead; how to stop complaints; how to build a professional library; how to develop a profit-sharing plan; how to increase wages and profits at the same time; how to make every worker proud of his work; how to eliminate the "boss" idea and substitute the partner idea; how to teach employees to think for themselves; how to turn every loss, disadvantage and failure to account; how to combine practical methods with ideal principles; how to insure healthful surroundings and mental conditions; how to incorporate social service. When you have mastered these points of the business game,



we shall be glad to give you harder ones to sharpen your wits upon, so that you will not need billiards or poker to keep them properly active.

The way to reach the head of your business is to have your head reach all over the business. Don't work without thinking, or think without working, but think about your work when you are not working, then apply the result of your thinking when you are working. The world bestows the crown of leadership on the man whose head, heart and hands are united in his work. Failure is merely a habit of doing something with your hands while your head and heart are somewhere else. Failure is the willingness to be a fraction of a man.

The third cornerstone is Character. Character is the kind and quality of wood under the varnish. Character is a natural rose in a world of artificial roses. Character is the revelation and radiation of your inmost self. Character is what you are when nobody is looking. Character is the sum total of your convictions. Character is the triumph of your determination over your inclination.

In a recent contest to determine who is the best employer in America it developed that what the employees of a large concern trust, follow and obey is the character of their employer—not his wealth or his power or his shrewdness, but just his plain old-fashioned character. The men who control 5000 to 30,000 employees are men of supreme force of character. A beneficial exercise for any young man is to pick out the ten most famous men he knows, whether teachers, doctors, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, inventors, scientists, warriors, philanthropists, or something else, and find what the character foundation of each man really is, what moral qualities have made each man great, and what ones they all have in common.

The fourth cornerstone is Industry. The higher a man gets the more he has to work but the more he likes to work. The habit of doing hard work and lots of it puts a man straight in line for leadership. The biggest men of this country work at their job ten to fourteen hours a day. And some of them, while they were getting their start, worked sixteen to eighteen hours a day. Their employees insist on an eight-hour day, which fact explains why they are still employees. No man ever got promoted while arguing for an eight-hour day.

A lazy man is always sick. And a tired man is generally foolish. It isn't hard work that wears you out, but the habit of taking your work hard.

When a man doesn't like his job there is something wrong with both the job and the man. If the man is an employer he should first find what is wrong with the job; if the man is an employee he should first find what is wrong with the man. The function of the new science of work is to make over jobs, employers and employees in such a way that everybody can do more work and better work with less fatigue, the profits of the owners and the wages of the workers are increased together, and all results and relationships are satisfactory.

The best work a man can do is what he came here for. Unless he finds it and does it he might as well not be living. Your job calls for everything in you that makes you a man. It is a fight, a game, a challenge, a problem, a puzzle, a gold mine, a school, a religion, a philosophy, a crusade, a service to humanity, and a measure of all the powers of your manhood. Look into your job. Learn its possibilities. Make the most of them. Life has no more fascinating and fruitful a study. The way to become great is to get the will and skill to do great work.



# NORTHCLIFFE

## BRITAIN'S MAN OF POWER

Alfred Harmsworth, owner of The London Times and other newspapers reaching millions of people daily, former Chairman of the British Mis-

sion to the United States, England's exponent of "the big stick" and the very apostle of efficiency, is one of the most picturesque of the world's self made men. W. E. Carson has written a biography which is not only an inspiration to all with red blood in their veins, but a record of achievement destined to outlive this generation. Northcliffe's rise to power reads like a romance.

### The Man Who Does Things!

- THE MAN WHO Makes and Unmakes Cabinets
- THE MAN WHO Was the Genius of the Allied War Council
- THE MAN WHO Roused England to Highest Efficiency
- THE MAN WHO Is the Most Influential Journalist in the World
- THE MAN WHO Is Aggressively American in His Methods
- THE MAN WHO Is Hated and Feared by the Kaiser

Brooklyn Eagle—"The most commanding figure in the Empire."  
Chicago News—"The energy of Lord Northcliffe is a subject of most fascinating interest."  
Philadelphia Ledger—"Not one page that is not a valuable contribution to the history of our time."

GET IT TO-DAY At Your Bookseller's  
Illustrated. \$2.00 net.

Dodge Publishing Company  
34th Street and Eighth Avenue, NEW YORK

Northcliffe

# WHILE THEY LAST

The Bulletins, listed below, issued by The Efficiency Society, are offered to all readers of The Independent interested in the study and practical application of efficiency in business. These Bulletins have permanent value—of some we have a good supply—of others only a few.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 2. Efficiency, Scientific Management and Organized Labor.....Chipman | 18. Coöperation between Competitors.....Dickinson        |
| 3. Scientific Management and Labor..Frey                             | 19. Scientific Management and the Labor Problem.....Kent |
| 4. The Brief for Scientific Management.....Farnham                   | 20. Personality in Organization....Emerson               |
| 5. Handling Men.....Radford  | 21. The Development of an Organization.....Dickerman     |
| 9. Employment Plan.....Blackford                                     | 26. Purchasing.....Fawcett                               |
| 10. Employment Department Methods.....Rumely                         | 27. The Handling of Men.....Greaves                      |
| 12. Wage Systems of Scientific Management.....Kent                   | 28. Imagination in Salesmanship....Bruseo                |
| 13. Routing, Schedule and Dispatch.....Discussion                    | 29. Bibliography of Business Management.....Nyström      |
| 14. Budget Making.....Hazard   | 30. Efficiency of Preparedness in Business.....Caldier   |
| 16. The Relation of the Cost Department to the Factory Organization  | 32. Discussion on Time Study.....Osborne                 |
| 17. Forms of Reports, etc.   | 34. Insurance as a Stabilizer of Efficiency.....Gooding  |

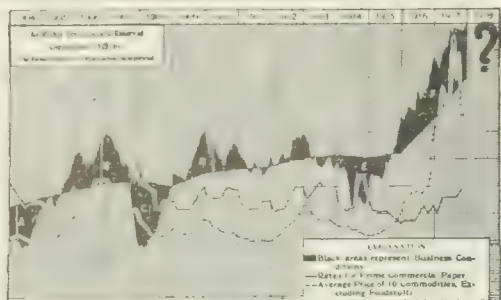
Order by number: remit with order amount to cover cost at ten cents each.

## NATIONAL EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

119 West 40th Street

New York City





## What is Labor Going to Do?

Labor today is a greater manufacturing problem than supply of raw materials. And it will be even a bigger problem after the war. You can't dodge the issue.

Now is the time to study the labor situation. Babson's Reports will give you an intelligent understanding of labor in its relation to private industry.

Particulars sent free.  
Write to Dept. I-25 of

**Babson's Statistical Organization**  
Service Offices Wellesley Hills, Mass.  
Largest Organization of its Character in the World

### DIVIDENDS

#### AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

New York, June 3, 1918.

##### Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 63

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Monday, July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Thursday, June 13, 1918.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

H. C. WICK, Secretary. S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.

#### AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

New York, June 3, 1918.

##### Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 77

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared payable Monday, July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Thursday, June 13, 1918.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

H. C. WICK, Secretary. S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.

#### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

##### Thirty-Year Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on June 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

#### THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street,

Philadelphia, June 5, 1918.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one dollar (\$1.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 17, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

**FREE!** An interesting book on automobile economy: repairing, tire upkeep, increasing mileage, etc.; invaluable to every owner, driver, garageman, repairman, dealer.

American Automobile Digest, 3336 Butler Bldg., Cincinnati

## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. Patriotism and Loyalty.

A. THE U-BOATS OFF OUR COAST. 1. Give an oral account of the work of the U-boats off our coast. 2. Explain why the Germans have found it comparatively easy to attack our coast boats. 3. Write a paragraph on "German Character as Revealed by the War." 4. Tell orally how we may defend our shipping against the U-boats. 5. Write a brief for a long composition on "The Size, Equipment, and Speed of the Modern U-boat." 6. In a single paragraph explain the reasons that have led to the recent attacks by U-boats. 7. Give a talk in which you present theories concerning the U-boat bases. 8. Write a purely imaginative story founded on the disappearance of the "Cyclops." 9. Imagine that you have found a bottle, cast up on the seashore, containing a message from one of the passengers on the "Cyclops." Write an account of your discovery, and present the message found in the bottle.

B. FROM THE AISNE TO THE MARNE. 1. Give a talk in which you explain the details of the "Hutier Method" of attack. 2. With the aid of a blackboard diagram explain the recent movements on the Western Front. 3. Write a short composition telling of the part American troops are playing in the great battle.

C. WHAT ARE THEY THINKING? 1. Explain why the editors gave the account of "the slavey" such an important position. 2. Show in what respects the first three paragraphs form a most satisfactory introduction. 3. Write a letter purporting to come from England, explaining the food conditions in that country. 4. Write a similar letter from Paris. 5. Imagine that the Germans have made an air raid on your own town. Write an account of the event, and tell the characteristic actions of the people. 6. Write a short oration in which you answer the question, "Is France Bled White?" 7. Read the last paragraph aloud. Explain in what respects it is a satisfactory conclusion.

D. UNION FOR EFFICIENCY. 1. Write a paragraph based on the topic, "Efficiency has taken on a new meaning." 2. Join with seven of your fellow students in an "Explanation Contest" based on the eight movements for efficiency named in the third column. The winner of the contest will be named by a vote of the class when all the topics have been presented.

E. BARUCH—INDUSTRIAL STRATEGIST. 1. Give a talk in which you explain what is meant by strategic control of industrial armies. 2. Write an emphatic character sketch of Bernard M. Baruch. 3. Give a talk in which you explain what important work Mr. Baruch has accomplished.

F. FROM FARM TO TABLE BY MOTOR TRUCK. 1. Show in what respects the motor truck gives important war service.

##### II. The News of the Week.

1. Give an oral account of the event in the news of the week that has interested you most. 2. Select any five items of news, and show the importance of every item you select. 3. Write a very short item in which you emphasize the importance of the new shipbuilding record. 4. Write a composition in which you prove that "The United States should stand by Russia." 5. Give an oral explanation of the present situation in Russia. 6. Explain what is meant by "a joint military expedition into Russia."

##### III. Literature.

A. AN ANTICIPATION OF AVIATION. 1. Point out, and explain, the metaphors in the quotations. 2. Point out, and explain, important adjective and noun combinations that add to poetic effect. 3. Point out and explain the unusual words in the quotations.

##### IV. Character Building.

A. CORNERSTONES OF A GREAT CAREER. 1. Write a brief of the entire article. 2. Show in what respects the spirit of the article is like the spirit of Carlyle's Essay on Burns. 3. Answer in writing the question: "Why are great men so few?" 4. Give clear explanations of the following: "The immortals," "The secret of immortality," "The joy of accomplishment," "The responsibility of service," "The ideal of improvement," "The spur of a task impossible," "Proving worthy of the one you love most," "The satisfaction of knowing you have done your best," "The beginning of greatness," "To be educated is not to memorize the facts of the past."

#### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. The War on Land—"From the Aisne to the Marne," "The Battle for Paris," "How the Drive Began," "Americans Hold the Marne."

1. How far are the campaigns of September, 1914, and May, 1918, alike? In what respects are they different?  
2. "On three distinct fronts this spring the Allies have been caught unprepared." How do you account for this fact?  
3. From a study of the News of the Week determine how far the Germans have been successful in this their last drive. How far have they failed to attain their desired results?  
4. Where is the next German attack likely to be made?  
5. Can you find any evidence of a probable counter-attack by the Allies?

##### II. The War at Sea—"The U-Boats Off Our Coast," "U-Boat Raid on Atlantic Coast," "On Board the 'U-151'," "The Story of the Carolina."

1. Give an account of the activities of the U-boats as described in the News of the Week.  
2. "The military value of this proceeding is nothing." Prove that the author is justified in making this statement.  
3. "It [the U-boat attack] is started now for several perfectly obvious reasons." What are they?  
4. "The really important question is how the U-boats are to maintain themselves." Discuss this question and the methods necessary for adequate defense.

##### III. Congress and the War—"Congress Goes to It," "Paying for the War."

1. Make a list of the various bills now under consideration; show what connection each of them has to the war.  
2. What is meant by "cloture"? Why does the Senate refuse to limit debate?  
3. What is your opinion as to Mr. Fadney's proposal for the repeal of the Underwood tariff law?  
4. Compare the income and expenditures of the United States since April, 1917. What are the outstanding facts?

##### IV. Effects of the War in Europe—"What Are They Thinking?"

1. Is there any evidence "that England was starving, France 'bled white,' their people 'fed up' with the war"?  
2. Compare the food situation in England, France and Germany with that which exists in the United States.  
3. "If England and France are not to be starved out, then what of their spirit?" Answer the question.  
4. What has been the effect of the air raids on England?  
5. "For the Hun is in great straits." What is the evidence of this?

##### V. Our Industrial Organization—"Baruch—Industrial Strategist," "Labor and the Western Union."

1. "In this war of nations, a prime element in strategy is industrial strategy," etc. What does this mean?  
2. Show that this war has introduced an entirely new problem into our scheme of government. How is this problem being solved?  
3. What are the functions of the so-called "Board of War Industrial Policy and Administration"?  
4. "We are not divided into capital and labor now, we are a nation," etc. Is Mr. Walsh justified in making this statement? Test this statement by applying it to conditions existing in the Western Union.  
5. Why are Mr. Baruch, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Garfield and Mr. Schwab included in the meetings of the "War Cabinet"?

##### VI. Problems of Transportation—"From Farm to Table by Motor Truck."

1. Describe the method of food distribution from farm to table in use in your own community at the present time.  
2. What is the purpose of the Post Office Department in establishing a motor truck parcel post service?  
3. "It is not difficult to realize what such service means to the farmer." What does it mean?  
4. Compare the beginnings of motor truck postal service with the beginnings of railroad postal service. Is the statement, "Motor truck postal service will ultimately be one of the biggest things in the history of the Post Office Department," justified by the facts?

**Bronze Memorial Tablets**  
Wm. Donald Mitchell, Designer  
JNO. WILLIAMS, INC. BRONZE FOUNDRY  
550 WEST 27TH STREET - NEW YORK CITY  
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED  
**BRONZE TABLETS**



The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter. Copyright, 1918, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building, Chicago

# The Independent

Founded 1848

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Treasurer

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## PRIVATES PREFERRED

This is the story of a little gentle-voiced, old Frenchwoman, who runs the best restaurant in France—or so its patrons think, at least. There are, or have been, in times past, restaurants aplenty for officers only, but here is a place most jealously guarded for enlisted men, privates preferred. Not that a colonel cannot get his dinner there, but it will not be so cheap nor so abundant nor so quickly served, for Madame Cocaud cooks for the love of the thing and her heart is with the boys in the ranks.

It has only been since the arrival of the Americans that Madame Cocaud has run a restaurant at all. For nine-and-twenty years she kept a small, lazy little *buvette* in the square opposite the *Mairie* in a morsel of a French town so old that, with some one to guide you, you can still find portions of the wall the Romans built back in the days when the Germans were just beginning to be a nuisance. There she lived with her son and toiled mightily in order that he might have as good an education as any boy in all that part of the country.

She had her way, and he was rapidly gaining reputation at home and abroad as a teacher and lecturer—a lecturer on peace, as it happens—when the war came and off he went to the front. It was in the second fall of the war that word of his death came to the little house across the way from the *Mairie*, and the light of Madame Cocaud's life went out.

Then one fine day some one hit upon her town as the very site for what is now a rapidly expanding American army post, and one hot midsummer afternoon the first Americans came rattling over the flagstones of its narrow streets. Most of them made for the taverns, where the signs swung free and the little green tables invited all to sit down in front.

But one tired, dusty boy put his head in Madame Cocaud's door and asked for some eggs. He called them "woofs," but she understood, and as he looked very young and very hungry she prepared a great plate of them and retired into the back room to wipe her eyes furtively on the corner of her apron. It was only when he insisted with great vehemence on paying something that she reluctantly named some preposterously small price and so found herself launched unexpectedly in the restaurant business.

Since then it has not been easy, any night, to find a corner at Madame Cocaud's—a cramped little place at best, all hung with strange brass pots and pans and festooned with still stranger strings of sausages. From that corner, thru the mist of smoke that hangs like a heavy fog in the old, time-stained kitchen, you can see her bending over the hearth, chuckling to herself as, from a single fire of crackling twigs, she brings forth marvels in the way of omelettes and *bifteks*; and *pain perdu* and *saucisses* (country style).

## CONTENTS FOR JUNE 22, 1918

Volume 94, Number 3629

Well Done, America, But—Hurry 459  
By Hamilton Holt

### EDITORIALS

Hurry, America! ..... 460  
Full Speed Ahead! ..... 460  
The National Will Against  
Child Labor ..... 461  
Our Duty in Mexico ..... 461

### THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Great War (Chronology). 462  
The Fourth Offensive..... 462  
Marines on the Marne..... 462  
Aerial Warfare ..... 463  
Intervention in Russia ..... 463  
Finland Under German Rule.. 464  
Finland's Expansion ..... 465  
Reassuring Mexico ..... 465  
Congress Is Speeding Up..... 465  
In Brief ..... 466  
Labor Stands True ..... 466  
To Keep Things Moving..... 466  
Ships of All Kinds ..... 466  
Weeding Out Disloyalty..... 467  
A Discriminating Draft..... 467  
Do We Pay Too Much for  
Food? ..... 467  
Getting Coal to New England.. 467

### THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

Persian Lambskins Made in  
America ..... 468  
The Bitterness of Grapefruit.. 468  
Waterproofing Cloth ..... 468  
Liquid Air Explosives ..... 468

Building a War Town..... 469  
By Richard S. Childs

The Last to Leave ..... 470  
By Marie L. Wolfs

When Dixie Goes Over the Top.. 472  
By Herman Whitaker

What Are We Fighting For?.... 474  
By John Dewey

The Independent-Harper's Weekly  
News-Pictorial ..... 475

Concerning Clothes ..... 478  
By Charlotte Perkins Gilman

### THE NEW BOOKS

The War Is On! Page Wash-  
ington! ..... 488  
Illusions and Realities ..... 488  
Under German Shells ..... 488  
Something That Begins With T 488

It was to such a place, lured by the growing renown of the *crêpes et saucisses*, that a great American lady—known to every reader of society columns and women's pages back home—descended upon Madame Cocaud's for one of her "sweet little dinners" and the "quantities and quantities of atmosphere" that went with them.

She was so obviously a grand lady that Madame Cocaud pardonably assumed (or pretended to) that she was at least the wife of the President of the United States. For that one night the place was disorgan-

ized, the enlisted men could hardly get waited on at all and there was great sulking in the corners. Madame Cocaud was desolated, and the next night, when the great lady came again, it was not the dinner of the enlisted men that was slow in reaching the table.

Why the enlisted men were treated with such special consideration few of them guessed and none knew for sure until one memorable night not long ago, when a passing captain took *la chambre privée* and ordered wine while the ban was still on it. He was much surprised when the handmaiden replied that they never served it.

Madame was summoned. She confirmed the dreadful rumor. The captain assured her he had the money to pay for it. One did not have to be rich, she replied, to dine at her place. Besides, to sell wine, it was *défendu*.

"But," protested the captain, "I am an officer and these rules are local and are for enlisted men at that."

"So is this place," said Madame Cocaud, her voice trembling, but her eyes alight. "I prefer them. My son was in the army, monsieur," and this was the end of the conversation, "my son was in the army and he was a *simple soldat*."—*Stars and Stripes*.

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

FOREIGN MINISTER BALFOUR—I have no secrets.

EDWARD N. HURLEY—We are beginning to fulfil our destiny.

HENRY P. DAVISON—The Allies are down to their real business.

EDWARD E. PURINTON—A tribute is only the echo of an attribute.

F. G. YOUNG—Reliance on might and cunning is to be discredited.

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY—It is not wise to speak confidently about the future.

P. B. NOYES—The success of the war is likely to depend on the supply of coal.

DAVID STARR JORDAN—Now that we are in the war the shortest way out is forward.

ED. HOWE—If honor will not save a man, and selfishness will, let selfishness do it.

SAMUEL GOMPERS—Intellectuals usually suspend their labor programs from sky hooks.

BARON BURIAN—With the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other we shall still hold on.

CHARLES STELZIE—The trade unionist should be the last man in the world to talk about "personal liberty."

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN—Germany has the right to extend the area of her dominion according to her needs.

GENERAL SMUTS—Ludendorff is one of our greatest benefactors. He has awakened not only Great Britain but America too.

JOHN GALSWORTHY—On Americans, and America's conduct after the war, I verily believe the destiny of civilization for the next century will hang.





# Chautauqua

The center of public opinion in America, will bring to its forty-fifth annual assembly, men and women of commanding reputation to deal with the uppermost questions of these momentous times. Opportunity is given for free discussion.

Assembly Program, July 4 - August 25  
The Summer Schools, July 8 - August 16  
A National Service School for Women  
July 15 - August 24. Great Pulpit Addresses, Music, Drama, Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Matchless Climate  
Altitude 1400 feet

For particulars address

**CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION**  
Chautauqua, N. Y.



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



## WELL DONE, AMERICA, BUT—HURRY!

By Cable from the Editor of The Independent

*Somewhere in France, June 13, 1918.*

I have just spent two days with the American Army which is holding back the Hun from the English Channel. Their base is at the apex of the wedge which the Germans have driven toward Amiens. This was the first time that a civilian had visited them since America's first offensive on May 28th, when our troops took Cantigny. They have held this strategical point ever since in spite of eight desperate counter attacks by the Germans. Officers and men are wild with excitement to make a counter advance. An intense artillery battle was going on all the day of my visit. It is quite possible that the Germans might start a colossal offensive in this direction at any moment in their effort to reach the Channel ports, but our boys are not afraid of them. The General said that when the soldiers first took prisoners they were astonished at their dejected appearance and poor physique, and exclaimed, "To think that these are the men we were told to fear!"

I found the same spirit prevailing among the American troops in the Toul sector when I visited them three weeks ago. Judge Wadhams and I were driven in an auto many miles across beautiful French rural country over perfect roads filled with a stream of soldiers and ammunition trains. In the afternoon we visited two American aviation camps. Our airmen are doing splendid work in their daily duels with the Germans in this sector. Before going to the front line we were given a lesson for three-quarters of an hour in the art of putting on and wearing gas masks. As we put our lips over a tube and breathe thru the mouth while a pair of pincers prevents our breathing thru the nose, you can imagine it is not a very agreeable affair. As a final test we were put in an air-tight room, and after having our masks adjusted, a deadly gas was turned in to see if the masks worked all right. Fortunately they did and as we breathed we could detect no odor of gas. Then the Sergeant told me to take off the mask. As I hesitated to obey he took off his, so I followed suit. Instantly I was almost suffocated, and if I had not run for the door I would have been overcome. I was told afterward that they did that to prove to us the seriousness of the gas, for many people think it does not amount to much and do not take the proper precautions.

The Colonel of one of the field batteries took me to where one of his guns was concealed under camouflage and let me fire a gun after having my ears stuffed with cotton to prevent my drums bursting. The lookout in the front trenches gave us the range in code as the Germans have wireless instruments to catch all telephone conversations. At the word of command I pulled the string, and I afterward learned that I came within ten yards of hitting a German lookout post on a ridge eight miles away. The Colonel gave me the brass case of the shell I fired, which will polish up beautifully for a flower vase.

Then we walked ahead of the batteries a couple of miles in the front trenches where, thru a periscope, I saw the batteries fire at the same outpost and could see where the shots hit. The shells tore great gashes in the hillside, shooting earth and rocks in the air like spray forty or fifty feet high. The troops here are the Irish boys from New York.

Next day we visited another part of the front held by the Americans. Here the General had taken over for his headquarters a beautiful old French chateau, and he received me in a noble room with old portraits on the walls and delightful gold and pink furniture. After we had talked for a while, he invited us to go with him out to see the Connecticut and Massachusetts boys. We went over a mile at the rate of fifty miles per hour over a road in full view of the German observation balloons, but it was misty and they did not see us, or decided that it was not worth while to fire at us. When I got among the Connecticut boys and told them that I was a Connecticut boy, too, they gathered around me a hundred deep and told me the whole thrilling story of their first fight at the battle of Siecheprey, where the Americans repulsed the enemy with heavy losses. I knew the families of many of them and promised to take word back that they were well. That evening we dined at a hospital manned entirely by Yale men, nearly fifty of them, with ten Connecticut trained nurses. After the Chaplain conducted vesper services I gave them an old fashioned Yale talk. Everywhere I found men at white heat of enthusiasm to continue the attack. Even the poor fellows in the hospital told me that their only desire was to get back with their brothers in the line.

As I have followed the American Army thru all stages from disembarkation at the port to the front line, I am amazed at what has been accomplished. They have established and put into work all communicating lines with storehouses at the docks, gigantic supply stations and reserve depots. The railroad locomotives are supplemented by motor trucks, and there are extensive machine shops for assembling and repairing all artillery and airplanes. Bakeries and cold storage plants provide food for the troops. Our American engineers have done marvelous work, and the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. are giving efficient service. The hospitals are superbly equipped and managed. It is a thrilling sight, but it cannot be realized without seeing it.

Line and staff all unite in a message to those at home to hurry! Unwavering England and lionhearted France are still holding strongly. The supreme moment of the war is now evidently at hand.

Hurry! Hurry!

HAMILTON HOLT.



## HURRY, AMERICA!

**T**HE vivid message from the front line trenches which the editor of The Independent cables to its readers must arouse a double response in every American heart. We cannot escape a deep gratification that our boys are acquitting themselves so well. How can we help responding to that stirring appeal to "Hurry" with a new flame of enthusiasm and a new outpouring of energy?

It is good to have our confidence in our boys confirmed. The news that they are proving themselves worthy to stand shoulder to shoulder with their gallant, long-suffering brothers of England and France and Italy is no more than the American people expected, but it is none the less welcome. It is now for the American people to prove that they themselves are fully worthy to be represented by those eager, generous and fearless boys on the other side of the ocean.

These are bad days for Germany. The news that slips into Berlin by devious ways from these shores must be giving many anxious moments to the masters of the Prussian war machine.

In May we sent 200,000 men overseas. This makes something like three-quarters of a million American fighting men on the western front. The account they have given of themselves is one by which every Prussian would do well to take warning.

In May there were completed and delivered to the United States Shipping Board forty-four steel and wooden ships,

of an aggregate tonnage of 263,571. The deliveries of newly built ships since September last have mounted to 170, with a tonnage of a million and a seventh. This for nine months. The best shipbuilding record for a year before our entrance into the war was made in 1901—402,136 tons. If the May rate should be continued for the next three months, the twelve-month output would be almost two million tons, or five times the best pre-war record. The German submarines will have to do better than they have been doing to take care of such a product of American shipyards.

Not only are we producing fighting men and ships in gratifying quantities, we are raising wheat with equal success. There is every prospect of a bumper crop, which may well be the third or perhaps the second largest in twenty years. It promises to mount well up toward the billion bushel mark.

We are doing splendidly. But that must not make us more confident; it must make us more determined. There are two moments in a fight when the fighter must pull himself together and fight twice as hard. One is when defeat is in sight; the other is when victory is in sight.

Germany can be defeated. We are making good progress in our contribution toward that indispensable end. But we must not relax our efforts; we must redouble them. Germany can be beaten; but not easily nor quickly. It will take all that we have to do it. We must not hesitate, delay or bungle in our giving. There is but one answer we can make to that call of "Hurry, hurry!"

## FULL SPEED AHEAD!

**C**OMPARISON of war purpose and activity in America now with American war purpose and activity a year ago reveals the greatest liberation of human energies and the most stupendous reorganization of human efforts that has ever occurred. As a war machine the United States is under headway. Its weight is in proportion to its speed, and its striking force, when it begins to batter, will crack Germany open from end to end.

Recall a few details. After two years of hesitation and divided counsel the people of the United States, clarifying their vision rapidly at the last, and steeling their wills for contest, threw themselves into the war in common cause with the Entente Allies. Our army was a corporal's guard of hardy and dependable regulars, and a national guard that was made up of good material, but was not, in organization, discipline or hardness an army in any modern sense of the word. For augmentation of force we had no resource but the call for volunteers.

In fourteen months we have established conscription and put it in operation; we have created a real army organization in place of an association of military amateurs in jealous conflict with a nucleus of professional soldiers; we have built camps and trained men, and we have transported across the Atlantic Ocean more than 700,000 of them; we are putting shipping afloat on a scale that a year ago would have seemed incredible; on a like scale we shall soon turn out and deliver on the fighting line in France aeroplanes of good fighting quality. Before the first of October we shall be producing more munitions than Germany can make, and adding them to the supplies delivered by Great Britain and France.

All this has been possible because the Administration and Congress have advanced to new attitudes of mind and have developed their policies with corresponding rapidity and in a practical fashion. The President of the United States—we speak respectfully and with appreciation—is a far better intellectual machine today than he was a year ago. He sees more clearly, he is less swayed by doubts and hesita-

tions, his trial and error processes are more swift and sure. The Congress has given him its confidence and loyal support, and authority to cut red tape and to dispose of all the forces of the nation—industrial, business, financial and military—and to organize them in the most effective manner. The Commander-in-Chief has received the mandate of the people to use the full power of the people effectively and relentlessly.

The mandate, in turn, has been given because the American people, not long ago hesitant and divided, are now unitedly for the war. They have arrived at a solidarity well-nigh incredible and as momentous as fate. The traitor and the pacifist have been suppressed, and mental reservations as to the righteousness of the cause and the stark necessity of crushing German power and arrogance forever are dead and forgotten. Our thinking has become clear and thoroughgoing. We no longer delude ourselves with the notion that the Imperial German Government is wickeder than the German people. We know now that the whole German nation is militaristic and brutal, and that kultur is the systematic organization and scientific exploitation of faithlessness, unscrupulousness, bestiality and murder.

What, then, is the purpose and what will be the action of this gigantic engine of war, created with a swiftness unparalleled and amazing? It will strike to destroy, and destroy it will beyond any possibility of repair. It will pulverize the empire of the damned.

Only the hour awaits. France and Britain, aided by American forces now on the fighting line, will sufficiently hold back the Teutonic drives until our preparations are complete. Then the word will be spoken, as quietly as Dewey said at Manila, "You may fire, Captain Gridley, when you are ready." And when the firing begins it will annihilate. The American nation does not go to war for nothing. When it took up arms against rebellion it crushed it. When it took up arms against the power of Spain it destroyed it.

What will it do this time? It will go to Berlin. The articles of peace will be signed in Potsdam.



## THE NATIONAL WILL AGAINST CHILD LABOR

FEDERAL control of child labor is not killed by the adverse Supreme Court decision. It is only postponed. Within a brief time a new bill will be introduced into Congress to accomplish what the court has decreed may not be accomplished in the way first selected by Congress. Perhaps it will be proposed to put a heavy tax upon all articles produced by child labor, or in factories where child labor is employed. This is the method successfully employed to prevent the sale of oleomargarine colored to simulate butter and to prevent the manufacture of matches containing poisonous substances. Perhaps some other way will be devised by which Congress may, without doing violence to the interpretation of the Constitution held to by a majority of the Supreme Court, prevent trade across state lines in the products of child labor.

We cannot believe that a workable scheme will not be devised. The public opinion of the nation is opposed to the premature labor of children. The astonishing thing is that anyone should be willing to favor it. But the things that human greed will cause men to do sometimes go beyond the limits of easy belief. Nevertheless the cupidity and heartlessness of a few factory and mine owners cannot stand long against the aroused opinion of a whole people. Child labor will go. The hand of the National Government will be laid upon it sternly and effectively. It is only a matter of finding the way which the majority of the Supreme Court will hold to be not repugnant to the Federal Constitution.

## OUR DUTY IN MEXICO

SINCE our entrance into the war public interest has been transferred to the other side of the Atlantic, but it must not be assumed that Mexico no longer needs consideration. On the contrary, the little we hear now from the other side of the Rio Grande indicates that the situation there is more critical than before the war and may at any moment require our serious attention and possibly prompt action. The Central American and West Indian nations have lined up beside the United States in the war against Germany. Brazil also has joined us in active hostilities and most of the other American republics have shown that their sympathies are with us. But Mexico, which stands between the United States and its southern sympathizers, has taken an antipathetic if not an inimical attitude. We all know that pro-German and anti-American intrigue has been persistent for years in Mexico, tho in how far such influences prevail at present we have no means of knowing.

We have not forgotten that on April 21, 1914, it became necessary for American marines to occupy Vera Cruz to prevent the landing of a cargo of 10,000 rifles and 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition from the Hamburg liner "Ypiranga" to arm Huerta, whom the United States had declared to be a usurper but whom Germany favored. This was at a time when, as we now know, Germany was actively preparing for the war. We have not forgotten that in February, 1917, Dr. Zimmermann, the German Foreign Minister, offered to finance and aid Mexico "to reconquer New Mexico, Texas and Arizona" in case the United States entered the war. And lastly, we have heard that Mexico has broken off diplomatic relations with Cuba because that country has joined the United States against Germany.

President Wilson was at first criticized by some for his use of armed forces at Vera Cruz and on the Rio Grande, but later when the information on which he acted was made public, the necessity of his intervention was generally recognized. We should beware, therefore, of hasty judgment in case he should have to take similar action at some time in the future on what may seem to the public insufficient



Kirby in The New York World

### THE WILL O' THE WISP

provocation. If such an emergency should arise it would be recognized as a fortunate thing that General Leonard Wood has been retained on this side of the ocean, for it was on the Mexican border that he won his spurs in 1886 and he has had experience in Cuba. Possibly also Colonel Roosevelt could raise a force of volunteers sufficient to head off any danger from this quarter without drawing extensively upon the conscripts so much needed in Europe.

It is greatly to be hoped that intervention in Mexico may be avoided. The United States has no intention of entering upon a career of conquest. Neither has Mexico, in spite of Zimmermann's hint. But it is obviously Germany's aim to distract our attention and divide our energy by starting trouble in the south. Unhappily there are abundant opportunities for her dirty work. The U-boat that sank seventeen ships on the Atlantic coast came from the Caribbean and possibly from a Mexican nest. The British navy gets its oil largely from the Tampico region and if this source should be shut off by the Mexican Government or a revolutionary band it would be as bad as the loss of a battle in France. Great Britain rightly relies upon the United States to protect its petroleum supply. Before the war the United States asserted and Europe acknowledged the responsibility of this country under such circumstances. We have recently recognized Japan's Monroe Doctrine and we cannot repudiate our own. In 1866 we saved Mexico from French domination and it may also be our duty to save Mexico from German domination. Mexico is not, as some would call it, a "sideshow." It is part of the main performance. If we intervene it will be for the protection, not of American interests, but of world interests.

Germany is now said to be unpopular in Mexico. That makes it unanimous.

"Give me the corn of a nation and I care not who makes its laws!" Such is the independence Germany grants to Rumania and the Ukraine.

Travel is simplified in eastern Europe by the incessant shifting of national boundaries. Instead of having to take a train to reach Finland or the Ukraine the Russian stays at home until the country he wants to visit is brought to him.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

**The Fourth Offensive** German strategy has followed in most cases the plan of carrying a drive forward until it meets with stubborn resistance and then shifting suddenly to some weaker point in the line. In their drive westward on the Somme in March they made thirty-four miles and in their drive southward from the Aisne in May they made thirty miles. In both cases, according to the opinion of British critics, the Germans advanced farther and faster than they expected to and so were not able to take fullest advantage of their new positions. Since the two drives were directed at right angles to one another this left a re-entering angle between them with the apex on the Oise River toward Noyon by which the Allies whenever they took the offensive might strike the German lines either to the right or left. The new German offensive is intended to cut off this threatening salient and to straighten the line between Montdidier, the terminus of the March offensive, and Château Thierry, the terminus of the May offensive.

This drive was entrusted to General von Hutier, who devised the new system of tactics employed in the former German offensives. But this time they were not so successful, for the French were ready for him and his gains were comparatively slight and very costly. Hutier opened the attack early Sunday morning, June 9, by a heavy and long range bombardment. Then the attack was launched with some 200,000 troops on a twenty-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon. In spite of the terrific fire of the French artillery the Germans pushed on and at the end of the first day had gained more than five miles on the right or Montdidier end. But their left on the Oise was held and on the following day the French counter attacks recovered a large part of the lost ground. The Germans were obliged to throw in more troops, until now probably 350,000 are engaged.

Finding their right held and even driven back the Germans brought forward their left on the east side of the Oise between Noyon and Soissons. Here they were able on Tuesday and Wednesday to advance some seven miles down both banks of the Oise toward its junction with the Aisne near Compiègne, an important railroad and military center, whose loss would be serious.

The new drive is aimed directly at Paris, about fifty miles away, but the German losses have been so heavy that it is not believed they can push forward much farther against Foch's strong defense. The Germans claim to have taken 13,000 prisoners in the first three days, but the French have captured a thousand in counter attacks.

The stand of a detachment of dismounted cavalry on the height of Le Plemont will be remembered as one of the most heroic episodes of the war. Sur-

## THE GREAT WAR

June 6—Norwegian vessel "Vinland" and British steamer "Harpathan" sunk by U-boat off Virginia Capes.

June 7—Soviet troops attack Cossack general Semenoff on Onon River, Siberia. French and American marines drive back enemy northwest of Château Thierry.

June 8—American steamer "Pinar del Rio," from Havana with sugar, sunk off Maryland. Russia cedes to Finland port on Murmansk coast.

June 9—Germans start drive on twenty-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon. Secretary Baker reports 700,000 American troops in France.

June 10—Norwegian steamers "Vindeggen" and "Henrik Lund" sunk off Cape Charles. Italian torpedo sinks Austrian dreadnought.

June 11—American marines take Belleau Woods. French drive back Germans from Aronde River.

June 12—Germans gain five miles east of Oise. Americans repel attack between Bouresches and Belleau Wood.

rounded Sunday morning at four o'clock they resisted until Monday noon against repeated and most ferocious enemy assaults. Every two hours they sent back a wireless message which always read: "We're holding." Finally, when the hour of noon was striking on Monday, one word came thru: "Doomed."



© Underwood & Underwood

## HOSPITALS BOMBED WITHOUT EXCUSE

Here is an answer direct to the German explanations that it is impossible in an air raid to distinguish hospitals from places of military importance. This photograph of a French hospital on the Aisne was taken from an airplane at a considerable height, but the sign of the Red Cross on each building stands out sharply

**Marines on the Marne** Now that our War Department reports 700,000 troops in France and 7000 casualties, of which 700 are killed in action, it is evident that America is at last fully participating in the Great War. Even the Germans are aware of it, for our marines on the Marne have achieved the honor of being "mentioned in the dispatches" of the enemy, who has hitherto avoided reference to them. But the Wolff Bureau of Berlin says:

For the first time an American division advanced, on June 7, to the attack on the front northwest of Château Thierry. The hottest point was Belleau Wood, where a German regiment inflicted severe losses. It repulsed the Americans, who got as far as the edge of the wood, in a fight at close quarters with hand grenades and bayonets.

Nevertheless, the American marines renewed the attack day after day, until on the 11th they were masters of the whole of Belleau Wood. In the final assault that carried them to the north-eastern side our men took 800 prisoners, including ten officers, and captured two three-inch field pieces and thirty machine guns. Barbed wire stretched among the trees made it difficult to penetrate the woods.

The villages of Torchy and Bouresches in the same sector were also carried by the American marines using machine guns, followed by bayonet work among the houses. The counterattacks of the Germans on these positions were repulsed with heavy losses, altho the Germans preceded the assault with intense bombardment, using a new kind of black gas. One company of marines fighting in a wheatfield was outnumbered and surrounded, but fought its way out, carrying with it several of the German machine guns.

The fighting here is open and irregular, and many curious incidents are reported, such as the following:

An American corporal found himself behind the German lines two days ago. By keeping himself hidden and crawling a foot at a time he reached the American line during the height of today's battle and in time to take part in the victory.

One marine who was taking back a prisoner ran into two German officers and ten men. He tackled them singled handed with his rifle and bayonet, killed both the officers and wounded seven of the men.

Another sergeant was about to take a prisoner when the German threw himself on the ground and discharged his revolver at the American after calling "Comrade." That settled the German, for the sergeant shot him, as he did four others who also had surrendered but refused to put up their hands.

A corporal captured three Germans and was leading them away when twelve others surrendered to him and joined the procession.

This sort of fighting affords opportunity for the individual initiative, for which the marines are famous. Their methods surprise the Germans, who have given them the name of Teufelhunde, or "Hell Hounds." They are





French Official

#### ONE OF THE TANKS MADE IN GERMANY

In their recent drives the Germans have used effectively large numbers of tanks patterned after the "unwieldy Willies" of the British. This one, captured by the French in the battle of Picardy, overturned at the foot of a steep embankment. The photograph shows the bottom of the tank and the gun at the front with the black cross beneath it

picked men of the "one in seven" type, only one being taken out of seven examined. They were taken to France and trained by General Doyen, who was unable at the last to lead them into action because of failure of health. So he has been sent home and the Marine Corps put under the command of General Harbord, Chief of Staff to General Pershing. General Harbord received his education at Kansas Agricultural College instead of West Point. He enlisted as a private in the regular army in 1889 and worked up from the ranks to the grade of lieutenant during the Spanish-American War.

The position held by the American Marine Corps, on the line between Veuilly and Château Thierry, is especially important because it bars the road toward Paris. The day before the Americans got there the Germans had made seven miles in that direction. Since then they have made no progress, but on the contrary have had to fall back several miles. The Saxon troops here at first were replaced by the choice Prussian Guards, but they have had no greater success.

**Aerial Warfare** Every month shows an increased participation of the flying machines. During the month of May, 1137 airplanes are reported to have been brought down on all the battlefronts. Of these 971 were in France, 120 in Italy, 25 in Macedonia, 8 in Palestine and 3 in Mesopotamia. On the western front the British brought down 492 German machines, the French 234, the Americans 13 and the Belgians 5, while on the other side the Germans brought down

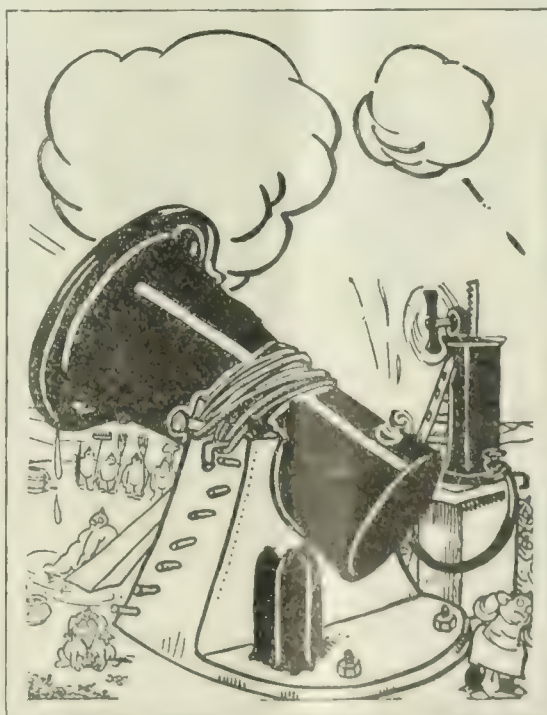
222. Eleven German observation balloons were destroyed during the month.

The British aviators have repeatedly raided strategic points behind the enemy lines. For instance, on the night of June 1 they dropt about sixty tons of explosives on the mole at Zeebrugge, the railroad station of Bruges and other Belgian towns. The munition works on both sides of the Rhine are visited by day and night and the people of the valley are in a constant state of alarm. The British raid on Cologne May 18 did terrible damage. It is reported that eighty-eight of the persons killed in

Cologne were buried in a common grave. The Archbishop of Cologne sent thru the Vatican a request that the British airmen abstain from bombing the city during the Feast of Corpus Christi, May 30. The request was complied with and the Pope thanked the British Government for sparing the city on that day. But the Archbishop of Cologne, declaring that he could not trust the English, prohibited the Corpus Christi procession and even church assemblies. Altho the Archbishop of Paris had presented no such petition to the enemy it was expected that the Germans would exercise a similar forbearance, but on Corpus Christi day the bombardment of Paris by the long range gun was continued as usual and one of the shells struck a church, wounding eighteen persons.

It is now announced that an aerial squadron has been operating on the Toul front, using Nieuport machines in pursuit of the German Gothas. American airmen are also aiding the French and British on the western part of the line.

**Intervention in Russia** The question of armed intervention in Russia is being actively agitated in the United States, but what form it should take and what side it should take are yet to be determined. Some of the American papers urge that an army be sent to support the Grand Duke Nicholas and fight under the old banner of the Czar. Others argue that the invasion of Russia by a military expedition, especially one consisting largely of Japanese, would drive Russia into the arms of Germany. There are now



Esquella, Barcelona

#### THE BIG NOISE

A Spanish conception of the long-range gun that continues to bombard Paris



in the United States the representatives of three factions, each trying to get American support. On the conservative wing there are the Constitutional Democrats, commonly called Cadets, who want a limited monarchy. At the other extreme are the Bolsheviks, who ask recognition for the present Soviet government of Moscow and assert that it is the bourgeoisie who are pro-German. Between these extremes stand the former members of the Kerensky government, who have escaped from Russia thru the back door and sought refuge in America. They would favor the establishment of a socialistic republic, but not of the radical Bolshevik type.

It is almost impossible to find out what is going on in Russia, for mail communication is broken off and the dispatches of American correspondents are held up or mutilated by the British censorship. Our Government, at the instigation of the Associated Press, has protested to Great Britain against censoring American news. It seems, however, from what can be learned, that the Soviet government of Lenine is threatened with counter-revolutionary plots of a formidable character. Moscow has been declared in a state of siege and an effort has been made to raise a Red Army by conscription among the workmen and peasants. But there is considerable disaffection among these classes, taking the form of political strikes. In several provincial cities anti-Soviet candidates have been elected. In the southern Urals a

body of 15,000 Czecho-Slovak prisoners, who were captured or who deserted from the Austrian army, have organized an army and seized the railroads and munition depots.

General Semenoff, the Cossack commander, who with an army of Russians, Japanese and Chinese, organized in Manchuria, has been pushing westward along the Trans-Siberian Railroad, is said to have met with a reverse on the Oise River, east of Lake Baikal. A Bolshevik force crossed the river and his hastily recruited and composite forces could not stand the attacks. The Bolsheviks were, it appears, pushed back over the river, but Semenoff is outnumbered and can hardly hold the railroad unless the Japanese come to his aid.

**Finland Under German Rule** The independence of Finland has been recognized by Russia and foreign governments. The Russian flag, that has for 110 years flown over the fortress of Sveaborg in the harbor of Helsingfors, has been hauled down and replaced by the old Finnish flag. The Diet, which the Czar abolished, has resumed its sessions. The exiled judges have returned from Siberia. Yet the last end of Finland may be worse than the first, for practically the country is dominated by the Germans, who were called in to help the White Guard subdue the Red. General Mannerheim, the Finnish officer who organized the White Guard to put down the Bolshevik rising, has resigned now this has

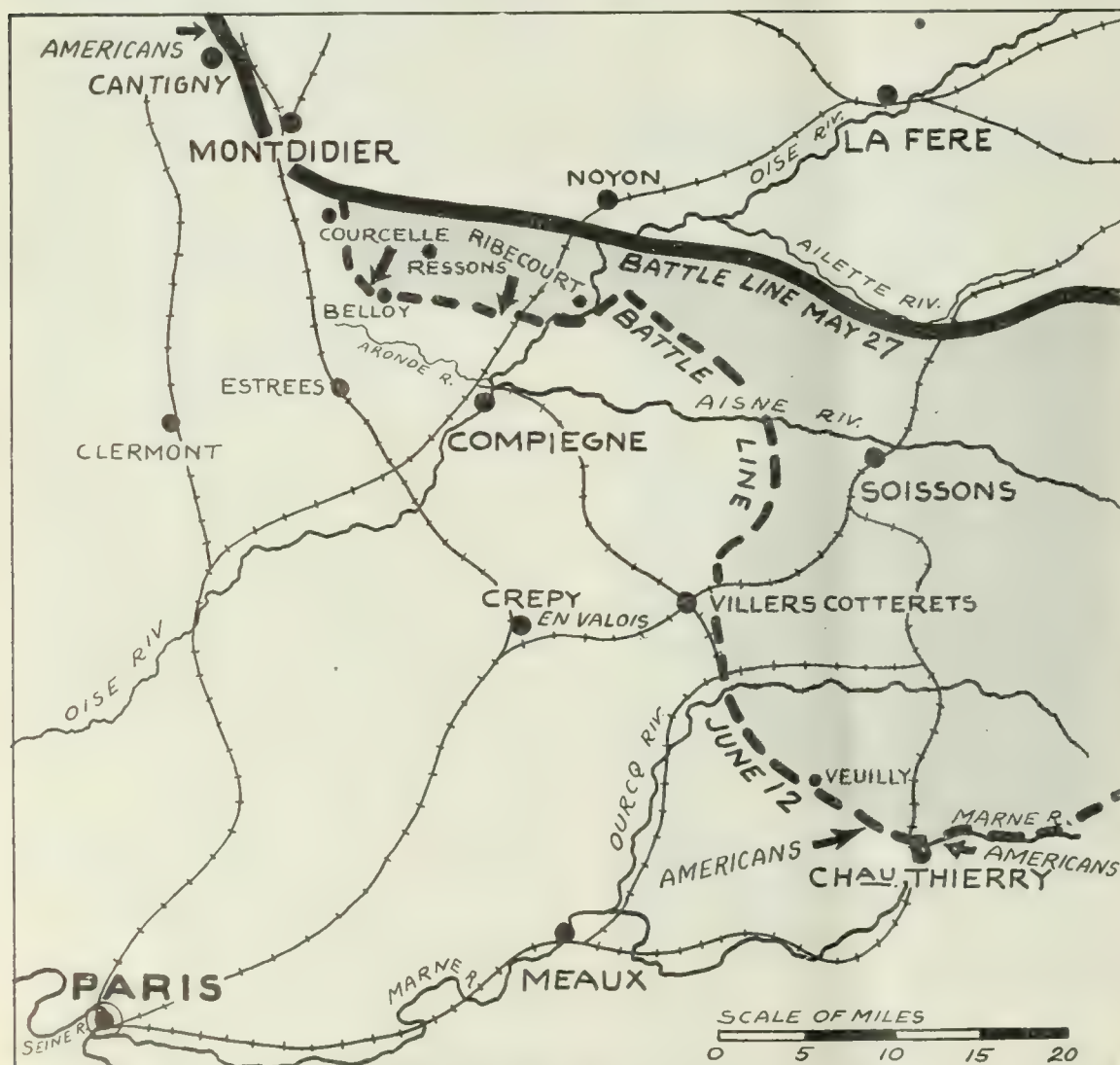
been accomplished. Altho he invited the aid of the Germans and officially thanked them afterward for assisting in the liberation of Finland, he refused to acquiesce in their rule over the country and their plans for the acquisition of Russian territory. His place has been taken by the German General von der Goltz, and Germans have taken over the military school, arsenals, shipping and fortresses of Finland. The Russian military stores at Helsingfors, which have thus fallen into German hands, are valued at \$75,000,000. The Bolshevik Foreign Minister of Russia, Mr. Tchitcherin, has protested in vain against this violation on the part of the Germans of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

Seven British submarines and four Russian submarines of American make that were held in the harbor of Helsingfors by the ice were blown up and sunk to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

The Germans have assumed control of all importations into Finland, including food supplies. The Finnish people are in imminent danger of starvation, because they are always dependent on outside sources, and in the recent disturbances crops and stores were destroyed. The bread ration has been reduced to less than two ounces a day. Denmark has sent 20,000 tons of grain, two-thirds of it taken from the government stocks at the expense of the home bakeries, but this is not half enough. Representatives of Finland in America are trying to get the grain that was purchased here for their starving countrymen, but there are no ships to spare, and besides it is feared that any food now sent to Finland would aid the enemy. It is said that a shipload of rice contributed by Denmark was diverted to the German army.

From Russian sources we get reports of wholesale massacres of the Red Guard and their sympathizers more horrible even than the reports we were getting a few months ago of Bolshevik atrocities in Finland. It is said that the White Guards and Germans, after subduing the Reds, have imprisoned and ill-treated 70,000 persons, of whom 30,000 are civilians. Hundreds of prisoners have been shot without trial; 158 women in a single day.

By the execution, imprisonment or exile the republicans and Socialists, who once were in the majority in the Finnish Diet, have been so far reduced that the monarchical party has gained control, and it is expected that the Finnish throne will be offered to Prince Oscar, fifth son of Kaiser Wilhelm. General Mannerheim is said to have declared that the White Guard favors a monarchy. Meantime Judge Svinhufvud has been made dictator. Svinhufvud (translated into English the name would be hogshead) was in 1910 president of the Finnish Diet, but because he refused to surrender the liberties of Finland at the command of the Czar he was exiled to Siberia. In 1917 he was released along with the other political prisoners and became head of the provisional government of Finland.



THE DRIVE TOWARD PARIS

The first drive carried the Germans westward from La Fere to Montdidier. In May they drove southward to the Marne. Their new drive is intended to fill up the angle in between Montdidier and Soissons and reach Compiègne. On their right they advanced to the Aronde River, but the French drove them back of Belloy. On their left they took Ribecourt. American forces are holding the flanks, above Château Thierry and Montdidier.



**Finland's Expansion** As soon as the Czar was overthrown, the Finns began to assert their independence of Russia and also to lay claim to Russian territory in the east and north of the present boundaries of Finland. The border land of eastern Karelia is largely inhabited by Finns, who would, it is assumed, vote for annexation to Finland if they had the opportunity. This territory, as well as Esthonia, was acquired by Peter the Great at the peace of Nystad in 1721, after twenty years of war with Charles XII of Sweden. The present Bolshevik government of Russia, having laid down as one of its fundamental principles the right of every people to determine to what country it shall belong, cannot consistently refuse to submit the question to the vote of the population concerned.

Germany championed the Finnish cause for obvious reasons, and her ambassador at Moscow, Count von Mirbach, negotiated a treaty with Foreign Minister Tchitcherin by which Russia agrees to cede to Finland a strip of territory, boundaries later to be defined but certainly extending to the Murmansk coast on the Arctic Ocean. Finland on her part cedes to Russia the fortresses of Ino and Raivola on the frontier near the Baltic, but on condition that they are to be unfortified.

Finland's new Arctic outlet is said to be Petchenga Bay, just east of the Norwegian border. The Germans are already constructing a railroad to this port, which is some 250 miles beyond the terminus of the Finnish road leading from the head of the Gulf of Bothnia into the interior. The completion of such a railroad would enable the Germans to send submarines to Petchenga and launch them on the Arctic Ocean, where they could prey upon the French and British shipping as it passes this port on its way to Kola or Archangel. It probably would be possible for the Germans to capture these ports or the railroads connecting them with Petrograd, for they have doubtless more forces in Finland than the Allies could send to the Arctic. If Germany gets control of the Murmansk coast, the only way for the Allies to send relief to Russia would be by Vladivostok, a distance of five thousand miles after that port is reached.

**Reassuring Mexico** Acting on his governing principle that the peoples of democracies can maintain friendly relations best by knowing each other, President Wilson last week received at the White House a delegation of Mexican newspapermen to whom he spoke frankly and fully on Mexican-American matters. A Washington correspondent who talked with several of the newspapermen after the conference declared that "the delegation, without exception, could hardly choose superlatives strong enough to express their gratitude and appreciation of the President's plain-spoken words."

President Wilson said in part:

The policy of my administration toward Mexico was in every point based upon the



British Official © Underwood & Underwood

#### FARTHEST FRONT

The German flares over No Man's Land light up this British patrol going over the top for a night's work making new trenches. They are carrying trench mats, strips of duck board used to line the bottom of a trench to keep the men from standing in the mud. The soldiers with bayonets fixed are on the alert in the trench which the working party is just leaving

principle that the internal settlement of the affairs of Mexico was none of our business, that we had no right to interfere with or dictate to Mexico in any particular with regard to her own affairs. When we sent troops into Mexico our sincere desire was nothing else than to assist you to get rid of a man who was making the settlement of your affairs for the time being impossible. We had no desire to use our troops for any other purpose and I was in hopes that by assisting in that way and thereupon immediately withdrawing I might give substantial truth of assurance that I had given your government thru President Carranza.

We are the champions of those nations which have not had the military standing which would enable them to compete with the strongest nations in the world, and I look forward with pride to the time which I hope will come when we can give substantial evidence not only that we do not want anything out of this war, but that we would not accept anything out of it; that it is absolutely a case of disinterested action. And if you will watch the attitude of our people you will see that nothing stirs them so deeply as the reassurances that this war, so far as we are concerned, is for idealistic objects.

In speaking of the Pan-American agreement proposed by the United States some time ago, President Wilson took especial pains to reassure Mexico as to the disinterested motives of the United States. He pointed out that the Pan-American agreement, like the plan of the League to Enforce Peace,

is the kind of agreement that will have to be the foundation of the future life of the nations of the world. The whole family of nations will have to guarantee to each nation that no nation shall violate its political independence or its territorial integrity. That is the basis—the only conceivable basis—for the future peace of the world, and I must admit that I was anxious to have the states of the two continents of America show the way to the rest of the world as to how to make a basis for peace.

Peace can only come by trust. If you can once get a situation of trust, then you have got a situation of permanent peace. Therefore, every one of us owes it as a patriotic duty to his own country to plant the seeds of trust and of confidence instead of the seeds of suspicion and a variety of interest.

**Congress Is Speeding Up** The new war revenue legislation is still nebulous and highly debatable, but the hearings have been resumed, and while these are under way the plan is to clean up the slate of other measures. It is still possible that there may be a short summer recess, necessary for fence-repairing and genuine vacation on the farm or in the Congressional kitchen gardens. At the rate at which the revenue bill is progressing in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, there is a chance that the tentative draft may be begun about the 20th of the current month. According to the usual procedure, this would mean that the bill would come before the House within two weeks, probably under a special rule limiting debate. Trouble is expected in the Senate, however, as that body, proverbially conservative, will refuse to be stampeded into enacting hasty and radical tax legislation.

The conference committees of House and Senate met last week to settle several important differences of opinion. Hope of settlement of the agriculture, the postoffice, and the rivers and harbors bills is still strong, tho the \$2.50 price for wheat in the first named bill is still a sticking point. The emergency food appropriation of \$11,000,000 has resulted in an unexpected Prohibition fight in the shape of the Randall amendment forcing the President to exercise his authority to stop the manufacture of beer and wines.

"Cloture," or limitation of debate in the Senate, continued to be discussed during consideration of the rule proposed by Senator Underwood. The debate took an unexpected turn when Senator Borah proposed that treaties be discussed in the open instead of in executive or secret session.



**In Brief** Last week saw many accomplishments of note. One was the completion of the first of four great Government plants for filling shells with high explosives. The rest of the plants will be finished within six months, and have a capacity of 179,000 shells of all sizes daily. Another event was the tightening of the grip of the Government on the steel supply of the country so as to ensure that the armies of the Allies and the war industries back of the armies will get the steel that they need. Thru the War Industries Board, of which Mr. Baruch is chairman, tabs will be kept on the daily output, and the daily outgo will be regulated solely from the point of view of the prime necessities of the nation.

Just before adjourning for the term the Supreme Court of the United States upheld federal court decrees prohibiting newspapers from publishing articles held to embarrass the administration of justice. The case involved an Ohio newspaper, and Justices Day and Clarke, both from Ohio, took no part in the decision. Justices Brandeis and Holmes dissented. The right of the press "to state public things and discuss them," declared the judgment of the court, "as every other right enjoyed in human society, is subject to restraints which separate right from wrong doing."

The drastic compulsory work law of Maryland will be tested in the courts in the case of a man engaged in selling stocks and bonds for a concern doing Government work. A police judge had ruled that this was not essential, and had imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

**Labor Stands True** A year ago doubt was expressed in many circles as to the loyalty of labor. Today there is no longer any doubt. The rank and file of organized labor and the officials of organized labor are loyal. For this reason interest in the convention of the American Federation of Labor which opened in St. Paul last week centers chiefly on the constructive ideas and action which may come

from this meeting and the subsequent deliberations. Concerning the labor policies of the Government, with whose framing he has had much to do, President Gompers declared, in part:

"Workers in war production are practically a part of the fighting force. No action should be taken in the shops or on the field not in harmony with the purposes of the war. No strike should be inaugurated which cannot be justified to the man risking his life on the firing line in France. . . .

"Those contributing to production should have a part in its control. Every worker has a right to be freed from all avoidable uncertainties of employment, both from those arising thru poor labor administration and from mismanagement in production and the effects of speculation in raw materials or finished products. In looking toward the future, we feel keenly that the nature of social development will depend largely upon the principles which workers shall demand as the basis of relationships."

#### **To Keep Things Moving**

Another and important step toward "keeping things moving" was taken by the Government last week when the United States Employment Service, an agency of the Department of Labor, took over exclusive control of the employment of all dock workers along the coasts—in every port of the United States. The first place where the new move will be felt is New York. It appears that ships for France and England have in the past frequently been held back for days because of a lack of trained men and because of friction between labor and private interests. The new plan is expected to overcome these obstacles, adding at the same time anywhere from ten to thirty per cent to the service obtained in overseas transportation by reason of speeding up the supplying of labor, and the right kind of labor, for the ships.

The Employment Service is to act as a switchboard. Employers needing laborers, and laborers needing employment will be brought together thru this

medium. This new system has been compared to the Federal Reserve Bank system in that it renders labor "fluid" and capable of mobilization to the point where it is most needed.

**Ships of All Kinds** Regarding ships: They are coming off the ways at a fair rate of speed. Last week at Savannah the "Quinnebec," a "composite" ship, the first of its kind, was launched. Before she struck the water the keel of another ship was laid in the record-breaking time of 13 minutes.

But the big news of the week as far as ships are concerned was the speech early in the week at South Bend, Indiana, of Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board. In round numbers, Mr. Hurley said, we have added nearly 4,500,000 tons of shipping to the American flag since the war against Germany. We are now prepared to go on and add some half a million tons each month. The program calls for the building of all kinds of ships, passenger, cargo, refrigerator, and tanker, ranging from 5000 to 12,000 tons each. "Exclusive of this," said Mr. Hurley, "we have 245 commandeered vessels, taken over from domestic owners, which are being completed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. These will aggregate a total deadweight tonnage of 1,715,000. This makes a total of 2101 vessels, exclusive of tugs and barges, which are being built and will be put on the seas by the Emergency Fleet Corporation in the course of carrying out the present program, with an aggregate deadweight tonnage of 14,715,000.

Five billion dollars will be required to finish our program for 1918, 1919 and 1920. but the expenditure of this enormous sum will give to the American people the greatest merchant fleet ever assembled in the history of the world, aggregating 25,000,000 tons.

American workmen have made the expansion of recent months possible, and they will make possible the successful conclusion of the program. From all present expectations it is likely that by 1920 we shall have close to 1,000,000 men working on American merchant ships and their equipment.

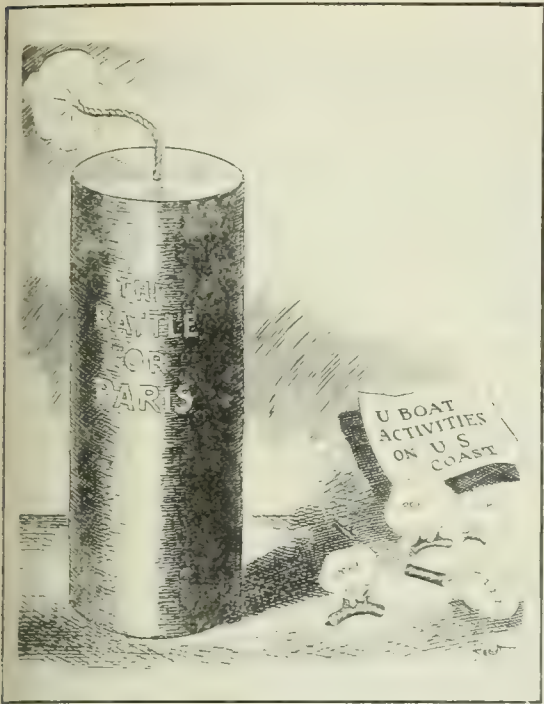
We have a total of 819 shipways in the United States. Of these, a total of 751, all



AMERICANS GUARDING PARIS

For emergency service during the air raids and bombardments of Paris some of the American troops in the city have undertaken special police duty. They are under the command of American officers





Knott in the Dallas News

THEIR RELATIVE IMPORTANCE



Marcus in the New York Times

ONE FRONT THEY DID NOT MEAN TO BREAK



Cesare in the New York Evening Post

THE HANDS OF FRIGHTFULNESS

THE RESULTS OF THE U-BOATS' ATTACK OVER HERE

of which except 90 are completed, are being utilized by the Emergency Fleet Corporation for the building of American merchant ships.

In 1919 the average tonnage of steel, wood and concrete ships continuously building on each way should be about 6000 tons. If we are using 751 ways on cargo ships and can average three ships a year a way, we should turn out in one year 13,518,000 tons.

The total gross revenue of our fleet is very impressive. From the ships under the control of the shipping board a total gross revenue is derived of about \$360,000,000.

Weeding Out Disloyalty

The iron hand of the Government is bearing down heavily these days on spies, suspects, and "conscientious objectors" who refuse to wear the uniform. At San Antonio the other day a court martial imposed the heavy sentence of twenty-five years imprisonment each on nearly half a hundred objectors. The men are members of the Mennonite faith. Those of them who refused to bear arms were allowed to work in a civilian capacity in the army, but those who would not work in uniform were tried, convicted and sentenced. Washington despatches intimate that other offenses were undoubtedly involved, such as disloyal propaganda. One of the first cases of conscientious objectors in the country brought a sentence of death which was later modified by the War Department when brought for final review.

Last week also indictments charging conspiracy to commit treason were returned in the United States District Court in New York against several men of more or less pro-German reputation. Jeremiah A. O'Leary, John T. Ryan, Willard Robinson, Emil Kipper, Albert Paul, Lieut. Commander Hermann Wessels of the German Navy, and Baroness Maria von Kretschmann, said to be a kinsman of the Kaiserin, were involved. Federal officials declare that this is the most important case of the kind since the beginning of the war. The charges date back to April, 1917, and the evidence as it comes out promises entertaining and enlightening reading for all loyal Americans.

A Discriminating Draft

Many men on the list in various classifications awaiting call to the cantonments are to have their present status examined with a view to sending into the army "every last one" who is fit to go and who is not needed elsewhere. This combing process has aroused friction thruout the country. But according to the news dispatches it is friction of a relatively unimportant kind—far less annoying than the kind of friction to which we would all be subjected if Germany won. The Government at Washington is endeavoring to set a good example. The several executive departments have shown no favoritism in attempting to secure exemption for men of draft age, and in spite of outbursts of criticism in Congress against some of the secretaries, it is common knowledge that if any one in the Government service is hiding behind a desk, the will and the power exists to put him into the trenches. There are on record many cases of men who have wanted to leave civilian jobs in the service of Uncle Sam to take military employment, but who have been discouraged from doing so for the present by their superior officers. There is still plenty of opportunity for most necessary duty behind the lines, and the sudden displacement of men in strategic positions can cause endless confusion and delay to war plans.

Do We Pay Too Much for Food?

How about the price of foods? We have been saving and saving, and yet the prices do not go down—do not stop going up. What has Mr. Hoover to say about this?

These questions have hitherto been answered by the Food Administration with the statement that the first object of Mr. Hoover was not to benefit the domestic food situation, but to supply food to our armies and our allies; and that, in addition, the control so far exercised over prices has been strong enough to prevent them from soaring to impossible levels—as sugar might

have done at the time of the scarcity last winter.

But this week the intimation comes from the Hoover administration that retailers who hereafter charge over what the Government, in coöperation with the public and the trade determine to be a "fair price," will be cut off from their profit-making supplies by no less a person than Uncle Sam. Such action, plus pitiless publicity, is expected to accomplish the desired end.

Getting Coal to New England

New England, nearly frozen and paralyzed industrially last winter for lack of coal, is preparing now for the coming zero weather, and the Federal Fuel Administration is conducting a hot weather campaign of coal preparedness for New England and the other coal-dependent sections of the country. Dr. Garfield has announced an apportionment of anthracite coal for the year ending April, 1918, and another apportionment for bituminous. This year New England will get 10,331,000 tons as compared with 9,833,379 tons for the normal year. The entire group of Atlantic states will be granted 31,417,154 tons as compared with 27,878,233 tons two years ago. The increases are of course due to the increased demands of war and growing population. Regarding bituminous coal, it is already apparent that the demand exceeds the supply by some 80,000,000 tons. The mines must get busy—if they are not already producing to capacity.

Local fuel administrators thruout New England are carrying on the work of the Federal Administration in anticipation of a hard time ahead. The submarine warfare along the Atlantic coast has threatened the success of the coal-barge service which was planned to relieve the railroads, tho it is still probable that the menace of the U-boats may be removed or guarded against before it does too much damage. Full use of the New York state barge canal is urged by officials both for the carriage of coal and the moving of grain and other materials to the seaboard.



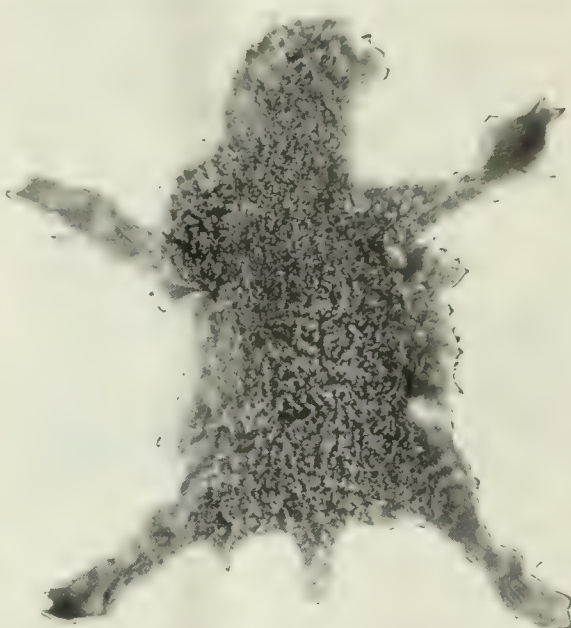
# THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

Persian Lambskins  
Made in America

The extension of German power over the trans-Caspian region makes it more important that we should become independent of one of the peculiar products of that district, that is, the soft and curly "Astrakhan" fur that ladies like for opera cloaks and gentlemen for overcoat trimmings. This commonly goes by the name of "Persian lamb," but is more apt to come from Bokhara or some other province of Russia. The best of the skins come from the high, arid plateau about Kara Kul or "Black Lake" in eastern Bokhara, and hence are called "Karakul fur," which the average American persists in transforming into the more comprehensible form of "curlicue fur." This district produces every year about 1,500,000 lambskins and by the time they get to America they bring five or ten dollars apiece, altho they measure only twelve inches by six. The Karakul lambs are killed within three days of birth while the black fur is soft and tightly curled. There is plenty of land in the United States that is as high and dry as the Central Asian plateaux and there seems no reason why the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to introduce the Karakul sheep into America should not be successful.

**The Bitterness of Grape Fruit**  
The quality that makes the grape fruit or pomelo delectable to some people and detestable to others is its bitter taste. The growers of grape fruit have been trying to get rid of it with the result that when they do they find that they have nothing but a big lemon on their hands. So making a virtue of necessity as everybody should they have advertised the grape fruit for its medicinal value, apparently on no more basis than the old folk theory that anything that is bitter is good for whatever ails you. Since quinine is also bitter and quinine kills the malarial germ, grape fruit is extolled as "one of the pleasantest and surest antidotes imaginable for malaria." Or if not quinine it must be some other alkaloid equally valuable for some other disease. The grape fruit is also commended to the public on the ground that it is rich in phosphates and essential oil.

Now a Kansas chemist, H. F. Zoller of Manhattan Agricultural College, has taken the trouble to analyze the grape fruit and in the May issue of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* explodes all these legends. We could get as much phosphate, he says, in a glass of milk as in a dozen grapefruit and as for the essential oil "a tablespoonful of pure gum-turpentine will furnish the same amount of the remedial as an entire crate of citrus fruit, provided we eat the peel and



SKIN OF A KARAKUL LAMB

These furs come from the parts of southern Russia over which Germany is securing control, but America might as well raise the Karakul sheep

all." As for the bitterness no quinine or other alkaloid is to be detected in any of the citrus fruits.

The bitter principles, he finds, is a glucoside, that is, a compound of glucose or some similar sugar with some benzene derivative. The glucoside of grape fruit is "naringin," as was discovered by de Vry in the Java fruit sixty years ago. Naringin exists in the peel to the extent of about half of one per cent. It forms fluffy glistening cream-colored crystals, much bitterer than quinine. Dissolved in 8000 times its weight in water the solution is intensely bitter.

## Waterproofing Cloth

The term "waterproof" does not apply merely to such impermeable fabrics as made the name of "Mackintosh" famous but is extended to cloth which by some process has been made repellent to water. A waterproofed overcoat since it is still porous will let rain thru if it comes down hard enough, but the cloth will not soak up water and consequently will exclude drops that are sprinkled upon it. A bath towel, as the reader may have noticed, will sometimes go on a strike and while remaining rough and porous as ever will refuse to take up water. The reason is apt to be that it has been treated alternately with soap and hard water whereby the insoluble calcium stearate has been precipitated in its threads.

This is the ordinary method of waterproofing except that aluminum is used instead of lime. A solution of sugar of lead (lead acetate) is mixt with a solution of aluminum sulfate or alum. Lead sulfate is precipitated out and aluminum acetate left in solution. This solution, known as "red liquor," is used for soaking the cloth, which is then

passed thru a bath of hard tallow soap (sodium stearate). The aluminum and the sodium exchange partners and the insoluble aluminum stearate or alum soap impregnates the threads. The cloth then sheds water instead of absorbing it and after a shower the little round drops of rain stick on the outside instead of soaking in.

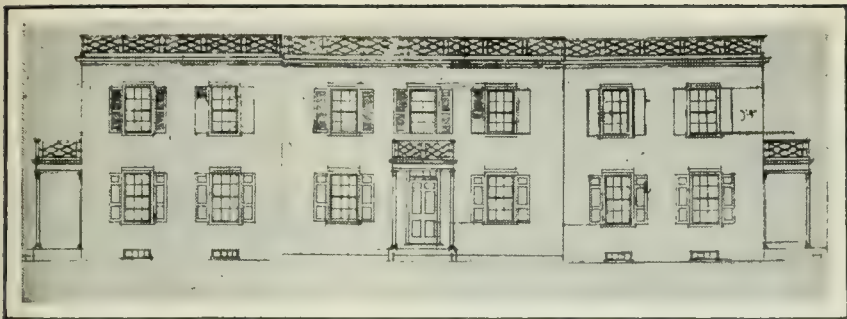
## Liquid Air Explosives

The war is to be won by high explosives and inventors on both sides are racking their brains to find still "higher" explosives than the enemy. The power of an explosive depends upon the extent and rapidity of its expansion. This expansion is due first to the change from the solid or liquid state to the gaseous, and second upon the expansion of the gases caused by the heat of the explosion. The first is about the same for all explosives, but the second, the heat evolved, varies greatly. The explosion is in most cases due to the combination of carbon and hydrogen with oxygen forming carbon dioxide and water. In gunpowder the required oxygen is in a separate compound, the saltpeter, from the carbon and sulfur with which it combines. In nitroglycerin it is in the same compound. A third way is conceivable, to add oxygen in the elemental and liquid form, and this has actually been found practicable. The Germans in the coal mines of Silesia are now using cartridges of coal dust soaked in liquid air which, owing to the evaporation of the nitrogen, is more than half oxygen. The American Bureau of Mines has found that a cheesecloth bag filled with carbonaceous matter and dipped in liquid air has about three fourths the strength of forty per cent dynamite. Such an explosive, tho not very powerful, has the advantage that if a charge is not set off the oxygen evaporates harmlessly, so there would be less danger to the miners from striking unexploded cartridges.

Nitroglycerin develops on combustion 1580 calories of heat per kilogram, but a mixture of some hydrocarbon with liquid air would give 2200 calories. If we could use liquid ozone, which is a condensed form of oxygen, and mix it with liquid hydrogen we might get 4500 calories, which is three times as strong as nitroglycerin. But liquid hydrogen is too hard to make and evaporates too readily to be used for such a purpose.

Combinations of hydrocarbons with ozone such as ethylene ozonide and benzene triozone give off fifty per cent more heat than nitroglycerin and explode more quickly, which makes them more effective. If instead of the trinitrate of glycerin (nitro-glycerin) we make the tri-chlorate we should have a compound evolving 3000 calories on decomposition and therefore nearly twice as strong as nitroglycerin.





Only twenty-seven basic plans are used in homes for twelve thousand people in Yorkship Village but the houses all look different

# BUILDING A WAR TOWN

BY RICHARD S. CHILDS

**W**HEN the shipyard workers — sixty per cent of them married — came flooding by thousands last year to Camden, New Jersey, to work in the great new yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company, rents in Camden began to soar, beds began to work three shifts a day, transportation became congested and good wages were nullified by an inflated cost of living—all, to the enrichment of sundry local property owners. For every hundred men on the pay roll, fifty threw up their jobs each month and departed, which did not help along Uncle Sam's ship program. Still higher wages would have meant still higher rent. The housing shortage was far too great to be solved by the slender resources of local speculative builders.

Accordingly Uncle Sam organized a special local realty company and loaned it sundry millions at five per cent. The realty company's manager, Mr. Wallace Benedict, with the aid of Electus D. Litchfield, a leading New York architect, is proceeding to build the first American garden city.

The site is the 225 acre "Cooper



Farm" on the outskirts of Camden across a wide wooded creek and a mile back from Gloucester. On a beautiful rolling landscape, Mr. Litchfield has drawn a charming town plan for a population of twelve thousand. Town planning is a fascinating art and rarely is an opportunity offered to practise it on so extensive and unrestricted a scale. The tricks of the trade are to

make use of natural beauties, provide gentle street grades, guide traffic to a few broad, straight avenues and leave narrow residential streets that will be quiet and safe, and economical to pave; make short, closed vistas and winding roads, instead of the usual dull grid-iron street plan; and find the closest fit to the natural lay of the land, so as to reduce grading expenses to a minimum. By such devices Mr. Litchfield gives grace and charm and variety to his new town—and saves a lot of money for Uncle Sam at the same time!

To a visitor, the outstanding feature of Yorkship Village will be the universal harmony and good taste of its architecture. The houses, the stores, churches and public buildings will all [Continued on page 487]



The spacious central square is surrounded with stores with apartments above, and traffic is guided thru a few broad avenues



# THE LAST TO LEAVE

## How Smith College Girls Helped Refugees and Troops in the Great Battle

*Miss Wolfs is a Belgian girl who was graduated from Smith College in 1908. She was living in Liège when the Germans bombarded it in the first few weeks of the war, and after the city was captured she escaped to the United States. Miss Wolfs was one of the first volunteers for the Smith College Relief Unit, which was organized last spring and financed by Smith graduates. Eighteen members under Mrs. Harriet Boyd Hawes sailed in August to undertake the work of reconstruction in some of the villages of northern France; thru the fall and winter they worked in Ham, Grecourt and neighboring towns distributing supplies and helping the French refugees reestablish themselves. This article is taken from a letter written by Miss Wolfs to Mrs. Thayer, head of the Smith Unit over here.*

I am writing this time from an entirely different world. The Smith Unit is in the quaint old city of Beauvais and has been granted the privilege by the French of feeding the thousands of wounded pouring into the railroad station day and night.

We had just succeeded in moving the last inhabitant of Grecourt out of the stables of the chateau into the little house across the road by the pump. Frances and Marion rose early and went forth in search of horses to finish plowing in the small gardens in our villages. The members of the unit spent every spare moment in weighing out vegetable seeds into fifteen and thirty gramme packages. Every dishpan and pail in the store as well as every pot and kettle from the kitchen was full of home-made paper bags, labeled long, short and medium carrots, lettuce for more seasons that we ever knew existed, beets for humans and beets for animals; turnips, radishes, beans, and many more. The seed potatoes were in the station at Nesle, ready to be called for and distributed.

The British had just sent us several men from a labor company to help us, so they put up their tent in our meadow and helped Alice finish the shelves in the portable house to be known as the library. The books were all arranged and by Thursday, March 21, the little house was to be ready for use. A casual visitor on Wednesday afternoon repeated to us the rumor that a German offensive was due to start at midnight. There was some firing heard in the evening, but as that was a common occurrence we paid no attention. The following morning, however, we were awakened at four o'clock by the rattling of our windows and the shaking of our houses caused by terrific cannonading, and we understood that the renowned offensive had begun. It was after ten o'clock when a Red Cross driver came in and said that some of the villages near Ham had been given orders to evacuate. It struck us like a thunderbolt, as we were so far from the main road that no signs had yet reached us.

BY MARIE L. WOLFS

We decided at once to take out our machines and help all we could. Elizabeth set out for Verlannes, which was her village, and the one nearest Ham, and stayed there all day, taking charge of the evacuation. As the people were pouring into Esmerly-Hallon we sent one car over to the cross roads with our entire supply of milk and all the bread, biscuits and chocolate we could find. The evacuation of the villages was a sad sight; we could carry only the aged, the sick and the children, every one else had to walk. The roads were choked with troops, guns and supplies going in one direction, and peasants with bundles and carts going in the other, driving their cattle before them.

In the meantime word came to us indirectly from the Sous-Prefet at Nesle and directly from Mr. Barton of the Red Cross that it was time for us to leave Grecourt. Miss Mather, Daisy and I being the only members of the committee at Grecourt, held a council of war to decide just how much we would take with us and what things we ought to take. We found out that the cars would hold a suitcase and dufflebag with blankets for each girl, one wicker basket for the records and another for food.



"Many of the refugees were fleeing from their homes for the second time since the war started. All had confidence in the army and hoped to return soon and rebuild their homes. Of course we promised to help them"

We had packed the papers and food and were bemoaning the supplies in our pantry that it seemed impossible to distribute, when some British officers rode in to see how many men could be billeted in the chateau. We took them into the Mairie-Ecole and when we got to the pantry one of them asked if we could give them some bread, as they had had nothing to eat for two days. Our bread was all gone, but we got a hot lunch for them while they went to give orders for their men to follow. Soon the men and officers began to come straggling in and such a tired, bedraggled and forlorn lot I have never seen.

At this time some large guns were placed in the road outside of our gates. We started food for five, but were still serving and cooking at twelve o'clock at night, when the last hundred arrived, and too tired to sit up, fell full length on the stone floor of the orangerie. We made coffee and the officers took it out to them. We were so busy looking after our soldiers that we decided to spend the night. We collected our bags and had the cars all ready to start at a moment's notice, and then lay down with our clothes on. The excitement was so great and the cannon so noisy that we did not sleep much and at four in the morning, when the machine guns could be heard quite distinctly, we called the commanding officer. He went out on the road and came back to say that he thought that we should start within an hour. While the soldiers helped us load we turned over the keys of our supplies to Major — and told him if they had to leave Grecourt to burn everything that belonged to us, so that nothing would fall into the hands of the Boches.

You will be glad to know that our blankets and food went to the soldiers and that a hospital corps received our medical supplies. We put our prize hens into the jitney, counted the girls and the gas masks and started out. There was a heavy mist and it was very cold, so our four cars traveled rather slowly on the road to Erchon, keeping as close together as possible. Now and then forms loomed up ahead of us and we passed tired people who had walked all night driving their cattle out of harm's way.

We passed thru Erchon without stopping and took the straight road to Roye. By this time it was beginning to be light and the people who had left their home the day before and spent the night in the fields, were starting on the second stage of their journey. We arrived in Roye only to find that orders to evacuate the town had already been received.

We found Dr. Baldwin's hospital, unloaded one truck and took in some nurses and sick children. We were advised to proceed to Montdidier, which we did at once, leaving two cars to go back and pick up refugees which we had been obliged to pass on the road.



Frances returned to Moyancourt and started Joseph and the live stock on the road to Roye.

We could see from the mass of people on the roads that Montdidier was to be a refugee center, so we found a hotel near the main square, which we could use as headquarters. One room was turned into a temporary hospital for sick children. We then went shopping for coffee and kettles and begged the stove in the hotel kitchen to cook on. We put up tables in the courtyard and were able to serve hundreds of tired and hungry people that night. We were lucky in being able to get condensed milk, which Mrs. Goodale, one of the nurses from Dr. Baldwin's hospital, diluted and heated for the babies.

Some of the girls in the meantime had taken the cars back to Roye and spent the day and late into the night evacuating villages beyond Roye and helping the poor, tired stragglers on the road with their bundles to get into town. We decided on one of the first trips that our chickens, which had been left in the hospital yard at Roye, would have to be abandoned, as space in the machines was too valuable, so we presented them to a British hospital we found on the road, where they kept chickens and were grateful for the gift. Montdidier was, of course, totally unprepared for the rush of refugees. It seemed as tho they might stay there for some time—and at any rate it was plain some place would have to be found for them to spend the night. We finally located a school where the school mistress did everything in her power to help us make the people comfortable for the night on the straw. Some of the Quakers from Ham had joined us and were of the greatest assistance.

I went out early in the morning and there stood Marie Rose Marie, one of our regular milk customers from Gre-court, bottle in hand waiting for milk for the baby. I gave it to her, glad that we could reward her faith



*"Except for the very aged, the sick and the children every one had to walk"*



*Elizabeth Bliss Smith 1908, took entire charge, at the request of the British commanding officer, of the evacuation of a village in the path of the German advance*



© Kadel & Herbert

*"The roads were choked with troops, guns and supplies going in one direction, and peasants with bundles and carts going in the other, driving their cattle before them"*

in us. We served most of our children in the course of the day.

Daisy and I went to Roye, as I was anxious to get some light on the refugee situation from some one in authority, as no one seemed to know whether the people were to be allowed to remain in Montdidier or to be sent on. While looking for the proper official we met a man connected with the French mission,

who asked us if we would mind going out to Marguy with him to evacuate the people who were either too sick or too old to walk.

The work of taking care of the people in the town, of feeding them and getting them on the trains was left entirely to us. I spent the remainder of that day and all of the next in the public square as a sort of information bureau for refugees. From there I could also direct the cars in making trips for people unable to walk to the station. Alice and Margaret kept up the canteen at the school, while Ruth and Catherine started another at the station, for fear people who were no longer allowed in the town might go hungry. Elizabeth and Miss Mather helped the people into the trains, hunted up lost children and baggage and tried to make some order out of the confusion at the station.

Hundreds of people who passed thru were our own people. Our presence there meant more to them than I can possibly tell you, and their joy in finding us gave confidence to others who

had never seen us before. It is no easy matter to tell a mother with five children, who has been walking for the past two days, that she cannot stay in town overnight but must continue to the station and take a train for an unknown destination. I cannot tell you how patient and uncomplaining they were. Many were fleeing from their homes for the second time since the war started. All had confidence in the army and hoped to return soon and rebuild their [Continued on page 485]

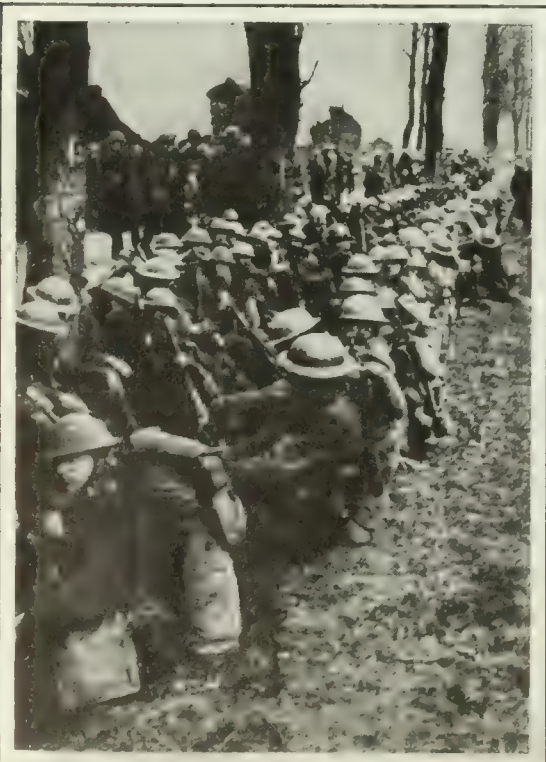


"YOU are a writer," said the "runner" as we walked along. "I've read a lot of this wah stuff, but I've never seen that correctly described. How would y'u go about to do it?"

"That" happened to be the whistling rush of a *minnenwerfer* shell high overhead. While listening till it merged in a distant explosion, I also realized that it had never been described—for a cogent reason; it can't be done. When I say that it is a cross between a whinny, a whine and a whistle, I'm as far from the mark as the best of them. The note of a high explosive shell that followed was shriller and cleaner cut, but equally indescribable. When it plugged a big hole like those one sees in the battle pictures close to our road, I got my first real war thrill; one that was the keener, perhaps, because I really had no business there.

G. H. Q., alias General Headquarters, is more careful of its correspondents than their own mothers could possibly be. Both for their sakes and that of the troops upon whom German fire might be drawn, we are restrained from unnecessary movements along the front. Very politely, but most positively, I had been informed that an "Observation Post"—usually a few kilometers behind the front trenches—would be about the best G. H. Q. could do for me. Thanks, however, to a lucky combination of a low visibility, produced by a misty rain, and a complaisant southern major whom I found with his staff burrowed under the ruins of a village, here was I marching along a camouflaged road to the music of bursting shells to spend the night in a front line trench.

Thru shell-pocked fields and past shattered farmsteads, the "runner" led on into a wet wood. Than a weeping wood in winter, one can hardly imagine anything more comfortless; and the prospect was not improved by zigzag lines of clayey trenches fenced with belts of rusted wire that criss-crossed it everywhere. But, perhaps because of a faint resemblance to their own south-



French Official

These American troops have halted to rest on a long march to the first line trenches

# WHEN DIXIE GO

BY HERM

CORRESPONDENT OF THE



© Committee on Public Information: from International Film

"From the wet woods our patrol went forward toward the Boche trench and I

ern "piney woods," the troops that held it appeared quite at home. Tho it was just past five, supper was in full swing. Blue smoke from half a hundred shacks and dugouts hung low on the wet air, mingling with satisfying odors. Introduced by the "runner" at "Delmonico's," a real Bairnsfather shack, I joined a brace of lieutenants in soldiers' chow of steak and potatoes, bread and coffee, topped off with rice and syrup.

It was still light when we finished, and viewed thru a thin haze of tobacco smoke from the changed viewpoint induced by comfortable repletion, the shacks and dugouts, clayey trenches, rusted wire tangles, even the weeping wood appeared, if not homelike, at least liveable. One could understand how a man can get so accustomed to shrapnel, helmet, trench coat, mud boots, gas mask and other impedimenta, as to feel uncomfortable without them.

Thru the open doorway I could see men passing to and fro along the duckboards that led from post to post. They were strong southern types—mouths thin-lipped and firm; eyes steady; brows broad but sloping quickly to short, sharp chins. The faces, quiet almost to the point of sullenness, bore in hard print the whole story of the South—mountain vendettas, family feuds, moonshining, the Klu Klux Klan, race wars, all of that dread atmosphere which Mark Twain caught so wonderfully in "Huckleberry Finn."

"They're shuah natural soldiers." The elder lieutenant confirmed my impression in a slow, southern drawl. "All

have twenty generations of private wa'h behind them. Very few of their ancestors, S'eh, ever died in their beds; and even yet a revenue officer isn't what you could call a good insurance risk in the back counties. Instead of a rattle their mothers gave them a gun to play with in the cradle. At five they'd be knocked head over heels by the recoil of pop's shotgun. At ten they'd be trailing deer in the mountains. Shuah, they're sullen fighters, and thar goes a fine specimen."

In the face of the man who passed just then was concentrated all of the hardness, almost vindictive reserve, undiluted by the softer qualities that toned it in the others. Carrying his rifle in the hollow of his arm, he lounged along in a swinging hunter stride quite unmilitary. One glance at him supplemented the lieutenant's short biography.

"He was a Tennessee 'moonshiner,' and simply can't stand discipline. But he's the finest shot we've got; can pick the eye out of a Boche at three hundred yards. To get the best out of him, we just gave him a pass good anywhere along the lines and let him go to it. So every day he goes on his lonely to stalk Boches thru No Man's Land. When he draws a bead on one, it's good night nurse; for he never let's loose till he's certain. Some day Fritz will get him, I suppose; but not before he's paid an awful price in lives."

"And he's not the only one," the other lieutenant put in. "We have a dozen snipers that go out like that—not to



# OVER THE TOP

HITAKER

AT THE BATTLEFRONT



*rustle of their passing thru the wire till it was drowned by the pattering rain"*

mention the raids we pull off almost every night. Fritz over thar tho't he was going to have a cinch with us raw Americans. But he's found our chaps so nasty I believe he'd just about as soon change back to the French."

"They're so keen for it," the other continued, "we have an embarr'ing choice of volunteers for the raids. All today they've been sidling up to me in ones and twos and threes—'Any chance tonight, S'eh?' When I say no, they look glum as a pack of girls that have been done out of a dance; but if I'd taken all that offered we shuah would have had to attack in fo'ce. If you want some action for yu' money, S'eh," he concluded, "you had better come along."

"Better come along?" I, whose ambition had been to "go over the top" ever since the beginning of the war! Lives there a correspondent who would not have jumped at the chance. I saw myself putting one over on our dear grandmother, the G. H. Q. I took him up at once.

It was then only half past five. The patrol would not go out till nine, and I spent the remainder of the daylight following a "runner" thru the wicker-lined trenches from one to another of the company's four posts. The more I saw of them, the more I wondered that troops could ever be got to go up against them. Imagine thousands of miles of rusted barbed wire running in a tangled belt forty feet wide in front of a trench laid out with frequent salients that permit enfilading fire on attacking troops. Behind the first line, a second wire belt;

then another trench system, finally belt after belt of wire running back into the open country thru which I had come.

Tho it had been raining for days, steady pumping had kept the water below the level of the duckboards in the trench bottoms. The "runner" spoke quite proudly of their "dryness;" and I suppose they were dry—as dryness goes in a wet wood. The dugouts, too, each had a well below the floor level, from which excess water could be pumped out. Judged by war standards, these southern troops might be said to be living in the lap of luxury.

At Post Two, from where the raid was to be launched, I looked across No Man's Land at a low ridge that marked the first Boche trench. The dull winter prospect, misty with rain and partially veiled in evening gloom, appeared so quiet and peaceful it was difficult to imagine the Boches over there—on sentry, in their dugouts, eating, drinking, sleeping, just like the men about me. But, proving their presence, a *minnenwerfer* shell passed overhead.

"Better not look too long, S'eh," the "runner" warned. "It's true they kain't see yew, but they have machine guns trained on this post and turn 'em loose, now and then, on gen'ral principles."

In a dugout, six by five outside of the bunks, I sat out the remainder of the evening with its inhabitants, three lieutenants. The eldest could not have been twenty-four; but all had led night raids on the Boche trenches, and while the guttering candle lifted and lowered their bright boys' faces in and out of

the gloom, they drawled with the soft southern speech of risks and dangers that, if they knew of them would turn gray the hair of their friends at home.

One had been shot thru the shoulder only a couple of weeks ago while stalking a Boche sniper out in No Man's Land. Grinning, he explained: "You see, S'eh, thar' happened to be two of him, and just when I was about to draw a bead on one, the other plugged me. What did I do? Run, by golly! Shuah, how I do run. A bounding had nothing on me. I leaped sideways and endways, just tangoed it over the tops of the bresh, for three of my snipers were squirming up behind them and I knew if they kept firing long enough something was due to happen. It did, too, for my boys got both of them."

Fine work! But fancy making a shooting gallery out of yourself for the benefit of your snipers. Tho I did not catch the name, I felt sure it was he the patrol was discussing while, an hour later, we filed along the duckboards on our way to Number Two. "He's a nervy cuss, that lieutenant. But if he don't take care, Fritz is going to present him with a steel medal one of these days."

That was something of a march—thru wet woods in black rain along narrow duckboards that crost deep trench systems and threaded barbed belts of wire. Tho I held on to the belt of the man ahead, he was invisible. Sometimes, too, we left the duckboards and wallowed along snaggy paths that I found difficult enough to follow in broad day next morning. How the leader found his way I cannot say. But a subdued challenge presently told that he had. While we filed up to go over the top and out thru the wire, I grinned guiltily but delightedly as I thought how cleverly I was doing up G. H. Q. They could not stop me now. I was going over the top—even if I got sent home for it or was shot at sunrise. But, alack and alas! thru that black rain G. H. Q. extended its mandate from headquarters forty miles away. The soft drawl of the lieutenant sounded close to my ear.

"I really [Continued on page 486]



*The bright blue flare of star shells over No Man's Land lighting the way for enemy fire*



# WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

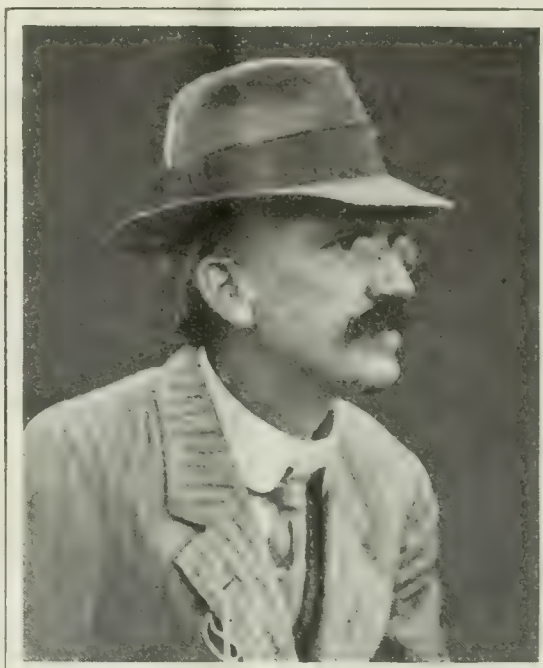
BY JOHN DEWEY

PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

This is the second of a series of forward-looking articles on America's aims and ideals in the war, written for The Independent by the leaders of thoughtful America. The first article was written by President Lowell of Harvard University; later articles in the series will be presented by Gerald Stanley Lee, author of "Crowds," "We" and "Inspired Millionaires"; and by Corra Harris, author of "In the Valley," "A Circuit Rider's Wife," "Co-Citizens" and other stories interpreting the philosophy of plain folks

SEVERALLY and collectively mankind always builds better or worse than it knows. Even in the most successful enterprizes, aims and results do not wholly coincide. In executing our immediate purpose we have to use forces which are outside our intent. Once released, however, they continue to operate, and they bring with them consequences which are unexpected and which in the end may quite submerge the objects consciously struggled for. Such an immense undertaking as the present war is no exception. The will to conquer describes the immediate aim. But in order to realize that end all sorts of activities are set going, arrangement made, organizations instituted, as incidental means. After they have been called into being they cannot be whisked out of existence merely because the war has come to an end. They have acquired an independent being and in the long run may effect consequences more significant than those consciously desired. If, for example, one takes a cross section thru the warring countries at present, one finds a striking rise in power of the wage-earning classes. Thru the necessities of war, their strategic position in modern social organization has been made clear, and the Russian Revolution has brought the fact to dramatic self-consciousness. Is it not conceivable that some future historian may find this consequence outweighing any for which the war was originally fought?

If it is the unintended which happens, a forecast of the consequences of the war seems doubly futile; for it is hard enough to disentangle even the professed aims in such a manner as to make them precise and definite. Yet it is possible to see some of the forces which have been released by the war. Thru fixing attention upon them, we make some guess about the future in its larger outlines. The first result which I see is the more conscious and extensive use of science for communal purposes after the war. Changes which are effected by embodying scientific discoveries in mechanical inventions and appliances endure. The transformations brought about first in industry and then in general social and political life by the stationary steam-engine, the locomotive, the internal combustion engine, etc., have stayed put, while matters which absorbed in their day much more of conscious attention and made much more of a stir in the realm of thought, have sunk beneath waves of oblivion. Mechanically speaking, the greatest achievements of the year have been, of course, the submarine and air-



Doctor Dewey is the author of "How to Think"

plane, the mastery of the undersea and the air. Is it not likely that the combined effects of the two will do more to displace war than all the moralizing in existence? Anticipations of the future are too readily couched in terms of the fantastic rather than of the commonplace; or rather the miraculous, once established, becomes commonplace. But considering the social revolution wrought by steam and electric transportation on land and water in abolishing parochial and provincial boundaries, it seems probable that air navigation will round out their work in obliterating nationalistic frontiers. The war has, in addition to specific inventions, made it customary to utilize the collective knowledge and skill of scientific experts in all lines, organizing them for community ends. It is unlikely that we shall ever return wholly to the old divorce of knowledge from the conduct of social affairs—a separation which made knowledge abstract and abstruse, and left public affairs controlled by routine, vested interest and skilled manipulation. The one phase of Prussianism, borrowed under the stress of war from the enemy, which is likely permanently to remain, is systematic utilization of the scientific expert. Used for the ends of a democratic society, the social mobilization of science is likely in the end to effect such changes in the practice of government—and finally in its theory—as to initiate a new type of democracy. With respect to this alteration, as with respect to the airplane, there is more likelihood of underestimating than of exaggerating the consequences which are to follow.

Another consequence, not directly willed but made necessary as an incident of the war, is the formation of large political groupings. Almost all the nations of the world are now arrayed on one or other of the two sides. Not only is such a world-wide organization including the peoples of every continent a new and unique fact, so much so that the world for the first time is politically as well as astronomically round, but the character of the alliances is quite unprecedented. In order that the military alliance may be made effective, there is in effect if not in name a pooling of agricultural and industrial resources, a conjoint supervision of shipping and hence of international trading, a world-wide censorship and economic blacklist. In addition each nation now has an interest in knowing about other nations, which has put the world as a whole on the map for the citizen of Little Peddlington and Jay Corners. The kind of knowledge and interest that was once confined to travelers and the cultured has become widely distributed. When a million or two young men return from France, the jolt given to our intellectual isolation by the very fact of the war will be accentuated. And Europe, it is safe to say, will have learned as much about us as we about it. The shrinkage of the world already effected as a physical fact by steam and electricity will henceforth be naturalized in the imagination. All of these things mean the discovery of the interdependence of all peoples, and the development of a more highly organized world, a world knit together by more conscious and substantial bonds.

WHATEVER the immediate decisions of the statesmen who sit in the peace conference at the end of the war, this means that an international state is on its way. Few people realize what a small number of independent states remained in the world even before the war—many times less than there were within the present German Empire a century ago. Consolidation has proceeded with the same certainty and acceleration as in the case of the multitude of small local railway systems which once sprawled over this country—and from the same causes. The war has speeded up the movement, and in the various commissions and arrangements which it necessitated will leave behind mechanisms which are bound to continue in operation—first in order to meet actual post-war needs and then because there is no way of getting rid of them with- [Continued on page 480]



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL



International Film

## WHY THE BOCHES FEAR OUR MARINES

"They fight with one hand, dig in with the other and keep smiling all the time." The "Devil Dogs"—or "Teufelhunde," as Germany has named the U. S. Marines—are bringing increased glory to their fighting reputation in the present battle along the Marne. The photograph above suggests the spirit with which the Marines thrust into the German attack gaining six miles and eight hundred prisoners in one day.



© International Film

## A "TEUFELHUNDE" OUTPOST

Like "Ladies from Hell," the epithet applied to kilted Britishers by the Germans early in the war, the name of "Devil Dogs" is an involuntary tribute from the enemy to fighting courage of the U. S. Marines. The men above are in charge of a flash-light signal station nearest No Man's Land.



## THE FIRST TO FIGHT

A few weeks after the United States declared war on Germany these U. S. Marines "at an Atlantic port" were stowing their supplies aboard the transport that carried them overseas. On the left, lined up for inspection in the little French village where they were billeted en route, are some of the Marines now famous as the heroes of the Marne.





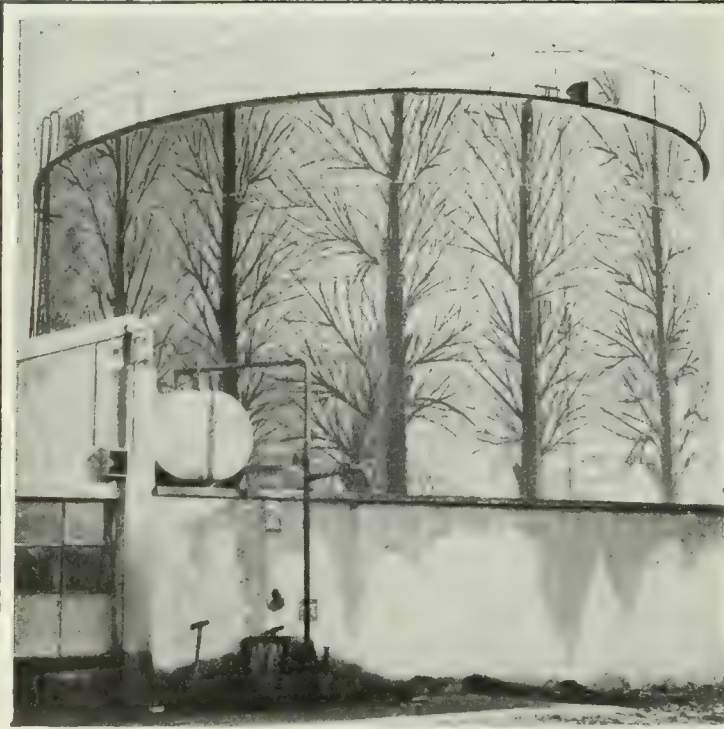
## UNDER COVER

This photograph of a French aviation base was made for the French official records. The big hangars are camouflaged so that to an air observer they melt into the surrounding terrain. The roof of the garage and camps are camouflaged, too. In distinct contrast are the tents and cloth covered piles of supplies in the foreground, the ambulance along the road and the planes ready for flight.



Central News

IT IS PRETTY, BUT IS IT ART? TOMMY DOESN'T CARE SO LONG AS IT PROTECTS HIS TENT



Underwood & Underwood

WILL ALL OUR GAS TANKS ADOPT A CAMOUFLAGED DISGUISE LIKE THIS AFTER THE WAR IS OVER?



© Duval & Herbert

## THE ROUGH ROAD TO BERLIN

Lift the camouflage covering and these miniature hills will disclose themselves as piles of French ammunition and war supplies





© Committee on Public Information, from Western Newspaper Union

#### AS OUR CASUALTY LIST GROWS

For the American wounded sent back in ever increasing numbers from the fighting on the Marne every possible provision has been made by the Red Cross: ambulances and first aid stations at the front, newly equipped hospital trains to take the men to the rear



© Committee on Public Information from International Film

#### TAKING CARE OF THE AMERICAN WOUNDED

Soldiers who have already received first aid attention being carried on stretchers aboard the hospital train. At the left are the four officers in charge of hospital train 54, photographed below. The "U. S. 54" is the newest type of hospital on wheels



© Committee on Public Information from International Film

#### A HOSPITAL TRAIN AT THE FRONT

The stretcher-bearers alongside are putting the rolled stretchers aboard. Farther down the track are soldiers assigned to guard duty



# CONCERNING CLOTHES

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

Waking up women has been Mrs. Gilman's especial mission for twenty or thirty years; in ethics, sociology and economics she has written and preached sound theories of radical common sense. Mrs. Gilman is the author of "Suffrage Songs" and the "Crux" and is the editor of *The Forerunner*.

THE Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense is urging new sacrifices upon our women, sacrifices in clothing. We have as yet no sartorial Hoover to start a campaign of "substitution" and "conservation." We are not asked to pledge ourselves to a silkless year, a woolless winter or even a furless summer. Our soldiers do not dress in fancy pelts, so women may continue to feel miserably hot and look miserably foolish in their August furs.

But good wool the soldiers do need, both for outer and inner garments, and for all the knitted comforts which are added to them.

So the "Clothing Interests," moved patriotically, offer two suggestions: to give civilians shoddy instead of long-fibred wool, and to give them less of it.

When it comes to asking for such a change in the garments of women, no one is so foolish as to appeal to them directly. No one imagines that these citizens who never yet made definite conscious decision as to what they wear would do so now.

No, the utmost range of purpose in this most reasonable effort to save cloth is to alter the fashions for 1918, to make those fashions simpler, to eliminate as far as may be the over-copious pocket, the needless spread and flare of overskirt, even the supererogatory cuffs on coat and trouser. There is no suggestion, fortunately, of making skirts shorter.

In quality of goods, it may be possible to make women's garments cheaper, but in the name of that ancient power known as Common Decency let us not try to make them any scantier. With a narrow skirt coming but little below the knees, and a body covering which, in evening dress, rises little above the waist, it would seem dangerous to ask them to use less material. Never, in modern times, since the first Empire of France, have women gone about with as little covering—white women, that is. But they could use a lesser number of coats, gowns and sweaters, they could use cheaper qualities, in some instances they could reduce the needless fulness of cloak or wrap, and they could save in money even more than in cloth.

The women of our country are fully as earnest in their war work as the men. They have come forward eagerly in the food conservation service; have saved and substituted and striven with their men folks and with their servants to make them accept the new restrictions. Yet when it comes to clothing we hesitate even to ask them to change, we seek only to change their fashions. Note the sharp distinction and seek the reasons.

Suppose Mr. Hoover had called to-

gether only representatives of the "Food Interests," had urged upon them that there was need of great saving in food, and would they please change the fashions for 1918, so as to call for less wheat, less meat, especially less pork and bacon. Exhibitions, with sample tables, temptingly set forth with meatless meals. "Daily hints from Paris" as to new kinds of wheatless bread and creamless butter. Attractive foreign letters from "Ysabel" and "Angeline" describing delicious seafood menus for the spring.

This might have been done, might it not? What was done was to make direct appeal to the brain and conscience of the women of America to do their part in saving the world by saving the world's food.

Proper instructions were given them, new recipes for new dishes; dietary specialists were set to work to plan balanced rations, at minimum rates, to show the food values of different ingredients and how to combine them properly. A nation-wide canvass was undertaken and our women responded by millions, signing the food-cards, agreeing to serve by saving. Why not parallel this in a cloth saving campaign?

Because women do not choose what they shall wear. It is chosen for them, decided by those clothing interests and other interests more obscure, and issued as a mandate from season to season. Women look eagerly for these authoritative bulletins, not to find what they want, but what they must have. If the mandate said "Wool, twenty yards of wool to the garment," it is small use to ask the woman to say "Shoddy, if you please—six yards." But if the mandate offers a short and skimpy coat, half cotton, as what "they" are wearing, then we need not ask the woman anything at all. She wears what she is told.

WHAT we most need in this field is a general awakening among women on the subject of Voluntary Dressing. Before their clothing is criticized upon any other ground, it should be criticized on this, that it is not their conscious choice. It descends upon them from unquestioned, unknown sources, and is received with unreasoned submission. But in a time like this, surely there can be a change in their attitude.

In the drive for cloth conservation it is not merely less wool that we should be asked to use, and inferior goods; it is less expense for clothing in all lines. We must steadily remember that if we put two million men in the field, this requires, it has been estimated, four workmen to each soldier for ammunition and transportation alone; probably five, counting all the labor to feed

and shelter the fighting men and to carry on the mass of office work behind him.

That makes twelve million withdrawn from productive industry. They are working, to be sure, but the soldier's immediate work is destruction, and all who serve him help destroy. They are not at the time adding to the wealth of the world. We have some thirty-eight million engaged in productive industry. Over eight million are women. If we take out twelve million, we reduce the country's wealth by nearly one-third, and this at a time when we need far more than we had before.

We must save, not only food, not only cloth, but money, all that we can. We need it for ourselves, to carry this enormous burden of war, and we need it for our suffering neighbors and friends. Every true patriot, man or woman, should reduce personal expenses to the minimum, and put his savings to the service of the country.

THERE are twenty-six million adult women in this country, probably ten million more young girls, whose dress costs as much as that of women. Half these are farmers' wives and daughters who with the best of intentions can spend little on dress. Of the rest, we may roughly count off two million as never having proper clothing, leaving sixteen million. Half these again may be counted out as wives of wage earners, unable to spend much on clothes. But that leaves us perhaps eight million women and girls who can and do dress more expensively than is necessary.

If the woman who now dresses on five thousand dollars a year reduces it to four; if the woman who manages on four hundred makes it three; if that eight million who could save would, at an average of even two hundred dollars apiece, it would make an annual fund of one billion six hundred million; quite a help in war time. Put into Liberty bonds, instead of gowns and furs, the women would be no poorer and the country that much richer, in its hour of need.

Can we not form a new sort of patriotic league among our earnest women? Young ones, preferably, who care a good deal about how they look, but whose minds are open to change and whose wills are strong to carry out new decisions; older ones, too, women of established position and wide influence. Sample budgets could be prepared and distributed over the country, local groups could be formed in all our cities, original and simple patterns designed, competitions started, essays written by school girls, original suggestions asked for by magazines. [Continued on page 483]



# How to Make Your Salary Worth 10% to 30% More

A Simple Device That Anyone Can Apply With Quick Results

By Peter Rhodes

**H**OW much are you earning—twenty, twenty-five, fifty, one hundred dollars a week, or more? It doesn't matter. Whatever your income you can increase its buying power 10% to 30% and you don't have to change your job. You don't even have to speak to your boss.

I don't deny that it is unusual to make such a sweeping statement. But let me tell you my story. Then decide for yourself.

Two years ago I made \$2,000 a year, and I was always in debt. Try as I could I was unable to get ahead. Nor could I figure out from week to week where my money went. Neither my wife nor I were spendthrifts. Our tastes were simple. We had two little children whom we dressed well but not extravagantly. Yet our income was absolutely inadequate.

Finally things came to such a state that I decided something had to be done. I already had a pile of unpaid bills amounting to about \$300, and things were going from bad to worse. I simply had to have more money—not only was I failing to save anything for a rainy day but I couldn't make both ends meet.

In a quandary I consulted a friend of mine, a Mr. Underwood, whom I admired very much because I knew him to be quite successful—at least with the same size family as mine he lived better than we did and I had heard him talk about investments he had made, so I knew he was getting along much better than I.

Imagine my amazement when this friend confided in me that instead of an income two or three times as much as mine he was earning exactly the same amount that I was—\$2,000 a year—and that he was able to save \$600 a year—in other words, he was really earning about 30% more than I was on the very same salary!

I couldn't understand how he did it. The Underwoods seemed to have so much more than we did. Of course there wasn't any grand opera in their program, but they did go to the theatre regularly; enjoyed most of the pleasures of life; they wore good clothes; entertained their friends on Sunday evenings; had two well-dressed children and were about the happiest and most contented couple of all our married acquaintances.

My friend, Mr. Underwood, saw my amazement and told me the secret. It seems that a few years ago he had gone through the same experience that I was going through.

They had no plan; they were living in a happy-go-lucky fashion, without any system—in fact, the very same way we were now living.

Finally, he came to the realization that what was keeping them poor was the money that they frittered away. He realized that the little leaks in personal and household expenses were preventing them from saving money and even meeting their bills on time.

Then he determined that he *could* easily

live within his income and also save money if he could in some way make his money go further. With this idea in mind, Mr. Underwood worked out a plan which enabled him to save \$600 each year and still enjoy the pleasures and enjoyment that make life worth living.

This plan which has worked so successfully for my friend has been incorporated in the Ferrin Money Saving Account Book and Budget System, a system that can add anywhere from 10% to 30% to your savings just as it has for him and for me. For no sooner had I heard my friend's story than I followed his example and it has worked out just as successfully in my case as it did in his. It really is the same to me as an increase in salary because I can enjoy more pleasures now than I ever did—and I get *real* joy out of them—because I *know* I can afford them.

## Read!

*Letter from Head of Financial Department of Largest Corporation of Its Kind in the United States.*

### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION.

Gentlemen:

I consider your account book a remarkable contribution to the people of this country at this time. I refer especially to your discovery of the absolute necessity of the budget idea as applied to personal and household account keeping and I am amazed that this fundamental and absolutely essential idea has not been employed in a simple form long before this.

In our company we have 5,000 employees and it was a revelation to me in giving them advice regarding the making out of their income tax returns to find how few had any intelligent idea of their income and their living expenses. It was that perhaps more than anything else, that brought home to me the great service that your new budget account book will render to the people who need it most, no matter what their income is.

The simplicity of your plan, which by comparison with previous methods of account keeping, would seem to be well-nigh automatic, appeals to me strongly.

They say you can't teach an old dog new tricks, but I will say to you that I am going to use the Ferrin Book for my own family expenses and consider it will make money for me right from the start.

(Signed) D. S. BURTON.

### The Ferrin Account System

grew from the realization that a simple automatic system of accounting was absolutely essential to success in personal money matters.

This amazingly simple method has been introduced by the Independent Corporation, because the publishers of The Independent (and Harper's Weekly) recognize the nation-wide need of such a device—at this time especially—and because the founding of such a system of money saving fits closely with the program of efficiency which is being developed by its Efficiency Service and its Division of Business Education.

The Ferrin Money Saving System is encompassed in a handsome dark blue seal grain semi-flexible, imitation leather account book, stamped in gold. It contains 112 pages, size 8½x10½ inches. This wonderful aid to money saving, this watch dog of your income and expenditures, will tell you to a penny where the money goes. It

will keep actual track of your spending and enable you to plug up the leaks. It will keep you out of debt. It will help to keep money in the bank.

### The Budget System

The Ferrin Money Saving Account Book is the first and only device of its kind. It is the only account book based on the BUDGET idea. It is the only one that provides for the income as well as the classified items of expense.

You simply lay out your budget according to the sample budgets given for incomes of one to five thousand dollars a year. This can be modified easily to suit your special conditions, or we will gladly arrange a budget for you, whatever your income.

BUDGETING your income on the simple Ferrin System is the most important factor in money saving and this is the only book that shows you exactly how to do it. It is more than a book—it is a system and contains compact information on keeping expense accounts; making an inventory of household goods; making safe investments and other financial matters of vital interest to every family.

### Two Minutes a Day

The Ferrin System takes only about two minutes a day. No knowledge of bookkeeping is required. Any child who can read can keep the accounts. Instead of being a hardship, saving becomes fun. Keeping records the Ferrin way is more enjoyable than a game. And the pleasure lasts for ever.

### Examine It Free

So confident are we of the great value of this Ferrin Money Saving Book, that we will gladly send it to you on approval, without a penny in advance. Keep it five days. See how simple it is. See how much you have missed by not reading it before. See how much it must mean to you from the very day you get it. Then if you feel that you can afford not to have it, return it and you will owe nothing.

But if you feel that it means the beginning of a new era of financial independence for you, send only \$2, the small sum asked The Ferrin Money Saving Account Book is an investment and will return its cost many times over every year. The system is good for four years, which makes it cost about 4 cents a month! And you need send no money until you see it and examine it and are satisfied that it will pay you big returns.

Mail the coupon or send a letter now, while the matter is on your mind.

### FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

## Independent Corporation

Division of Business Education  
Dept. S, 119 W. 40th St., New York

*Publishers of The Independent (and Harper's Weekly)*

Please send me the Ferrin Money Saving Account Book on Free Examination. I will send you \$2 within 5 days after receipt, or return the book.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



Ind. 622



## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

### RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Offers courses for A. B. and A. M. Four laboratories, library, observatory, gymnasium, swimming pool. Liberal endowment makes possible very moderate charges. Officers and instructors, 60. Students from 35 states and countries. Address

WILLIAM A. WEBB, Pres., Box 46



The Carnegie Library School offers the following courses in librarianship for the year 1918-1919:

General Library Work  
Library Work with Children  
School Library Work

For information, address the Principal,  
Carnegie Library School, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### SKIDMORE SCHOOL OF ARTS

CHARLES HENRY KEYES, Ph. D., President  
SARAH GEIDLEY ROSS, A. M., Dean

A college for the professional and vocational training of women. Offers four years courses leading to B. S. degree in

Household Economics, Fine Arts, Music,  
Physical Education, Secretarial Studies

A special diploma, securable upon the completion of two or three years, commands teacher's or supervisor's certificate.

Residence accommodations for two hundred students. Outdoor sports. Non-sectarian. Summer session. For catalogue address

LOUISE HOLMES WATERBURY, B. A., Registrar  
SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK

### ATTEND Chicago "Tech"



The nation is calling for technical men. Engineers and Draftsmen are needed. Demand for our graduates is greater than we can supply. Study now. Faculty of consulting experts. No unusual entrance requirements. Low tuition fees. Our intensive methods bring quick results.

**ARCHITECTURE ENGINEERING DRAFTING**  
CIVIL-MECHANICAL-STRUCTURAL-ELECTRICAL

No time wasted on unnecessary studies. Complete course in two years. Short courses for special students. Chances for self-support while studying. Write us for catalog and full particulars.

DAY AND  
EVENING  
CLASSES

Convenient  
Study and  
Practice Hours

Chicago Technical College  
2721-E Michigan Ave.  
Chicago

### Pacific School of Religion

An undenominational union school of religion. Admits both sexes and all denominations. College graduation required for regular course leading to B. D. All privileges of University of California open to qualified seminary students. Term begins September 30, 1918. Address President C. S. Nash, Berkeley, Cal.



**Isolator**  
Garbage  
Consumer

**3¢ a day Will Rid Your Home of the Garbage Can**

The garbage can is the most un-healthy article in the home. It breeds and attracts flies and disease germs.

Isolator Garbage Consumers are now made in small sizes for homes. Reasonable in price. Operate with gas, automatically controlled. Do not radiate heat.

Every home should be equipped with an Isolator.

**Send Now For Literature**

Also manufacturers of stationary and portable sanitary incinerators for unsewered districts, and coal and gas garbage types for hospitals. Ask your plumber. Distributors Wanted

**Buffalo Co-Operative Stove Co.,**  
100 Amherst Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

### Florida (Hulvey) Military Academy

Barracks new and modern. Military work directed by War Dept. Prepares for universities, business and Government academies. Personal instruction and attention. Perfect health record. Cadets from 18 states. Tuition \$460. Col. Geo. W. HULVEY, Supt., Jacksonville, Fla.

### DEAN ACADEMY

FRANKLIN, MASS. 52nd YEAR

Young men and young women find here a home-like atmosphere, thorough and efficient training in every department of a broad culture, a loyal and helpful school spirit. Liberal endowment permits liberal terms, \$325-\$400 per year. Special course in Domestic Science.

For catalogue and information address

ARTHUR W. PEIRCE, Litt.D., Principal

### WALNUT HILL SCHOOL

24 Highland Street, Natick, Mass.

A College Preparatory School for Girls. 17 miles from Boston. 40 Acres. Skating Pond. Athletic Fields. 5 Buildings. Gymnasium. Miss Conant, Miss Bigelow, Principals

### MARTIN COLLEGE For GIRLS

PULASKI, TENN.

A Junior College with Preparatory Department. Moderate Rates. Modern Buildings and Equipment. In the Blue-Grass Hills of Sunny Tennessee. Careful Supervision. Box 1. W. T. WYNN, President.

### The University of Chicago

**HOME STUDY**

in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence.

For detailed information address

26th Year U. of C. (Div. M) Chicago, Ill.



## "THE MOST STIMULATING MAGAZINE IN AMERICA"

Though only four months old, The Liberator (edited by Max Eastman) has been received by its readers with an enthusiasm unprecedented in present-day journalism. "I shall read and re-read and cherish these copies until others come," writes a soldier. And here are a few other sentences selected at random from our correspondence: "One of those very few magazines that compel reading, not filing."—"The Liberator has a breadth of beam and a buoyancy."—"I should be fearfully disappointed if I missed a single number."

**TRY A TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION**

Three Months, 50 Cents

Year's Subscription, \$1.50

Single Copy - 15 Cents

**Address: THE LIBERATOR**  
34 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

## WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

(Continued from page 474)

out uprooting too many other things which will have got linked up with them. It is a mistake to think that the movement for the self-determination of nations, the releasing of nationalities now held in dependence, will arrest, much less reverse, the integrating movement. Cultural emancipation of nationalities and local autonomy within a federation are to be hoped for; if they are not attained, the war will have been fought in vain so far as its most important conscious objective is concerned. But even if this goes beyond local autonomy to the point of complete political independence of a new Bohemia, Poland, Ukraina, Palestine, Egypt, India, it will not militate against the virtual control of the world by a smaller number of political units. The war has demonstrated that effective sovereignty can be maintained only by states large enough to be economically self-supporting. New nations could exist permanently only if guaranteed by some large political union, which would have to be more closely knit together than were the treaty-alliances which "neutralized" (till the war broke out) some of the smaller states of Europe.

To say, however, that the world will be better organized is not—unfortunately—the same thing as to say that it will be organized so as to be a better world. We shall have either a world federation in the sense of a genuine concert of nations, or a few large imperialistic organizations, standing in chronic hostility to one another. Something corresponding to the present anti-German federation, with minor realignments in course of time, might constitute one of these; the Central Empires and southeastern Europe another; Russia, it is conceivable, would go it alone, and the Oriental countries might make a fourth. In this case, we should have a repetition of the Balance of Power situation on a larger scale, with all its evils, including the constant jockeying to secure by threat and bribe the allegiance of Scandinavia, Spain and some of the South American countries to one imperialistic federation or another. The choice between these two alternatives is the great question which the statesmen after the war will have to face. If it is dodged, and the attempt is made to restore an antebellum condition of a large number of independent detached and "sovereign" states allied only for purposes of economic and potential military warfare, the situation will be forced, probably, into the alternative of an imperially organized Balance of Power whose unstable equilibrium will result in the next war for decisive dominion.

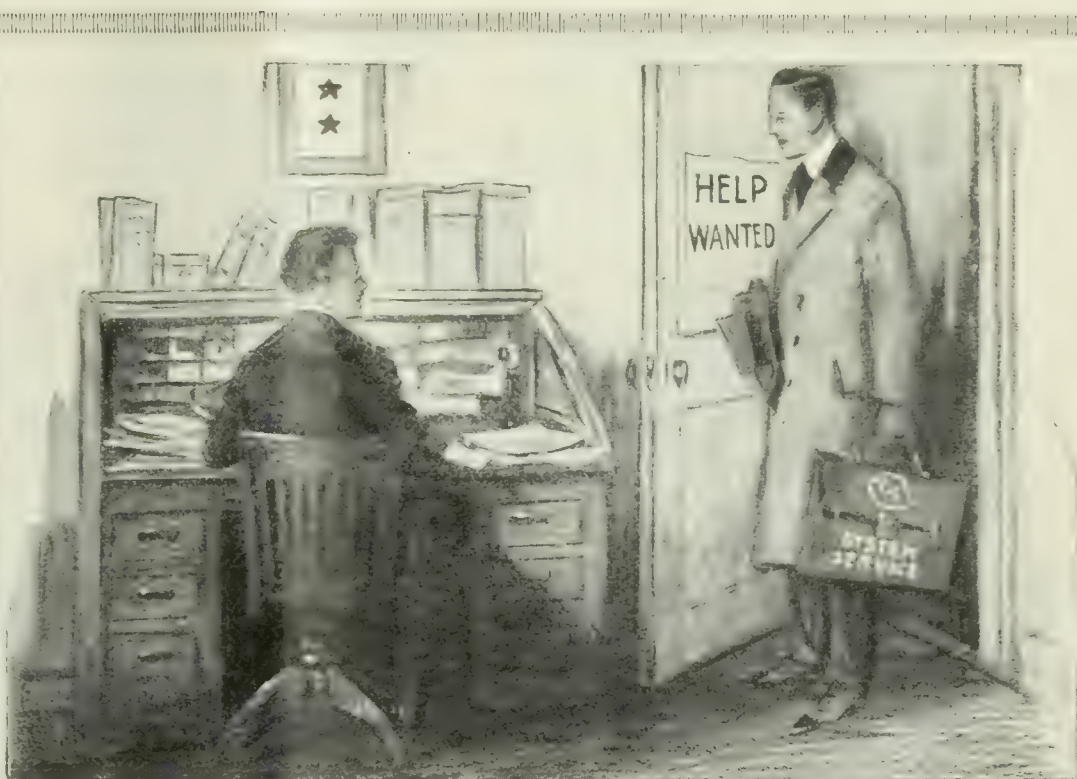
The counterpart of the growth of world organization thru elimination of isolated territorial sovereign states is domestic integration within each unit. In every warring country there has been the same demand that in the time of great national stress production for profit be subordinated to production for use. Legal possession and individual property rights have had to give way before social requirements. The old conception of the absoluteness of private property has received the world over a blow from which it will never wholly recover. Not that arbitrary confiscation will be resorted to, but that it has been made clear that the control of any individual or group over their "own" property is relative to public wants, and that public requirements may at any time be given precedence by public machinery devised for that purpose. Profiteering has not been stamped out;



doubtless in some lines of war necessities it has been augmented. But the sentiment aroused against profiteering will last beyond the war, while even more important is the fact that the public has learned to recognize profiteering in many activities which it formerly accepted on their own claims as a matter of course.

In short, the war, by throwing into relief the public aspect of every social enterprise, has discovered the amount of sabotage which habitually goes on in manipulating property rights to take a private profit out of social needs. Otherwise, the wrench needed in order to bring privately controlled industries into line with public needs would not have had to be so great. The war has thus afforded an immense object lesson as to the absence of democracy in most important phases of our national life, while it has also brought into existence arrangements for facilitating democratic integrated control. This organization of means for public control covers every part of our national life. Banking, finance, the supervision of floating of new corporate enterprises, the mechanism of credit, have been affected by it to various degrees in all countries. The strain with respect to the world's food supply has made obvious to all from the farmer in the field to the cook in the kitchen the social meaning of all occupations connected with the physical basis of life. Consequently the question of the control of land for use instead of for speculation has assumed an acute aspect, while a flood of light has been thrown upon the interruption of the flow of food and fuel to the consumer with a view to exacting private toll. Hence organization for the regulation of transportation and distribution of food, fuel and the necessities of war production like steel and copper. To dispose of such matters by labeling them state socialism is merely to conceal their deeper import: the creation of instrumentalities for enforcing the public interest in all the agencies of modern production and exchange. Again, the war has added to the old lesson of public sanitary regulation the new lesson of social regulation for purposes of moral prophylaxis. The acceleration of the movement to control the liquor traffic is another aspect of the same fact. Finally, conscription has brought home to the countries which have in the past been the home of the individualistic tradition the supremacy of public need over private possession.

It may seem a work of supererogation to attempt even the most casual listing of the variety of ways in which the war has enforced this lesson of the interdependence, the interweaving of interests and occupations, and the consequent necessity of agencies for public oversight and direction in order that the interdependence may become a public value instead of being used for private levies. It is true that not every instrumentality brought into the war for the purpose of maintaining the public interest will last. Many of them will melt away when the war comes to an end. But it must be borne in mind that the war did not create that interdependence of interests which has given enterprises once private and limited in scope a social significance. The war only gave a striking revelation of the state of affairs which the application of steam and electricity to industry and transportation had already effected. It afforded a vast and impressive object lesson as to what had occurred, and made it impossible for men to proceed any longer by ignoring the revolution which has taken place. Thus the public supervision and control occasioned by this war differ from that produced by other wars not only in range, depth and complexity, but even more in the



## The help you need—

It is not men alone, but men *and* methods

**B**USINESS methods can always be improved. If there are better records for your business, quicker or more accurate ways of handling your work—you want them badly and, of all times, *now*.

Invite us in to go through the plan of your record systems and your filing systems

and to give you our ideas of how to bring them down to date.

Proper records intelligently used cut down waste and show where to expand. They are the core of the business. In fact they *are* the business. Nowhere in these times should any but the most modern type of records be kept in use.



**Office Systems**  
That Simplify

Records of that type are "Y and E" records, developed by thirty-eight years of study and experience—years in which we have been making nearly a million system installations, covering every line of business; and to be most intelligently used, records should be kept in "Y and E" files, where

they are protected against disarrangement, and made quickly available for constant use.

Write us about what record-keeping problems confront you. Let us look into the thing and see if we can help you to a solution. There is no charge for our "Y and E" System Planning Service.

Ask us about "Y and E" Systems and Filing Equipment for:

Correspondence Machine Bookkeeping Employment Records Purchase Records Credit Reports  
Card Ledgers Documents Sales Records Blueprints Stock Records  
Cancelled Checks Follow-Ups Advertising Records Insurance Records Banks, etc.

## YAWMAN AND ERBE MFG. CO.

690 St. Paul Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Branch Offices: Boston, Springfield, Mass., New York, Albany, Newark, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles. Agencies in 1,200 other cities.

In Canada: THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont.

**FREE!** An interesting book on automobile economy; repairing, tire upkeep, in rising mileage, etc.: invaluable to every owner, driver, garageman, repairman, dealer.

American Automobile Digest, 3336 Butler Bldg., Cincinnati

## MANUSCRIPT

Fiction, narratives, travel; historical and scientific matter in prepared MSS., 25,000 words minimum, receives our careful consideration for BOOK issue. Readings absolutely necessary, no charge.

Roxburgh Pub. Co. (Inc.), 61 Court Street, Boston

**Send only 50c**  
AGENTS WANTED

Special limited edition of our white shirt for \$1.00. Also a set of 50 white shirts for \$1.00. On receipt of 50c we send the set. On U. S. and C. O. D. basis, advance plus postage. Order quick. Remove ads if not pleased. Wonderful chance to get goods at wholesale or retail. Send day as agent or start your business.

GOODSELL & COMPANY

**DURATEX**  
Shirts, Cravats, Fanny Handkerchiefs, Underwear, Pajamas and Nightshirts

444 Duratex Building, NEW YORK



## THE SOLDIER'S ALLY—

He Serves—  
She Saves

BECAUSE the battle is in  
the kitchen as well as in the  
trenches—

BECAUSE, she belongs to  
America's great army of de-  
fense—

BECAUSE food will win the  
War against autocracy—

Every Housewife  
NEEDS

## HOUSEWIVES MAGAZINE

The Trade Journal of the Home

FOR seven years HOUSEWIVES MAGAZINE has been teaching American housewives *how* to save. It stands as a pioneer among the food conservation periodicals of the country. Its gospel was never needed more than now.

EVERY issue of HOUSEWIVES MAGAZINE is a document of household patriotism of great practical value to every housewife. A subscription to this Magazine is an investment, not an expense—because it shows you how to SAVE.

REGULAR monthly Departments include Food and Food Conservation, Family Income, Child Training, Health and Hygiene, Home Decoration, and Dress and Needlecraft.

Use the Coupon

Housewives Magazine

405 Lexington Ave., New York

Subscriptions—\$2.00

In Advance, \$2.00



fact that they have simply accelerated a movement which was already proceeding apace. The immediate urgency has in a short time brought into existence agencies for executing the supremacy of the public and social interest over the private and possessive interest which might otherwise have taken a long time to construct. In this sense, no matter how many among the special agencies for public control decay with the disappearance of war stress, the movement will never go backward. Peoples who have learned that billions are available for public needs when the occasion presses will not forget the lesson, and having seen that portions of these billions are necessarily diverted into physical training, industrial education, better housing, and the setting up of agencies for securing a public service and function from private industries will ask why in the future the main stream should not be directed in the same channels.

In short, we shall have a better organized world internally as well as externally, a more integrated, less anarchic, system. Partizans are attempting to locate the blame for the breakdown in the distribution of fuel and the partial breakdown in food supplies upon mere inefficiency in governmental officials. But whatever the truth in special cases such accusations, it is clear that the causal force lies deeper. fundamental industries have been carried on for years and years on a social basis; for public service indeed, but for public service under such conditions of private restriction as would render the maximum of personal profit. Our large failures are merely exhibitions of the anarchy and confusion entailed by any such principle of conducting affairs. When profit may arise from setting up division and conflict, it is hopeless to expect unity. That this, taken together with the revelation by the war of the crucial position occupied by the wage-earner, points to the socialization of industry as one of the enduring consequences of the war cannot be doubted.

Socialization, as well as the kindred term socialism, covers, however, many and diverse alternatives. Many of the measures thus far undertaken may be termed in the direction of state capitalism, looking to the absorption of the means of production and distribution by the government, and to the replacement of the present corporate employing and directive forces by a bureaucracy of officials. So far as the consequences of war assume this form, it supplies another illustration of the main thesis of Herbert Spencer that a centralized government has been built up by war necessities, and that such a state is necessarily militaristic in its structure. On the other hand, it must be pointed out that in Great Britain and this country, and apparently to a considerable degree even in centralized Germany, the measures taken for enforcing the subordination of private activity to public need and service have been successful only because they have enlisted the voluntary cooperation of associations which have been formed on a non-political, non-governmental basis, large industrial corporations, railway systems, labor unions, universities, scientific societies, banks, etc. Moreover, the wage-earner is more likely to be interested in using his newly discovered power to increase his own share of control in an industry than he is in transferring that control over to government officials. He will have to look to politics for measures which will secure the democratization of industry from within, but he need not go further than this. Reorganization along these lines would give us in the future a federation of self-governing industries with the government acting as adjuster and arbiter

Housewives Magazine, 405 Lexington Ave., N. Y.  
(My Name) \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
I enclose \$2.00 for a year's subscription.  
If no money is enclosed, please bill me.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_



rather than as direct owner and manager, unless perhaps in case of industries occupying such a privileged position as fuel production and the railways. Taxation will be a chief governmental power thru which to procure and maintain socialization of the services of the land and of industries organized for self-direction rather than for subjection to alien investors. While one can say here as in the case of international relations that a more highly organized world is bound to result, one cannot with assurance say which of two types of organization is going to prevail. But it is reasonably sure that the solution in one sphere will be congruous with that wrought out in the other. Governmental capitalism will stimulate and be stimulated by the formation of a few large imperialistic organizations which must resort to armament for each to maintain its place within a precarious balance of powers. A federated concert of nations, on the other hand, with appropriate agencies of legislation, judicial procedure and administrative commissions would so relax tension between states as to encourage voluntary groupings all over the world, and thus promote social integration by means of the coöperation of democratically self-governed industrial and vocational groups. The period of social reconstruction might require a temporary extension of governmental regulation and supervision, but this would be provisional, giving way to a period of decentralization after the transfer of power from the more or less rapacious groups now in control had been securely affected. The determination of the issue in one sense or the other will not, of course, immediately follow the conclusion of the war. There will be a long period of struggle and transition. But if we are to have a world safe for democracy and a world in which democracy is safely anchored, the solution will be in the direction of a federated world government and a variety of freely experimenting and freely coöperating self-governing local, cultural and industrial groups. It is because, in the end, autocracy means uniformity as surely as democracy means diversification that the great hope lies with the latter. The former strains human nature to the breaking point; the latter releases and relieves it—such, I take it, is the ultimate sanction of democracy, for which we are fighting.

## CONCERNING CLOTHES

(Continued from page 478)

We have women in overalls, doing farm work and machine work; we have women in uniforms doing all manner of military service, even to direct fighting.

Now let us have a larger army of women, the country over, establishing a minimum ration in clothing and living on it. It would vary, of course, according to the needs, the genuine needs that is, of different women, and it should carry with it a wide field of constructive effort, developing workshops with short hours, living wages, healthful conditions, and an output of reasonable priced garments.

Far reaching and intelligent effort for conservation in cloth calls for three lines of action: designing, based on health and truth and real beauty, altering with improved ideas, but not fluttering in a hurricane of hasty changes that have no purpose but to sell more goods; manufacturing, that shall show prices based on a fair wage to all the workers, neither sweatshop cheapness nor Madame's extortion; and above all, a new spirit in our women, a clear and independent choice, ennobled by the growing recognition that what we have but belongs to the service of the world.

New York City

# ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER SCIENCE AND INVENTION

WILL THE GERMANS  
BOMBARD NEW YORK?

SEE PAGE 50



## “Will The Germans Bombard New York?”

IN THE JULY ISSUE OF  
**ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER**  
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

AT ALL NEWSSTANDS **15c.** \$1.50 Per Year

The Electrical Experimenter—now in its sixth year—has become a recognized authority. Over 200 papers and periodicals quoted from its columns last month. These articles covered every phase of timely scientific endeavor including the newest inventions and practices employed by the various Powers at war.

**Non-Technical**—written in plain English. Filled with experiments and the latest scientific doings.

Over 175 illustrations. 72 pages of appealing, fascinating articles that delight the layman as well as the scientist.

Get your copy today. You won't want to put it down until you have read it from cover to cover. It will broaden your vision, open your eyes to the marvels of present-day science, help you in your business. Stop at the nearest newsstand and secure the July number.

### SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

Subscribe to the Electrical Experimenter. As a special offer we will give free for a limited time only, either a complete cloth bound copy of the “Experimental Electricity Course” or a 160 page copy of the 20 lesson “Wireless Course” with a year's subscription to the Electrical Experimenter at \$1.50. Don't delay—fill in and mail the coupon with your order.

**EXPERIMENTER PUBLISHING CO.**  
241 FULTON STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_  
STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_  
I enclose \_\_\_\_\_  
for my subscription to THE ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER for \_\_\_\_\_  
years at \_\_\_\_\_ per year.  
You will also send me at once \_\_\_\_\_  
FREE prepaid your book.



# TRAVEL AND RESORTS

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Office at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.



## GRANLIDEN HOTEL LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

At the gateway of the White Mountains

The Ideal Tour Hotel at Lake Sunapee. Fine golf course, good motoring, tennis, boating, canoeing, bathing; fishing for salmon, trout and bass as good, if not the best in New England. Dancing, afternoon and evening. Furnished cottages to rent. Accommodates 300 guests. Write for circular. Address W. W. Brown, Ritz-Carlton, 46th St. and Madison Ave., New York City, or Granliden Hotel, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

Winter season, Hotels INDIAN RIVER and ROCKLEDGE, Rockledge, Florida.

Send 3c stamp for booklet to L. G. Lewis, G. P. A., 9 Third Avenue, Detroit.

**The Open**  
—the clear, cool, free air—offers all of its joys only to one means of travel—

**The Waterway**  
Magnificent D. & C. Lake steamers are in daily service, Detroit and Cleveland; Detroit and Buffalo; four trips weekly on the Coast Line to Mackinac.

**Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company**  
Philip H. McMillan, President  
A. A. Schantz, V. P. & Gen. Mgr.



## Hotel Wentworth New Castle by the Sea NEW HAMPSHIRE (New Portsmouth)

OPEN JUNE 24 TO SEPT. 25

NO Hotel on the New England coast is more notable in the beauty of its location, the attractiveness of surroundings and perfection of service. Located on the sea, in the center of a large private park. Accommodates 500. Local and long distance telephone in each room.

Every facility for sport and recreation. FINE GOLF COURSE, yachting, tennis, trapshooting, rifle range, dancing, pool, still and surf bathing, deep sea fishing.

Music by Symphony Orchestra

Associated with the Ideal and New England Tours. Well equipped garage under competent supervision.

Send postal today for beautiful illustrated book, telling how easy to reach here from all points.

WENTWORTH HOTEL COMPANY

H. W. PRIEST, President C. A. JUDKINS, Manager

## CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.

The South Jersey Coast is delightful at this season. Chalfonte appeals to cultivated, interesting people seeking rest and recreation. Modern, 10-story, fireproof. Right on the beach and boardwalk. All sports and pastimes. Golf club privileges.

American Plan Always Open  
THE LEEDS COMPANY



It is best to make reservation ahead for Chalfonte. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

## THE GREYLOCK

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

The Village Beautiful of the Berkshires

Now Open

Send for Booklet Henry N. Teague, Lessee

## REAL ESTATE



## CHOICE ESTATE FOR SALE

The summer and autumn residence and farm of 610 acres of the late Colonel Francis L. Leland, known as Boulder Grange, located at Becket, Mass.

In the heart of the famous Berkshire Hill region. The residence is handsomely and completely furnished and is being occupied now by the Colonel Leland legatee. The farm is stocked with cattle and poultry, and well equipped with tools, machinery, etc., is also planted. Full particulars will be furnished, and the place can be seen by application to

H. A. BIDWELL Becket, Mass.

## CAMPS

**MAPLEWOOD** wakes up boys to duties of life. Near Philadelphia. 56th year. Junior Department, where boys receive real care at moderate rates. Limited to 40. College or business. Small classes. Masters experienced men. Manual training. Boys accommodated the entire year.  
J. C. SHORTLIDGE - - - - - Concordville, Pa., Box 160

## PINE TREE CAMP FOR GIRLS

On beautiful Naomi Lake, 2000 feet above sea, in pine-laden air of Pocono Mountains. Four hours from New York and Philadelphia. Bungalows and tents on sunny hill. Experienced counselors. Tennis, basket-ball, canoeing, "hikes"—all outdoor sports. Handicrafts, gardening, Red Cross work. Tutoring if desired. 7th Season.  
Miss Blanche D. Price, 313 W. School Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.



## THE LAST TO LEAVE

(Continued from page 471)

homes. Of course we promised to help.

Just after breakfast Dr. Devine came in. Tuesday morning, and asked me if I would leave five girls in Montdidier to finish up the work, and go with the others to Amiens, where help was badly needed. Miss Mather, Daisy, Alice, Frances and I went down in the afternoon with two cars and some R. C. chauffeurs, arriving about five o'clock. We went to R. C. headquarters and found that rooms had been engaged for us at the Hotel de la Paix. There were already signs of people hurriedly leaving lately. We waited for Dr. Devine, who was to send instructions to the other girls, and it was half past eight before a letter was sent back to the men telling them to report at Beauvais when their work was finished.

In the meantime the situation was such that we decided to keep one car in case it became necessary to leave in a hurry. Miss Mather and Alice had finished their dinner and the rest of us had started on our soup when there was a loud crash, the lights were turned out, and we realized that we were being bombed. Of course we all fled to the cellar, which was very small and very crowded. This, as I said, was about 8:30 in the evening, and from then until four in the morning we did nothing but go up and down stairs. We could hear the planes very distinctly and the crashes as the bombs fell were very terrific. When they had used all of their ammunition, our friends went home for more. Naturally we waited until we were sure they were all gone to go upstairs, but unfortunately it was just then about time for them to return. You can picture us spending the night commuting between the second floor and the cellar. Several times we only got as far as the smoking room, and lay for as much as five minutes on the hard leather cushions, only to hurry back at the sound of these awful double engines. Even before Dr. Devine came around at five to see if our hotel was still standing, we were convinced that Amiens was a poor place to stay. Dr. Devine said we would leave as soon as possible. Before going we took supplies for the refugees who were crowding the station, and sent blankets and condensed milk to a hospital they had decided could not be evacuated. We left shortly after noon with the Red Cross workers from Amiens, taking with us on a mattress a girl of fourteen who had been seriously wounded the night before. We went directly to Poix over roads so crowded with refugees, ambulances and soldiers that it was almost impossible to drive the cars. We were in Poix some hours and then went to Beauvais, where we spent the night in a hospital. Dr. Devine went directly to Paris to send down a soup kitchen. We rightly guessed that the kitchen would arrive too late to be of any use in that particular place, so Marion, Daisy and I got up early in the morning, filled the White with supplies, and started back. On the way we found a milk station and were able to get all we needed for the children. Mr. Jackson later in the day brought us a truckload of supplies and we fed thousands of refugees the two days we were there. We left Poix when the rush was past and turned the soup kitchen we had established, over to the French Mission. We left them our equipment and supplies and they carried on the work of feeding the stragglers. We came on to Beauvais, where our help was badly needed. We feel the way our peasants do about those villages on the Somme, where we have lived and worked since last September, and I hope you will tell every one that when the proper time comes we will return and build them over.

Want to know all about Stage and Screen Stars?

READ

## The New York Review

Published Every Saturday

5c per copy at all newsstands. \$2.50 per year

If you are interested in authentic, reliable, live news of things theatrical—of people of the stage and intimate stories and facts of the moving picture industry and screen stars,

You Must Read The Review

If you cannot secure The Review in your home city send 5c for sample copy to

THE NEW YORK REVIEW

121 West 39th St.

New York

As an advertising medium the New York Review leads in its field. Quality of circulation rather than quantity is the basis on which discriminating buyers of space invest their money in this publication. The way that points to bigger business for any advertiser with an article of merit to exploit in a field which is distinctly one occupied by a prosperous, liberal group of professional people, is the New York Review way. Advertising rates on application.

S. M. WELLER, Editor

CHARLES DANIEL, Business Manager

## RED GUM

"AMERICA'S FINEST CABINET WOOD"

IS INCREASING ITS LEAD AS THE FAVORITE  
TRIM IN GREAT BUILDINGS WHOSE OWNERS  
SEEK DISTINCTION AS WELL AS INTFLI-  
GENT ECONOMY AND PROVED DURABILITY

Ask your architect to investigate

## RED GUM

Also write us freely. Let us help.

GUM LUMBER MFRS. ASSOCIATION

1328 Bank of Commerce Bldg.

Memphis, Tenn.



## Allied and American Peace Terms

By SAMUEL A. B. MERCER, Ph.D., D.D.,  
Professor of Semitic Languages in  
the Western Theological Seminary,  
Chicago, and Editor of the Journal  
of the Society of Oriental Research  
Cloth, 60 cts. Postage about 5 cts.

We must win the war first. But we must not wait for it to be won before we consider what comes next. The fate of races, peoples, and groups will depend upon the terms of the treaty of peace. To be able to deal intelligently with them, America and the Allies must learn what group units have the elements of nationality in themselves and what have not. This is the subject of Professor Mercer's inquiry.

He evinces a thorough knowledge of the many separate groups in the Balkans and elsewhere. What are the race affinities and prejudices of each of these? Statesmen must know before they can deal intelligently with the issues that come after the war: and when the war is over it will be too late to begin to learn.

Published by

**The Young Churchman Co.**  
Milwaukee, Wis.

## ARE YOU A MENTAL AND PHYSICAL WRECK?



Do not wake up each morning feeling that you've got to drag yourself through another day. Among the most part of your body, the appetite, no energy, your head full of confusion, your nerves all on edge; tired out, where you can't sleep, your work?

It means that **SOME THING'S WRONG**: that your brain, lungs, liver, stomach, and muscles are not working right; your food isn't assimilating properly; you are not getting your oxygen; you are out of gear; your blood is a building up your wasted strength. It means that you are gradually going to pieces.

**LET ME GIVE YOU VIM, VIGOR, VITALITY**

I can do it, for I work with the greatest healer in the world—NATURE. I have studied out her secrets; I have mastered the laws which bring back health, strength, energy, vim, force, to weak, emaciated, atrophic human wrecks.

**I HAVE HELPED THOUSANDS**

Even if your condition is the result of your own overwork, forget it. Look about instead of back. Learn how Strongfort can rebuild you. He can strengthen every one of your vital organs. Learn how it will pad your bones with solid flesh, rid you of rheumatism, back-lagging ailments, and restore to your brain, your nerves, your muscles, and to your blood, and make a man of you again.

Strongfort can do it—has done it for thousands—will do it for thousands more. Mr. L. B. "Promotion and Conservation of Health, Strength and Mental Energy." Your own strength. Best results, without those annoying to cover mailing expenses. Write for it today.

STRONGFORT  
THE PERFECT MAN

**LIONEL STRONGFORT**

Physical and Health Specialist  
561 Park Bldg. Newark, N. J.

## Efficiency Society Journals

We can supply while they last complete unbound volumes of the Efficiency Society Journal for the years 1915, 1916, 1917, at \$2.00 a volume. Twelve numbers in each volume.

Remittance should accompany order.

**National Efficiency Society**  
119 West 40th Street, New York

## WHEN DIXIE GOES OVER THE TOP

(Continued from page 173)

didn't think you were serious, S'eh. I'd shuah like to have you go with me, but I'd never fo'give myself if you got you'self killed. It's contrary to o'dahs, too. If G. H. Q. evah found it out, I'd shuah get myself co't martialled. If it's the same to you, S'eh, I'd rather you didn't come."

I was not going to increase that fine boy's embarrassment by putting up a disappointed howl. So tho it wasn't "the same to me" by any means, I shook hands and wished him luck, then joined the sentry up above and listened to the rustle of their passing thru the wire till it was drowned by the pattering rain.

It was eerie watching, there, hour after hour, in wet, black silence that was broken only at long intervals by the boom of a distant gun or the shriek of a passing shell. Imagination peopled the utter darkness beyond the parapet with sinister shapes. Small noises took on vast importance. Once I saw the dim form of a sentry stiffen in breathless attention. Rifle at hip, leaning slightly forward, he stood, rigid, absolutely motionless, for fully ten minutes. My straining ears had also picked up the sound—clip, ping! clip, ping! the exact noise made by nippers severing wire! The Boche! I know that in the sentry's place I should have fired. But he stood, frozen still, and soon a whisper fell thru the darkness.

"It's water, S'eh, dropping from the tree on to the wire."

Shortly thereafter a star shell on our left suddenly laid out the wood's dark outline and No Man's Land under its bright blue flare. Came the sentry's hissed whisper, "Don't move!" As the light faded, he said, "A German sniper might be out thar. If a light goes up when we're out on patrol, we freeze—with one foot up, if it chances to be raised. So long as you don't move they kain't see you."

Just then a second star shell broke on high followed by a burst of machine gun fire, rapid in its reverberation as the ripping of canvas. For five minutes it continued, but the pictures of German attacks that formed in my mind were dissipated by the sentry's laconic comment, "Number Three's nervous tonight."

When, a few minutes later a second eruption of flares and firing broke on our right, he added, "Nervous as a pack of wimmen. Number One's got it now: must be catching. I'd sho' think they'd be ashamed."

Presently flares and firing died, leaving us to continue our watch in cold, wet darkness. Tho there with the sentry in the flesh, in spirit I roved with the patrol groping its way out there thru the utter blackness of No Man's Land. Always I looked for the star shell that would leave it discovered under German fire. But up to the moment a sergeant climbed up to us from a dugout below, nothing further disturbed the black night beyond the parapet.

It is quite easy for a patrol to lose itself. The marvel is how it ever gets back. Therefore, according to agreement, the sergeant fired a pistol flare at twelve o'clock. Quarter of an hour thereafter came the soft rustle of men passing thru our wire. Then, one by one, twenty dark figures climbed down the parapet.

The lieutenant's report was vividly alive; tense with the dread interest of those who walk with death. They had gone up to and lain down close to the German wire; so close that they had seen a Boche patrol in dim outline passing above along the parapet.

"We could have picked off a few," he explained, "but the next second they'd have lit No Man's Land brighter than day with

their flares and machine-gunned us off the airth. We could hear them talking. One chap said "Nein! Nein!" in a hissing whisper as if he was checking something foolish. If we'd been thar just one hour sooner we'd have had the wire cut so we could have gotten them. But, we know, now. We'll go out earlier tomorrow night and get them to rights."

If he had known just where that patrol had been I doubt whether he could have held his men's fire. But none of us knew until, quarter of an hour later, we stopped on our way back to the main camp at Number Three Post.

"Nervous, eh?" The corporal in charge replied to the lieutenant's banter. "There's three dead Boches out thar in our wire that would tell you diffrent. They raided us while you were gone—killed one of our sentries and wounded two others: sniped 'em from the edge of the wire. But three for one is good exchange. If we keep that up, I know who'll win the wah."

"Must have been the gang we saw! Oh, why didn't we meet them in the open?"

The lieutenant's exclamation drew an echo from the dark line of men from behind us—a mingled snarl and growl similar to that emitted by an animal torn away from its prey. It was not, I suppose, a pleasant sound, but it boded ill for Fritz when they "got him to rights tomorrow." All the way back to the camp they growled and grumbled, and as I listened there was borne in upon me the full comprehension of how their grandfathers, under Robert Lee, had for three years made life for the northern armies one long hell. My last look at the grim, determined faces going out next morning assured me that they could be depended upon to do the same for Fritz.

The latter was shelling the road on general principles rather than in search of correspondents when I approached the village under the shards of which, as before said, the complaisant major lived with his staff. In saying goodbye he put into a couple of sentences the spirit of these fighting southerners.

"We're not naturally quarrelsome, S'eh. I'm a man of peace mysef—out there not at any price. There's only one way it can ever be restored again on earth—by giving Fritz particular hell."

The last I saw of him, this man of peace was bending over a map with his finger on the spot where he next intended to cut hell loose upon Fritz.

We shall soon see the German goose-step give way to our Foch's trot.—*London Opinion*.

Base—That coach hasn't much of a carriage.

Ball—No, he's rather hackneyed.—*Purple Cow*.

Hobbs—I see we are now restricted to a two-ounce bread ration. How much is that?

Dobbs—Of my wife's bread a piece about two inches square.—*Exchange*.

Corporal O'Rourke—The General says yez are to be shot at sunrise, so trot along wid yez and pray for a cloudy day.—*Judge*.

That man with Jane certainly has on loud clothes.

Doesn't matter. She turns a deaf ear to his suit.—*Purple Cow*.

To one who from his Listening Post heard the Hudson Terminal, the Western Union, and the Woolworth Buildings go up, rivet by rivet, the noise of the bombs and shells is the soft murmur of a lullaby. Sweet and low, sweet and low, bombs of the Western Front!—*F. P. A. in the Stars and Stripes*.



## DIVIDENDS

## THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street.  
Philadelphia, June 5, 1918.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one dollar (\$1.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 17, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

## RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

25 Broad St., New York, June 6, 1918.

The Board of Directors of Ray Consolidated Copper Company has declared, for the quarter ending June 30, 1918, a dividend of seventy-five cents per share, payable June 29, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 14, 1918.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

## TWO YEARS FROM NOW

will you be better off financially?  
It all depends on how much you save and how you invest your savings. By using

## The Twenty Payment Plan

you will not only induce and foster saving, but will find yourself the owner of income-producing securities within two years. Booklet explaining this method of investing, as well as copy of our fortnightly publication

## "Investment Opportunities"

will be sent without charge upon request for 69-IN.

We Specialize in  
SCRIP DIVIDENDS

SLATTERY & CO.  
(Inc.)  
Investment Securities  
(Founded 1908)

40 Exchange Place New York

**6% NET** For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710 \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.  
**PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.**

## Stop the Leaks that Keep You Poor

Saving money is hard work until you get the secret. No matter how large or how small your income you will never save as much as you should until you get the knack.

If the average business were operated on the haphazard basis on which our household finances are run, there would be fifty times as many bankrupts. The truth, whether we admit it or not, is that very few families know where their money goes. At the end of each year we find ourselves little better off, if any, than at the beginning. We have earned \$800 or \$1,500 or \$5,000, yet practically all has been spent—and the pitiful part of it is we have nothing to show for it!

## New Method Makes Saving a Pleasure Instead of a Hardship

The Ferrin Money Saving Account Book is a simple automatic watch-dog of your income and expenditures. It is the only account book based on the Budget idea. It is the only one that provides for the income as well as the classified items of expense. It contains much valuable information as well as 96 pages, size 8 1/4 x 10 3/4 inches, which are sufficient for keeping your household expenses and income for four years; also recapitulation covering the four years, with a Budget plan. The book is bound in dark blue seal grain imitation leather, stamped in gold. The book is prepared by an expert and fits any salary from the smallest to the largest.

For Further Information Read Page 479

## BUILDING A WAR TOWN

(Continued from page 469)

be in Colonial style. This is the best of our American styles, and Mr. Litchfield has fully employed its limitless varieties.

"Yorkship Village will not look like a Spotless Town, or an institution," says Mr. Litchfield, happily turning the pages of his book of plans. "Here is a little house in red brick with a green slate gable. That house there in stucco with the red composition roof is just like it, altho you would never notice the similarity. Here is the same plan again as part of a double house and there it appears at each end of a row of five. And there it is with a different porch and roof angle. There are only twenty-seven basic plans, but we have seventy group combinations, each reappearing only three or four times in the whole 907 houses of the present initial contract. And of course we scatter them. I am painting some of the brick houses and using colored stuccos and I have seven different roofing materials to work with. To give such variety adds practically nothing to construction cost and only a trifle to the architect's office work, whereas the results will be so much more attractive than the long dismal, monotonous working men's rows characteristic of the Philadelphia region that these houses will always be worth at least ten per cent more on the open market and will be far easier to keep rented."

All the little Yorkship Village houses will have bathrooms and sewer connection, gas ranges and electric lights. Playgrounds, parks and garden lands are reserved. A spacious central square is to be surrounded with stores with apartments above, and as Yorkship Village is isolated, it will have here a full-fledged shopping center of its own.

The houses will presumably be rented at \$25 to \$30 a month, which should cover cost. The realty company is limited by the conditions of the government loan to five per cent dividends annually, so if it does charge more than the costs require, there will be nothing to do with the excess except reëxpend it on the town, or use it to reduce the government mortgage, thereby releasing larger excess revenue for later years.

The Committee on New Industrial Towns is urging the Government not to allow the property to be divided and sold off to individuals piecemeal, but to sell the whole village by easy instalments to the people of Yorkship Village, to be held by them intact forever as a communal possession. Thus, when an annual amortization charge from rentals has retired enough of the Government loan to permit securing a private mortgage to refund the remainder, the people (or, strictly speaking, a representative limited-profit or non-profit realty company acting for them) would own all the real estate within the village, and at full normal rents, would enjoy a revenue available for public purposes exceeding ordinary taxation by some 50 per cent!

An influx of new population to a given neighborhood creates a land boom, and the various individuals, by shrewd speculation, or bull luck, proceed to get suddenly rich at the expense of the incoming population. In the case of Yorkship Village and the other government towns that are projected, we have a freak condition, namely, a successful development of a new suburb by a limited-profit company with no boom profits for anybody—a unique advantage which might as well be preserved to the people of the village forever!

And that wonderful revenue (if Washington grasps this "Self-Ownning Town" idea in time) would make Yorkship Village a still more interesting town to live in!

## DIVIDENDS

## UNITED LIGHT AND RAILWAYS COMPANY

Davenport

Chicago

Grand Rapids

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 31  
Common Stock Dividend No. 14

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of one and one-half (1 1/2%) per cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and a dividend of one (1%) per cent. on the Common Stock, payable out of the surplus earnings, on July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business, noon, June 15, 1918.

First Preferred and Common Stock transfer books will reopen for transfer of stock certificates at the opening of business June 17, 1918.

L. H. HEINKE, Secretary.

June 4, 1918.

## THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON  
PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK

The third installment of 2% of the 8% dividend upon the outstanding preferred stock and of 1 3/4% of the 7% dividend upon the outstanding common stock of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, which were declared on December 11, 1917, will be payable on June 29, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 21, 1918.

The board of directors of said company has also this day declared extra dividends upon its outstanding preferred stock, payable as follows: 1% on June 29, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 21, 1918; and 1% on September 30, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 20, 1918.

Checks will be mailed.

GEORGE M. JUDD, Secretary.

Dated, New York, June 11, 1918.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Thirty-Year Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust  
Gold Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on June 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## American Telephone and Telegraph Company

## Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these Bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1918, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

43 Exchange Place, New York.

## MANAGERS

## THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Monday, July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business, Tuesday, June 18, 1918.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

## UTAH COPPER COMPANY

120 Broadway, New York, June 6, 1918.

The Board of Directors of Utah Copper Company have declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1918, a dividend of Two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per share, payable June 29, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 14, 1918.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LITMAN, Asst. Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY  
DIVIDEND NO. 76

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20, 1918.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.



# THE NEW BOOKS

## The War Is On! Page Washington!

IN *The War Whirl in Washington*, Frank Ward O'Malley has drawn an irresistibly funny picture of our rudely roused capital, trying frantically to keep up with the war and clutching wildly lest oldtime traditions be lost in the shuffle. The ludicrous restrictions of red tape; the reluctance of Congress to abandon precedents that interfere with action; the rush of profiteers large and small, with special emphasis on taxibandits; the influence of total abstinence on the Washingtonian populace; are all subjects of deepest mirth and sharpest irony as Mr. O'Malley points them out to us. His descriptions manage somehow to keep good-humored and yet to spare not at all just scorn where scorn is due. Take for example these paragraphs concerning slackers:

The lad with the pull almost always lands a Washington billet. Into the rooms of busy men of influence stream the youngsters of draft age, all anxious to "do something," so long as it will keep them in an office that is tightly enough closed to prevent a severe draft on the back of the neck. The horrors of war to them are centered in their inability to get a room with bath at the Shoreham or Willard while bothering everybody for a Washington job that includes a commission.

As the country saw our end of the Big Mix-up stretch on, the capital began to rain bearers of letters of introduction who had held out until the last, not having the gumption in the earliest days to exchange home pleasures for even the discomforts of Washington, but all waiting until a draft number was beginning to reach out and bite 'em. Among them were countless youths who, fearing the shoulder blisters that might come from carrying a rifle, had tried at last to get a commission in an officers' training camp, but had been rejected because they lacked the hearts and the brains and the guts that an officer should have. Back they went to their home towns then, and to inquisitive neighbors they described their brain and soul ailments as "eye strain," "slight physical defect," or, to quote the commonest term for head and heart hollowness, "flat feet;" whereas the chief trouble was that the army men who had probed their general mental make-up had early discovered in their training camps that any one of them could comfortably wear a demi-tasse for a high hat.

So, with the draft still snapping at their heels, down they trooped to Washington.

They began to look around for an office desk with a southern exposure and a suit of working clothes that included at least one bar at the shoulder, leather puttees, and a pair of third-act spurs warranted to play the very dickens with the rugs on the Willard's Peacock Alley or to gouge all the varnish off the Government's desk-chairs.

For the most part *The War Whirl in Washington* forbears to be so serious. Any chapter of it furnishes good jokes enough for a dozen dinner parties. But the unescapable conviction of truth points all its humor. You may take Mr. O'Malley's book as you will—in jest or in earnest—but don't fail to take it!

*The War Whirl in Washington*, by Frank Ward O'Malley. The Century Company. \$1.50.

## Illusions and Realities

THE most vital question for the English-speaking peoples today is that of Anglo-American unity. Beside this question all others are mere side issues. What the other nations will do depends on the political, social and commercial attitude of Great Britain and the United States.

This is the underlying idea in all the essays by Mr. Grierson collected under the general caption of *Illusions and Realities of the War*. Not all of them relate directly to the war but each touches with greater or less emphasis upon some vital phase of our present day civilization—its illusions which must be shattered—its realities which must be recognized—and how these ends are being accomplished by the Great War. Keen observation, trenchant criticism and a conciseness and concentration of style which make for unusual force, combine in a book worth reading.

*Illusions and Realities of the War*, by Francis Grierson. John Lane Company. \$1.25.

## Under the German Shells

IN wartime, the line between ancient and modern history is only that of a few years. Those feverish days of August, 1914, are almost forgotten now. It is difficult to realize that there was a time when France was just entering the war; when her first recruits went laughing to the railroad stations; when the men who later became the heroes of the Marne scribbled on the cars such legends as "Round trip to Germany," "Excursion Train for Berlin."

Then came the staggering shock of the first battles; the forced marches of the retreat; the lines of old men, women and children who stumbled on with the soldiers as far as they could and then fell, exhausted, to await the mercy of the invader.

Such are the scenes portrayed by Emmanuel Bourcier, eminent man of letters

and soldier of France. Beginning with the call to arms and ending with the terrible days of the Verdun offensive, Bourcier paints a picture of the war as seen by the poilu in the trenches. Much emphasis is given to the character of the French soldier—his light-heartedness, his spirit of comradeship, his manner of joking at the very threshold of death.

Thruout the book, however, there runs an undercurrent of sadness, as if one who had witnessed the struggle of the giants could never again be at home in the world of everyday.

Later in an unforeseen epoch, in the year —, it will be taught the children as two dates: the war began August 2, 1914; it ended —. All the tragedy, all our cries, our furies, our agonies, our suffering and death—all this, without name, blurred and indistinct, will be contained between two numbers, and will mark two eras: that before the War, that after the War. . . . We will no longer recall all that happened to us. To be explicit, we will say:

"At the Marne, we used rifles.

"In Champagne, we threw bombs.

"At Verdun—such cannon!

"On the Somme the shells flew so thick they met in mid-air.

"And then—and then, America came!"

*Under the German Shells*, by Emmanuel Bourcier. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

## Something That Begins With T

CREATING a Western heroine who clives in the wilds but who uses proper grammar and doesn't wear a revolver strapped to her waist is the achievement of Kay Cleaver Strahan, author of *Something That Begins With T*.

Perched far up in the Oregon mountains was the home of the girl and "all her family," a nine-year-old boy whom she had adopted out of nowhere. Their favorite sport was suggesting topics of conversation thru letters of the alphabet. But the end of the alphabet was never reached. When a couple of masculine campers moved near "Perch-Edifice," the game slowed up at "L" and stopped entirely at "T."

The book moves on in an even tenor peculiarly adapted to the motion of a hammock, and has just enough plot on which to string the quaint witticisms of the heroine and "all her family." But its airy optimism comes as a decided relief at a time when most of the new books are about something that begins with W.

*Something That Begins with T*, by Kay Cleaver Strahan. Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.35.



"At the Marne, we used rifles." Emmanuel Bourcier tells the story of the poilus fighting in the trenches in "*Under the German Shells*"



The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter. Copyright, 1918, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building, Chicago

# The Independent

Founded 1848

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Treasurer

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## CAPITAL COPY

About 60,000 officers and men are engaged in coast patrol work of the United States Navy.

Fourteen new United States destroyers have been named in honor of American naval heroes.

Our soldiers abroad are asking that more new novels be included in the books sent to them thru the Library Association.

The Motor Corps of America, an organization of women, has been recognized officially by the Army Medical Department.

Military authorities will hereafter have entire charge of all mail for the American Expeditionary Force after it leaves United States ports.

Sweetening formulas for soft drinks that will cut the actual sugar content to 50 per cent or less are being prepared by the Bureau of Chemistry.

According to a statement by the Department of Agriculture, there has been an actual shortage of more than 2,000,000 tons of sugar annually since the war began.

The Girl Scouts of America received official recognition from the War Department when eleven of them were appointed messengers by the Surgeon General's Office.

Arrangement has been made for sending personal welfare inquiries between persons in the United States and persons in enemy countries and in territory occupied by the enemy, thru the Red Cross.

The Signal Corps is training carrier pigeons on an extensive scale for war work. Possessing or shooting the birds belonging to the Government, or impairing the service in any way, is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The Red Cross has called for thirty-five men above the draft age to volunteer as "casualty searchers." They will get all possible information concerning the wounded and missing to supplement the War Department records.

There are now 3,378,998 women registered for service according to their specialized talents under the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The majority are registered for industries and agriculture.

Beginning in September the War Department will provide military instruction under army officers in every institution of college grade enrolling for the instruction one hundred or more able bodied students over eighteen years old.

In output of completed steel ships the month of May has exceeded any previous month in the history of the Shipping Board. May's record shows an average of more than one completed ship a day, the average tonnage being 7594.

President Wilson has issued a proclamation establishing three new National Forests in the East—the White Mountain, in Maine and New Hampshire; the Shenandoah, in Virginia and West Virginia, and the Natural Bridge, in Virginia.

Replies to many of the inquiries in the letters that flood the War Offices in Washington can be found in the Official United States Bulletin published daily. This news-

## CONTENTS FOR JUNE 29, 1918

Volume 94, Number 3630

### EDITORIALS

- A Better World Already..... 491  
The Austrian Peace Negotiations ..... 491  
The Test of a Won War..... 493

### THE STORY OF THE WEEK

- The Plan of the Austrian Offensive ..... 494  
The Execution of the Austrian Offensive ..... 494  
Night Raid on Reims ..... 494  
Château Thierry and Xivray.. 495  
American Troops in Germany. 495  
Turks Take Tabriz ..... 495  
A New Factor in the Russian Problem ..... 496  
The Don Cossacks ..... 496  
A Million Men in France..... 497  
The Great War (Chronology). 497  
Navy and Merchant Marine.. 497  
In Congress ..... 498  
Averting a Telegraph Strike... 498  
The President's Choice for Senators ..... 498  
No More Empty Cars..... 499  
Aliens and Objectors ..... 499  
Getting Ready for the Fourth Liberty Loan ..... 499  
Class Distinctions ..... 499  
Falling Seven Thousand Feet... 500  
By Herman Whitaker  
What Are We Fighting For?... 502  
By Corra Harris  
The Independent-Harper's Weekly News-Pictorial ..... 503  
Out of German Captivity..... 506  
By William T. Foster  
Congress Needs a Budget..... 508  
Staff Correspondence from Washington  
Railroad Bonds for Small Investors ..... 512  
By Luigi Criscuolo  
Turn Over a New Leaf..... 516  
By W. E. Underwood

paper publishes all the official news. It is posted in every post office in the country and is on file in every library.

Twenty-five of the army's twenty-nine air service flying fields are named for men who lost their lives on aeronautical duty.

The Emergency Council on Education has announced that the universities of France have accepted the offer of 100 scholarships for French women in American colleges and universities.

Thirty women are training as Industrial Secretaries at Bryn Mawr College. The Young Women's Christian Association has appropriated \$15,000 for the purpose and the work has the approval of the Department of Labor.

More than 2,000,000 members of American fighting forces are now insured by the United States Government, and approximately 11,000 applications are being received daily. Applications for insurance must be made within 120 days after joining the service.

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**WILSON MACNAIR**—Most women have the hide-and-seek instinct.

**JAMES DOUGLAS**—I think we all remember too much, and forget too little.

**BONAR LAW**—You can forget the strain of war best by straining your utmost to help.

**BERTA RUCK**—Masterfulness doesn't go down with all women, tho all men think it does.

**THEODORE MARBURG**—Can we afford to shake hands with the unholy thing known as Germany?

**LEONARD MERRICK**—Everything is more or less of a disappointment except the unattainable.

**LOUIS F. POST**—Between a worthy war-patriotism and a virile peace-patriotism there is no essential difference.

**SAMUEL GOMPERS**—The labor movement does not discount the service to civilization rendered by intellectual ability.

**WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN**—Before the Government acts, discussion is proper; after action, obedience is a duty.

**H. H. ASQUITH**—I find the greatest relief from war-strain in the fascinating but little appreciated subject of cutlery.

**PRESIDENT WILSON**—The old party slogans have lost their significance and will mean nothing to the voter of the future.

**CLARENCE DARROW**—The arguments that were once used by German sympathizers are today the arguments of the pacifists.

**VISCOUNT BRYCE**—The small states have been a potent and useful—perhaps the most potent and useful—factor in the advance of civilization.

**EMPEROR WILLIAM**—Looking upon myself as the instrument of the Lord, without regard for daily opinions and intentions, I go my way.

**PROFESSOR REINKE, OF KIEL**—The idea that we can conciliate defeated enemies by magnanimity is a dream and not even a pretty dream.

**PROF. EDWARD A. ROSS**—The virtues of the Russians are to be credited to the goodness of their nature, rather than to their acquired standards.

**FLETCHER DURELL**—Never perhaps has there been a nation more difficult thoroly to grasp and understand than is Germany at the present time.

**HON. MEYER LONDON**—Any individual who starts out with the proposition that he cannot improve and has nothing to learn is universally regarded as a hopeless fool.

**JOHN HASTINGS TURNER**—Comfort consists largely in drinking one's tea from the saucer when it is too hot, and keeping one's ideas to oneself when they are too unusual.

**HUGH WALPOLE**—When you see some one criticizing something you've always loved, it makes you hot defending it, but also, altho you'd never own it, it makes you see weak spots.

**P. G. WODEHOUSE**—The morbid enterprise of authors who subscribe to press-clipping agencies is akin to the eccentric behavior of the priests of Baal who gashed themselves with knives.



# Are You the Dupe of a Patriotrick?

A PATRIOTRICK is a swindle by which your patriotism is twisted to serve the selfish interests of another. It usually takes the form of a spreading rumor that a certain brand of goods is owned or controlled by Alien Enemies. True patriots do not want to buy such goods and in times like these a lie has a thousand lives and travels on broad, fleet wings. The patriotrick is not a new trick. Dozens of loyal American, French and British firms suffered from it, even before America entered the war.

We and our customers are victims of it today. We can no longer ignore the fact that thousands of druggists and dentists have been told, and are innocently passing along the story, that Pebeco Tooth Paste is an Alien Enemy Product.

The story is untrue. Its only possible foundation is the fact that the formula for Pebeco was originated years ago in the laboratory of a Hamburg scientist.

Pebeco has been made in New York City since 1903. Every share of Lehn & Fink stock and every dollar's worth of bonds are owned by American citizens.

Not one dollar from the sale of Pebeco Tooth Paste finds its way to any alien enemy or any alien interests. Sole license for the manufacture of Pebeco has been granted to Lehn & Fink by the United States Federal Trade Commission.

All the officers and directors of Lehn & Fink are American citizens, and only American capital is used. Lehn & Fink is not subsidized by or connected with any other concern, American or Foreign.

Don't be the dupe of the patriotrickster.

*Pebeco Tooth Paste is for sale by all druggists*

**Manufactured by LEHN & FINK, Inc., 120 William St., N. Y.**

*Under sole license granted by the Federal Trade Commission*





# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## A BETTER WORLD ALREADY

**P**EOPLE are saying, "This will be a better world after the war." It will. But why shorten the arm of the Almighty? The world is better now.

It is better not only because its inhabitants have dropt self-indulgences and frivolities and have given themselves gladly to a glorious cause. It is better also in concrete and specific ways.

It is better because we have revised our scale of values. In our enjoyment of day by day pleasures and in the struggle for social recognition and preferment, we had fallen into a cynical indifference to the essentials of life.

For so many years the world had been well fed that we had forgotten the worth of sustaining food; and in forgetting, we had failed to make proper provision for its production. The price of beef had been rising, but we were still neglecting to multiply the herds of cattle. We were trusting to luck. Everybody had all the wheat he could consume, but nobody gave attention to the warnings, which were abundant enough, that the supply could not be maintained unless systematic and organized efforts to that end were made. Our farm acreage was not half tilled. Our agricultural methods were primitive and wasteful, and farm life was so undeveloped that the boys, instead of taking pride in it and enjoying it, thought only of getting to the towns, to work in offices and shops.

We have learned the value of knowledge. Our universities had been making headway. Researches of immense importance were in progress. But between the laboratory and the college there was an unfortunate distance. The spirit of college boys was not serious. They cared too much for athletics, and for the social side of college life, and not enough for intellectual hard work. The people in general did not understand that physics, chemistry and biology had become vital to national self-preservation. Now they are participants in a war which will be won by chemists and mechanics, and the possibility of remaking a devastated

world lies in the activities of the young men and the young women who are mastering thru the methods of experimental science the secrets of the material world.

We had lost that feeling of the imperative necessity of useful occupation which all the peoples of the world once had when the struggle for existence was hard. The humane impulse to lighten the toil of men and to emancipate women and children from hard tasks was worthy, and it was accomplishing commendable reforms. But it erred to the extent that it failed to appreciate the hygienic and the moral value of systematic productive activity. It is better for children to have a certain amount of work to do. Between a reasonable performance of useful labors and an exploited childhood in manufacturing industries, there is a wide distance. And it is more probable now than it was five years ago that the rule of reason will prevail in this matter. Already women have been incalculably benefited by the larger opportunity which has been opened to them for useful service. They are happier and saner. It is easier for them to bear the grief with which war is overwhelming them when they themselves are doing their part in the struggle.

We had forgotten also the supreme values of liberty and justice. Dwelling in a false security, we had imagined that these would not again be challenged. But once more we have learned that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. We shall not soon forget again.

We realize anew the values of courage and of humane-ness, of resoluteness and of good faith. We have curiously little desire to inflict suffering upon our foes, but our hearts are steeled against their purposes. Willing ourselves to endure pain and to face death, we have happily lost our sentimental shrinking from inflicting pain and death upon men who live only to do evil. This is one of the greatest moral victories of the war. Life has no value irrespective of its qualities and its purposes. To have realized this truth is large compensation for the desolations of conflict.

## THE AUSTRIAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

**I**N order to understand the meaning and intent of the new Austrian drive against Italy we must consider the changes that have taken place in Austria's internal condition and external relations since her drive of last year. That drive was heralded as a "peace offensive" and not without reason, for, as we since learned, it was in part thru the opposition of Italy that the tentative peace proposals of the Emperor of Austria were finally rejected last August. In November Austria launched the attack on the Italian front in the hope of weakening Italy's self-confidence and reducing her territorial aspirations.

Details of the negotiations of 1917 have recently been coming out bit by bit from Petrograd, Paris and Vienna, and by piecing these together we can now get a tolerably

connected and almost complete history of the whole affair. Since little attention has been paid to it in the American press and since it has an important bearing upon the present situation, it is worth reviewing as a whole. The informal discussions between Austria and France beginning in the spring of 1917 continued at intervals and by means of various channels thru the summer and fall and into the present year. They began in March with a holograph letter of Emperor Charles of Austria address to his brother-in-law, Prince Sixtus of Bourbon-Parma, who is serving in the French army. In this letter, which will be found in full in The Independent of April 27, 1918, the Emperor proposes peace on the following terms: That Serbia should be reestablished, that Belgium should be restored and compensated and re-



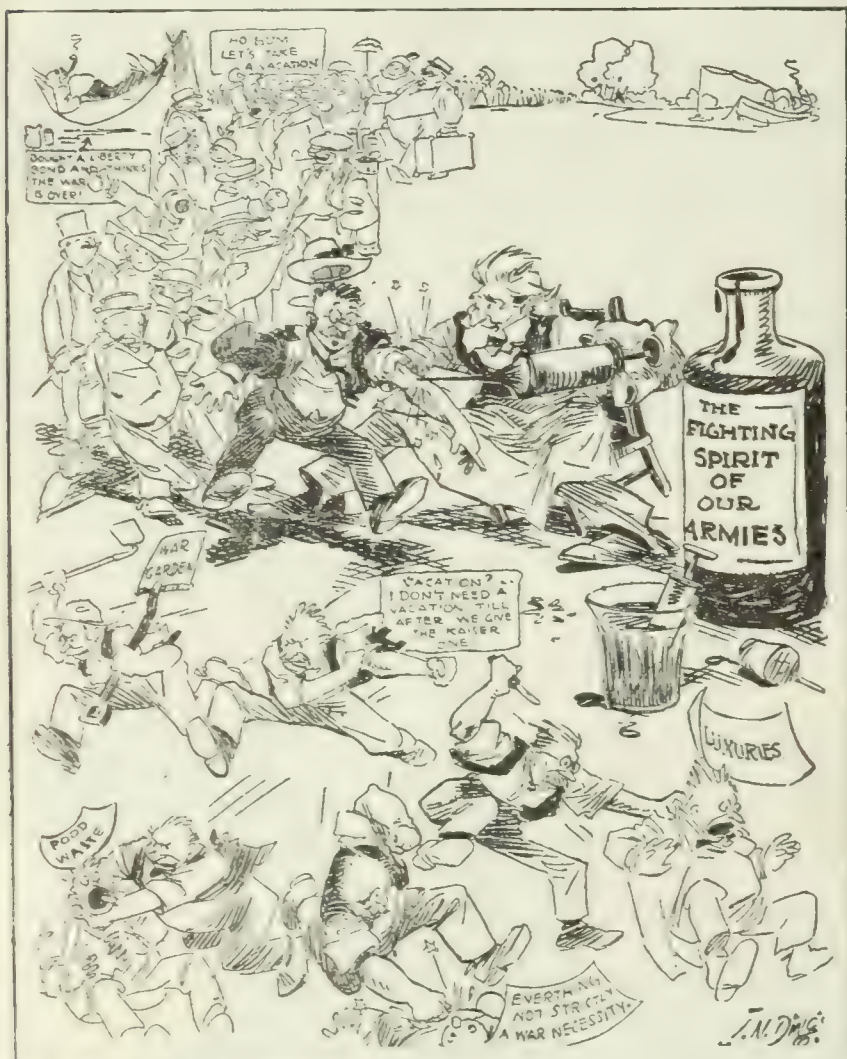
tain her African colonies, and, adds the Emperor, "convey privately and unofficially to President Poincaré that I will support by every means and by exerting all my personal influence with my allies France's just claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine."

This was not, as has been said, an attempt to induce France to make separate peace, for Kaiser Karl in this letter asked that Great Britain be consulted. He did not, however, say anything about Italy. Premier Lloyd George, when the letter was first placed before him, is said to have favored opening negotiations on this basis, and Premier Ribot is also thought to have been inclined to the same view, but Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, refused to consider the Austrian offer when it was referred to him in July because it made no concessions to Italy, and President Poincaré insisted that France must get more than the Alsace-Lorraine territory seized by Germany in 1871. As President Poincaré wrote to M. Ribot:

It is not a question for us of the Alsace-Lorraine of 1871; what France asks for is the Alsace-Lorraine of 1814 and 1790, with the valley of the Saar; restitutions, reparations, and indemnities and guarantees on the left bank of the Rhine.

This plan for taking away from Germany all of the territory left of the Rhine had been embodied in the secret agreement which France had negotiated with the Czar's Government a month before. According to this document, as published by the Bolsheviks, Russia agreed in exchange for a free hand in the East to support France in the following demands:

1. Alsace-Lorraine to be restored to France.
2. The frontiers are to be extended at least up the limits of the former principality of Lorraine, and are to be drawn up at the discretion of the French Government so as to provide for the strategical needs and for the inclusion in French territory of the entire iron district of Lorraine and of the entire coal district of the Saar valley.
3. The rest of the territories situated on the left bank of the Rhine which now form part of the German Empire are to be entirely separated from Germany and freed from all political and economic dependence upon her.



Darling in the New York Tribune

NOW IF WE COULD ONLY INOCULATE THE FOLKS AT HOME WITH IT

4. The territories of the left bank of the Rhine outside French territory are to be constituted an autonomous and neutral state, and are to be occupied by French troops until such time as the enemy states have completely satisfied all the conditions and guarantees indicated in the treaty of peace.

The Government of Great Britain, it seems, never approved of these ambitious demands of France for territorial expansion and did not even learn of the negotiations with Russia "until very much later," as Mr. Balfour informed Parliament on May 13, 1918. He adds:

Certainly this Government never gave the least encouragement to any such notion. It is altogether outside our whole modes of thought on this subject. It is not a subject which we should ever have seriously contemplated, nor do I think it ever was a very fixed or solid part of the foreign policy for any length of time of any French Government.

But whether this ever was "a very fixed and solid part of the foreign policy" of France it appears to have been insisted upon by President Poincaré in his reply to Prince Sixtus. The President also proposed that Austria cede Triest and Trentino to Italy and compensate herself at Germany's expense by annexing Silesia.

In reply to this the Austrian Emperor wrote a second letter in which, it appears, he expressed confidence in his ability to induce Germany to make peace provided France restricted her territorial claims to the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine. He even went so far as to intimate that unless Germany would agree to a peace on such terms Austria and Bulgaria would secede from the alliance and make a separate peace. But he offered no concessions to Italy and he reminded the Allies that Silesia was not in their possession to give away.

The Emperor's second letter has not been made public, but it was submitted to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber and its contents, as given above, somehow leaked out and came to the knowledge of the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, who was promptly expelled from France for publishing it. The Foreign Affairs Committee by a vote of thirteen to five supported the Government in its refusal to consider the Austrian terms as an acceptable basis for peace. But it is startling to learn that if five of the deputies had changed their votes we should now be in the midst of a peace conference instead of a great offensive. In fact it was closer than that, for these four men, Poincaré, Ribot, George and Sonnino, took it upon themselves to ignore the proposals of the Austrian Emperor without consulting their colleagues or Belgium, Serbia, Russia or any of the other of the Allies or President Wilson. Even Mr. Balfour, the British Foreign Minister, did not know of the affair until after it was over. The four men came to the conclusion either that Kaiser Karl was insincere or that he could not "deliver the goods" without the consent of Kaiser Wilhelm. President Wilson, when he learned of the negotiations, seems to have concurred in this conclusion. We do not question their judgment, tho it does seem that it might have been possible to have "called the bluff" and demonstrated the insincerity without slackening our war preparations, especially since it was the policy of the Allies to mark time in 1918 while the American army is growing.

In August, that is, at the same time that Austria was holding out Alsace-Lorraine as a peace offering, German agents approached M. Briand with a proposal to cede Triest and Trentino. Each party was willing to sacrifice the territory of the other partner but none of its own. Collusion has been suspected, but judging from the outburst of indignation in both countries when these secret negotiations were revealed this explanation seems improbable.

Prince Sixtus, in conveying the Emperor's letter to President Poincaré, warned him that its revelation "might put the Emperor's life in danger and would certainly put Austria more than ever under the domination of Germany." Premier Clemenceau published it in a fit of temper, for



which he has virtually apologized. "You must take me as I am, with all my defects," he said to a deputy of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Whether wise or not the effect has been just what Prince Sixtus foretold. As soon as the letter came out Kaiser Karl hastened to Kaiser Wilhelm and practically placed his empire in vassalage to the German. It is now doubtless at the instigation of Germany that the Austrian offensive in Italy has been begun just as the German offensive in France slackens. But as the Austrian Government weakens the subject nationalities become bolder and American recognition of their aspirations has become an important factor in the war. Since March of last year Germany's power or at least her hope has risen by reason of the collapse of Russia and her gains in France. The Reichstag peace proposals of July 19 which President Wilson commended have been virtually repudiated. Count Czernin, who professed agreement with President Wilson's terms, was thrown out of office by the revelation of the Sixtus letters and the pro-German Baron Burian has replaced him as Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. Austria could not and Germany would not consider a peace such as was under discussion with the Allies last summer. The questions then being debated in Switzerland are now being settled on the Marne and the Piave and if these lines hold, as they are holding now, Austria and Germany will be putting forward peace terms much more nearly acceptable than those that were secretly suggested a year ago. On the other hand, both France and Italy have reduced their territorial claims since last year. We may infer from Mr. Balfour's remark above quoted that England will not support and France no longer insists upon the cession of German territory, and we hear that Italy has relinquished her demands for Slavic lands east of the Adriatic.

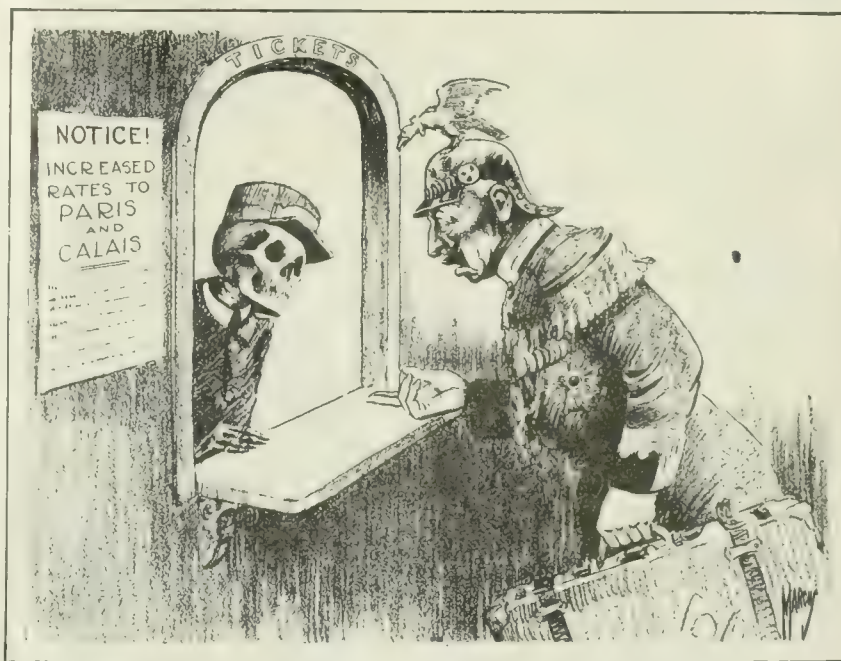
## THE TEST OF A WON WAR

**F**OLLOWING in the wake of Germany's big war offensive will no doubt come a big peace offensive, perhaps several "drives" in succession to confuse the mind and break the will to victory of the Entente Allies.

Thanks to President Wilson the minimum demands of the Allies are fairly well understood; they may, indeed, be reduced to one: a world safe for democracy, and therefore safe from the only powerful external enemy of democracy still extant, the conscienceless military oligarchy of Central Europe. If this security can be finally obtained it would indeed be criminal to prolong the war for any other purpose. Until it can be obtained it would be even more criminal to consider any peace offer, however attractively drest. A peace with victory is the only kind that we can now afford to consider; and security for the future is victory. What particular item among all the demands of the Allies will be the real test of such a victory?

Suppose that Germany agreed to evacuate France, Belgium and Italy; to cede Alsace-Lorraine to France and the Trentino to Italy; to let Great Britain keep the German colonies and perhaps Mesopotamia as well; and, finally, to pay a few billions of indemnity to Belgium for her trespass; demanding in return only the recognition of the "independent" states carved out of the late Russian Empire? Would not this seem a generous and reasonable offer? Would it not meet the world's desire for a lasting peace? Would it not be victory?

But twenty years later, with an Austrian prince ruling over Poland, a Saxon dynasty in the Kingdom of Lithuania, a Hohenzollern princeling enthroned in Finland, some Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst of Durstunddonnerheim in the Ukraine, a Duke of Courland related by marriage to the royal family of Saxe-Etwas, and other German courts planted in the Caucasus, Great Russia, Siberia, Rumania and the Balkans, things might look differently. Each Teutonic or near-Teutonic realm would be a center of German



Marcus in the New York Times

### HAS HE THE PRICE?

*Kaiser: What! Rates raised again?"*

*Ticket Agent: "Yes—and they're going still higher!"*

intrigue and influence, as were the courts of Constantine of Greece and Ferdinand of Bulgaria. A powerful German aristocracy would fill the upper chambers of the parliaments of these petty kingdoms. Commercial treaties, drawn up in Berlin (or perhaps Hamburg) would make all these nations so many economic dependencies of Central Europe. Military "alliances," and a corps of officers supplied by Germany, would bind them to the cause of the Central Powers when the hour struck for their next blow at France or Britain—or at us! And all the while these nations would go thru the motions of self-government; Germany would not "annex" but would rule. Is this a fantastic nightmare? It is half accomplished already by treaties which have been concluded between Germany and her eastern neighbors. Nothing is wanting but a decade or two of peace to "consolidate" these gains.

How then are we to prevent the Germanization of that not unimportant part of our world which lies east of the Baltic and Adriatic and extends to the Pacific? By refusing recognition to the new nations and attempting to restore the lost balance of power by putting together the lost Russian Empire? But all the king's horses and all the king's men can never quite restore the old Humpty Dumpty of the Czar's domain. It has been so thoroly smashed that we might as well attempt to restore the Roman Empire. Finland, Poland, Lithuania, the Baltic states, the Ukraine, the Caucasus states are accomplished facts; we will have to concede their existence. They may, and doubtless will, form new federations on their own account, but they will not soon become mere provinces of a military empire of the Muscovites.

To block Germany we must take her at her word. We must recognize these nascent nations as independent, and then see that they really are so. It goes without saying that Germany in entering the peace conference must first drop into the waste basket all the treaties which give her control of the armies, the trade, the industries, the mines or the internal administration of the new nations of Eastern Europe. But there are more subtle ties which must also be severed, and the chief of these is the tie of dynastic and oligarchic sympathy. Let there be no more Ferdinands, Constantines, Wilhelms of Wied or "Dear Nickys;" no German-speaking-and-thinking Barons; no royal marriages with provinces for dowry; no teaching in the schools of that slavish reverence for rank which is the essence of "Kultur." The Allies must absolutely insist, and above all America must insist, that each new state that is recognized shall be recognized as an independent, liberal, democratic republic and that recognition shall be conditional upon the adoption of such political institutions.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Plan of the Austrian Offensive

The long anticipated attack upon the Italian front was launched on June 15. As far back as February the concentration of troops in the Trentino and the changes in the Austrian command gave warning that an attempt would be made to carry forward the advance made last fall. At frequent intervals during March and April it has been reported that the offensive was anticipated within a few days. By the end of May it was known that about a million Austrian troops had been gathered on this front, that heavy artillery had been placed in position on the Asiago heights, and that hosts of boats and pontoons had been brought to the Piave ready for the crossing.

The Italians interfered with these preparations by constant bombardment and daring raids. It was surmized in advance that the Austrians would also strike west of Lake Garda in the direction of Brescia and Milan, but so far no such movement has developed.

As it is, the battlefront is twice as long as the longest in France, that of the German drive toward Amiens, for the conflict is continuous all the way from Asiago to the Adriatic, a distance of over ninety miles. In regard to the forces engaged also, it is one of the biggest battles of the war. The Austrian forces are said to consist of eighty divisions of infantry and twelve of cavalry, approximately a million men. In last fall's offensive the Austrian front was strengthened by some German divisions, but this time the Germans do not appear to be participating. It is estimated that the Austri-

ans are using 7500 guns of all calibers.

The forces opposing the invader are considerably greater than his, for the Italian army is supposed to amount to more than three million, and it has been reinforced by considerable contingents of French and British troops which were rushed in last November to assist in checking the Austrian drive. Some Italian troops were sent to France this spring to assist in checking the German drive, but this seems to have been done in accordance with General Foch's policy of intermixing troops of different nationalities on the same sector rather than for altering the relative strength of the Italian and French fronts. The foreign contingents have been stationed at the critical points where the two rivers emerge from the mountains onto the plain; the British on the Piave plateau northwest of Treviso, and the French on the Brenta plateau northwest of Bassano. This country is familiar to every reader of Ruskin and Browning.

The Austrian drive that began October 21, 1917, was halted, rather unexpectedly, on the Piave River, for the collapse of the Italian forces on the Isonzo side was so complete that it was at first feared that they would have to fall back to the Brenta, the Adige or even to the Po, thus losing Venice. When the Austrians found that they could not cross the Piave they tried to get around it by coming down from the Tyrolean mountains on the left flank of the Italian position. But here they were held in the foothills, and so the line remained all winter substantially as shown upon the map. They have, then, the advantage of starting this

year from positions on both sides of the Brenta and the Piave, and if they can advance down the right bank of either of these rivers it will force a withdrawal of the Italians.

## The Execution of the Austrian Offensive

At three o'clock on the morning of June 15 the Austrian artillery opened a terrific bombardment all along the line. On the key positions of the Monte Grappa region 70,000 shells fell in the first twenty-four hours. Their long-range guns completed the demolition of the old city of Treviso. Gas shells were also used extensively for the first time. The fumes filled the valleys and floated over the mountains like white clouds.

After four hours of such fire the infantry charged. Following the tactics of Hutier they had been drilled and rehearsed in the rear and were brought up to the front secretly during the night, on foot and in motor busses.

The first break in the Allied line seems to have been made on the sector held by the British under Lord Cavan. They were attacked by four divisions and forced to fall back a thousand yards. But the British rallied and in the counterattack took 7000 prisoners and inflicted 5000 casualties. The French and Italians on the foothills above Asolo and Bassano were also successful in the main in holding their own, and the storm troops of Field Marshal Scheuchenstül lost a third of their number in their repeated charges. The Austrian Emperor has established his headquarters at Trent so as to be in touch with this field of operations.

In the Venetian plain the Austrians were more successful than in the mountains. They threw fourteen bridges over the Piave River, and, altho these were sometimes destroyed by the Italian artillery or British aviators as quickly as they could be built, yet the Austrians at several points were able to cross and hold positions on the southern bank. But their bridges were carried away by the flooding river and many of those who crossed were captured.

The Austrians claim to have taken 30,000 prisoners and 120 guns in the first three days. On the other hand, the Allies claim 9000 prisoners.

## Night Raid on Reims

In the German advance from the Aisne last month the left wing swept by Reims and brought them as close to the city on the west as they had been on the east. The city was now enveloped for nearly three-fourths of its perimeter at a distance of from two to four miles from its center. It has been subjected to bombardment ever since 1914 and a large part of it lies in ruins. The civilian population has long since been withdrawn, but the ring of forts which surround the city and the forti-



© Committee on Public Information from Western Newspaper Union

## WHERE SUBWAY TRAINING COUNTS

These American soldiers in France are on their way to the front in one of the troop trains with the famous legend, "Hommes 36-40. Chevaux (en long) 8," meaning, as one correspondent has explained it, "that the horses must be put in lengthwise and not folded. There are no restrictions as to the method of packing the men"



fications that have been erected during the war have held firm against all attacks, even the recent German offensive that swept from the Aisne to the Marne.

Failing in this offensive the Germans have tried to take the city in a night attack. The violent bombardment was started at six o'clock on the evening of June 18, in which high explosives were mingled with poison gases. Three divisions, amounting to some 40,000 troops, were ordered to take Reims at all cost. At nine o'clock the attack was launched from Ormes on the southwest to Fort de Pompelle on the southeast. Slight gains were made at first in the woods on the eastern side near the Vesle River, but the Germans were soon expelled by the French counter-attack, while the Germans attacking on the west of the city were repulsed with great slaughter without reaching their objective.

#### Château Thierry and Xivray

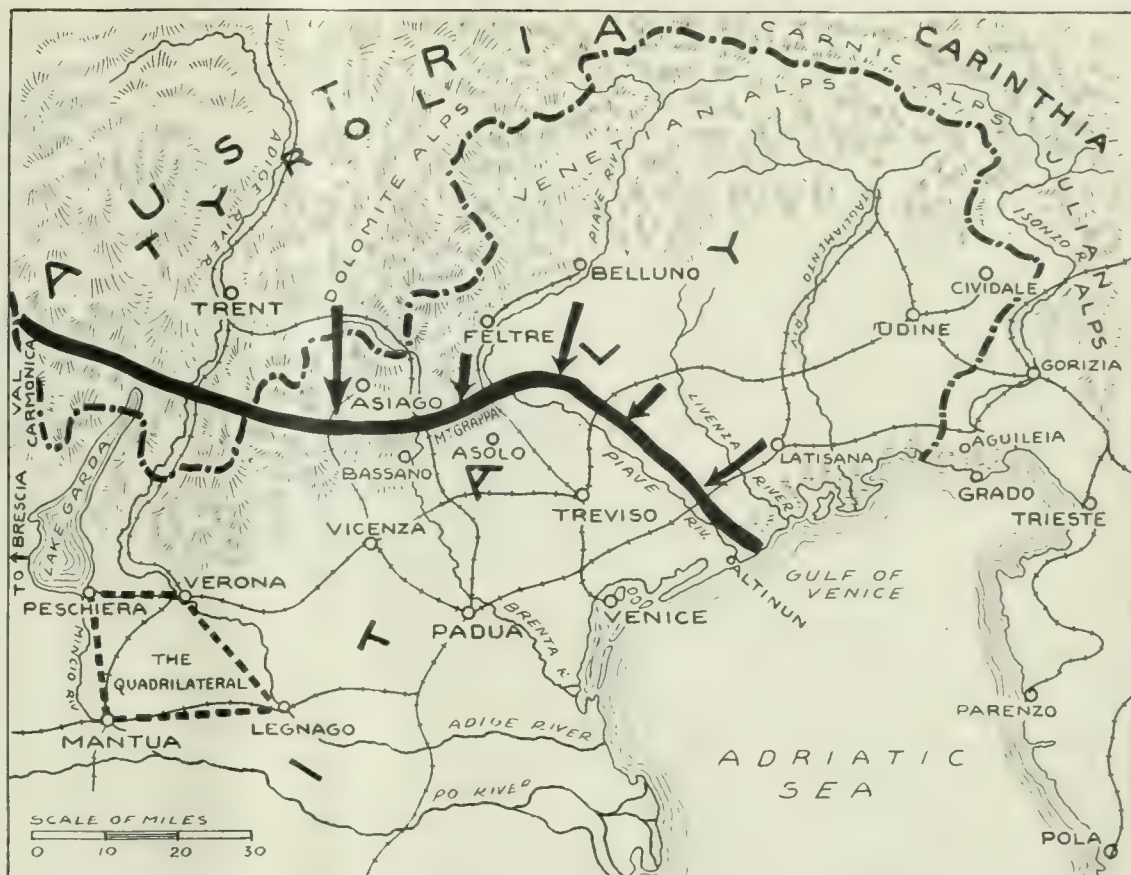
The American troops northwest of Château Thierry are not only holding the line against some of the Kaiser's pet shock troops but have even thrown Germans back a mile or two. Among the rocks and trees of the Bois de Belleau they disconcerted the enemy by using Indian tactics and creeping up on unsuspecting patrols and outposts. In clearing out this wood the Americans took 300 prisoners and they brought the number up to a thousand within the week. The Germans were surprised at the treatment they received, for they had been told by their officers not to surrender because the Americans would kill them.

Along the Marne to the east of Château Thierry the Americans hold the southern bank and the Germans the northern. The river here is only about 150 feet wide and the American boys have several times crost it at night by boats or swimming to stir up the Germans in the bottom timber.

On the Toul front the Germans made another raid on the village of Xivray for the purpose of making prisoners. The attack was made on Sunday morning, the 16th, with about 600 shock troops, divided into three sections converging upon the village from different directions. But our barrage fire was so heavy that only a part of one of these detachments succeeded in penetrating Xivray and these were all killed or captured.

#### American Troops in Germany

The mention in a German communiqué that on June 14 the French and American trenches in Alsace were raided and prisoners taken brought to the notice of the public the fact that American soldiers had crost the old French frontier and were stationed in the Alsatian mountains close to Switzerland. As soon as the secret was out Washington added the information that the American troops which had been sent to the Alsace front were the Thirty-second Division, National Guard, composed of men from Michigan and Wisconsin, and that they had been sent into this sector on the night of



THE INVASION OF ITALY

Austria has thrown a million men against the Italian line between the Tyrol and the Adriatic. The Austrians have crost the Piave at several points, but were repulsed on the mountain end of the line

May 21. At that time Floyd P. Gibbons, correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, wrote a picturesque description of this night march, but it was held up by the censor until the news of the movement should be revealed. Meantime Mr. Gibbons was wounded in the second battle of the Marne. We quote a part of his account:

A pale moon, hanging high over the Swiss Alps, looked down on the groups of United States troops moving along winding mountain roads bordered and shaded by pine trees as trim, verdant, and conical as the painted wooden imitations of the real thing.

One column stopped in the shadow of a tree for the customary five minutes' rest. The platoon commander gave the order "At rest" and walked to the side of the road for a solitary smoke. He took a match from his pocket and scratched it on a pole which stood ten feet high at the edge of the road. As the match flared, something caught his eye and arrested the movement of the flame to the cigaret in his lips. He covered the burning match in his hands so as to cast a light on the pole, which was striped red, white and blue.

"Some location for a barber's shop," he said, then stopped suddenly as if struck by the news. The match went out and the unlighted cigaret hung neglected from his lips. He fumbled with his map case, and then directed the rays of the electric flash lamp on the unfolded map. He considered a minute, and then gave vent to an involuntary whistle of surprise.

"Platoon, attention!" he ordered sharply. There was a rustle of equipment as the men standing in the road moved to their places. They waited expectantly.

"I know it will interest all of you to know," said the lieutenant, "that this minute you are in German territory. That is, it used to be German. This red, white and blue pole marks the old French-German frontier."

#### Turks Take Tabriz

The ambitions of the Germans have expanded with their recent successes in the East. Before the war they were talking about a Berlin-Bagdad railroad, but now they talk of a Hamburg-Herat railroad by which their goods—and

troops—may be brought directly from the North Sea to the Gate of India. This would pass thru Lithuania, Ukraina, Caucasia and Persia to Afghanistan. Of these Lithuania is in the possession of Germany. Ukraina is dominated by German troops, and under the control of a pro-German dictator. The Turks as the allies of Germany have occupied the greater part of Transcaucasia and are now penetrating Persia.

The British made a brave attempt to bar the road toward India. They sent officers into the Caucasus to organize the Armenians of the Transcaucasus to hold out against the Turks and sent them arms by way of Tabriz. The Transcaucasian government refused the request of the Ottoman government to allow troops and munitions to be transported thru this territory to be used against the British in Mesopotamia. But they were not able to withstand the Ottoman army and the Armenians lost Alexandropol after a bloody battle. The Turks have also occupied Batum, Kars and Erivan.

Evidently the Armenians in Transcaucasia could not be expected to hold out long unless they could be reinforced, so the British have been making strenuous efforts to make connection with them by expeditions sent north from Bagdad. One went northwest up the Tigris as far as Tekrit and Fathe. Another was sent northeast to Kifri and a third north, 150 miles, to Kirkuk. Here the British took 3000 prisoners, 16 cannon, 26 machine guns and much other booty. These stores the British were able to withdraw, but they could not hold Kirkuk or prevent the Turks to the north from advancing into Persia.

The Turks have now occupied all of the region of Lake Urumia and the city of Tabriz fifty miles to the east of the



lake. Tabriz is a familiar name to Americans on account of the American missions, schools and hospitals that have been maintained there. These were left in charge of the Spanish Consul, but in spite of this they have been seized and looted by the Turks. The Turks have hitherto been rather careful not to damage American property unnecessarily and have even sent their young people to the American schools in larger numbers than before, but this appears to be a wanton violation of American rights and may bring us into war with Turkey.

#### A New Factor in the Russian Problem

According to the Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace the prisoners held in Russia and in the Central Powers were to be sent home, but this provision has not been carried out completely on either side. A good many of the Russian prisoners in Germany have been in some way induced to remain and raise crops or make munitions. On the other hand a good many of the German and especially Austrian prisoners in Russia are by no means anxious to return to active service and be sent to the French front. Indeed, the Bohemians or Czechoslovaks, as they now prefer to be called, had mostly surrendered voluntarily or actually deserted the Austrian army and they are anxious to join the enemies now that the Allies and the United States have declared in favor of the independence of Bohemia. Professor Masaryk, the leader of the Bohemian nationalist



© International Film

#### THE AMERICAN WALLOP

As soon as the U. S. artillerymen were assigned to the big French 40-centimeter guns they rechristened them informally "the American Wallop" and proceeded to make good the name in their bombardment of the German advance toward Reims. This gun, mounted on railway trucks, is being moved to a new position in charge of American troops.

movement, who is now in America, was recently in Russia where he assisted the Czechoslovaks to organize into an army.

But the German Ambassador at Moscow protested to the Bolshevik government that allowing the departure of an armed force to fight Germany was a violation of neutrality. Accordingly Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Minister of War, ordered their disarmament and promised to permit their departure by way of Archangel and the Arctic. But the Czechoslovaks refused to disarm and continued their march eastward along the line of the Siberian railroad in the hope of getting out by way of Vladivostok and the Pacific.

Consequently fights have taken place at various points along the railroad between the Czechoslovaks and the Bolsheviks. The first station on the Siberian side of the Urals, Chelyabinsk, is held by 12,000 Czechoslovaks, but the train which was bringing another contingent of their comrades from the west was stopped on the other side of the Urals and after a battle with the Bolsheviks at Zlatoust the Czechoslovaks had to continue their way on foot.

There are said to be 80,000 to 100,000 Czechoslovak soldiers in Russia. West of the Volga River they defeated the Bolshevik forces and seized the station of Penza, so now the eight hundred mile stretch between this point and Chelyabinsk is that either under their control or at least out of the control of the Russians. If they get as far as Lake Baikal they may meet the army of General Semenov and the Japanese.

By getting control of the Volga at Syzran, where it is crossed by the Siberian railroad, the Czechoslovaks are able to stop the river traffic on which a large part of Russia depends for its food supply. Lower down at Tsaritsyn, the Volga is held by Krasnov and the Don Cossacks. Further south at Taganrog, where the Don flows into the sea of Azov, a body of 30,000 Bolsheviks under the command of Czech officers have been fighting the Germans. According to the German report the Bolsheviks were almost wiped out while the German losses were slight. General

Knörzer states more than 3000 Bolshevik bodies were counted, not including the drowned.

The most formidable of the foes that have arisen against the Bolshevik government of Moscow is General Krasnov, who has become the head of a Cossack movement in the region of the river Don. Krasnov was formerly a member of Kerensky's staff and was supposed to be acting in the interests of the Allies in his attempt to overthrow Bolshevik rule in Russia, but it appears that he is receiving aid from the Germans and Austrians, for his first proclamation as transmitted thru Moscow says:

Our late enemies, the Austro-Germans, have now entered our territory as our allies to fight against the Red Guard and help us in the establishment of order on the Don.

The Bolshevik's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs complained to the German Ambassador at Moscow against Germany's giving armed aid to the enemies of the Russian Government contrary to treaty, and in reply Ambassador Mirbach denied it and declared that Krasnov's request for German troops had been refused. It appears that the German military authorities favored intervention on the Don, but the diplomatists opposed it for fear of offending the Bolsheviks. It is admitted that when Krasnov's capital, Rostov-on-the-Don, was under bombardment by the Bolsheviks they were driven back by the aid of Germans.

General Krasnov has declared null and void all the laws of the present revolutionary government. He claims jurisdiction over Don, Kuban, Terek, Astrakhan and northern Caucasus. This territory lies east of the newly established Ukrainian republic, now under the control of Germany. The German commander in the Ukraine, General Eichhorn, is using his troops to support the Ukrainian dictator, General Skoropadsky, in his fight against the adherents of the Rada government which he has overthrown. Krasnov, as Dictator of the Don, is acting in conjunction with Skoropadsky, Dictator of



© Underwood & Underwood

#### AN AMERICAN COMMANDER OF THE ALLIES

Brigadier General Benjamin D. Foulois, head of the aviation service for the American Expeditionary Forces, has been appointed commander of the air service of the First Army of the Allies. General Foulois was one of the first officers of our army to study aviation, and was the second to fly in a heavier than air machine. In 1909 he was selected by Orville Wright as his passenger in the first army test flights. General Foulois began his army career as a private in the Porto Rico campaign in 1898; he served in the Philippines, and on the Mexican border in 1916.



the Ukraine, and if he succeeds by German aid in his fight with the Bolsheviks, it will mean that all southern Russia as far as the Urals and the Caspian will fall under the domination of Germany.

**A Million Men in France** That there are now 800,000 American soldiers in France, that this number will be 1,000,000 by July 1, and that by August 1 there will be 3,000,000 Americans under arms here and abroad are official statements which released last week news of the utmost good cheer and value to the Allies. From now on discussion and effort will be expended on quantity production of men, material and munitions "with the lid off" and no limit set. The underlying purpose of this activity is the conviction that mainly by sheer man-power can the German tide be stemmed and turned back. "It is their fixt and unalterable purpose," President Wilson said in his message to President Poincaré, speaking of the nation, "to send men and materials in steady and increasing volume until any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome and the forces of freedom made overwhelming."

So far as Congress is concerned, the money and the authority have been granted, except for extensions of draft age which may later be necessary in the process of going the limit. Speaking before the Senate Military Affairs Committee last week, Major General Crowder, provost marshal general, declared that if the draft age is not increased, class 1 of the draft registrants will be exhausted early next year, and it will be necessary to begin taking men from class 2. Of the 3,000,000 men whom General Crowder expects to be under arms by the end of July, two-thirds will be drafted men, and the other third supplied by the Regular Army and the National Guard under the volunteer system. In congressional as well as in military circles discussion is centering around the plan to raise the draft age

as an alternative for drawing men out of class 2. The argument for increasing the age limit is that class 2 contains many married men, and the advocates of the extension of the age limit prefer not to take married men while single men of relatively the same age can be used.

According to the figures made public at the time of this hearing, the first draft registration is divided as follows: Class 1, 2,428,729; class 2, 509,666; class 3, 427,870; class 4, 3,483,326; class 5, 1,829,856.

That the Administration approves the Crowder plan for the extension of the draft limit down to eighteen and up to forty-five was indicated late last week when Secretary Baker announced that he will approve any change in the selective service act necessary to raise an army of the required size. This approval is taken to mean that the President also will approve, tho it should be borne in mind that this is by no means final, since Congress is the ultimate judge in such matters.

The number of single men between eighteen and twenty who, according to recent experience, would qualify as physically fit, is placed at 1,167,947; the number between thirty-one and forty-five is expected to be 1,389,338. The proposed extension, therefore, would in effect add to Class 1 approximately 2,500,000—who may be badly needed before the job is successfully completed.

Much energy now being devoted in Washington to the prosecution of the war is concerned with man-power and nothing other than man-power. As the War Department views the situation, the position of the Central Powers is such that a smaller force can threaten severely an equal or slightly larger force. Opinions differ as to whether the Allies must outnumber the Germans by two to one or by a smaller fraction. But outnumber them we must, and that right speedily.

## THE GREAT WAR

*June 13*—Peru seizes German shipping in her ports. American airmen drop eighty bombs on railroad north-east of Verdun.

*June 14*—Czechoslovaks seize Siberian railroad. Food riots in Vienna.

*June 15*—Austrians attack Italian front with a million men. Revolt in Kiev against German domination of Ukraine.

*June 16*—Turks occupy Tabriz, Persia. Germans raid American line at Xivray.

*June 17*—Austrians cross Piave but Italians hold them. House of Commons votes \$2,500,000,000 more for war.

*June 18*—Piave floods impede Austrian advance. Premier Radoslavoff, of Bulgaria, replaced by Anti-German Malinoff.

*June 19*—German attack on Reims repulsed. Americans cross Marne and bring back prisoners.

**Navy and Merchant Marine** Whenever the Navy needs more men, the Secretary of the Navy must go to Congress and ask permission to increase the "present enlisted strength." Last week Mr. Daniels put in a slip for an increase of at least 40,000 men. Why the request is apparently made at the eleventh hour is not quite clear unless it is that the Administration figures that Congress acts quickest when there is need for speed. Some idea of the extent of our new Navy and its needs may be gathered from the fact that the warships which will be turned out during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1919, will be divided as follows:

For battleships, 4400; destroyers, 29,992; patrol boats, 5400; seagoing tugs, 3705; submarines, 1026; fleet fuel ships, 1070; gunboats, ammunition ships, etc., 553.

On last April 1, he wrote, 83,475 men were required for the permanent navy as follows:

On battleships, 33,486; cruisers and monitors, 18,590; gunboats, 3228; destroyers



Underwood & Underwood



BASEBALL IN SPITE OF THE WAR

Tho they are a long way from the big league contests American soldiers and sailors in England have managed to get their share of American baseball enthusiasm. They began a U. S. Army-Navy series recently at Chelsea; Admiral Sims (right), commanding the U. S. fleet in European waters, pitched the first ball



and torpedo boats, 8234; supply vessels, 5304; naval transports and hospital ships, 2506; tugs, 1000; yards, stations, hospitals, radio stations, 6000; submarines and tenders, 5037.

With a force of 131,485 men it is estimated that there must be a surplus over those actually on duty of 5864 to replace men wounded, on sick or regular leave.

Forty thousand more American boys and men afloat with the Navy will be, however, but a drop in the bucket which this nation is launching and planning to launch. In every possible way the Government is endeavoring to secure men for the manning of the great merchant fleet which it is building in coöperation with private industry and capital. How many men will be needed to sail this fleet nobody knows, and the calculations disagree as to extent. But it will run into the thousands, and there will be no lack of work at sea for any able-bodied youngster. Moreover, it is being emphasized by the recruiting agencies, not only that as in the old days, to sail the seas is to see the world, but to sail the seas in a modern machine-run ship is to have the opportunity to learn trades equally valuable for a mere land-lubber to know. The Daniels "go-to-school-while-at-sea" plan is to be worked out with especial reference to the new merchant marine.

**In Congress** With revenue legislation overshadowing every other activity, Congress last week endeavored to straighten out the tangle of appropriation bills which should be enacted before the end of the current fiscal year on June 30. Important amendments to these bills are tying up action. The prohibition rider attached to the eleven-million-dollar emergency agricultural bill may well cause that measure to be held in conference for some weeks. Other measures, notably those carrying supplies for the army and navy, are having easier sledding.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House is gradually winding up its list of witnesses on the revenue bill. Typical testimony was presented by representatives of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, which went on record as willing to turn over to the Government practically all its excess income, "every bit, if necessary, for carrying on the war." Members of the

association declared that they would not oppose a higher tax than England's rate of eighty per cent if the money is desired.

In the Senate three notable things occurred. Unexpectedly the Senate, in acting on a District of Columbia bill, prohibited the teaching of German in the public schools of the nation's Capital. Only a few days previously, by the fairly close vote of 41 to 34, the Senate refused to adopt the Underwood cloture rule designed to govern debate during the war. As the situation now stands, if the Senate approves by a two-thirds vote a petition signed by sixteen of its members, debate on any measure may be restricted. The third occurrence was the revival in the Senate of the woman suffrage issue, said revival being due to the announcement of the President that he favors the constitutional amendment. Whether Mr. Wilson's influence, cast at this late day into the scale, will have the desired effect, the events of the next few weeks will show.

The long-standing controversy on various matters and opinions between George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, and various members of Congress, came to a head last week, when the House passed a bill cutting the funds for this committee practically in two. The President is strongly supporting the work carried on by Mr. Creel, and the contest may prove to be a still livelier one when it reaches the Senate.

#### Averting a Telegraph Strike

It took, apparently, but a word from the President of the United States to secure from the Postal Telegraph Company virtual submission to the decision of the National War Labor Board in the case of employees discharged for joining a union. Rumor had had it that the Government would take over the lines in case of obstinacy on the part of the operators to abide by the War Labor Board's verdict. The effect of the President's action and the deference thereto of the operators has been immeasurably to strengthen the power of the board which it admittedly draws from the common consent of labor, capital and the Government.

"To fail to accept them," wrote the

President, speaking of the decisions of the board, "is to jeopardize the interests of the nation very seriously, because it constitutes a rejection of the instrumentality set up by the Government itself for the determination of labor disputes—set up with a sincere desire to arrive at justice in every case and with the express purpose of safeguarding the nation against labor difficulties during the continuation of the present war."

The Western Union Company, on the other hand, replying to the President's request, "stands pat," pointing out as the basis of its decision that "we are not favorable to sharing the responsibility of conducting a great public service with the peculiar features of the telegraph, which the exigencies of the war have increased manifold, with members of an outside organization whose interests are personal rather than public." Beyond this the Western Union asks the advice of the National War Labor Board in the formation of a union of employees, such union to be "free from any influence that might limit its effectiveness in dealing with the rights and privileges of employers."

**The President's Choice for Senators** The senatorial campaign of Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, was launched last week, and, according to advices from Michigan and Washington, it promises to hold political attention. Mr. Ford enters the race for nomination at the request of President Wilson, who, it is understood, hopes to see Republicans and Democrats unite in electing Mr. Ford. The fact that Senator William Alden Smith, Republican, is not a candidate to succeed himself, and the further fact that Mr. Ford is a Republican, give the President's supporters hope that the choice will be a winner. Political commentators and gossips are using the incident to preach amalgamation of party interests in the common interest of loyalty and service.

Another indication that Presidential advice is well received by those seeking togas this year is to be found in the fact that, at the request of Mr. Wilson, Representative Lever, of South Carolina, has withdrawn from the contest for the Democratic nomination as



Underwood & Underwood

#### WEST POINT SPEEDS UP ITS WORK

The class of 1919 was graduated from West Point last week, its four years' work having been compressed into three



senator. Mr. Lever has long been chairman of the important Committee on Agriculture, where, to the President's mind, his expert service is needed during the war.

**No More Empty Cars** In spite of the discomfiture of travelers, who discovered on June 10 that the Government wants real money for running the railroads, the United States is bringing order out of common carrier chaos in remarkably short time. Last week there appeared in one corner or another of the newspapers an item of a significance far greater than appears on the surface. The item read, in part:

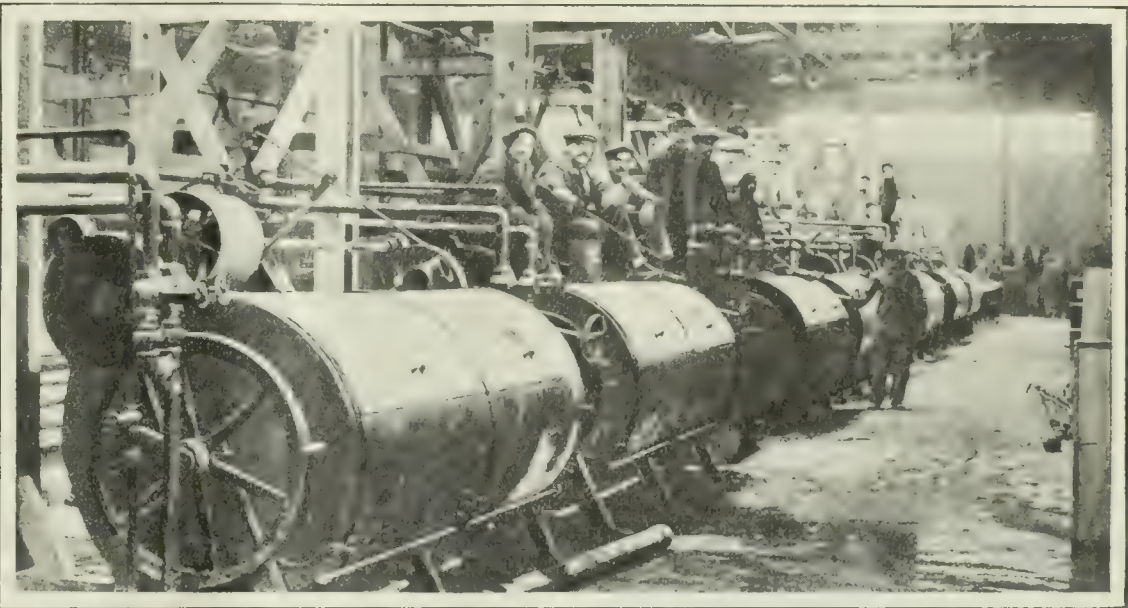
By pooling all car equipment, railroad lines under Government control have today been concentrated into one great system, making all equipment common property. The railroad administration in an order has abolished the per diem plan of charge for the use of cars between individual lines. Under the new order any car can be utilized anywhere without piling up rentals against the various lines. Under the old system the return of empty cars to their respective roads resulted in loss of motive power, when at a slight increase of cost they could have been transported with freight consignments.

Carefully read, this tells its own story and furnishes its own comment. What difference does it make what labels the cars bear if they are all at the service of all the nation all the time?

**Aliens and Objectors** In normal times last week would have been considered one crammed full of sensations, but this is a season of war and the unexpected is the expected. What Congress did and failed to do amounts to little in view of other activities of the now thoroly mobilized United States.

The dragnet of the Department of Justice brought into New York from a Washington chicken farm a certain Jeremiah A. O'Leary, charged with conspiracy to commit treason and with conspiracy to violate the espionage act. Enough is now known of the success of the Government in such cases to make it a reasonable assumption that Mr. O'Leary is better caught than at large. At the same time the alien property custodian let it be known that he has taken over the Busch property, said to be worth many millions of dollars. Many minor intriguers against the welfare of the nation were tripped up by Uncle Sam last week, among whom should be mentioned certain groups of contingent-fee collectors, the camp followers and small fry of the manufacturers who have contracted to supply goods to the Government. Raids were made simultaneously by Federal agents in a score of cities and the offenders thus identified and captured will be dealt with under a law enacted in Civil War times, whereby contingent-fee contracts are forbidden. Direct dealing between contractor and Government is the underlying purpose of this law and its enforcement.

Secretary of War Baker approved formally last week the sentences of the



© Committee on Public Information from International Film

**NEW UNIFORMS FROM OLD**

At the American salvage station behind the lines in France uniforms worn and soiled from service are washed and sterilized in these machines and mended till they are as good as new. Even uniforms beyond all repair are washed and converted into "handy rags" useful in many branches of the army for cleaning anything from boots to cannon



© Committee on Public Information from International Film

**SEWING SHIRTS FOR SOLDIERS—THE LATEST VERSION**

A whole corps of French seamstresses is employed to mend the uniforms of American soldiers in the war zone

privates who were sentenced by courts-martial for refusal of military service. But in his decision the Secretary of War expressly stated that he did not consider these men to fall within the class of conscientious objectors. The verdict, upheld by Mr. Baker, was to the effect that since the men were citizens of the United States, regularly inducted into service under the selective service law, they were in duty bound to fight for the country, and that they could not, therefore, select the country against which they would bear arms.

**Getting Ready for the Fourth Liberty Loan** Just in order to work up the American people to the proper pitch for buying Liberty bonds of the fourth issue, the Government is offering certificates of indebtedness to the sum of approximately \$6,000,000,000. These certificates will be issued every two weeks, beginning June 25.

"At a convenient and favorable period during the summer," says a Treasury Department statement, "an offering will be made to the general public directly, and thru the banks, of an amount yet to be determined, per-

haps \$2,000,000,000 of certificates of suitable maturities for use by taxpayers in paying next year's taxes."

The certificates will bear 4½ per cent interest and will mature within four months or sooner. The date of the fourth Liberty Loan will be some time in October.

**Class Distinctions** Much food for reflection may be gathered from the following table, made public by the Treasury Department last week. The statistics are based on income tax returns:

Income class	Number of returns filed		
	1914	1915	1916
\$1,000 to \$4,000.....	82,754	69,045	86,122
\$4,000 to \$5,000.....	66,625	58,919	72,027
\$5,000 to \$10,000.....	127,448	120,402	150,553
\$10,000 to \$15,000.....	34,141	34,102	45,309
\$15,000 to \$20,000.....	15,790	16,475	22,618
\$20,000 to \$25,000.....	8,672	9,707	12,953
\$25,000 to \$30,000.....	5,483	6,196	8,055
\$30,000 to \$40,000.....	6,008	7,005	10,068
\$40,000 to \$50,000.....	3,185	4,100	5,611
\$50,000 to \$100,000....	5,161	6,847	10,452
\$100,000 to \$150,000....	1,189	1,798	2,900
\$150,000 to \$200,000....	406	724	1,284
\$200,000 to \$250,000....	238	386	726
\$250,000 to \$400,000....	130	216	427
\$400,000 to \$500,000....	147	254	469
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000..	69	122	246
\$1,000,000 and over.....	114	209	376
Separate returns filed by women .....	60	120	206
Total .....	357,515	386,652	437,036



# FALLING SEVEN THOUSAND FEET

BY HERMAN WHITAKER

CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT  
AT THE BATTLEFRONT



© Kadel & Herbert

Mr. Whitaker ready for his flight

WE sat on the edge of the stone quay, the chief pilot and I, dangling our legs above a miniature gale raised by the propellers of a seaplane that was being "tuned up." A dozen stout men were restraining the great bird from flight, and its attempts to break their grip strongly reminded me of a Christmas turkey in sight of the ax and block.



© Kadel & Herbert

*"The great bird swooped on down. It was a new sensation, that headlong dive thru golden sunlit space. I should have enjoyed it—if I had not been quite so afraid"*

Two other hydroplanes and three small fighting machines were also poised like yellow dragonflies with attendant wasps along the quay. A machine gun in one was being aligned, and its crackling fire at a sandbag target, rapid as the reverberation of torn canvas, split the hum and roar of motors and propellers.

Such sights and sounds are to be seen and heard, these days, at any of the naval aviation stations Uncle Sam has scattered with a free hand along the coast of France. But it were easy to tell this for the war zone. A nest of British gunboats, the night patrol, cuddled like sleepy ducklings under the opposite quay. Two squat monitors, bulldogs of the ocean, drowsed heavily further down the channel—with their 15-inch guns, however, still trained on the German naval base fifteen miles away in readiness for anything Fritz might start.

Behind us the little port town lay in the sun, battered and mangled by three years of war. A single monster shell fired from twenty miles away had laid its greatest pride, a fine old church, in ruins. Blank windows stared from deserted houses like the sightless eyes of the dead. All were torn by shell and shrapnel, for in one hour of one night the Boche dropt ninety bombs in a limited area and this was but a single sample of his doing.

The shells from that monster gun twenty miles away are, however, more feared by the townspeople than the bombs. When one crosses the Belgian trenches, a signal is flashed to a sentry on a lofty watch tower that dates back to the thirteenth century but has not seen in six centuries of turbulence worse times than these. The sentry, in turn, sounds "Mournful Mary," a siren with a sob in her voice. From the other end of the town the "Old Man" answers

in basso profundo. Whereafter the population has just seventy seconds to duck into the dugouts while the great shell is tearing thru the air.

That watchman's job, by the way, is no sinecure. A Boche airman emptied his mitrailleuse into the last incumbent as he flashed past one night. Neither has the American Naval Station escaped scotfree. Four bombs had struck within a few hundred feet of where we sat. All of which, the battered town, patrol boats, monitors, formed a grim war background for the sea and land planes that whirled and whined above.

A tearing burst of machine gun fire drew our eyes up to five British planes that were swinging and diving, fleeing across the sky in the war game. Three were in swift pursuit of two, but just as they gained to position, the two looped the loop and dropt on their pursuer's tails with a burst of blank fire. It was fascinating to watch, but when the chief pilot spoke, his pointing finger indicated a dozen white specks at least fourteen thousand feet up in the blue.

"That's the British bombing squadron returning from a raid. They are big fellows that can do better than a hundred and fifty miles an hour with a heavy load of bombs. Fritz is continually making claims for air supremacy, but last month the British dropt seventy-one thousand bombs in daylight to his eleven hundred. The night dropping scores were more even, but even there the British led, and day dropping is so much more effective because the aviator can select targets of real military importance. They also destroyed ninety-five German machines on land and six at sea, and drove forty-six down out of control with a loss to themselves of thirty-nine. To this has to be added the forty machines Fritz lost to the French. The British also made thirty-eight raids



into Germany, dropt forty-eight tons of bombs, with a loss of only ten machines out of two hundred and fifty-five flights. On the whole it was a bad month for Fritz. One of his aviators captured the other day had only been flying four days at the front. A green man—in one of the latest machines. He must be hard up for aviators."

As his glance went back up to the soaring aviators, he said, "Those chaps have evidently made a big killing, for when the luck is poor they fly low and drop quietly into camp." From that awful hight, just then, the planes began to drop earthward in a series of dizzy loops. "There they go! pulling the joy stick to beat the band. They must have cleaned up the German submarine base.

"There's no getting away from it—the British have set us a terrific pace. We'll have to go some to catch up. Come along, now, and I'll show you what we are doing."

As we walked here and there, peeping into huts, workshops and hangars, the signs of war were everywhere. Not a building that failed to show scars and gashes from shrapnel and bombs. A table at which a dozen men had been sitting a few minutes before the raid, was deeply scored by a splinter thru-out its length. Yet while practically under fire, with the additional handicap of building the station while training their men and establishing patrols, officers and men were straining every nerve to take the "British pace."

"So far Fritz hasn't bothered us much," the chief pilot explained. "But we are not allowing him to lull us to sleep. He'll wait till he thinks we feel secure, then he'll come sweeping out from the land to try and get us. But each of our sea planes has a machine gun mounted fore and after, and three swift battle planes go up with each patrol, so we expect to give a good account of ourselves."

The glint in his eye said a good deal more, for he was a quiet chap, bore himself with that courteous mixture of frankness and reserve which is the hall mark of the American university. Only by accident had I discovered that he had come into our naval service with another American from the Lafayette Escadrille and had been cited by both the French and Belgian governments for

shooting down German planes. I had had great difficulty in getting him to tell of these exploits. He had been lucky in getting in the first burst of fire! The observer had collapsed! The pilot had crumpled and slid sideways, held in his seat by the straps! The plane had dived, spinning to the earth ten thousand feet below! That was about all I could get out of him. But he was quite ready to talk about the others. It was from him I heard of how young H——, another American flyer, had chased a Boche aviator back to his hangar behind the German lines and shot him as he climbed down from his plane.

"But that wasn't good flying." He commented upon the feat. "They got him next time he tried it. The thing I try to impress on our boys is to inflict the greatest possible damage on the enemy without cutting off their get-away. One live aviator is worth more to us than seven dead heroes. Fritz prefers them that way—heroic and dead."

The station had already given two names to the "roll of honor," for an ensign and bluejacket observer had fatally "crashed" the preceding week.

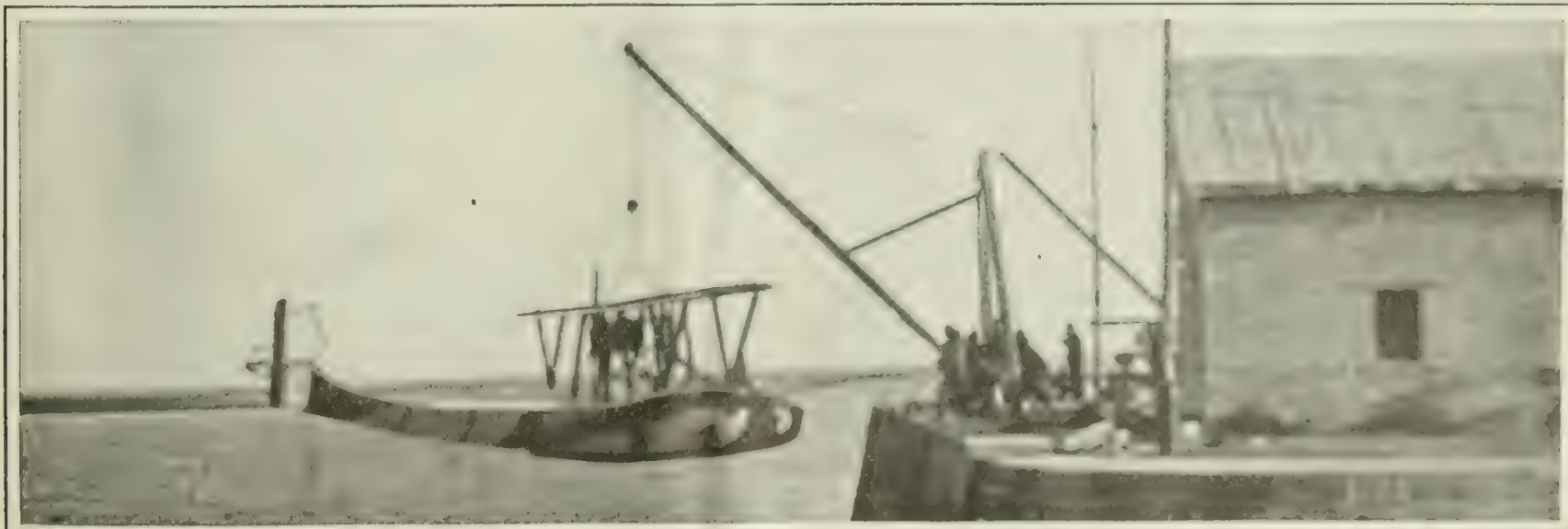
But that is the inevitable price of war flying, and it had not affected the morale of the others. For matter of that, each and all had had their narrow shaves. One pilot had saved himself by throwing the machine over on one wing just before he crashed, so that it absorbed the shock. The other Lafayette man had driven a plane at a hundred miles an hour between two trees twelve feet apart. He stripped both wings and landed with the motor in the bushy top of a pine a hundred feet further on. From whence he climbed down and walked back to his hangar. He it was who told me of one plane, the finest and latest of the British makes, that traveled in perfect balance after its pilot had been shot dead, for a hundred and twenty miles. Like a faithful carrier pigeon it flew till the last drop of petrol gave out, and it descended to a perfect landing in a level field with the dead man's hands still gripping the wheel.

We were standing as we talked, at the door of a dugout, and for the comfort of mothers and fathers, sisters and wives of the lads here in the war zone, I can certify that everything possible has been done to make them bomb proof. First a [Continued on page 513]



© Kadel & Herbert

"The little tow-headed maid of France" posing for Mr. Whitaker with one of the friendly "marins americains" in front of the shellproof dugout at a naval aviation station



© Kadel & Herbert

A safe landing with barely a splash ended Mr. Whitaker's spectacular fall. A derrick is lifting the hydroplane into its hangar



# WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

BY CORRA HARRIS

*This is the third of a series of forward-looking articles on America's aims and ideals in the war, written for The Independent by the leaders of thoughtful America. President Lowell of Harvard University began the series; the second article was written by Professor John Dewey of the Philosophy Department in Columbia University. Mrs. Harris is the author of "The Recording Angel" and "A Circuit-Rider's Wife"*

HERE is so much discussion about what we are fighting for from so many sources, wise and otherwise, that it may be interesting to know what some very plain country people think about it.

In this valley we are removed from the world by miles and mountains. We have lived here for generations with nothing but the land and the weather. We are not so much citizens as we are literally patriots of the land. We obey the laws as Catholics obey their priests, by way of placing the responsibility for these laws on the people who made them.

Since the beginning of the war in Europe we have suffered great hardships, without realizing that this war had anything to do with it. We are accustomed to the inscrutable ways of

Providence and we accepted these privations as one of the frequent dispensations of the Lord, like storms and drouths. The question with us was not whether we should have war or peace, but it was the same old question of whether the frost would kill the wheat and whether a spring freshet would wash away the crops. The Atlantic Ocean rolled between us and the nations at war. We put our faith in God and this "great body of water" and continued to worry about the weather as usual, which is always immediate and nearly always threatening in this valley.

In April of 1917 we heard that Mr. Wilson had declared that this country was in a state of war with Germany. We understood that. Sometimes we have a state of war here between neighbors. But they do not fight. They simply withdraw from one another's friendship and society until the next revival season, when all differences are settled on strictly Scriptural grounds. We reckoned that for good and sufficient reasons the United States had "fell out" with Germany, and that we should have to hate the Germans until prayers were said over there and peace was declared over here. We put in a double crop to help feed the Allies and let it go at that.

Then Congress passed the Draft bill. A few of us take tri-weekly papers, but we do not have time to read them, so we knew very little about the nature of this Draft bill, and thought less. We were plowing corn and had no time to think.

The next thing we knew all our young men were required to register for military service. But we did not realize that

this meant more than the bare possibility that they might be called some time in the future, but not now, not anywhere near now. When you have lived a long time in peace according to the weather and seasons, war becomes incredible, like earthquakes to people who never felt the earth tremble. Nothing can make them expect such a disaster, and nothing that can be said prepares their mind for war, because in their limited experience there is no reason for war.

Then suddenly, one day, all our young men were called to the training camps. Our people were shocked into a strange silence. The earth had quaked. Their sons were gone. For weeks no one discussed this thing. It was too terrible. Then they began to talk, to grieve, not for themselves nor for their sons, but for the land. The land had been stripped of its youth and strength. Next year most of it must "lie out." The harvest will be merely patches of corn and wheat in these fields. They speak of their lean acres between these hills now as if they were dear children whom they will not be able to feed and clothe.

From that day when the young men went into service, we, the old men and women and children, have been in this war, engaged in a desperate struggle against one of the most invincible forces of war, nakedness, cold and hunger. Not a single barricade nor trench nor gun separates our people from these grim enemies of the poor. Fear, anxiety, and a curious resignation are written upon every face in this valley.

I say it is worth while knowing what such people think of this war and what we are fighting for.



At her home in the Valley. Mrs. Harris with her daughter—and Busco

Mr. Kirk lives in a little house where the north wind swirls down thru the hills into the valley. He thinks he is an American because his forefathers were born in this country. In fact he is a rever-sion to type, a Scotch-man with Presbyterian brows who has settled down in the Primitive Baptist Church as a rock settles to the bottom of the sea from whence nothing can move that rock. He is an old man, poor in everything except sons. I met him hauling wood one day just after three of them had been called to the National Army.

We exchanged salutations. He said he was "well as common, but," he added, cocking his eye to the leaden skies, "I am afeerd we'll have a hard winter on the wheat. The wild geese are

all flying south. That's a bad sign."

I wanted to know if any of his sons had asked for exemption.

"I told 'em not to," he answered simply.

"But you still have a large family to support, and you are too old to do heavy work. You might have kept one," I insisted.

"Would I be taking my boy's chance from him for that?" he returned, as if I had suggested that he take the bread out of his children's mouths.

"You wanted them to go, then?" I asked.

"Not that, exactly. But you know Herberman over there," he answered, pointing to the only painted house in our valley.

I nodded.

"Ever see him with other folks, at church or a singing or a picnic, or riding or walking with another man, or talking to anybody?" he asked.

"He is a quiet man," I admitted.

"He must be. He has got more than the rest of us, but not a friend, not a real neighbor, and do you know why?"

I did not.

"Well, during the Civil War every man in this valley fought in the Confederate army but Herberman. He stayed at home, hid out. That's nearly sixty years ago, but we've never forgotten nor forgiven him. He's dead. People don't even talk about him. That's what I mean. I wanted my sons to go so as they'd live even if they died."

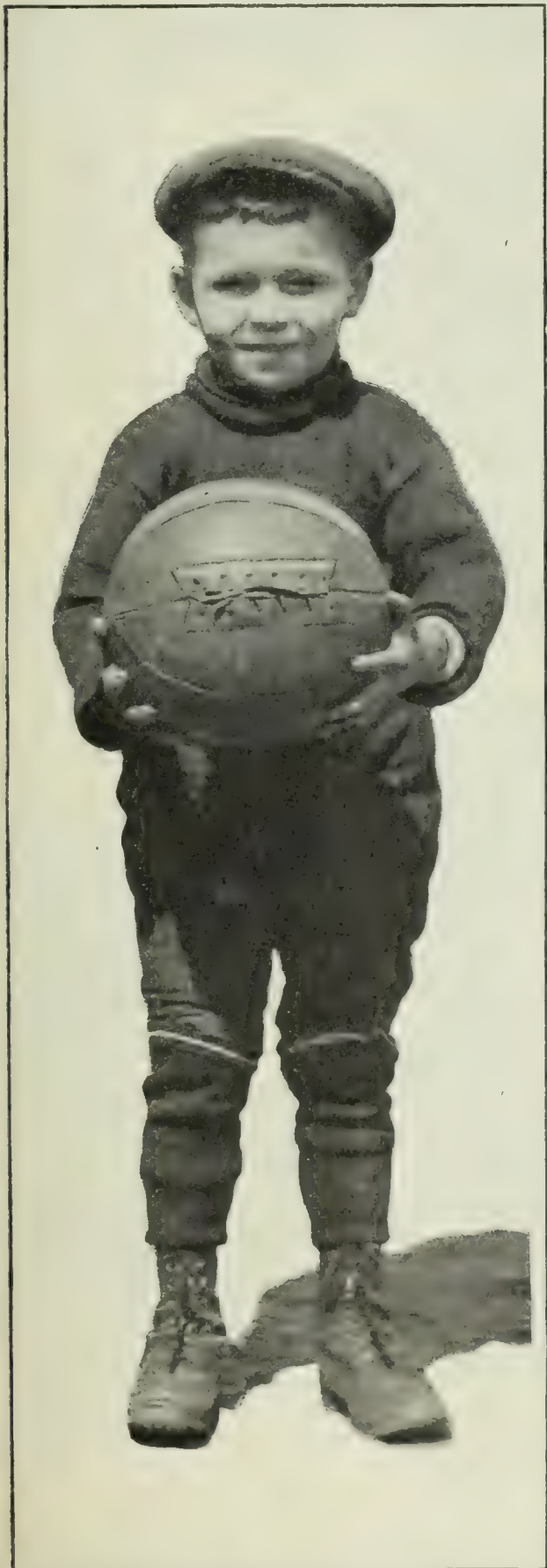
"That ain't all," he added after a pause. "I am, as you say, an old man, but I have had peace and plenty all my life. I have had my rights. I have been protected, me [Continued on page 517]



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL

## LOOKING OUT FOR THE CHILDREN OF FRANCE

*In the midst of the enormous war demands upon it, the American Red Cross in France is taking especial pains nowadays to emphasize the need of constructive care for the children, orphaned perhaps or neglected, while their fathers are fighting and their mothers working to carry on the necessary civilian industries. Play is the greatest need for their development, both physical and mental; the Red Cross is seeing to it that these children have their chance*



### THE RED CROSS IN LOCO PARENTIS

*These youngsters, cared for in a Paris dispensary, are taken over to the park to play outdoors four times every week by one of the Red Cross workers*



### JUST THE WAY AMERICANS PLAY

*Nearly 180,000 people visited the child welfare exhibit of the Red Cross, held in Lyons this spring, where three playgrounds in charge of American recreational experts were kept busy demonstrating the value of constructive play. The Red Cross is undertaking on an extensive scale the welfare work for French children made necessary by the war. These photographs were sent from France for exclusive use in The Independent*







© Committee on Public Information from Bain

## EYES FOR THE ARMY

Giant searchlights are used at night to guard the possible path of enemy advance or to direct the fire of anti-aircraft guns. The intensity of their illumination shows up forcefully in this night photograph of three twenty-four inch lights trained on an army camp in the United States. Every detail of the surroundings is brought out clearly, and escape from detection is hopeless.



© Committee on Public Information from International Film

### THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE

Its official name is the mobile anti-aircraft section of the Engineers' Corps and its job is to conquer the Powers of Darkness with light.



© Committee on Public Information from Central News

### TWELVE SEARCHLIGHTS IN A ROW

A battery of searchlights can be arranged to light an extended area. Usually, however, a single light is used mounted so that it can be raised, lowered or turned.



## WHERE ITALY HOLDS THE LINE

*The Austrian attempt to drive thru the Allied defense to Venice was stopped almost before it started by the vigorous resistance of the Italians, who not only held their positions, but counter-attacked so vigorously as to take nine thousand prisoners and several hundred machine guns in the first four days of the fighting. Incessant Italian attacks are driving the Austrians back*



© Underwood & Underwood

**SUCH STUFF AS VICTORIES ARE MADE OF**  
*An Italian mother whose only son has been killed fighting at the front is receiving the decoration awarded him by the commander of the Italian army*

### A TRENCH ON THE PIAVE

*The sharpshooters on the right are picked men of the Italian army, chosen for special assignment to strategic positions in the front line trenches. This is the first line of defense that is saving Italy from the invader, whose position is becoming less and less tenable and whose strip of territory along the lower Piave is becoming narrower. The bulletins on the tree announce that the gong near them—an inverted tin can—is to be sounded only in case of gas attack*

© Underwood & Underwood



© Underwood & Underwood

### THIS WAY LIES AUSTRIA

*In a camouflaged outpost this Italian machine gunner is ready for the Austrians*



Gilliams Service

### STOP OVER FOR REFRESHMENTS—AN ITALIAN ARMY CANTEN

*Chianti seems to take the place of the Americans' cocoa at this canteen for Italian soldiers on the road from Brenta to the Piave*



# OUT OF GERMAN CAPTIVITY

BY WILLIAM T. FOSTER

PRESIDENT OF REED COLLEGE



A homeless, feeble relic of the war

SAID is the story of the war, as it is written in every village of France—in long rows of ambulances and far-flung fields of rough wooden crosses; in once lovely villages, now ravaged beyond recognition; in schools, casinos, hotels, cellars, villas—all turned into hospitals—easy targets for enemy bombs; in maimed, shell-shocked, discarded men; in poilus, twice-wounded, plodding their way back to battle; in women of harvest fields and factories, bent with the added weight of men's labor; in faces which tell of husbands, fathers, brothers, dead; in children for whom fright has blanched the will to laugh and play; but nowhere has the tragedy so terse a summing-up or so dramatic a setting as at Evian-les-Bains.

I came upon that vision of inviolate peace and beauty, on the southern shore of Lake Geneva, in the glory of an early morning, my mind worn with the ugliness and the turmoil of battlefields. Over the vivid blues, purples and greens of Lake Geneva, changing in the sunlight, pointed sails were darting, white gulls above them. Between two tall, dark sequoias on the shore, I caught the white flash and the red circle of a French aeroplane. Across the lake, the gay roofs of Lausanne seemed to be climbing the hills in an effort to reach the summits of the Bernese Alps beyond. Such is the setting provided by the fortunes of war for a tragedy of Prussian origin.

The theme of the tragedy is that every war, whatever else it may be, is a war against women and children. The pitiful proof of this indictment is straggling into Evian every day from the devastated regions of Belgium and northern France. Every French man, woman and child behind the lines that Germany cannot use in prosecuting the war, or otherwise dispose of, is put on the lists for deportation into France—*rapatriés*, they are called. Twice a day, 500 are cut off the lists, packed into a train, and delivered to the benevolent care of Switzerland at Schafhausen—500 exactly, with typical German system, let the line come where it will, separating mothers and daughters, if need be. If the daughters are capable of any kind of labor, they have already been separated from their mothers, and sent away to other parts, known only to military authorities, for purposes known only to military authorities.

On my first morning in Evian, one of the *rapatriés* greeted me with a smile of contentment that made her a marked woman in that company. She begged the honor of informing me that she was the Countess of Liege, that she was to be married on November 30, that she would send an automobile to take me to the wedding, and wished me to bring a purse of morocco leather. She is not the only woman who has become insane, on seeing her daughter dragged away by German soldiers.

With each train comes a list, made in Germany, of the names of the detachment. Here and there, a woman's name is crossed out of the list, with the explanation, "bleibt zurück, ist noch



Reading again the news of his son's death

arbeit fähig." Thus, her people in France have the comfort of learning that in the judgment of German authorities, she is still capable of doing some work, and therefore retained behind the lines as a "military necessity." As a rule, only the aged, the infirm, the consumptives, the syphilitics, the maimed, the feeble-minded and the young children are released. Germany has devised this way of getting them off her hands, at the same time making them an additional drain on the meager food supply of France and on the sadly-depleted corps of doctors, and thus spreading disease. Sick in France, these people are a greater military advantage to the Kaiser than they would be if dead in Germany. So they have been shipped to Evian-les-Bains, every morning, every evening, for more than a year, bearing in their arms some remnants of what they once owned, and in their faces some traces of what once they were.

At Schafhausen, the *rapatriés* are turned over to the Swiss. During their journey to Lausanne and around the eastern end of Lake Geneva, they are kindly received and bountifully fed by the Swiss people. Indeed, many of these travelers break down and weep for joy at unaccustomed kindness, and some of them break down from the sudden shock of having enough to eat.

At Evian-les-Bains each new contingent is taken at once to the municipal Casino, a great domed pleasure-palace by the lake transformed for the duration of the war. The dining hall is still a dining hall, but it is serving 500 new guests at each meal on a



Unfit for work, this old woman is sent back to France



"no pay, no tip" plan. In the orchestra balcony, children under seven are checked while their mothers are busy; and the mothers must not lose their checks lest they fail to recognize their children after they have been scrubbed and combed and drest anew and despoiled of vermin by the expert and thoro corps of Red Cross nurses.

The theater of the Casino has become the Vestiare. At the box office each person receives a ticket entitling him to as many articles of clothing as the authorities think he needs. Where once the footlights shone, is a collection of hats; in one of the opera boxes are petticoats, in another pajamas, in another blankets. The shoe department is behind the scenes. It contained, at the time of my visit, a consignment of high-heeled shoes from an American donor.

The Dance Hall has become a clearing house for the bringing-together of separated families. Here is filed all available information concerning the people who lived in the occupied parts of France. Letters await those who may possibly be selected by Germany for deportation. Beside merry paintings of sprightly dancers, many of the *rapatriés* receive the first news from their families, since the invasion of their homes in the summer of 1914. One evening, I saw a mother with her three children who had just received a letter telling of her husband's death two years before, and another mother who had just heard that her son, whom she had given up as dead, was alive and well. These are daily happenings at Evian.

On the wall is a placard calling for information concerning "Charles or Carlito Bonlant, Pilot Aviateur, Class 1909, who fell in an air-fight after having brought down a German craft, east of Baupaume" and many other attempts to trace "lost men." Not even the International Red Cross at Geneva has been able to send any welcome news of "lost men" to the French people behind the German lines; for Germany, alone among the nations of the world, forbids the mailing of good news to any of her captives, civil or military. Bad news may be sent, provided it is sent without a single word of sympathy.

The Bar of the Casino has become the Medical Examiner's quarters. Here I found three physicians, one of them ill, making valiant efforts to care not only for the previous arrivals who were still in Evian at eight hospitals and homes, but at the same time for one thousand new arrivals daily. Only



Once a pleasure-palace, the Casino is now headquarters for food and clothing

the most obvious and urgent cases could receive attention. As I entered the Casino, an old man fell on the stairs from sheer exhaustion and cut a gash in his head. It took one of the doctors half an hour to care for this one arrival. Meantime, fully one hundred more had entered the Casino. The physicians had no time to examine even all those supposed to have tuberculosis or venereal diseases. A majority of the *rapatriés* appeared to need immediate medical care. They had been without such care for three years, under conditions of malnutrition and mental anguish. The physicians and nurses at Evian excited my admiration; they



Every war is a war against women

were working with skill and devotion and good cheer—but at a task they could not compass.

Large barracks are used as a hospital under the care of devoted sisters; but the buildings are not adapted for the needs, the equipment was meager, and the French Government could not answer the calls for more physicians. Help at Evian seemed one of the most obvious and immediate needs of Europe. It is a service the American Red Cross is well qualified to render, and is now undertaking.

The buildings of the Collège at Evian are now a home for men and women from seventy to one hundred years of age. As I entered the dining hall, they

sat at uninviting rows of tables—these mothers and fathers who endured the Prussian war in middle life—before them their allotment of coarse war-bread, and no sign of cheer except a placard on the barren wall—"Rapatriés! Economize the bread. Any one who wastes the least morsel is a bad Frenchman." I did not wonder that Germany had found no use for these

homeless, childless, feeble relics of the war.

The tragedy was not without its humorous scenes. One little lady stepped off the train at Evian with all she had saved from the wreck of her home—enough camouflage to hide the honest war-wrinkles of her face, and a little red bird in a cage to match. A Darby and Joan, resting by the roadside on their way to the Casino, exhibited all their worldly possessions—the miscellaneous assortment of clothes they wore, picked up at railroad stations on their way thru Switzerland, their white identity tags and a large bundle of canes and umbrellas. A black-gowned mother from St. Quentin appeared with a white table-cloth tied over her head. She had been driven from her home to Malignes, later to Namur, recently across the border to German territory, and for the past three days and nights she had sat bolt upright among her 499 fellow travelers. In all her wanderings she had not lost sight of her favorite white table-cloth. Another woman appeared at the Casino with two shabby children and a French poodle.

On the steps of the Casino sat an old man, leaning on his cane, and reading over and over again a letter he had just found at the registration bureau telling of his son's death. At the foot of the staircase stood a man in search of his grandmother, eagerly watching the new arrivals. Twice a day he came, hoping against hope. Nearby was a woman with her four children, all crying, and in her arms the unruffled cause of their troubles—a year-old babe. The people to whom they had been sent for the night's lodging had spurned the child as "Boche." An old man with bushy white whiskers and a sailor hat, tucked all his belongings under his arm and started off to join the old people in the Collège. One of the women declared by the German Government "unfit for work," and sent back to France to begin life over, was born during the Napoleonic wars. One of the men, M. Rufin by name, whom the Germans had returned to France as unfit for work, made the sketches of his fellow *rapatriés* which appear in these pages.

The daily arrivals at Evian from behind the [Continued on page 510]





Paul Thompson

Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate

IT is a very fortunate thing for all concerned—and all are concerned in this thing—that there is only one Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. Just now the casual visitor to the halls and offices of the Capitol will find that committee sitting every fine morning in its courtlike room in the southwest corner of the marble House Office Building, holding hearings on the bill which is to raise between \$25,000,000,000 and \$30,000,000,000 of revenue for the further prosecution of the war. If Congress raised its money as it expends it, instead of one Ways and Means Committee there would be half a dozen, each with a different name: a Committee on Revenue, a Committee on Income for the Territories, a Committee on Supplying the Treasury, and so on. But, broadly speaking, it is true that the task of raising revenue directly is entrusted to just one group of the House. In the Senate it is entrusted to the Finance Committee.

This fact has an important bearing on one of the most difficult problems connected with operating the public business at a time when the public business is more complex, more stupendous, more vital than it ever was in the history of democracy.

If, broadly speaking, there is one revenue-raising committee for each branch of Congress, if, that is to say, Congress has one bookkeeper for the work of securing funds and defining tax policy, why does not and can not Congress have one bookkeeper for the work of apportioning the expenditures of the nation? Better still, why not have a single bookkeeping committee charged with the duty of regulating both income and outgo? Why not go the whole way and be businesslike? Why not, in short, have a budget system and a budget committee?

Before the summer is over, it is quite possible that if the President is willing to have a little tilt with Congress, he may again bring up the issue of the budget. The President's stand thereon is well known. He is for it, and incidentally those who know him have quoted privately several sentences which indicate that the President has some more very definite and progres-

# CONGRESS NEEDS A BUDGET

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE  
FROM WASHINGTON

sive ideas about the manner in which Congress performs its duties. But Mr. Wilson, idealist tho he is, never sacrifices his ideals by forcing action on them when in his shrewd judgment action is impossible. Yet with regard to the budget the existing tangle promises to become so confusingly tangled before the revenue bill is enacted that he may feel it fitting and practicable to take a hand.

Only a few weeks ago a little incident occurred which shows what kind of trouble Congress can get itself into by reason of unbusinesslike accounting methods. It was announced in Congress that the War Department wanted about \$15,000,000,000 for the next year. This figure was arrived at—or was intended to be arrived at—by adding up the estimates submitted by the War Department to the House. It is not clear to whom the estimates were sent, but it is clear that two committees were concerned, the Military Affairs Committee and the Appropriations Committee. The first-named committee frames the bill known as the Army Appropriation bill, the second the Fortifications bill. Both bills appropriate money for defense—for the War Department—but they are separate bills. And the separate committees operate separately.

Because of this condition, and because of the fortunate employment of statisticians by the two committees who happened to hold converse together, it was discovered after a few days that the War Department was not asking for fifteen billion dollars; it was only asking for \$1,771,666,847 and some odd cents. It seemed that the same provision for coast fortifications had been inserted in each bill, and had therefore been added up twice. Needless to say the error was corrected. But it might not have been found till after the bills had passed, and the House would then have been in a position extremely embarrassing to explain to its efficient business constituents.

Everybody who has thought about the matter at all knows that Congress needs a budget system. An expert commission in President Taft's day recommended it, and for some time there was a good deal of agitation, but it got nowhere. President Wilson has urged it, but beyond the introduction of several budget committee bills, there has not been on the part of Congress a single positive move in this direction.



Underwood & Underwood

Congressman Kitchin, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House

According to the way things work in this forward-going world, the day of reckoning and change will some time come. What will that day bring forth?

Of course it will eventually bring forth a budget system. It is impossible to suppose that an American Congress, altho composed of a majority of lawyers, will never put into order its book-keeping division. But during the agitation and education of Congress and the public on this matter, it is well to know what are the real reasons, from the point of view of Congress, against a budget committee.

The basic reason is conservatism, opposition to change, the political theory of let-well-enough-alone-haven't-we-always-worried-thru-somehow-before-this? Plus this reason, or perhaps part of it, is the natural distrust of able and experienced men, accustomed to handle things one way, to scrap that way and become mere cogs in one big wheel. It is the same kind of distrust that fought the excellent Overman departmental reorganization bill. It is similar to the distrust which opposes the centralized commission form of government in cities. It is a distrust that is aided and abetted by pride of office, political preference, and patronage.

Some hasty critics of Congress, who are at the same time earnest advocates of the central budget committee, fail to take into consideration this all too human side of the question. They like to define it in terms of graft and betrayal of public confidence. They prefer to think in the language of the muckraker of fifteen years ago. In part because this attitude of mind was assumed by the efficiency experts who, in Mr. Taft's administration, performed a magnificent and constructive piece of work, what they did came to naught. They offended Congress by offending powerful individuals in Congress. They tried to force Congress to do something which it did not understand, was by nature opposed to do, and would prefer to do by its own apparent initiative. I happened to be in quite close touch with the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency in those years, and am therefore sure of my ground. In fact, along with other correspondents, I innocently assisted in



preventing the adoption of the budget idea by writing articles denouncing Congress for not immediately putting it into operation.

Congress possesses a peculiar psychology, and the most successful President is he who understands it and who, by that understanding, is able to secure the adoption of his pet measures. I think that Wilson understands it, and I think that because he understands it he is holding off from pressing the budget idea, confident that events, properly guided, will carry it with them. A possible solution may be found in this: The centralized budget committee does not necessarily require the abandonment of all the little appropriating committees. It merely means the centralization of their plans and decisions in one switchboard, which, being central, will have knowledge and facilities for competently adjudicating between demands and apportioning sums. By common consent—a means by which much is being done extra-legally these days—the President can secure the formation of an informal centralized budget committee from powerful members of the House, and can suggest to them the advisability of meeting, say, with a central executive budget committee representing the executive departments. Such a move would cut miles of red tape and involving precedent. It would be the Woodrow Wilson way of doing the job. It would be the sensible, businesslike way. It would preserve honest pride and legitimate prejudice, and would, moreover, fully recognize the delicate psychology of the patient!

The budget is coming, whether by this way or another, it makes little difference. But it won't come by "knocking" Congress.

WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

During an air raid: Alice is Underland.—*London Opinion*.

No use calling the Russians hard names—they're used to it.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

"Owed to Cologne" is the popular verdict on the air raids into Germany.—*London Opinion*.

One thing—in the theater of war you don't have to get up to let a fat couple find their seats after the show has started.—*Florida Times-Union*.

Michael—Yis, mum, I wuz in the charge but a bullet hit me.

Old Lady—Were you incapacitated?

Michael—No, mum, I was in Flanders.—*Jack o' Lantern*.

"Once while motoring in Arizona, we traveled for four days without food. On the sixth day we made soup out of the car."

"Yes, yes, go on!"

"We hit a mud hole and the car turned turtle."—*Widow*.

Sweet Young Thing—Ai'm awfully glad the waw's ovah in Fwance.

Her Escort—What are you talking about? The war isn't even beginning to end.

Sweet Young Thing—Ai didn't say it was. Ai merely said Ai was glad it was ovah in Fwance.

TOAST TO THE SODA-WATER GIRL

Here's to the girl who loves soda and cream.  
Phosphate and brown sarsaparilla,  
Who says that frappe is an exquisite dream  
And dotes upon bisque and vanilla.

Here's to her eyes, be they dusky or blue.  
And her smiles, be they faithful or fickle!  
Be as it may, she is sure to be true.  
As long as we squander a nickel.

Here's to the curve of her mischievous lips.  
Here's to her heart—could we know it!  
She's froth on the top, like the soda she sips,  
But sweetness and depth lie below it.  
—*Confectioners' Journal*.

## "NOW I HOLD HER LIFE AND HONOR IN MY HANDS!"

exclaimed Elizabeth when those famous love letters written by Queen Mary Stuart to Bothwell fell into her hands.

Was Mary the most ill-used plaything of fate?

We see her as Queen Dowager of France and Queen of Scotland at the tender age of nineteen in all the flower of her beauty—a beauty so marvelous that it diffused a charm which no one of those whom she sought to please ever escaped.

We see her with Rizzio frantically clutching at her skirts for protection from the knives of Darnley's hired assassins—and on that mad ride to Bothwell.

With bated breath we follow this strange career of romance and tragedy, with its attendant train of crime, to that heart-rending closing scene when under the raised axe of the executioner Mary exclaimed: "In manus tuas, Domine."

Was this fascinating but indiscreet woman more sinned against than sinning?

Only those can decide who have read her thrilling story—with nothing omitted—as Dumas tells it in his



## THE CELEBRATED CRIMES OF HISTORY

NEVER BEFORE TRANSLATED

"Great crimes have played so large a part in the world's history that one cannot obtain a thorough knowledge of past times without the aid of such a book as this," says *THE NEW YORK HERALD*, recently reviewing *THE CELEBRATED CRIMES OF HISTORY*. The lover of History is enraptured with the wealth of facts, from new authorities, brought to bear by Dumas upon many important personages in history.

The millions of English admirers of the works of Alexander Dumas will hail with delight this, the first and absolutely the only complete and unexpurgated translation of Dumas' *LES CRIMES CELEBRES*, now for the first time available at a price within the reach of all readers. Printed from the same plates as the Edition sold by the Publisher at \$125.00 a set, which was eagerly snapped up by wealthy connoisseurs, the small edition it is our privilege to offer our patrons has all the unusual features so much appreciated by lovers of books as works of art.

## A LICENTIOUS COURT

Brilliantly worked into a vivid picture of the Dark Ages are the vices and crimes of that extraordinary family, the Borgias, that furnished some of the blackest pages in history.

Here we see the whole murderous, poisonous crew with their greedy craving for debauchery, flattery, titles and gold. We watch the career of the beautiful and depraved Lucrezia, who with the head of a Madonna of Raphael had the heart of a Messalina beneath her demure exterior. We see the intrigues of the mediæval papal court—the murders, abductions, poisonings—drawn from the chronicles of eyewitnesses, those naïve accounts which, without embarrassment, call a spade a spade.

## DUMAS' MASTERPIECE

*THE CELEBRATED CRIMES OF HISTORY* is considered by many in France as Dumas' masterpiece. The highest praise has been bestowed on it by Andrew Lang, Robert Louis Stevenson, and other competent judges.

Think of a fascinating new historical series by Dumas of which only the highly privileged few among English readers heretofore had any knowledge. And all yours at a really nominal price!

## HISTORICAL CRIMINALS

Joanna of Naples

Man in the Iron Mask

Martin Guerre

The Borgias

Marquise de Ganges

Karl Ludwig Sand

Urban Grandier

Mary Stuart

The Cenci

Murat

Derues

Ali Pacha

Comtesse de Saint-Geran

Nisida

Marquise de Brinvilliers

Vaninka

La Constantin

Massacres in the South of France—Crimes committed in the Name of Religion

NONE OF THE EDITIONS OF DUMAS CONTAIN THESE STORIES. NO SET OF DUMAS IS COMPLETE WITHOUT THEM.

8 VOLUMES beautifully bound in cloth. GOLD TOPS with Monogram in GOLD FIELD. ILLUSTRATIONS by Wagiez Large Clear Type. Good Paper.

ONLY \$1.00 NOW

Is all you need send with the coupon. But be sure to send today.

We don't want to disappoint you.

You will never forgive yourself if you let this opportunity pass.

We deliver the set, express prepaid. And we refund your money if you're not satisfied.

BRUNSWICK SUBSCRIPTION CO. Ind 6 20-18  
1116 Brunswick Building, New York City

Enclosed is \$1.00, first payment on the 8-volume set of Dumas' "Celebrated Crimes." I agree to remit the special price, \$13.00, at the rate of \$1.00 per month following receipt of books. Otherwise I will within five days ask for instructions for their return, my \$1.00 to be refunded on their receipt.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation ..... State .....





## Who Was to Blame?

OH, if someone had only told her before it was too late—before innocent girlhood had taken the wayward path! Or, if someone had only told the man—but somehow no one ever does. No girl—or boy—through false modesty, need ever be permitted to grow up in ignorance of the wonderful story of life as beautifully portrayed and sacredly explained in

### Personal Help for Parents

By Prof. Thos. W. Shannon, A. M., and other specialists

The relevant information contained in this book is priceless. Eternity alone can measure its value in helping parents safeguard their children and in building character that will withstand the temptations of later life. No more specific and comprehensive guide to instruction in the delicate matters of sex was ever published.

Written by Prof. Thos. W. Shannon, A. M., author of the Personal Help Sex Series, Self-Knowledge and numerous other volumes of a like character.

Send \$1.35 for "Personal Help for Parents" cloth bound—morocco grain, \$1.90. 15c additional for postage. If the information contained in it is not pricelessly helpful to you, return to us and we will send back your money. At least allow us to send you illustrated table of contents—free on request.

#### Shannon Sex Series

Personal Help for the Married  
Personal Help for Parents  
Personal Help for Men  
Personal Help for Young Women  
Personal Help for Boys  
Personal Help for Girls

Any volume of the set: cloth bound, \$1.35 net, Morocco Grain, \$1.90 net, 15c additional for postage. Mailed in plain wrapper.

"You will never be disappointed in a Mullikin Book"

THE S. A. MULLIKIN CO.

Department 516 MARIETTA, OHIO  
Responsible local Sales Representatives wanted.

## LAWYERS



Here is a mighty important service for the price of a small text book.

A service which will keep you in touch with the highest court of our country.



Biweekly Advance Opinions and One Bound Volume

Only \$7.50 Per Year

Send your order today and have access to the last word on the many every day questions. To all the readers of THE INDEPENDENT who take advantage of this offer immediately we will mail the issued Advance Sheets for the term.

THE LAWYERS CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING CO.  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## OUT OF GERMAN CAPTIVITY

(Continued from page 507)

German lines are the latest sources of dependable information concerning certain aspects of life in the enemy country. German prisoners, to be sure, are always available: but it is difficult to tell whether their stories are true, or designed to please their captors, or to aid their fatherland. The *rapatriés* seem to have no motive other than to tell the truth. Furthermore, they arrive daily from various parts of Germany, France and Belgium.

Some of the women from Lens told us that they had been urged, again and again, by German military authorities to renounce their allegiance to France and go with their children to settle in a German town designated for that purpose. They were told that all France was devastated, that the people were starving, that the French Republic was at an end, that London was utterly destroyed, and that the United States of America had no intention of sending troops. A few days later they were shown pictures of ruined cities—cities which the German Army has not reached. During all this time the only reports the German Government allowed them to receive from the International Red Cross told of the deaths of their husbands and sons. Thruout their three years of captivity, these women were left to infer that all their relatives were dead. "If they are still alive," said their persecutors, "why have they not written to you?"

At the Casino, after dinner on the day of my arrival, the Sous-Prefect made an address of welcome in which he assured the people that their villages would be restored and their houses rebuilt. He told them of recent military victories of the Allies. As a final word of encouragement, he spoke of what he called the greatest event of the war, the coming of the United States to their aid. The applause was spontaneous and prolonged. I was the only American there and the speaker was then unaware of my presence. I took his words and the demonstration which followed as the genuine expression of the feelings of the French people. One of the *rapatriés* spoke in response.

Then I looked upon the most touching of all the scenes I found in all Europe. In the balcony, among the children, a woman began to sing. There was a respectful lull. A moment later, a sudden thrill seemed to transfix every person in the hall. "The Marseillaise"! Under the iron heel of the German Army, they had not heard that song since the terror of 1914 descended upon them. Now, the first strains caught them unprepared, and brought to bear upon them, of a sudden, the terror and the heartache of those three years and the new, exquisite joy of their first moments in La Belle France. For, up to that moment, most of them had gone thru the various movements of the Evian Administrative program, as tho walking in a dream. Weak with years of hunger, wearied with broken hopes, dazed with German lies, habituated to docile obedience, they were not easily awakened. "The Marseillaise" was the magic touch. With its first notes came a silence that was almost too much to bear—a silence surcharged with pent-up emotion.

Then a man above ninety years of age arose at his place, and joined in the song with a voice so weak that it seemed as if every breath would be his last. Other *rapatriés* tried to sing, but their voices wavered and the tears came. Nowhere in the hall could I see eyes that were quite clear. For my own part, I do not pretend to be a reliable witness of anything after the first notes of "The Marseillaise."

## Health Culture

ESTABLISHED

ELMER LEE, M.D.

Editor

HAROLD WELLS TURNER

Publisher

## Monthly Magazine

1894

HEALTH CULTURE is the most progressive health organ in the world and teaches the most up-to-date medical science based on Natural Methods, Common Sense Psychology and Diet. What an important part the food we eat plays in health and how little people understand it. Babies get thin and rickety when improperly fed. Children fall into decline through lack of nutrition. Nervous and highly strung people require those elements that create nerve power. A correctly balanced diet supplies the proper amount of fats, etc., and is absolutely necessary for health. Unless you maintain a good all 'round diet you will sooner or later suffer for it. HEALTH CULTURE contains numerous articles devoted to diet, giving valuable information on the subject.

HEALTH CULTURE will give you thought control, and teach you how to become strong, virile, magnetic and attractive. Teaches the underlying laws of eugenics and sexology. Will teach you to live the Happy Life and how you may escape from bondage and sickness no matter how you have trifled with your health or what your environment is, or what your parents may have died of, or what your occupation. HEALTH CULTURE will teach you to climb to the healthy life and so become strong and successful.

WE are interested in you and if you are in difficulties about anything connected with your health, remember we are at your service, so write to us fully. Our Question and Answer Department offers to every reader a privilege that few other periodicals do. HEALTH CULTURE fights drugs, quackery serums, stimulants, useless operations, medical humbug, vivisection, vaccination, and everything likely to injure the health of the nation.

THERE is no reason under the sun why you should grow old and wrinkled as the years roll on. It is up to you to keep young and well. Men and women may be old and worn out at 30, if they have not followed the right course of living. We have thousands of followers of 70 years who are youthful and vigorous, having learned the true way of health. It is not a question of age, but your condition of health. We are sincere when we say that as you grow older and learn more, you should grow healthier and more youthful appearing. The Natural Methods ARE the best. No right-thinking person can have the slightest doubt about that and HEALTH CULTURE is just brim full of live wire information that tells you explicitly what to do to keep well and young.

Health Culture, \$1.50 per year, 15c a copy  
HEALTH CULTURE, 1133 Broadway, New York

Cut this out; it entitles you to 4 months' subscription to Health Culture for 25 cents (stamps or coin).

Name .....

Address .....

HEALTH CULTURE, 1133 Broadway, New York  
Ind. 6-18



# TRAVEL AND RESORTS

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Office at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.



## Sail the Waters of Two Nations

## 6 Day 1600 Mile Great Lakes Cruise

Cruise the magic stretch of rugged land and open sea that marks the boundary between the United States and Canada. For scenic splendor, comfort, rest and enjoyment you will find no trip to equal this 6-day 1,600-mile cruise between Detroit and Duluth, via Sarnia, the Soo, Port Arthur and Fort William.

The finest, largest steel liners on fresh water carry you. Part of a day at Duluth and Canada's Twin Cities—part of a day sailing the St. Clair Flats—America's Venice. Delightful, romantic, keenly interesting and inspiring days and nights, cruising twice the full length of the world's largest lakes—Huron and Superior.

Meals, berth, 22 mile trip to Kakabeka Falls—the North's Niagara—and a picnic

there, evening dances, afternoon teas, etc., all included in ticket.

An ideal vacation—or water-link in your land journey east or west. Direct rail connections at all ports en route.

For information and cruise folder descriptive of this cruise and the Northern Navigation 60 mile day trip through the 30,000 Islands of Georgian Bay—write

E. W. HOLTON, General Passenger Agent, Department 2

**NORTHERN NAVIGATION CO., Sarnia, Ontario**

—or ask your local ticket agent or any American Express Co. Travel Dept. Office.



## GRANLIDEN HOTEL LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

At the gateway of the White Mountains

The Ideal Tour Hotel at Lake Sunapee. Fine golf course, good motoring, tennis, boating, canoeing, bathing; fishing for salmon, trout and bass as good, if not the best in New England. Dancing, afternoon and evening. Furnished cottages to rent. Accommodates 300 guests. Write for circular. Address W. W. BROWN, Ritz-Carlton, 46th St. and Madison Ave., New York City, or Granliden Hotel, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

Winter season, Hotels INDIAN RIVER and ROCKLEDGE, Rockledge, Florida.

## THE GLEN SPRINGS

Watkins, N. Y. On Seneca Lake  
Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres.

### A MINERAL SPRINGS HEALTH RESORT AND HOTEL

The Pioneer American "Cure" for Heart Disorders

The only place in this country where the Nauheim Baths for Heart and Circulatory Disorders are given with a Natural Calcium Chloride Brine.

The treatments, under the direction of physicians, are particularly adapted to Heart Disease, Circulatory, Kidney, Nutritional and Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism, Gout and Obesity.

All sports and recreations. FINE GOLF!  
Send for illustrated Booklets

## CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.

The South Jersey Coast is delightful at this season. Chalfonte appeals to cultivated, interesting people seeking rest and recreation. Modern, 10-story, fireproof. Right on the beach and boardwalk. All sports and pastimes. Golf club privileges. American Plan Always Open

THE LEEDS COMPANY



It is best to make reservation ahead for Chalfonte. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

## THE GREYLOCK

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

The Village Beautiful of the Berkshires

Now Open

Send for Booklet Henry N. Teague, Lessee

### SUMMER CAMP

#### PINE TREE CAMP FOR GIRLS

On the beautiful Pine Tree Lake, in the heart of the Berkshires, near Williamstown, Mass. This is a beautiful summer camp for girls, with a fine swimming pool, tennis courts, golf course, and other sports. Write for circular. Address Miss Blanche D. Price, 313 W. School Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.



# RAILROAD BONDS FOR SMALL INVESTORS

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

THE act for the Federal control of the railroad systems of this country provides a revolving fund of \$500,000,000 for the current needs of the railroads, such as advances on compensation for rental, loans for improvements, additions, equipment, for payment of overdue and unpaid vouchers, etc. It has been tentatively estimated that the railroads of the United States will require at least one billion dollars in 1918 for extensions and improvements alone, but this figure does not take into consideration the funds required to meet unexpected obligations which are the outcome of Government operation of the properties. Practically all the roads reported a railway operating deficiency in the first few months of the current fiscal year, the standard return provided under the act not being sufficient to enable the companies to pay operating expenses. Of course, the deficiencies in most cases are being rapidly made up by the better results in the spring months.

Those operating deficiencies have resulted in delays in payment of vouchers, wages and even interest on bonds. Small roads have been crippled temporarily by reason of having been taken over under the act until July 1 without any assurance that they would be retained. The result of this condition in ordinary times would be receiverships for practically all of the small roads in the country. It is only the fact that at present all roads are technically under the control of the Government which keeps these roads out of receivership. This is a dangerous condition, and if not remedied would undermine the financial prosperity of the country to such an extent that general under-confidence would result in the refusal of investors to buy railroad securities, even those issued under Government sanction, and the diversion of funds to industrial enterprises solely.

The securities of the short line railroads are held by many thousands of investors, individuals and institutions. If the short lines are not taken over by the Government, the result will be that they will be forced to compete with the Government controlled system. Some will survive, many will not, because of the fact that under the Government's plan of routing traffic many of them will be deprived of important and profitable business. As they would not be under Government control, and would not receive a fixed rental, the result would be wholesale bankruptcies, with thousands of investors wailing over the loss of their savings, and thousands of banks having to charge off large losses on securities of short lines owned.

THERE can be only one outcome of this—distrust of the Government, refusal to buy bonds for the prosecution of the war, an argument for a rival political party to show that Government operation of railroads by the present administration has been a failure, and that this failure will affect the outcome of the war. In all revolutions or war periods there are two factors—economic and political, both of which are closely related. In the Russian revolution, the allied nations failed to take into consideration the fact that the Romanoffs were hated by the masses, that there was an undercurrent of distrust for the Romanoffs among the Russian people, that the Russian people regarded all kings as tyrants and all wars as the amusement of tyrants or the moneyed classes at the expense of the peasant. Well, the result of the Allies' indifference as to the real situa-

tion in Russia was the most disgraceful debacle in history, and the prolongation of a war which the Allies had almost won, to a struggle whose end is not in sight.

So with our financial situation. So long as we keep our financial skies clear, so long as there is work for the masses at good wages, so long as the savings of the middle classes are not menaced, so long as securities are maintained in sound condition, the people's interest in the war will not be dampened, and it will go on to a successful conclusion. Therefore, a sound economic situation will prevent the political situation from becoming menacing. And that is what must be accomplished.

Writing in *The Independent* last January, I said that the best reform that would occur to railroad finance was a consolidation of the entire railroad system of the country by means of an exchange of the securities of hundreds of railroads into securities of one consolidated corporation. I beg leave to quote from the article:

One of the arguments in favor of government ownership of the railroads has been that under government ownership the consolidation of all necessary lines would make it possible to effect large economies. Charles E. Markham, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, took exception to this and stated that one reason why our railroads have not in the past effected all of the economies possible has been that the Government thru its anti-trust legislation has prohibited them from curtailing wasteful competition. When we entered the war the prohibition against concerted action and unified operation ceased to be espoused and, with the helpful coöperation of the shippers, the managements of the railroads have since made increases in efficiency that are remarkable. He claimed that under private ownership there can be effected economies and efficiencies which could not exist under government ownership with all of the red tape, waste and incompetency which ordinarily characterizes government management.

The latter argument sounds plausible, but there is no reason why railroad operation under government supervision should be wasteful. If the railroads are operated by the same men who now work for the railroads, and if such railroads as are pure duplications of facilities are scrapped, if the men who now work for private corporations could feel that they had permanent positions and were in effect government employees, with pensions in old age, they might be willing to work more efficiently than they do for privately owned corporations which are not now run by their stockholders, but by a handful of men who have usurped the powers of the real owners of the railroads.

The best reform that could happen to the railroads would be the organization of a consolidated railroad corporation to include every essential interstate railroad system in the country, an exchange of all present securities at fair market value for securities of a new corporation, supervised by the United States Government, all stock to be guaranteed as to dividends by the Government, and all bonds issued to be guaranteed as to principal and interest. The bonds should be of one class only and all bonds for future requirements to be of the same class, the same as Government bonds which are now issued.

The railroads could be controlled by a central board of directors with a seat at Washington, and all stockholders and bondholders would have a right to elect a certain number of directors, while the Government would be permitted to name a certain number. Security issues would have to be made under the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission and sold on commission thru recognized investment houses which distribute directly to investors. This would avoid one unnecessary middleman.

The United States is beginning to have a conscience. The old order of politicians is fast disappearing. We have in Congress many men who are honest, much more honest than a great many of the exponents of railroads controlled by private interests. I am not inclined to be a "bear" on the United States. While many of the foreign governments have not made a success of their state-owned railroads, I am sure that if the United States Government turns the operation of a consolidated system of railroads over to the actual railroad men who are now operating them as separate systems, we can have an efficient system of railroads.

What I said last January has in part come to pass, and there is a feeling in many

quarters that the railroads now under Government control will never return to their security holders as separate systems. The short line situation is the serious one, because many of them are unessential and could be thrown overboard. I believe, however, that enough money will be saved thru having a consolidated system of railroads to permit the Government to compensate owners of unnecessary short line roads on a fair basis, even tho they were scrapped. By this I mean that there will be no need for receiverships and reorganizations with the attendant fabulous charges for underwriting commissions and legal fees, so that the Government could afford to pool the good with the bad and make the public stand for the whole proposition. In the long run the public would benefit.

TO get back to the original thought—\$1,000,000,000 for railroad extensions and improvements in 1918 and only \$500,000,000 provided under the act. The railroads need money and they apply for it to Washington before going to their usual bankers. They must do so in any event, because Governmental authority is required before securities can be sold, the Government also fixing the rate of interest to be paid *net* by the company. This eliminates large commissions and high interest rates. The elimination of high interest rates helps the general financial situation by keeping bond prices at a fair level. This makes it possible for the Government to borrow at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, while private corporations pay from 7 per cent to 10 per cent for money.

With the necessity for financing on a very large scale for improvements and extensions, it is advisable for the Government to begin at once to consider means of financing the railroad requirements by means of a special issue of Government bonds to provide for current and future needs of the railroads under Government control, said bonds to be a direct obligation of the Government, secured by deposit of securities of the railroads which require the funds. The bonds would be a collateral trust issue, we may say, secured by a most diversified assortment of securities—bonds, notes and stocks—all collateral being fully investigated by a staff of competent experts and passed upon by the Advisory Committee on Finance before being accepted.

THESE bonds would have a great demand and could be issued in denominations of fifty dollars and upward, in coupon or registered form, or both, as experience with the Liberty Loan issues would dictate as regards to convenience. These bonds could be sold thru recognized distributors of securities all over the country, country banks and city banks, and not sold to a syndicate of bankers. If there is to be a distributing syndicate, that can be organized at the Treasury Department at little expense so that the bonds could be offered directly to the public by the Government with but one middleman intervening.

Our experience with the three Liberty Loans should teach us that an issue of this sort would be popular and would obviate the necessity of the Government drawing on the usual Liberty Loan funds for railroad purposes, and bonds could be sold continuously as long as there was need by the railroads and as long as they had collateral to offer which was acceptable.

We ought thus in time have a Government bond in every home—every resident in the United States with a personal financial interest in his Government.



## FALLING SEVEN THOUSAND FEET

(Continued from page 501)

corrugated iron arch is bedded in thick concrete ten feet underground. Next comes an air space to absorb shock. Then a second thick layer of concrete surfaced with granite blocks that have proved their worth in resisting high explosives. Finally layers of sandbags rise ten feet over all, topped with a glancing roof of thick boiler plate. The doorways at each end are heavily bulwarked with sandbags and lead around right angle passages down below.

As we entered, the pilot switched on electric lights that revealed the corrugated iron roof, long and dark as the upper arch of a big sewer. A double bench ran down the center. Single benches lined each side. In case the lighting system should be destroyed, ship lanterns with candles ready to light hung from the center of the arch. Each of the three dugouts in the station can accommodate a couple of hundred men, and already they have been used. For Uncle Sam is ever careful of his men. When the "Old Man" answers "Mary's" mournful yell, it is all hands for the dugout till the alarm be proved imaginary or real.

The sailors whom the pilot had called to pose for a snapshot displayed more of curiosity than concern at the probable effects of a bomb. "We don't know, yet, whether they'll stand up under a direct hit," one lad said, with a grin, "but we're liable to find out. That's all in the game. What we don't like is being yanked out of bed every night by false alarms."

In real American sailor fashion they were hauling all the fun that was to be had out of the situation. Fritz and his frightfulness drew from them only sardonic humor. The instant we released them, the players went back to their baseball, while another group lounged on the sunny side of the dugout and played with three little tow-headed maids from the French barracks next door. Their ages ranged from five to nine, and never have I seen three prettier or nicer children. Just now they were frolicking like small kittens with our lads; but when their faces settled I felt that the raids had marked them. Fear dwelt not far behind the bright blue eyes. But I do not think that they consciously dwelt on it, and between raids they have a good time. Not a box of candy or parcel of eatables comes to the station that they do not share. Apart from certain small stomachaches induced by indiscriminate largesses, they are as content as other children with whom air raids loom as an indefinite terror in a far off land.

"A German plane hovered over here taking photographs yesterday," the pilot told me as I said goodbye that evening. "We rather expect to get it tonight. Rumor has it we're going to be gassed."

I carried that interesting piece of information back to the top story of the hotel where I slept with only a few thin slates between me and the Boche. Being bombed is one thing; gassed—quite another. No respectable person likes the idea of being asphyxiated in his beauty sleep. I once helped to pull a couple of farmers, who had blown out the gas, out of a hotel bedroom. They looked horrid. Their appearance haunted my sleep. I was sure that I must look like them when awakened by "Mary's" wail in the middle of the night. Far away the "Old Man" was also cursing the Boche. But louder than either—at least so it seemed to me—rose the "Grumph, grumph, grumph" of German planes.

There is no mistaking the sound, and they were directly above. I know that I

## U. S. Army or Navy Red Cross or Y. M. C. A.

Letters of Credit are the safest and most convenient medium for carrying funds.

During the war we are issuing such Credits, *free of commission*, to officers and men in the U. S. Army and Navy, and to those engaged in Red Cross or Y. M. C. A. work.

*We have also sent our American representative to France for the convenience of our friends, with headquarters at the office of the Credit Commercial de France, 20 Rue Lafayette, Paris.*

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**  
PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK BOSTON

**BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY**  
Founders Court, Lothbury 123 Pall Mall  
LONDON, E. C. LONDON, S. W.

Business Established 1853  
Incorporated 1904

## Horace S. Ely & Company Real Estate

Agents  
Appraisers  
Brokers

21 Liberty Street  
New York

## GIRARD TRUST CO. PHILADELPHIA

CHARTERED 1836

Capital and Surplus  
\$10,000,000

Member of Federal Reserve System

E. B. MORRIS, President

## J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Wall Street, Corner of Broad  
NEW YORK

## DREXEL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA

Corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets

## MORGAN, GRENFELL & CO.

LONDON

No. 22 Old Broad Street

## MORGAN, HARJES & CO.

PARIS

31 Boulevard Haussmann

Securities bought and sold on Commission  
Foreign Exchange, Commercial Credits.

Cable Transfers.

Circular Letters for Travelers, available in all parts of the world

## August Belmont & Co.

No. 43 Exchange Place

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS OF THE

## Messrs. Rothschild

London, Paris and Vienna

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Draw Bills of Exchange, and make Telegraphic Transfers to Europe, Cuba and the other West Indies, Mexico and California.

Execute orders for the purchase and sale of Investment Securities.

## The Mechanics Trust Company

of New Jersey.

BAYONNE, N. J.

Commenced Business March 1, 1886.

STATE, CITY AND COURT DEPOSITARY.  
Only Trust Company in New Jersey Clearing Through New York Clearing House.

Accommodations based on balances and responsibility.

Accounts maintained in principal cities.

OFFICERS:

DeWitt Van Baskirk, President

Frederic C. Earl, Vice President

C. E. Zabriskie, Vice President

Wm. R. Wilde, Treasurer

Walter J. Daly, Ass't Treas. and Ass't Sec'y

Max Moraller, Secretary

Chas. S. Noé, Chairman Board of Directors



From Tuesday, June 18, 1918

# CENTRAL TRUST CO. of New York

ESTABLISHED 1875

# UNION TRUST CO. of New York

ESTABLISHED 1864

will be known as

# CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$29,000,000

Deposits \$220,000,000

Until the alterations now being made at No. 80 Broadway are completed, the business heretofore transacted by the Central Trust Company will continue to be carried on at No. 54 Wall Street and the business heretofore transacted by the Union Trust Company will continue to be carried on at No. 80 Broadway. The business at both offices, however, after the effective date of the merger will be transacted by the Central Union Trust Company of New York, and new business of any kind may be taken up at either office.

The entire personnel of both companies will be retained and the company will be fully equipped to handle financial business of every kind consistent with conservative banking.

JAMES N. WALLACE  
President and Chairman of Board of Trustees

EDWIN G. MERRILL  
Vice-President and Vice-Chairman of Board of Trustees

## VICE-PRESIDENTS

G. W. DAVISON E. F. HYDE H. M. POPHAM F. J. FULLER F. B. SMIDT  
J. Y. G. WALKER J. V. B. THAYER D. OLCOTT, 2d B. A. MORTON F. J. LEARY

M. FERGUSON, Vice-President & Secretary

H. M. MYRICK, Treasurer

CHAS. P. STALLKNECHT, Asst. Secy.  
O. L. COLES, Asst. Secy.  
GEO. J. CORRETT, Asst. Secy.

T. W. HARTSHORNE, Asst. Secy.  
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Secy.

W. H. LUDLUM, Asst. Treas.  
S. H. TALLEMAN, Asst. Treas.  
D. A. ROWE, Asst. Treas.

## PLAZA BRANCH

Fifth Avenue and 60th Street  
W. MCMASTER MILLS, Vice-Prest.  
ERNEST H. COOK, Asst. Treas.  
F. W. FIFTH, Asst. Mgr.

## 42ND STREET BRANCH

Madison Avenue and 42nd Street  
C. R. BERRIEN, Vice-Prest.  
HENRY C. HOLT, Asst. Treas.  
R. N. MCENANY, Asst. Treas.

## FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH

38th Street and Fifth Avenue  
C. W. PARSON, Asst. Treas.  
W. C. FAY, Asst. Mgr.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

WALTER P. BLISS  
JAMES C. BRADY  
JAMES BROWN  
GEO. W. DAVISON  
JOHNSTON deFOREST  
RICHARD DELAFIELD  
CLARENCE DILLON  
HENRY EVANS  
FREDERIC de P. FOSTER  
ADRIAN ISELIN

JAMES N. JARVIE  
AUGUSTUS D. JULLIARD  
AUGUSTUS W. KELLEY  
CHARLES LANIER  
V. EVERIT MACY  
EDWIN G. MERRILL  
WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, JR.  
DUDLEY OLCOTT  
DUDLEY OLCOTT, 2d

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT  
JACOB H. SCHIFF  
FREDERICK STRAUSS  
EDWIN THORNE  
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT  
J. Y. G. WALKER  
JAMES N. WALLACE  
FRANCIS M. WELD  
M. ORME WILSON  
WILLIAM WOODWARD

must have presented an accurate reproduction of the Bairnsfather cartoon which represents a Tommy, hair on end, stretched out flat on "No Man's Land" under the glare of a star shell. At least that is how I felt. But they were not after me. Four hours later "Mary" warned us of their return—the hands of their pilots red with the blood of women and children in Paris.

The patrol, two sea planes and three fighters, were again perched like dragon flies and wasps on the edge of the quay when I returned to the station next morning. The officer pilots and bluejacket observers were already in their places: the former giving a last tryout to motors and controls; the latter clamping the "loads" on their machine guns in the pits fore and aft of the pilot. The aft observer, by the way, needs to be coolheaded, for he has to shoot thru a maze of wires and could easily cut the tail off.

I, also, was to take a "hop"—not my first, but the others had been made on the south French coast escorting convoys with only an off chance of encountering a submarine. This was the war zone! within shelling distance of the German lines! At any moment a squadron might come sweeping out from the land and cut us off!

This time my ears were wadded against the roar that had left me deaf for twenty-four hours on previous trips, and I knew what to expect; was ready for the blow of the wind in my face. So I saw everything as we rushed down the channel past the nesting gunboats, squat monitors, lifting, lifting, lifting in the low long flight of a mallard till we soared high over the lighthouse at the pier end. A wide circle laid the town directly beneath us; its red-roofed houses in vivid contrast to the dull, winter green of surrounding plains, all bisected and cut up by gleaming water channels.

I did not half like it—there over the land. A seaplane is a seaplane and the ground looked so confoundedly hard. Those pretty red pebbles of houses would hurt like the dickens in the small of one's back. Tho I knew we should crash just as violently if we fell to the water, still it looked soft. I was greatly relieved when the pilot headed out to sea.

A motor boat had preceded us down the channel and now lay with a couple of patrols, mere decks nailed flat to the blue of the sea. From a thousand feet we swooped down for a snapshot then, shooting up again, the pilot laid a straight course down the coast.

As on my other flights, the coast lay below like a map in relief, hills mere green nubs amid winding channels; the beach a golden satin band edged by the foaming lace of the sea. Here and there a yellow road wound toward a distant toy hamlet. As before, the gulls floated far below, bits of white fluff against the green of the sea, stationary by comparison with the speed of our flight.

Today the visibility was not good, yet the haze that wrapt sea and land as in a golden cloak lent them mystery. Anything might come out of that enchanted prospect—flying Boche dragons, for instance, belching five hundred bullets a minute from the midst of fire and smoke. But it was all so beautiful up there; the air so crystalline, sunlight golden clear, sea so wide and green, the Boche had no place in it. I quite forgot him. We roared on between sea and sky while the toy ships and little coast villages, with their map-like channels, locks and long wharves, passed in swift procession beneath. I had almost forgotten I was flying when—the motor stalled.

How quickly I remembered! For then it was that I recognized the truth of a clever

# WHILE THEY LAST

These Bulletins of The Efficiency Society which have permanent value are offered to readers of The Independent interested in the practical application of efficiency in business. Of some we have a good supply—of others only a few.

- Efficiency, Scientific Management and Organized Labor.....Chipman
- Scientific Management and Labor...Frey
- The Brief for Scientific Management, Farnham
- Handling Men.....Radford
- Employment Plan.....Blackford
- Employment Department Methods.....Rumely
- Wage Systems of Scientific Management.....Kent
- Routing, Schedule and Dispatch, Discussion
- The Relation of the Cost Department to the Factory Organization.
- Forms of Reports, etc.
- Coöperation between Competitors, Dickinson
- Scientific Management and the Labor Problem.....Kent
- The Development of an Organization, Dickerman
- Purchasing.....Twiford
- The Handling of Men.....Grieves
- Imagination in Salesmanship.....Brisco
- Bibliography of Business Management, Nystrom
- Efficiency of Preparedness in Business, Calder
- Discussion on Time Study.
- Prison Efficiency.....Osborne
- Insurance as a Stabilizer of Efficiency, Gooding
- Cost Committee.
- Plan and Scope Committee.
- Sales Committee.
- Efficiency and South American Trade.Kies
- Initial Financing of an Enterprise.Greeley
- Getting the Office Work Done...Greeley
- Efficiency Methods in Legal Procedure and Practice.....Gaynor
- The Sales Department.....Cottingham
- Commercial Education.....Johnson
- Advertising.....Ingersoll
- The Organization of an Aggregation of Manufacturing Establishments.Carpenter

Order by number: remit with order amount to cover cost at ten cents each.

NATIONAL EFFICIENCY SOCIETY, 119 W. 40th St., N. Y. City



British doctor's statement in the House of Commons. "Tho the flyer may have no conscious fear, his nervous system is nevertheless afraid." Unconsciously my heart had synchronized with the motor. They stopped—and after the pilot had gotten the motor going again after falling a few hundred feet—and started again together.

We were then about twenty miles from our base, and tho we turned about at once I cannot claim to any great enjoyment of the homeward flight. The way in which that pilot climbed for altitude was ominous and prophetic—for half way home the motor stalled again. This time we had air room to fall in, and took full advantage thereof. After that—how that pilot did climb, climb, climb! But we needed it, for about two miles from home, at an altitude of seven thousand feet, the motor gave its last kick; refused us another turn.

Seven thousand feet in mid air—and the motor stalled? A nice predicament for a peaceful correspondent! We fell, at first, of course, then as the planes took hold of the wind, the great bird steadied and swooped on down in a wide hawk spiral that carried us in to and over the land. It was a new sensation, that headlong dive thru golden sunlit space in silence broken only by the harping of the wind on the wires. I should have enjoyed it—if I had not been quite so afraid. I hope and believe the pilot did not notice my fright, for I camouflaged it with a few snapshots at those little red pebbles of houses as we fell. Perhaps he was as afraid as I? I do not think it. The pilot, whether of a plane or automobile, has this advantage over the passenger—he knows what he and the machine are doing.

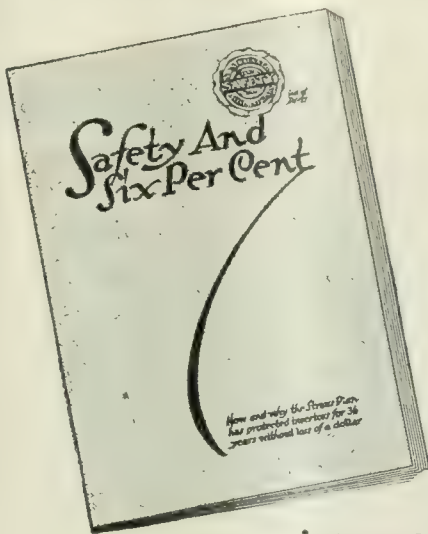
The channel in front of the station, too, looked about the size of a cotton thread, and there was so much land on each side of it. Even at a thousand feet it looked no wider than a length of baby riband. I did not believe we could possibly hit it; was rather surprized when we took the water with barely a splash almost in front of the hangars.

"It was one of the prettiest spirals I ever saw," the chief pilot congratulated us as we came ashore.

To the flyers, those fine lads of ours who go daily out to sea to rid the sea ways of the submarine, one cannot give their just due; it is beyond the power of language, for in the course of their every day duty they face not only death, but also dominate the profoundest fear of our race. The falling dreams of a child are an inheritance handed down the ages from the far time when our arboreal ancestors roosted in the tops of the trees. The sleepy heads among them fell and were killed. The timid, in whom the fear of falling persisted even in sleep, survived to reproduce their kind and fix the falling fear in the race.

And do not imagine that the flyer differs from the rest of us; is immune from this fear. Of course he does not think about it—any more than he can help. Nevertheless the English doctor, already quoted, spoke truly when he said that the flyer's nervous system was always afraid. A bad crash will sometimes bring that subconscious fear to the surface, and if not, the strained nerves still give at last. One by one the flyer sees his fellows go down to their ends. Yet, having seen them, he goes on flying.

And this, to me, is the great wonder of this war—that lads can be found by the thousands and hundreds of thousands in whom patriotic pride and manly courage dominate not only the fear of death but also the most profound instinctive dread of the race. By the example they are leaving for future generations, they have made this war worth while.



## Write for This Guide to July Investments

WE have just published literature of the greatest value to everyone who has money for July investments. If you have—

- interest due in July,
- dividends due in July, or
- money idle or earning a low rate of interest, available in July,

which you wish to invest, write for this literature today. Our newest booklet, a valuable guide to the investment of your funds, is

## Safety And Six Per Cent

It concentrates in a few pages the knowledge of thousands of experienced investors, and the practical results of our thirty-six years of selecting, buying and selling safe investments without losing a dollar for any of our clients.

Write for this booklet, and for our July Investment List, describing a variety of sound first mortgage serial 6% bonds, safeguarded under the Straus Plan. Both will be sent to any investor without charge or obligation. Ask for

Circular No. G-812

## S.W. STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882 NEW YORK 150 Broadway	Incorporated CHICAGO Straus Building
DETROIT Penobscot Bldg.	MINNEAPOLIS Loeb Arcade Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA Stock Exchange Bldg.	SAN FRANCISCO Crocker Bldg.
	KANSAS CITY Republic Bldg.

Thirty-six years without loss to any investor

## IOWA First Farm Mortgage and Tax Free Municipal Bonds

Partial Payment Plan if Desired

Denominations

\$50—\$100—\$500—\$1000

Absolute safety of principal combined with attractive earning capacity. Iowa leads all states in value of her live stock and farm crops. First state "Over the Top" in Third Liberty Loan drive. Iowa First Farm Mortgage and Municipal Bonds are acceptable as collateral in all financial circles. Their soundness is unquestionable. Send for

FREE BOOK—Iowa Investments No. 17A

Bankers Mortgage Company

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000  
Des Moines Iowa



## FARM LAND BONDS

Netting 7%

Security located in well known prosperous farming community.

Value over twice loan.

Income from farm products five times interest.

First serial instalment of principal already paid off.

Denomination \$500. Maturities one to nine years.

Farm land of this character forms ideal security for investment and is of utmost importance to our country at this time.

Ask for circular No. 985-AB.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(Established 1865)

10 South LaSalle St. Chicago (1144)



# TURN OVER A NEW LEAF

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE SERVICE

THE news reports of the day carry an item to the effect that the directors of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, by paying a certain amount of money, are to escape prosecution for their part in selling that company to a couple of men who promptly misused enough of its funds to cause its failure. If this is true, and the directors, short of making good every penny lost by the stockholders, succeed in escaping responsibility for their negligence, to use no harsher term, justice will not be served.

For a clear understanding of this case let us review it in a general way. Here was a company with a cash capital of \$1,000,000, assets of about \$24,000,000; a policy reserve (policyholders' equities) approximating \$22,000,000; and a total insurance outstanding of more than \$108,000,000. Compared with the best life insurance companies as to management, it was not better than commonplace; but, as the figures quoted indicate, it was financially solvent and rendered fair, if not the best, service to policyholders. In time, under men skilled in life insurance work, it could have been made a most excellent insurer.

Two men in New York conceived the idea of getting control of it. But a short time before, its president, a fairly competent life underwriter, had died. The men left in charge knew little about the business and welcomed any plan that would relieve them of the responsibility. The New York exploiters, having no money of their own, had arranged with a New York bank for enough preliminary cash, backed by the stock that would be transferred, to finance the deal. As I remember the details now, something like \$140,000 in cash was paid as a first instalment for a controlling interest in the capital stock.

The stockholders who sold seem to have made no inquiry into the character and standing of the New York strangers. They passed the company and its \$24,000,000 worth of securities over to them. The latter very promptly converted something like \$1,900,000 of the securities, selling some of them outright for cash. Thru the announcement in a newspaper of the sale of a building in New York, and not before nor in any other way, the Insurance Superintendent of New York came into the knowledge that some sort of deal had been made. Attempts were then made to stop the matter, but it was too late. As a means of saving as much of the remnant as possible, the business of the company was reinsured in the Metropolitan Life; but as the wrecked company's reserves were found to be heavily impaired, the face value of the reinsured policies as death claims was depreciated about one-third.

And now we learn that the suits instituted by the Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania against the criminally negligent stockholders, as a means of recovering the losses inflicted by the stockholders, are to be dismissed on the payment by the latter of something like \$400,000. True, this is a penalty; for the stockholders got no money out of the deal made. But the policyholders are still a million and a half to the bad.

The State of New York heeded the lesson taught it by this exploit in high finance as related to life insurance funds in stock companies. The legislature very promptly enacted a drastic law governing the sales and transfers of life insurance stocks and prohibited their consummation until they

had been examined into and approved by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

But this was a Pennsylvania company, and so far as I am advised, the legislature of that state has not yet enacted a similar law for the security of policyholders in stock life insurance companies.

In the interests of decent life insurance companies, as well as of policyholders, it is about time somebody went to jail for these irregularities. In every case the policyholders are the sole victims. Ingenious men devise new ways of robbing the latter; there is great excitement for a brief period; prosecutions are begun and drag along for years; the subject finds little space in the papers; the prosecutions are dropped and the policyholders remain as the only parties to suffer.

There is a special insurance code in every state, a perfect tangle of laws, all intended for the protection of the assured. In such cases as the one under review the merciless operation of the law against larceny seems to be indicated.

IT is only within a few weeks that I have come into possession of reliable data from which the experience in the fire insurance business in 1917 may be fairly judged. The reports required of the companies by all the states are massive affairs, voluminous with complicated details. In many of the states these figures may be delayed as to filing as late as March 1, in order that sufficient time may be afforded in closing the December business along so far-flung a line as that which the giant corporations must cover, many of them having agents in almost every city, town and hamlet in the country.

Only after these reports are filed is it possible to make the various calculations reflecting any phase of the experience desired.

As the years go on it is plain that each one leaves us with a wider and a higher ash heap.

As President Bissell, of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, observed recently in his annual review of conditions: "The complete fire loss statistics will undoubtedly show a large increase in the value of property destroyed as compared with the preceding year. All unofficial estimates agree in this judgment. According to the best data now available the figures for 1917 are likely to reach \$250,000,000 as compared with \$214,000,000 for 1916. Should this figure be substantiated by our investigations it will give us a disquieting increase in the per capita loss from \$2.10 to \$2.42."

We fail to get the real significance of an annual fire waste when we express it in a number of hundreds of millions; we understand it better when we measure it by the population—when we say, as in this case, that it equals a contribution of \$2.42 from

every man, woman and child in the nation. And when we do see it from that angle, we should be appalled. Now that we have plunged into familiar association with larger numerals—billions for this thing and that—I fear, we may grow less sensitive to hundreds of millions, and that we will forget the fire waste is a steady annual drain, constantly mounting. The war against Germany will cease some day; but, unless we reform our methods, the war against the destruction of values will have to grow in intensity.

A study of the figures presented by the National Board of Fire Underwriters shows that the 137 companies which are members of that organization closed the year 1917 in what we may regard as satisfactory. This is true comparatively. They made a profit—not a large one, it is true, but a little larger than usual.

During the year they received an aggregate premium income of \$495,266,662 and after paying all losses and expenses and providing funds to cover additional liabilities assumed, they cleared \$11,751,567. This was a percentage of the premiums equaling 2.37. By the usual business house in mercantile lines, a profit of 2.37 per cent of the money received from customers would be regarded as rather slender. That, however, represents the net results of the underwriting, and it is to be remembered that underwriting is the business of a fire company. This is to be kept in mind when I supplement the figures with the income from another source—that from the investment of assets.

Just what the investment income was by the same 137 companies, I am unable to state, because they do not appear in the underwriting account before me; but on consulting the annual report of the Connecticut Insurance Department, covering the business of the companies reporting to that department (not all of them the same companies) for the year 1917, I find figures which are relatively informing. The Connecticut premium total is \$419,387,204 (as against \$495,266,662 in the National Board's statement) indicating returns from fewer—as I know that some are different—companies. The total income from investments was \$26,404,852. These companies paid to their stockholders an aggregate of \$25,910,113, from which it is clear that the banking side of the business, as distinguished from the underwriting side, provided the returns paid on capital invested in the companies.

As a matter of fact, this is true every year—stockholders' dividends are provided by the earnings on assets. Underwriting profits during a series of continuous years are rarely equal to the demand.

This may be exemplified by considering the National Board figures for a period of ten years, from 1908 to 1917, inclusive. The premium receipts were \$3,336,703,842; the underwriting profit was \$33,587,230, a ratio of 1.01 per cent. As will be observed, this total ten-year underwriting profit was but \$8,000,000 or so more than the total dividends to stockholders for the single year 1917.

It is this condition of affairs which makes it difficult to start and build up new fire insurance companies. Profits on underwriting are too slender to yield dividends, and it is only when a large sum of assets has been accumulated that such dividends can be paid.

*The Insurance Department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the director of The Independent Insurance Service*



# WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR ?

(Continued from page 502)

and my children. And I never paid over four dollars and sixty-seven cents for taxes in my life. That is what the Government charged me each year to take care of me and my property. It is mighty little when you think of the privileges I have had. If the Government needs my sons, well, there they are!"

"But what is this war about, what are we fighting for?" I asked.

"I don't know. I am too busy to keep up with things. I don't read and I don't believe half I hear. I just leave it to the Government. If we are fighting, it is because we've got to fight or because we ought to fight. That is what I told the boys when they left. A good soldier doesn't ask questions until he has done his duty and gits back into citizen's clothes. Then he doesn't have to ask any. He knows. The tables are turned. The Government doesn't own him; he owns the Government. So I don't care what they think we are fighting for. That is what this war means to me and my boys."

This man lives here in the flesh. As nearly as I can recall I have quoted him correctly. He is such a patriot as some very rare Christians are saints, with no interest in doctrines or theology, but with an eye single to the glory of God. And it is not the Government at Washington that keeps this country together and makes it stand, nor armies marching into battle. It is the faith of men like this one in the Government as an ideal, whether it is a fact or not.

Joel Capers lives in a crow's nest of a house on the hat brim of this valley with his wife and eleven children. He is a little man who never straightens his legs nor his back, as if he had started life running and had never stopped. His elbows stick out, and he is pop-eyed. He moves quickly, automatically, as if his muscles had the best of him and were always jerking him about. He inhabits his body as a squirrel lives in a hollow tree. He merely peeps out of himself to see what is going on around him, and then disappears, still silent. He is a very brave man in his way, having supported this enormous family on practically nothing at all, and never complained.

A month after his only son was drafted I saw him picking cracked cotton bolls in a wintry field. After chasing him round and round in a conversation about the war for half an hour, he came kiting up to the point as if it were the tallest bough on the tree and where he wanted to be all the time. Afterward I discovered that his replies were guarded at first because he was in some doubt about my loyalty to the Government, not his.

He told me that Budd was doing well at the camp. Yes, he could get on without the boy, seeing he had to go.

"But," he added, flirting his old hat down against the wind, "it's hard on the land. I can't work more'n half of it next year without Budd. And that ain't good for land any more than it is for folks. to be idle. It gets bad habits, weeds and washes. You got to work the devilment out of it then before you can get anything else out of it. But we got to fight, and that takes the young men," he concluded.

"But why, what are we fighting for?" I asked, detaining him.

"What we fighting for?" he repeated as if the question was absurd. "Why, to whip the Germans, of course!"

"But why must we whip the Germans?" I insisted.

He put his whole mind on it, I am sure

1918

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures against marine and inland transportation risk and will issue policies making loss payable in Europe and Oriental countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has

insured property to the value of....\$30,949,773,989.00

Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....\$312,671,550.90

Paid losses during that period.....\$152,928,388.68

Issued certificates of profits to dealers...\$96,523,710.00

Of which there have been re-

deemed .....\$90,801,110.00

Leaving outstanding at pres-

ent time .....\$5,722,600.00

Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....\$24,494,668.95

On December 31, 1917, the assets of the company amounted

to .....\$18,041,890.25

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board,

CORNELIUS ELDERT, President,

WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-President,

CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-President,

WILLIAM D. WINTER, 3rd Vice-President.

G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

YOUR REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY OF TODAY

MAY BE THE ASHES OF TOMORROW.

A National Life Annuity of today *Is* THE ASSET OF TOMORROW.

As True as you Live and as *Long* as you Live

Write the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vt., for the booklet "What Are Annuities?"

Scottish

Union & National

Insurance Company

Of Edinburgh

Established 1824

Sir WALTER SCOTT, First Governor and President

Headquarters for North America, Hartford, Connecticut

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

STATEMENT

United States Branch, December 31, 1917

Total Assets . . \$7,536,676

Total Liabilities . . 3,604,173

Net Surplus . . - 3,932,503

J. G. HILLIARD, Resident Agent

55 John Street New York City

Build Your Own

Business

under our direct general agency contract.

Our Policies provide for:

DOUBLE INDEMNITY,

DISABILITY BENEFITS,

REDUCING PREMIUMS.

See the new low rates.

John F. Roche, Vice-President

The Manhattan Life

Insurance Company

66 Broadway, New York

Organized 1850



## A New Life Insurance Policy

affording unexcelled insurance service; a combination of low cost, high values, and a new and original total disability feature, providing in the event of total and permanent disablement from any cause:

1. Waiver of future premiums.
2. A monthly income to policyholders throughout life.
3. Payment to beneficiary of full sum at death of insured.

Full information may be obtained from

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.  
Independence Square Philadelphia

## The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation

LIMITED

OF LONDON, ENG.

Samuel Appleton, United States Manager  
Boston, Mass.

Cash Assets in the United States,  
December 31st, 1917.....\$14,776,570.58  
Surplus to Policy Holders..... 2,490,252.03

This Company issues all forms of Liability Insurance Policies.

Its well recognized practice of making prompt settlements of claims against its Policy Holders has commended itself to the judgment of its Policy Holders.

### AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE.

The attention of owners of automobiles is called to the policies of this Corporation insuring against liability for personal injuries, and also against damage caused to the Assured's car or to the property of others as the result of collision.

For Rates and Particulars, apply to

DWIGHT & HILLES

Resident Managers for New York State  
56 Maiden Lane New York, N. Y.

for the first time, plucking fiercely the while at the little black bolls about him.

"I ain't never thought it down to facts and figgers," he began slowly, "but there is something wrong in the world, plain pisen wrong. We all feel it, don't we?"

I nodded.

"Well," he went on, "it's them Germans. Nobody knowed how bad they were till they got loose. And the evil in 'em, it's ketching like—like—the itch," he stammered. "We got to stop 'em before we git it. And they are trampling down everything, the women and children, and the harvest in other folks' fields. They are destroying the land. And they keep on going. They ain't never going to stop till they bust clean thru everything. So we got to head 'em off and turn 'em back in their own pasture. There ain't nobody else can do it but we all. Them Allies have give out. We are obleeged to fight for the land, not for what we got because we can git some more, but if they take the land there ain't nothing left that can stand. Ain't that plain to see?"

"Yes, it is," I agreed.

"Well, then, it's enough to fight for," he flung back, bending to his task.

Every man in this valley had his own view of this war and every woman held the same view. We were fighting, they told me, for the women and children in France and Belgium whom the Germans were starving, and for the women and children here who would starve if the Germans conquered. Everybody was fighting the Germans to save the women and children. I believe in their secret souls all women since the beginning of strife on this earth, who have seen their men go to war, thought the same thing. It is an instinct with them based upon the fact that they are that part of his property very precious to his honor, for the defense of which it is indecent not to die, if it is necessary to fight and die. This is why women love soldiers more than they do other men. Soldiers are personal compliments to them, armed and maintained for them.

We have one "scholar" in this valley, only one. This is Captain Billy Beavers. If you are a stranger he will make haste to tell you that he belonged to Longstreet's Division. Ten years ago he was still a very talkative old man anxious to dispense information. But we are not keen on extraneous knowledges. We know more now than we can live up to. So the dumb energy and the indifference of his neighbors finally silenced the Captain. He took to reading and raising chickens, chiefly, I think, because they kept him company.

As I turned a bend in the road after leaving Capers I saw the Captain sitting like a little, old, ragged, windblown scarecrow on top of a low shed in his yard. He was mending the roof of his hen house. A flock of very smart looking fowls circled about on the ground below with their necks stretched and their heads cocked sidewise watching him.

"Good afternoon, Captain!" I hailed him as I came up from the road.

"Good evening, ma'am," he returned cheerfully, accompanying the salutation with brisk strokes of his hammer.

"Come down, Captain Beavers, I want to interview you," I called to him.

He did what every man here does before he is ready to talk. He laid two fingers on his lips, gave a sort of skirting noise and shot a neatly aimed stream of tobacco juice far out beyond the shed. The hens moved aside, with a sort of tittering shock. Then he regarded me with a grin, which made his wrinkled brown face look like a cracked hickory nut.

"My legs ain't what they once were, ma'am. I am thinking now I may have to

1850—1918

# THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

In the City of New York

Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M. D.,  
PRESIDENT  
FINANCE COMMITTEE  
CLARENCE H. KELSEY  
President Title Guarantee and Trust Co.  
WILLIAM H. PORTER  
Banker  
EDWARD TOWNSEND  
President Importers and Traders National Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.



Founded A. D. 1710.

208th YEAR

## Sun Insurance Office

OF LONDON

The Oldest Insurance Company in the World  
Chief Office in U. S., No. 54 Pine St., N. Y.

The 208th Year of the Company's Active Business Existence

Abstract of Statement of Condition of United States Branch December 31, 1915

Assets, - - - - - \$5,306,790  
Surplus over Liabilities, - - - 1,709,833

Trustees of the Funds of the Company in the United States

Herbert L. Griggs, Esq. Samuel T. Hubbard, Esq. James Brown, Esq.

## INSURANCE Service of The INDEPENDENT

A constantly increasing number of readers are securing valuable information through the Insurance Service Department conducted by W. E. Underwood, Director.



roost up here tonight. It is easier for you to come up than for me to come down," he challenged.

I hesitated, then I took my courage in my teeth, seized my skirts in one hand, climbed the duck-legged ladder and sat gingerly on the edge of the roof with my feet braced on the last rung. I have lived twenty stories up in a skyscraper and thought nothing of it. I have stood on top of tall mountains, but never before had I been on the humblest roof. And never had I felt so perilously far away from the solid earth.

"Now, ma'am, what is it you want to know. I'll tell you even if I don't know," the old man said, sorting his shingles like broad feathers.

"Captain," I began, "I have been trying to find out what our people here in the valley think of this war. What they think we in this country are fighting for."

He bobbed his head attentively at me. "Conar says we are fighting because our rich men have capital invested over there in France and England, and we have been drawn into this war to protect their interests. He calls it a rich man's war and a poor man's fight," I began.

"Conar knows the worst of everything, thinks that proves he's got brains, but it don't," he commented dryly.

"And Kirk says we are fighting because the Government has called us to arms, and it is our duty to obey the Government."

"Kirk's mind never went far. It ain't much larger than a gun-barrel, but as far as it goes he draws a clear line, and hits the mark," he put in.

"Capers says we are fighting to whip the Germans. That is all he knows about it." He grinned approvingly.

"The school teacher says we are fighting for disarmament and for universal peace—"

"He read that in a magazine," the Captain interrupted.

"All the women I ask have no doubts at all. They know that we are fighting for them, and for women and children everywhere who have been starved and oppressed by the enemy."

"The German women think the same thing," he answered. "And all history proves it. Men would not accumulate property, build cities, establish governments if it were not for having to take care of their wives and children. And when they get all these things they must fight to hold 'em when the time comes."

"Then you think that is what we are fighting for?" I asked, vaguely disappointed.

"Oh, no; I did not say so," he objected quickly.

"Well, what do you think we are fighting for?" I persisted, pinning him down.

"We don't know. Men never know at the time what they are fighting for. They only think they know. But it is years before they find out by the fruits that ripen from the struggle."

"In 1860," he went on, "we thought we were fighting to hold our slaves, and for the right to secede from the Union. But we were really fighting to deliver this land from a feudal civilization which was wrong and out of date. And we did it," he concluded grimly.

"The Yankees helped," I suggested.

"Oh, yes, they were a right smart help; we couldn't have done it but for the Yankees," he agreed, cutting his eye wittily at me across the wind.

"I can't tell you what we are fighting for," he went on after a pause, "because every nation has reasons of her own, peculiar to her needs and character for entering this war. And different groups in every one of them have their own personal reasons besides. There are more causes for



CHARTERED IN 1830

## New York Life Ins. and Trust Co.

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Grants Annuities. Accepts Trusts created by Will or otherwise. Manages Property as Agent for the owners. Allows interest on deposits payable after ten days' notice. Legal Depository for Executors, Trustees and Money in Suit.

Accepts Only Private Trusts and Declines All Corporation or Other Public Trusts

STATEMENT—At the Close of Business on the 14th day of March, 1918.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	\$2,214,659.37	Capital Stock	\$1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	3,724,940.21	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits	4,262,308.75
Loans and Collaterals	891,926.31	Deposits in Trust	29,383,872.98
Bills Receivable	9,606,504.72	Life Insurance Fund	360,996.42
Cash in Company's Vaults	2,011,387.00	Annuity Fund	2,247,474.59
Cash on Deposit	1,170,156.29	Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, &c.	950,078.84
Accrued Int., Rents, Suspense Ac't, &c.	654,007.24		
Bonds and Stocks	17,931,150.44		
	<b>\$38,204,731.58</b>		<b>\$38,204,731.58</b>

## TRUSTEES

Charles G. Thompson  
Frederic W. Stevens  
Stuyvesant Fish  
Edmund L. Baylies  
Henry A. C. Taylor  
Columbus O'D. Iselin

W. Emlen Roosevelt  
Augustus D. Juilliard  
Cleveland H. Dodge  
Thomas Denny  
Lincoln Cromwell  
Paul Tuckerman

Walter Kerr  
Howard Townsend  
Eugene Delano  
Alfred E. Marling  
Moses Taylor  
Edward M. Townsend

Edward J. Hancy  
Henry Parish, Jr.  
Nicholas Biddle  
William M. Cruikshank  
Stephen P. Nash  
Lewis Spencer Morris  
Joseph H. Choate, Jr.

## WALTER KERR, President

Henry Parish, Jr., 1st Vice-Pres.  
Zeger W. van Zelm, 2nd Vice-Pres.  
S. M. B. Hopkins, 3rd Vice-Pres.

Irving L. Roe, Secretary.  
J. Louis van Zelm, Asst. Secy.

John C. Vedder, Asst. Secy.  
Algernon J. Purdy, Asst. Secy.  
William B. Austin, Asst. Secy.

CHARTERED 1853

## United States Trust Company of New York

45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$14,142,245.32

THE COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, DEPOSITORY OF COURT MONIES, and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President

WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President  
WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary  
CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

## TRUSTEES

JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of Board

WM. ROCKEFELLER  
FRANK LYMAN  
JOHN J. PHELPS  
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD

LYMAN J. GAGE  
PAYNE WHITNEY  
EDWARD W. SHELDON  
CHAUNCEY KEEP

ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES  
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY  
WILLIAM STEWART TODD  
OGDEN MILLS  
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.

HENRY W. de FOREST  
WM. VINCENT ASTOR  
CHAS. F. HOFFMAN  
WILLIAM SLOANE

## KINGS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY

City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over \$3,150,660

## OFFICERS

JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, President  
JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD,  
WILLIAM HARKNESS,  
D. W. McWILLIAMS,  
WM. J. WASON, JR.,

Vice-Presidents

THOMAS BLAKE, Secretary  
HOWARD D. JOOST, Asst. Sec'y  
J. NORMAN CARPENTER, Trust Officer  
GEORGE V. BROWER, Counsel

## TRUSTEES

WALTER E. BEDELL  
EDWARD C. BLUM  
GEO. V. BROWER  
FREDERICK L. CRANFORD  
ROBERT A. DRYSDALE  
JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD  
JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD  
FREDERICK FISHER

WILLIAM HARKNESS  
JOSEPH HUBER  
WHITMAN W. KENYON  
D. W. McWILLIAMS  
HENRY A. MEYER  
CHARLES A. O'DONOHUE  
CHARLES E. PEKINS  
DICK S. RAMSAY

H. B. SCHARMANN  
JOHN F. SCHMADEKE  
OSWALD W. UHL  
JOHN T. UNDERWOOD  
W. M. VAN ANDEN  
WILLIAM J. WASON, JR.  
JOHN J. WILLIAMS  
LLEWELLEN A. WRAY

ACCOUNTS INVITED, INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

## Farm Mortgage Loans

Carefully selected and conservatively made in the best agricultural sections of

Kansas and Oklahoma

by one of the oldest farm loan companies in this part of the country. This business was established in 1872 by L. U. Humphrey, later Governor of Kansas. Write for booklet and list.

The Humphrey Investment Co.

Independence, Kansas      McAlester, Oklahoma

## FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK

Philadelphia, May 10, 1918

## RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	\$45,782,542.21
Liability under letters of credit and acceptances	745,051.06
Due from banks	12,321,897.79
Cash and reserve	6,110,667.62
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,235,427.74
	<b>\$69,195,586.42</b>

## LIABILITIES

Capital	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus	3,250,000.00
Undivided profits	892,731.18
Letters of credit and acceptances	745,051.06
Rediscunts Federal Reserve Bank	2,513,135.00
Deposits	60,794,669.18
	<b>\$69,195,586.42</b>

J. WM. HARDT, Cashier.



# 1000 Copies For 20¢

Form Letters  
Ruled Forms  
Bulletins  
Price Lists  
Illustrated  
Notices

Manufacturers, merchants, professional men, you can print from 20 to 1000 copies of any hand-written or ruled form, quickly and perfectly with a

## ROTOSPEED STENCIL DUPLICATOR



Prints on any size, weight or kind of paper from a 3 x 5 inch ruled index card to a multi-page 8 1/2 x 10 inch booklet.

Sent on free trial with complete instructions for operation and maintenance.

Write for factory price and free trial offer.

**One Model Low Factory Price**

The Rotospeed Co.  
603 W. Fifth St.  
Dayton, Ohio

### DIVIDENDS

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, July 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, June 20, 1918.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## American Telephone and Telegraph Company

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these Bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1918, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## GERMAN SAVINGS BANK

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 14TH STREET.  
Interest at the rate of

FOUR (4) PER CENTUM

per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1918, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand (\$3,000) dollars, and will be payable on and after July 22, 1918.

Deposits made on or before July 10, 1918, will draw interest from July 1, 1918.

The corporate name of the Bank will be changed August 1, 1918, to

## CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.

A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

## United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% (37 1/2 cents per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50 cents per share), also an extra dividend of 4% (one dollar per share) on the Common capital stock, each payable July 5, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 18, 1918.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

## The New York Central Railroad Co.

New York, June 12, 1918.

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable August 1, 1918, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 9, 1918.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

## WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% (37 1/2 cents per share) on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid July 15, 1918.

A dividend of 1 1/2% (37 1/2 cents per share) on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1918, will be paid July 31, 1918.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of June 29, 1918.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.

New York, June 18, 1918.

this war written right now in the minds of men than could be set down in an unabridged dictionary. But I think I know what the war means."

"Well, what does it mean?" I urged when he fell silent and began to tap on his shingles.

"It means that the world has come to an end again," he answered.

"Again!" I exclaimed.

"Yes, the world comes to an end every hundred years or so. People don't understand that. They look for the stars to fall and for fires to consume the earth, taking the Bible prophecies literally. But once in so often, old things pass away, the institutions that we thought were lasting, the creeds that we lived by, the laws we made to keep us, they all pass like smoke from a fire. We get a new heaven and a new earth. And we start out fresh with new institutions, new laws and creeds nearer to the mind of God. Read your histories and you will find it so. Civilization is a spiritual phenomenon, based upon the quality and character of the people who make it. But the qualities and characters of nations change as they do in the generations of men in the same family. So civilizations wear out, or they get too small, too narrow for the mighty minds and spirits of the growing people. Then they must be laid away in history and poetry as Homer folded a world away in his great epic. That is what is happening in Europe today with this war sweeping like a consuming fire thru the undergrowths of her civilizations. The Europe we have known is passing. The Germany that we hate will go, too. The same thing must happen here, tho an enemy's ship never reaches our shores. We have got to go and come again, or perish. We can never be what we have been after this.

"Look at the Monroe Doctrine, that has held and shepherded us for a hundred years. Well, we cannot live any longer to ourselves according to that doctrine and leave the rest of the world to fight it out so long as they do not break our peace. The telegraph, telephone and the wireless and the aeroplane, all these new inventions have destroyed the Monroe Doctrine. They are spiritual achievements which have made all the nations of the earth, not merely neighbors, but human blood kin. So that we cannot see men drawn into a war even in the uttermost parts of the earth without feeling a brother's responsibility to help these men defend themselves, their homes and their rights.

"Democracy, ma'am, is an ideal. It means the sharing of the rights of men with mankind. We are fighting for this ideal, not as we fought in 1776 for our own rights, but for the rights and liberties of all men. We are fighting no less to deliver the German people from the yoke of military despotism than to restore Belgium and France. And before the struggle is over we shall make this world so safe for democracy that even a German may live in his own country and not be compelled to immigrate here to escape oppression."

I had a vision, not of some far-off millennium, but of a new world now at hand, born out of terrible travail and at frightful cost.

I saw men who spring ever younger and stronger from the dust of old orders living in all the ways of peace together, and I said it for a prayer, "Lord, this must be the way the Kingdom of Heaven will come at last, not in the paradise of our Patmos imaginations, but here upon this earth!"

Presently I left him sitting cross-legged on the speckled roof of his henhouse, a poor old man whom nobody knows beyond these hills, but I felt as if I had listened to a cheerful prophet.

**Perfect Eyesight Without Glasses**  
Gain Faultless Vision. Learn how to strengthen the eyes by  
**"SCIENTIFIC EYE TRAINING"**  
By Bernarr Macfadden, Wm. H. Bates, M.D.  
Immediate results obtained—No money down—\$1.00 after five days' trial, and \$1.00 a month for five months; or, \$4.50 cash. Course sent on approval. Write for it now—you incur no obligation.  
BERNARR MACFADDEN  
Dept. T., 113-119 W. 40th St. N. Y. City

**Bronze Memorial Tablets**  
Wm. Donald Mitchell, Designer  
JNO. WILLIAMS, INC. BRONZE FOUNDRY  
550 WEST 27TH STREET-NEW YORK CITY  
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED  
**BRONZE TABLETS**

## AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question of doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

**"SUNSHINE & CONSOLATION" IS SENT FREE.**  
**"POEMS OF FAITH, CONSOLATION AND CHEER"**—also some "EVERYDAY THOUGHTS" and an ART SUPPLEMENT—comprise Volume 43 of the Cypress Pocket Library. 34 famous poets are represented by their best work. "A vest pocket edition of highest literary value." Such is the already famous "ONCE-IN-WHILE" BOOK. No conditions. No subscriptions. No "follow-up." Simply write Southern Cypress Assn., 1272 Hibernia Building, New Orleans, or 1272 Heard Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

**FREE!** An interesting book on automobile economy: repairing, tire upkeep, increasing mileage, etc.; invaluable to every owner, driver, garageman, repairman, dealer.  
American Automobile Digest, 3336 Butler Bldg., Cincinnati

**Don't Wear a Truss**  
Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.  
MR. C. E. BROOKS  
**Brooks' Rupture Appliance**  
Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.  
C. E. BROOKS, 490 F State St., Marshall, Mich.

## Efficiency Society Journals

We can supply while they last complete unbound volumes of the Efficiency Society Journal for the years 1916, 1917, at \$2.50 a volume. Twelve numbers in each volume, each containing practical articles of permanent worth. Remittance should accompany order.

**National Efficiency Society**  
119 West 40th Street, New York











**PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE  
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET**

---

**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY**

---



